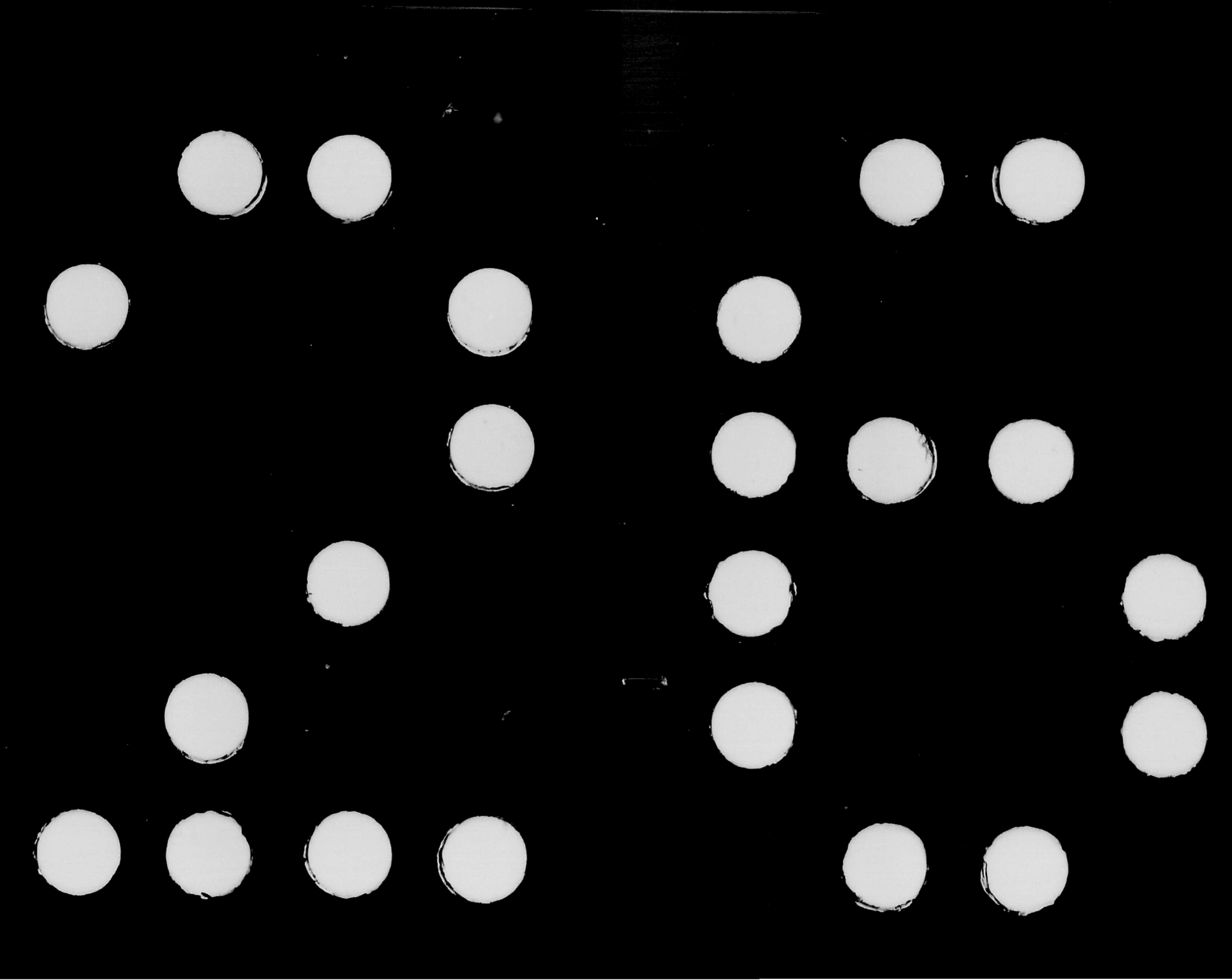

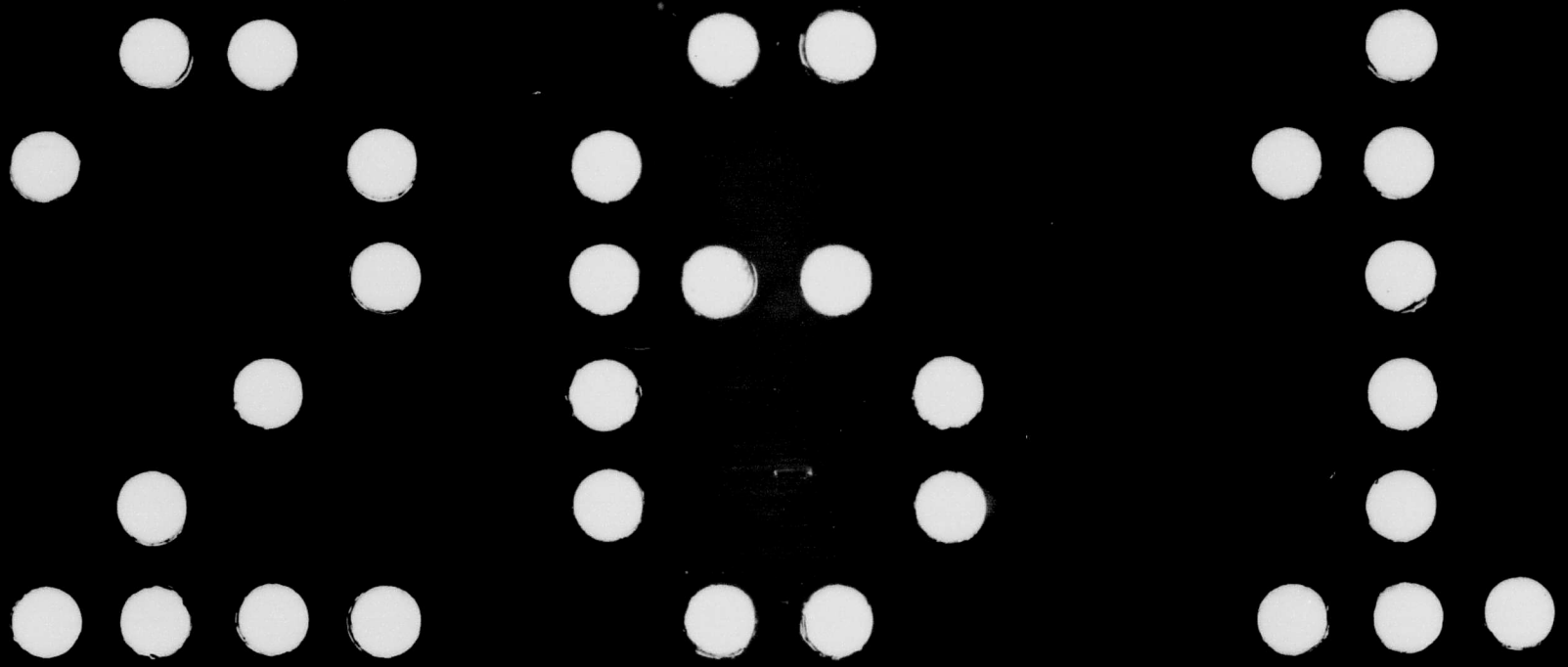

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER MICROFILMING PROJECT

TITLE - # UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

DATE - W. 1793 — 1845

OWNER OF ORIGINAL -

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

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

Nov. 1947.

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REEL 4


1817


1817

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1817. No. I.

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the third day of January next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty fourth day of November last; We thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Third day of January next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, Have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on *Tuesday* the *Fourth* day of *February* next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and there to do, as may seem necessary. *Herein fail not.*—

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the Twenty first day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *Of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry within this Province. And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," lately expired.—AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.—AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenient of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be it therefore known that I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, And by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare, and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for Granting unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the uses of this Province, the like Duties and Rates on Goods and Merchandize, imported into this Province from the United States, as are now payable on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain, and other places." And also by an essential Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His said Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for Granting certain Duties in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned and Specified."—That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America imported and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Government Contract.

WANTED to be supplied at His Majesty's Commissariat Magazines at this Post, the undermentioned articles.

SUGAR, Eight thousand four hundred pounds.

COFFEE, One thousand eight hundred and nine pounds.

RAISINS, One thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds.

VINEGAR, One hundred and ninety Gallons.

Any Persons wishing to Contract to furnish the above articles on or before the first day of April next, will send their Sealed Proposals to this Office by the 25th instant.

—ALSO:—

1800 Bundles of Straw, 12 lb. each, required to be furnished immediately for which Proposals will be received on the 5th instant.

T. H. THOMPSON,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st Jan. 1817.

Whereas my wife Christiana, has eloped from my Bed and Board: this is to give Notice, that I forbid any Person harbouring her, or giving her Credit on my account.

Charles Grant.

Vaughan, Jan. 2d. 1817. 1—3w.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Dec. 3.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President communicated to both houses of Congress, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In reviewing the present state of our country no attention cannot be withheld from the effects produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such however is the variety of soils, of climate that the United States preferred war to unmanly and of products, within our extensive limits, that the submission, and compelled his recognition and observance of the seldom more than partial deficiencies occur. The entire resources for subsistence are more than twenty last made, which abolishes tribute and sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as for the slavery of our captured citizens. The result economy of our countrymen, more than usual, of the answer has not been received. Should be the vigilance, which is the price of liberty, renew his warfare against our commerce, we rely on and the best security for the continuance of the protection it will find in our naval forces actually blessings of peace, is the prevailing character in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states, our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also to remain at peace. From several of their interests of the nation. In some instances, the frontier settlements as well as to the general treaties preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of doing injustice; or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and scattered people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that blessing of individual ownership, which exists now in movable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing in the rudiments and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of a savage, to the arts and comforts of a social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a reorganization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. As effective militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of a free government. The present organization of the militia is universally regarded as inefficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportion, is sufficiently obvious. If left to the government, at an early stage, to prepare the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a university within this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of Congress. And I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the proper mode of enlarging them in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which show that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing both cases, will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion also, for inquiring how the legislative interposition may further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revisal of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The U. States having been the first to abolish

within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by inspiring their citizens participation in the traffic. It must be gratified at the progress made by the concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil.—They must feel, on this interesting occasion, the greater solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view the interposition of Congress appears to be required, by the violations and evasions, which, it is suggested are charged upon unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports, and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States through adjoining foreign territories. They present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedies which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expedience of a remodification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the increasing business which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts, and by the great and widening space within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for the members of the supreme court a relief from circuit duties, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have obtained, as with the respective and appropriate duties which are due to their stations, and to the just reputation of their country. And considerations of equity cannot require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without any considerable increase of the number or expense of the Judges.

The extend and variety of Executive business also recommend to me, with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overt urdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the executive establishment that the provision for the office of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of government, oft-ti ies connexion with it, and many parts of the public business before the judiciary, preclude an extensive particular practice, should by enhancements, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments—and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper dependence of his official opinions and proceedings there be included in the provision the usual opportunities as a public officer.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is subject of great pleasure to find, that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that any just estimate of the diminution of its future annual products, which the visicitude of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the payment of the public debt and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of the treasury, including the receipts of the commencement of the year and including the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars; that during the same year the actual ments at the treasury, including payments the arrearages of the war department, and as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the account appropriation, will amount to about the sum of eighty-three millions of dollars; and that consequently, at the close of the year there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency, but they have nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, to the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged—The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of that incurred during the wars of 1778 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the 1st of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars; and the permanent revenue to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty-five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and faith of the nation displayed in the system which congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local service of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the Union.—But for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit & use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances,

of the reports. Lastly, there was another report in circulation which was considered much more feasible than the rest; namely, that the prospects of the speedy opening of our ports for the importation of Corn having caused a fall in the rate of exchange, the foreign corn who had been waiting an opportunity to sell would themselves of this circumstance and dispose of their stock accordingly. What is to be depended on is, that a foreign broker is supposed to be possession of some information, threw upon the market some hundred thousands of stock, which caused the depression we have noticed. Super cent Consols for the account fell from 62 1-2 to 61 5-8, and for money from 62 1-4 to 62 1-2. They recovered towards the close of the market, and left off at 61 7-8 for account, and 61 3-4 for money.

All the letters received to day from the Merthyr-Tydvil, of the 22d inst. state, that the rioters continue quiet, but that the military daily increase in numbers. In consequence of a disposition to riot at Brecon, a strong force had been sent thither to protect the several thousand stand of arms deposited there. The military now being in possession of the place all apprehensions for the safety of the arms have ceased. One class of the workmen, called the padlers, have been induced to return to their work, without a com-promise, but these are the men who are paid the highest prices; there are four in number employed at each furnace. The colliers and miners, the persons who are paid the lowest wages, are still refractory, and have, not returned to their work, but as the different works have a good supply of coal and iron materials on hand, their services can be dispensed with for a considerable time to come. It is said that a firm of opulent manufacturers, in the neighborhood of Bishopstone, Sussex, have at the present moment several thousand loads of wheat in their granaries and store houses which they purchased when it was about 15 or 16£ a load.

It is dfinitively settled, we understand on good authority, that the Duke of Kent will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar a Continental Princess.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Flour.—We perceive it is stated in the Maryland Monitor, that flour, which lately, last week, was selling at Baltimore at $14 the barrel, had fallen to 15. As the market price, like water, will always find a level, we may hope, before long, to partake of this salutary fall in this necessary article of life.

A Paris article of Oct. 20, states, that the grain crop of the present year will exceed in quantity that of the last though in quality some of it is inferior.

LGNDON, Oct. 23.

Hamburgh Papers.—This morning we received Hamburgh papers to the 17th inst. being a day later than any which we could have received by the mail. They contain some authentic and interesting particulars of the late occurrences at Symrna, in which the regular Turkish government seems to have taken a decided part against the turbulent and unjustifiable conduct of the Janizaries; it was, in fact, the Dey of Cornwall is likely to be fixed upfor aiding and abetting these marauders, as the scene of employment of tens that the Turkish Governor of Smyrna was put to death.

French Papers—Just as our paper was preparing for press, we received the Paris papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, being all those now due. General (or rather Marshal) Grouchy has been put upon his trial, for his treachery to the Duke of Angouleme in April, 1815; but the Council of War, after some quibbling arguments on the part of the Marshal, declared themselves incompetent to try him.

Marshal Soult has not sailed for America as reported. He still resides in obscurity at Dassaldorf.

ITALY, Sept. 30.

Many former officers of Bonaparte's army have repaired on board small vessels, to the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

According to recent information from the Minister of the interior, the state of the harvest for 1816, is as follows :—In 74 departments, 46 have made a full harvest. The harvest of 20 of departments is superior to that of which was very abundant ; that others may be considered as equal. spite of all the inclemencies w example of the season, we may assert, that in general more corn has been got in this year in France, 1815. The consumption of new beginning later this year than ordinary, there will in all probability be an excess in the resources destined to support France till the harvest of 1817. It is true, that the quality of part of the corn has been altered by the wet, but it has not lost by that its nutrious quality, and as precautions will be taken, that private interest recommends and experience points out, there is little doubt that a great part of this will be saved very useful.

Mr. Canning is on his return to Paris. The harvest in Sicily and Naples has been ample.

The Archbishop of Toulouse is dead of apoplexy.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

A dreadful insurrection of the Janissaries at Adrianople is spoken of, in which the Aga and Ogden Dagdevirens, Bostangi Baachi, performing the functions of Governor, were cut to pieces. This report wants confirmation however.

The state of health at Constantinople has not been worse since last accounts; symptoms of the plague still appear now and then, but they are rare. At smyrna they thought themselves secure, but suddenly some unpleasent symptoms broke out in an English house. The news from the Morea are much more afflicting ; the evil on the contrary is diminishing at Salonica and Corinea.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A Hamburgh mail arrived just as our paper went to press. It is mentioned from Italy, that several of the officers of Bonaparte's army have gone on board the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. The harvest in France, according to these Journals, has been in general good, though not an abundant one.

We rejoice to learn that the corn market yesterday was what is technically called dull—that is, there was not a demand for corn at the Monday's prices. The effect of the late fair weather has redeemed a great deal of the corn, which it was thought would perish on the ground. There is, however, no chance of the average price being brought below 80 shillings.

The Lord Mayor has written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject of the Distresses of the Country, and we understand submitted to his consideration a plan which promissed much more for the relief of the lower classes than any of those proposed at the great meetings, in which the subject has been debated. There are very strong proofs for thinking that the Duthe Choctaw nation to the South ward, according to the description given to this gentleman when on a Diplomatic Mission to Sunatta, the unfortunate victim is bound to a stake, and the figure traced in the ground. Around the Cross ; Heare then attacked with hatchets and knives by the Bhattas, who despatch him in this manner, amidst the most hideous and frightful yells. The flesh is then torn from the bones with the most inforiated piteously, and being dipped in a mixture of chillies and lime-juice, is devoured by those cannibles on the spot. A Malay Mussulman who had been converted to the Christian Religion, was also interrogated in regard to the practice, as there was every reason to believe he had occasionally assisted at such horrid banquets. The confusal and embarrassment in which he was thrown by the charge, manifested to confirm the suspicions that were entertained of him ; and when added to the information obtained from other sources by Captain Cunningham's little doubt of the practice of this abominable most Europeans would rather hear of from others than witness themselves.

Major Farquaier, of Malacca, who transmitted to the Society an account of the Upas, an animo hitherto supposed to be peculiar to the American Continent. The memoir was accompanied with the bones of the head, and a drawing of the whole animal; from which it appears that the Malacca Upas differ little from the American, and is clearly referable to the same species.

QUEBEC:
THURSDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1816.

We learn that John Ogilvy Esq. of Montreal

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Malacca, to his friend in the Editor of the Aurora Re-dated November 10.

ere visited on the 9th inst. with quake ; the shock was very uble, and sounded like the rattling of an empty waggon ; it lasted about four a minute, and shook the house so much as to make the windows and plates and dishes rattle. The day we felt the shock of another much more violent than the former, it lasted about a minute, the stone walls were so very plainly to vibrate. The weather to-day was perfectly clear, and the air very still both before and after the shock.

I cannot refrain also from relating to you a remarkable instance of prudence and fortitude displayed by a child of eleven years of age, who was lost in the woods in this country last week. On Thursday last a little girl named Betsey Mentor, living at the house of Lewis Greaves, in the township of Chatcauguay, went out an sun about an hour high, a little distance into the woods to bring home some sheep, and lost her way. not coming home by dark, Mrs. Graves grew uneasy and sent one of the neighbours into the woods to search for her, but without success ; on the next day the Inhabitants of Chateaugay turned out and searched without success ; on Saturday the Inhabitants of Constable joined in the search, which was again fruitless ; on Sunday the alarm became general, and the inhabitants to the number of three hundred turned out, and found the child in the woods, about a mile and a half from home. She told those who found her that she had subsisted on beech buds and winter-green leaves, that having heard her father say that if persons who sleep in the woods would make their beds of hemlock boughs they would not take cold, she spread some every night to sleep on, and covered herself with the same ; & the last night being a very cold one, she formed her bed between two logs, which lay very near each other, by throwing some boughs on the logs, and then creeping into her bed formed as before under the shelter. She said that she did not was not in the least afraid. She sat in the day she was a little afraid of the Indians ; and that she had heard of people living in the woods nine days without food, and that she could get out in that time certainly. If you think the above worthy of publication, it may serve among many other instances of the same kind, to warn parents and others how they permit children to wander into the woods alone. The veracity of this account may be relied on, as I had it from a person who was present at the finding of the Child.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19

CHOCTAW TREATY.

General John Coffee and the Hon. J. Rhea, who (together with Col. John McKee,) were appointed to treat with the Choctaw Indians, returned home last week, having accomplished the object of their mission. By this treaty, we understand, the Choctaws have relinquished to the United States all their land lying east of the Tombigbee river, for which they are to receive the sum of $120,000 payable in twenty equal annual instalments.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

An Act has passed the Senate unanimously admitting the territory of Indiana into the Union, and the same has been sent down to the House for concurrence.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Harrison, (of Ohio) moved the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved,—That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers, who, having faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in needy circumstances, and who, not having received wounds or disabilities in the actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension laws, by the act of the said committe report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky.

Resolved,—That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of organizing a corps of invalids, and of establishing additional military academies.

A DIFFICULT FACT.

A great part of the news now stirring is the news of felonious deeds, as forgery, robbery, theft, arson, & almost every species of villainous crime, perpetrated almost daily in some parts or other of these United States. Of this species of news alone, there might be articles enough collected from the daily papers of our great cities to fill the columns of a weekly Register. It might well excite astonishment and disma y in the mind of all the well disposed were they not mortified that the monthly number of fedious, deeds in this country is not greater, than it was four years ago. Yet there is too much reason to think it is even so. Out of the war for sailors rights and for glory there has grown, not only a pretty large and chargeable standing army, but also a corps of *flying* troops, probably several thousand strong. In every direction they are traversing and pillaging the country, and their numbers seem to have been constantly increasing from a term to term ; the examples which our country in justice have made of some of them being like lopped off from the fabled Hydra its heads which instantly sprouted up anew. There is said to have been here a great number of convicted felons in the space of one or two of the last years than in the whole British isle during the same space of time, though its population is nearly double. In short, this young republic has but a few more lessons to learn before she will bear a comparison with the most corrupted state in Europe. [*Con. Cour.*

Naples, Sept. 26, 1816.

RELATING TO AMERICA.

Two American Frigates have arrived in Sicily and it is believed that the rest of the squadron will soon follow. The negotiations continue with Mr. Pinkney ; but American insolence has yielded to that character of justice and firmness which we have displayed on the occasion.

Our government has always been disposed to listen to well founded claims, and to reject vain and ridiculous pretensions. The arrangement between the two States, I am confident, will very one is resuming its proper place, it is not surprising that a number of men who were out of their place in the peace which they occupied should wish to go and try what fortune they could in the sea. Several expeditions are also forming at the present moment for Russia.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their Hall in Chouringhee, on the 3d inst. which was honoured with the presence of His Excellency Lord Moira, the chair.—His Lordship read a letter addressed to Baron Denon, acquainting this celebrated Patron of the Arts, that he had been chosen Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society. Another interesting point of his attention to the British Artists who have visited Paris, since it became the great depot of every thing curious and valuable in the Arts.

Captain Canning read to the Society an interesting paper, tending to establish a fact to which we have hitherto been slow of giving credit. It has been often suspected that the horrible practice of eating criminals prevailed among the Battas tribe in the Island of Sumatra,—and it appears from Capt. Canning's memoir that little doubt can now be entertained as to the existance of this horrible custom. According to the description given to this gentleman Bhattas, who despatch him in this manner, amidst the most hideous and frightful yells. The flesh is then torn from the bones with the most inforiated piteously, and being dipped in a mixture of chillies and lime-juice, is devoured by those cannibles on the spot. A Malay Mussulman who had been converted to the Christian Religion, was also interrogated in regard to the practice, as there was every reason to believe he had occasionally assisted at such horrid banquets. The confusal and embarrassment in which he was thrown by the charge, manifested to confirm the suspicions that were entertained of him ; and when added to the information obtained from other sources by Captain Cunningmost Europeans would rather hear of from others than witness themselves.

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From the Milledgeville Journal of Nov, 20.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

With a view of the measures pursued by the treasury department, previous to the resignation of the late secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer.—Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests ; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and peculiarly responsible.

Instead of my retiring from public service, being at this distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow citizens my deep sense of the confidence and kind support which I have so long derived from them. My grateful recollection of their favorable regard can never cease ; and will always be the encouraging reward of my country with greater ability. I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfailing gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other scenes, which those who love their country most will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed, with tranquility and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation, and for nearly an entire generation, they have had and experience of their present constitution, the disputing of their undisturbed deliberations and their free choice ; that they have found it adequate to the exigencies of war as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the lederate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of nations rights, with a security against wars of injustice of ambition and vain glory, in the fundamentals of which are found the only sure basis of peace. The recognition which applies all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a prevailer fidelity of this constitution, so dear to my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object ; and regulating its measures by the unerring principles of liberty, its permanency, and its chance, and by those moral principals to which they are so well allied : A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of the press, the right of trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments and compacts between religion and the state, which administers impartially the means of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages in every authorised mode the general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing the true enjoyment of it—A government which avoids intrusions on the interpol re of other nations, and repels them from its own bosom—which exacts from all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them ; and which, whilst it raises its domestic code from the ingredients of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law of nations principles favorable to the peace, which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace : A government, in a word, whose conduct within and without, will bespeak the most noble of all ambitions that of promoting peace on earth and good will to men.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

At a meeting held at Princeton, New Jersey, November 6, 1816, at which Colonel Ercurius Beatty presided, and James S. Green Esq. officiated as Secretary, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to obtain signatures to a Memorial to the Legislature of that State, praying them to " use their influence with the National Legislature to adopt some plan of colonizing the "*Free Blacks.*"

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee.—Elisha Clark, John G. Schenck, Dr. E. Stockton, Dr. J. Van Cleve and Robert Voorhees.

Trenton Federalist.

London, Thursday evening Oct. 24.

We have had various rumours in circulation to day, which whether true or false have had the effect to cause a considerable depression in the funds. It was reported that a secret correspondence had been intercepted between the Court of Vienna and Bonaparte, and that the Austrian Commissioner has been detected in an intrigue for Bonaparte's release ; the rumour of a dissolution of Parliament was also revived. We have no reason to believe in either

Resolved,—That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of organizing a corps of invalids, and of establishing additional military academies.

A DIFFICULT FACT.

A great part of the news now stirring is the news of felonious deeds, as forgery, robbery, theft, arson, & almost every species of villainous crime, perpetrated almost daily in some parts or other of these United States. Of this species of news alone, there might be articles enough collected from the daily papers of our great cities to fill the columns of a weekly Register. It might well excite astonishment and dismay in the mind of all the well disposed were they not mortified that the monthly number of fedious, deeds in this country is not greater, than it was four years ago. Yet there is too much reason to think it is even so. Out of the war for sailors rights and for glory there has grown, not only a pretty large and chargeable standing army, but also a corps of *flying* troops, probably several thousand strong. In every direction they are traversing and pillaging the country, and their numbers seem to have been constantly increasing from a term to term ; the examples which our country in justice have made of some of them being like lopped off from the fabled Hydra its heads which instantly sprouted up anew. There is said to have been here a great number of convicted felons in the space of one or two of the last years than in the whole British isle during the same space of time, though its population is nearly double. In short, this young republic has but a few more lessons to learn before she will bear a comparison with the most corrupted state in Europe. [*Con. Cour.*

Naples, Sept. 26, 1816.

RELATING TO AMERICA.

Two American Frigates have arrived in Sicily and it is believed that the rest of the squadron will soon follow. The negotiations continue with Mr. Pinkney ; but American insolence has yielded to that character of justice and firmness which we have displayed on the occasion.

Our government has always been disposed to listen to well founded claims, and to reject vain and ridiculous pretensions. The arrangement between the two States, I am confident, will very one is resuming its proper place, it is not surprising that a number of men who were out of their place in the peace which they occupied should wish to go and try what fortune they could in the sea. Several expeditions are also forming at the present moment for Russia.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their Hall in Chouringhee, on the 3d inst. which was honoured with the presence of His Excellency Lord Moira, the chair.—His Lordship read a letter addressed to Baron Denon, acquainting this celebrated Patron of the Arts, that he had been chosen Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society. Another interesting point of his attention to the British Artists who have visited Paris, since it became the great depot of every thing curious and valuable in the Arts.

Captain Canning read to the Society an interesting paper, tending to establish a fact to which we have hitherto been slow of giving credit. It has been often suspected that the horrible practice of eating criminals prevailed among the Battas tribe in the Island of Sumatra,—and it appears from Capt. Canning's memoir that little doubt can now be entertained as to the existance of this horrible custom. According to the description given to this gentleman when on a Diplomatic Mission to Sunatta, the unfortunate victim is bound to a stake, and the figure traced in the ground. Around the Cross ; Heare then attacked with hatchets and knives by the Bhattas, who despatch him in this manner, amidst the most hideous and frightful yells. The flesh is then torn from the bones with the most inforiated piteously, and being dipped in a mixture of chillies and lime-juice, is devoured by those cannibles on the spot. A Malay Mussulman who had been converted to the Christian Religion, was also interrogated in regard to the practice, as there was every reason to believe he had occasionally assisted at such horrid banquets. The confusal and embarrassment in which he was thrown by the charge, manifested to confirm the suspicions that were entertained of him ; and when added to the information obtained from other sources by Captain Cunningham's little doubt of the practice of this abominable most Europeans would rather hear of from others than witness themselves.

Major Farquaier, of Malacca, who transmitted to the Society an account of the Upas, an animo hitherto supposed to be peculiar to the American Continent. The memoir was accompanied with the bones of the head, and a drawing of the whole animal; from which it appears that the Malacca Upas differ little from the American, and is clearly referable to the same species.

QUEBEC:
THURSDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1816.

We learn that John Ogilvy Esq. of Montreal

His Majesty's Commissioner for ascertaining the boundary between the American Territory and that of the province of Upper Canada, has returned to Montreal after meeting at Albany, in conformity with the Treaty of Ghent, with Peter Porter, the Commissioner on behalf of the United States.

An intelligent gentleman of this city, who has been at St. Regis on the 10th inst. informs us that after the breaking up of the ice at the 24 Leagues Island, it was much more than usually backwarded. Many vessels, intended to commence their voyages by each party, will be finally restricted to the respective Governments to which they by Treaty belong, and the Settlement either side of the line will no longer remain in dispute as to which Province it belongs.

FROM THE SUN.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Nov. 23.

A melancholy accident occured at this place yesterday. A young man of the name of Cowie, in attempting to cross the river from the Canada, from Mr. Wheelock's farm, near the head of the rapids, was drawn by the violence of the current into the middle of the river, where it narrows, and was carried down a distance of about a mile, when he was observed by some persons standing on the bank, who immediately launched a canoe and put off to his assistance, but before they could reach him he was carried down the rapids, and no more of him has since been seen.

To day, by the benevolent exertions of the Messrs. Wheelocks and Atkinson, who were also the first to give the alarm, that were prompted from their reward, humanity to the dead, Mr. Lemuel Herriott, a most successful trial was made to gain the end, by means of anchoring a large seine about two miles lower down the river, and dragging a small space from the shore ; by which means the body of the unfortunate young man was brought off to his before distressed and now overjoyed parents ; who had been spectators of the forlorn situation, that he had occupied for nine o'clock yesterday morning till two this afternoon.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM		TO	
Ashes, pot, - - - -	Ton.	30	0	0	0
Ashes, pearl, - - - -	Ton	34	0	35	0
Wheat, - - - -	lb.	0	0	10	1
Beef, - - - -	bbl.	5	5	0	0
Pork, prime, - - - -		2	10	0	3
Pork, mess, - - - -		3	10	0	4
Bread, white, 4 lbs. loaf		0	1	2	0
Bread, brown, 4 lbs.		0	1	1	0
Butter, - - - -	lb.	0	1	2	0
Candles, - - - -		0	1	0	0
Cheese, English, - - - -		0	1	1	0
Cheese, American, - - - -		0	0	9	0
Coppras, - - - -		0	0	8	0
Coals, - - - -	chal.	0	2	6	0
Copper, best quality, - - - -	lb.	0	0	11	0
Fish, cod, - - - -	bbl.	1	0	0	1
——— salmon, - - - -		3	15	0	0
Flour, superfine, - - - -		4	5	0	4
——— fine, - - - -		3	15	0	4
Grain, wheat, - - - -	bush	0	7	1	0
——— indian corn, - - - -		0	4	2	6
——— oats, - - - -		0	1	6	0
Hops Lard, - - - -	lb.	0	1	8	0
Iron, Swedes, - - - -	Ton.	22	10	25	0
——— English, - - - -		15	0	17	0
Leather, English, lbs.		0	2	0	0
——— American, - - - -		0	1	8	0
Lumber, oak, - - - -	foot.	0	1	3	0
——— pine, - - - -		0	0	3	0
——— pine, 1000		0	0	0	0
——— boards, - - - -		4	0	0	0
——— staves, - - - -		50	0	0	51
Molasses, - - - -	gall.	0	1	0	0
Pease, - - - -	bbl.	0	0	0	3
——— prime, - - - -		0	0	0	0
——— cargo, - - - -		4	10	0	5
Rum, - - - -	gall.	0	4	4	0
Salt, Liverpool, - - - -	bush	0	3	0	3
——— rock, - - - -		0	7	6	0
Soap, Yellow, - - - -	lb.	0	0	7	0
Spirits, Jamaica, - - - -	gall.	0	5	6	0
——— Brandy, - - - -		0	11	0	0
Steel, blistered, - - - -	lb.	0	0	8	0
——— Cruzley, - - - -		0	0	9	0
Sugar, Muscovado cwt.		4	0	0	4
——— Lump, - - - -	lb	1	0	0	0
——— Loaf, - - - -		0	1	2	0
Tallow, - - - -		0	0	10	0
Teas, Gunpowder, - - - -		0	14	0	0
——— Hyson, - - - -		0	6	0	0
——— Hyson Skin, - - - -		0	6	9	0
——— Souchong, - - - -		0	5	6	0
Tobacco, Virginia, - - - -		0	1	8	0
——— Maryland, - - - -		0	1	5	0
Wines, Madeira, - pipe.		75	0	0	100
——— Teneriffe, - - - -		28	0	0	30
——— Port best, - - - -		70	0	0	0
——— Lisbon, - - - -		40	0	0	50

Montreal, Dec. 14, 1816.

KINGSTON, Dec. 14.

FIRE!

On Wednesday last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a range of barracks of about 100 feet in length, was burnt to the ground, on Point Frederick. They were occupied by part of the 37th Regt. and we are informed that the greater part of the clothing for that Regiment was consumed. Great credit is due to the officers of the Navy and Army, as well as to the citizens generally for their exertions in quelling the flames.—We regret also its injustice to those who have charge of the Engines of the East and West wards of Kingston, were we to omit stating with what alacrity they were conveyed to the Point.

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst, The Lady of Capt. Fitz-Gerald, 8th Ghesg. Lt. Inf. of a Daughter.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday the 21st ultimo, John Wilson, (son of Stillwell Wilson of Yonge Street,) was killed by the fall of a log, from a small house that he was assisting a poor man to raise.—A Coroner's Inquest was held the next day : Verdict accidental death.—His remains were interred on the 24th in the new Church Yard, when an affecting Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Strachan, to a large and respectable assemblage of the friends and acquaintance of this much lamented young man. In him his parents have lost a dutiful son, and the public, a worthy member of society.

YORK, THURSDAY, 24 JANUARY.

The latest European papers contain very little political news, but from the information they give, there is very great reason to hope, that the failure of the crops have not been near so great or so general as was at first apprehended. In some parts of Europe there is a large surplus, the greater part of which will ere this, have been sent to England, and it is very possible that before any flour can arrive there from the United States, the market will be completely supplied ; indeed it is far from improbable that the market price in England at this moment may be so low, or perhaps lower than at New York, a conjecture that acquires strength from the circumstance that the Speculators who sent out the Harlequin, fixed the highest price to be given, at two Dollars less, than was the actual price when she arrived at New York.—And again the government in Ireland at the first alarm very properly forbade the distillation from grain, but from more full information, the prohibition was shortly removed.

Under the Title of "*THE YORK GAZETTE,*" this Paper had fallen so low in the Public estimation, that the Editor has been advised to change its name to the one Originally given. The present number will therefore commence a new series to be regularly Paged, and an Index given at the end of the year. As soon as a supply of good Paper can be procured from England, the size of the Gazette will be increased.

It is usual at the commencement of a new publication, to make many professions, which are too frequently after a-while entirely forgotten ; anxious to avoid a similar error, the Editor can only assure the Public that he will endeavour to deserve their Patronage, and time only can shew how far he will merit it.

All Communications tending to the improvement and general information of the Public at large, and of this Province in particular, will be thankfully received.

From the Pen of Mr. Eustace L. Smith.

The following Poem is very intended to represent the views and reflections of THE HERMIT OF ST. HELENA.

He's—to his grief knowing!—in the lone spot,
Scarce seen amid the multitudinous wave!
There let him stand, distinguish'd by the cloud-wreath
And ever bid farewell greatness wildly rave!—
The wind shall mock his wailings, & the caw
Echo in waves the anguish of his cries!
His withered heart shall be his living grave,
Sunder'd afar from all distinguish'd ties.
Accompanied but by the Worm that never dies—
Yet—He shall pace along the vacant sand,
And chide the surge that bravely round his feet
Towers the regardless thrones stretch his hand,
And govern empires in the mid conceit.
He shall—in day-dreams for such misery meet—
Pore on the shelly beach, and idly drew
The cloudsided glass of Britain's sure defeat;
Gives from some rugged rock his will's high law,
And wave his sea-weed-crown, and pause to survey'd strew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAMMOTH RADISH.

The following dimensions of a Radish raised in the garden of a gentleman at Newtown, Long-Island, exceeds any thing of the kind we have before seen:

	feet.	inches.
Length, including the top,	5	10
Dia. of the body,	2	9
Circumference,	3	3
Weight.	21 ounces.	

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.

I was at first surprised at the wondrous fertility of our western country as evinced in an evening print on Saturday, which gives an account of Cannibals at Fort Osage, with heads SIXTEEN FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE.* But on recollecting myself, I found the story by no means so wonderful and extraordinary as I had imagined. I remember the circumstance of a neighbor of mine, who removed from Marietta to Boonetown, and found a cow-bar he had accidentally left sticking in the field a week before, handsomely studded with spikes, ten-penny nails and heads about ing out and sprouting on every side of it. And about the same time an acquaintance of mine, a gentleman in Kentucky, who well mounted on horseback, stopping at a friend's house to hitch him some mammoth pumpkin seeds happening to drop a few on the ground, found himself set in thickly surrounded by young vines, while talking with his friend, he stance, that a bear had come into the field, climbed himself by one of those vines, and riding. Indeed I have been told, that in the hard shell of one of these vegetable productions that is usually chosen before a house is built for the purpose, for the winter's residence of new settlers, excepting where a hollow tree is found large enough to accommodate his family, or some older resident is able to furnish him with an Osage Cabbage Stalk.

ELUCIDATOR.

A hunting in the following passage is in a letter dated Fort Osage, Missouri Territory, and published in Saturday's Columbian.

"The cabbages have grown to such an uncommon size, that several of the gentlemen of this post have been led through curiosity to measure them. Dr. I. Lowrey, surgeon of this post, Mr. Reuben Lindsey, contractor's agent, and Indian trader, (brother to the late Governor Lindsey) and myself measured some of them, which we found to be sixteen feet round the head on the outside of the leaves; the blades were twelve feet seven inches in length from the stalk to the top, and twenty five inches in width. This is the size of the largest we could find; but there are a great many so near this size, that you could only discover the largest by actual measurement.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ON THE DIMENSIONS OF THE WHALE.

From Dr. Shaw's Zoological Lectures.

With regard to the anatomy of the Whale, I shall content myself with observing that on so colossal a scale of magnitude does nature act in these animals, that the vertebræ or joints of the back-bone are of the size of moderate barrels; the ribs and jaw-bones so large as to be occasionally used to form the sides of tall arched gateways; the heart too large to be contained in a very wide artery, or principal artery, measures a foot in diameter, and it is computated that the quantity of blood thrown into it at every pulsation of the heart is not less than from ten to fifteen gallons.

The strength of the great Northern Whale is prodigious; it is able to shatter a strong canoe in pieces with a single stroke of its tail. It swims, accordding to the computation of Cuvier, at the rate of about thirty-three feet in a second; and it is further computed that in the space of about 47 days it might circumnavigate the equator, even allowing it a rest by night during the whole time. The female produces in general but one young at a birth, which usually measures more than 20 feet in length: and she has the reputation of being very tenderly attached to her offspring.

TO FARMERS.

We state for the information of those who are in the habit of feeding their Cattle, with the poor and injured corn, which did not come to maturity this year, owing to the early frosts, that several of the Cows and young cattle have died in this town the past week, which had been fed on this kind of food, and the milk and cream of others which have survived, is so offensive we cannot use it.—*Northampton Gaz.*

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part, of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden and now under the highest cultivation together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding so uninterrepted and extensive a view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises, which is admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family or boarding house: a central position would afford a most desirable situation for a Tavern of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature. A Good Title will be given,—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. 4g—tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late John Holly of Etobicoke deceased, request all Persons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to them and all those who may have Claims against the said Estate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY Senr.
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.

Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

DRY GOODS.

Liquors. Groceries. &c.
FOR SALE BY.

Jackson & Sons.

—ALSO—

100 Barrels of excellent Roche Lime.

N. B.—The highest price paid for Country produce.

York, Dec. 12th. 4g—

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Flannagan, of the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, are hereby required, to call on the Subscribers, and settle their accounts immediately; and all those who have any claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated.

LEAH FLANNAGAN, Executrix.
THOMAS STOVELL, Executor.

Township of Vaughan,
29 Nov. 1816. 3—

LIST of the Members of the Legislative Council with the date of their Appointments.

The Honorable William D. Powell, Speaker.	}	1st March, 1816.
The Honorable John McGill,	-	10th June, 1797.
The Honorable William Claus,	-	3d February, 1812.
The Honorable Thomas Clarke,	-	16th November, 18[illegible]
The Honorable William Dickson,	-	do. do.
The Honorable Neil McLean	-	do. do.
The Honorable Thomas Fraser,	-	do. do.

LIST of MEMBERS Returned as duly Elected to serve in the Seventh Parliament of this Province.

COUNTIES AND RIDINGS.	PERSONS RETURNED.
Glengary, -	Alexander McMartin & John Cameron.*
Prescott, -	John McDonell.*
Stormont and Russell, -	Philip Van Koughnett.*
Dundas, -	John Crysler.
Grenville, -	Johas Jones.*
Leeds, -	Peter Howard.*
Frontenac, -	Allan McLean,
Prince Edward except Amelisburgh	James Colter.*
Lenox and Addington, -	Willet Casey* and Isaac Fraser.*
Hastings & the Township of Ameliasburgh	James McNabb.*
Northumberland and Durham, -	Zacheus Burnham.*
East Riding of the County of York, &c.	Peter Robinson.*
1st Riding County of Lincoln & Grimsby	Robert Nelles.
2d Riding, County of Lincoln, -	Ralfe Clench.
3d Riding, County of Lincoln, -	David Secord.*
4th Riding, County of Lincoln, -	Isaac Swayze.*
Oxford and Middlesex, -	Mahlon Burwell.
Norfolk, -	Robert Nichol.
Kent, -	Joshua Cornwall.*
Essex, -	Messrs. McCormick & George B. Hall*

Those marked thus are New Members.*

TO BE SOLD

And possession given on the first of January next.

THE House and Lot owned and occupied by the Subscriber in the Town of York: also Six Hundred and Seventy four Acres of Land in the Township of Durham District of London, and Two Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Ameliasburg, Midland District, for which indisputable Titles will be given.

The Subscriber has also for Sale, at the Cost and Charges, the following articles, viz:—Superfine and Second Broad Cloths, Vest patterns, Cordaroys, Fustians, Printed and White Cottons, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambrics and Muslins, Ribbons of all colours, Linen, Sheeting, Shirting Cotton, Shawls, Striped Cottons, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, 3 and 4 Point Blankets, a General assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, a variety of useful Books for School or Private Families, Nails from 4d to 30d, Window Glass, Hinges, Door, Closet, Chest and Trunk Locks; Hand Saws, Chissels, Adzes, Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Tea-Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Shovels & Spades, Iron and Steel Ploughshare moulds, Waggon Boxes, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen-knives, Spectacles, Wool Cards, Playing Cards, Smoothing Irons, Iron Pots & Kettles, Large Sugar Kettles, Scythes, Sickles:—He has also for Sale, Jamaica Spirits, Madiera, Teneriffe and Port Wines, Brandy Shrub, Peppermint, Hyson and Green Tea of the best quality, best Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Soap, Candles, Salt-petre, best Indigo, Shoe and Cloth Brushes, Hats, and Tin ware, at the lowest prices going.

All kinds of Country produce taken in payment, at the Store he now occupies until the 24th of March next.

S. JARVIS,

York, 24th Dec, 1816.

N. B.—All Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber will pay their accounts forthwith, and those who have any demands will call and receive payment.

S. J.

Lands for Sale

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

		Acres.
Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con.	Township of 1 2d do. 6th do.	600
617	4th do. of Nissagara.	
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con.	Township of	1000
Broken Lots No. 24 & 25, 3d Concession		
North Crosby District of Johnstown,		
Lots No. 18 & 19, 9th Con.	South Ca-	400
Broken Lots No. 18 and 19	by District	
in the 8th Concession.	of Johnstown	
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 and 27, 8th Concession.	North Crosby District of Johnstown.	900
No. 24 and 25 and Broken Lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Con.	Township of Pelham,	344
Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham,		

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given.

WILLIAM ALDAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m.

DARLINGTON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, as a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston passing through both Lots.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately at this Office, Two Apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply, unless the Parents are of good character.

York Gazett Office,
2d January, 1816.

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1817. No. 2.

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

UPPER-CANADA.
PROCLAMATION.

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

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper-Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the third day of January next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty fourth day of November last: We thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Third day of January next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, Have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY commanding and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on *Tuesday the Fourth day of February* next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and there to do, as may seem necessary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affix-WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the Twenty first day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA,
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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry within this Province. And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," it is enacted as follows:—AND WHEREAS the said Act having since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign,—AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenion of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port by but his vessel, from the ignorance or awkward which had not been performed since we left Glas or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place pilot, who mistaking one cape for another, was like to cast it on shore, Capt. Dodd sailed through the middle of the boston Channel, hereinafter specified. Be it therefore known, and ber, was like to cast it on shore, Capt. Dodd sailed through the middle of the boston Channel, that I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor as we were informed to me, that no force but that of Steam in the evening, we discovered the high coast Governor of this Province, in exercise of the powers and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare, and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, certain Duties on Goods and Merchandizes, imported into the Province from the United States, or paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from the United States of America into this Province, and to repeal certain Duties now payable on the same," and also by the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign—GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

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ON STEAM VESSELS.

With a narrative of a voyage performed by me from Glasgow to London. By J. C. Delamotherie, member of the French National Institute.

A trial was made at Paris, more than thirty years ago, of a boat driven forward by the force of three strokes of a rapid succession from a Steam engine. A boiler full of water was placed upon the chariot, and heated by a furnace to such a degree as to produce the water into vapour. Behind the boiler was a pipe, by which the vapour escaped with rapidity. The vapour experienced such a resistance from the air, as to give the chariot a forward motion, which made it go at the rate of nine toises (about eighteen feet) an hour. But no further application of this apparatus was made.

In 1788, Messrs. Miller and Symington, of Dalswinton, were constructing on a different principle. The vessel was to be moved by two paddles or oars, placed on each side, and which were to be worked by a steam engine. This machine was tried on the 14th of October, 1788, on a lake in Dalswinton, and was found to go at the rate of five miles an hour. Mr. Miller, encouraged by this success, had a vessel of 60 feet built, which was tried on the Forth and Clyde; and there was now 16 or 17 miles regularly on that river. Regular packet-boats were established in Scotland, and a commercial trial has been made of one upon a stormy sea, in a voyage from Dublin to London. We shall give an extract from this memorable voyage, made by Mr. Lattey, in a communication lately made to Professor Pictet. *Bibl. Brit. an* 15.

The command of the vessel had been given to Mr. G. Dod,* a young man of great resolution, who had gone to Glasgow with a view to bring it to London. He had made his apprenticeship in the British Navy, and had afterwards distinguished himself as a civil engineer, an architect, and even as a topographer. His equipage consisted merely of a master, four sailors of the first class, a fireman, a smith and a cabin boy. It was the first embarkation of this kind which had ever been attempted on the ocean, with a steam engine, and its equipment, he put boldly to sea.

The beginning of his voyage was not fortunate. The weather was very unsettled; in the narrow channel which separates Scotland from Ireland, the swell is sometimes rendered terrible, by the meeting of the tide with the *strong east wind*, which comes from the Atlantic Ocean. After vainly attempting to advance, he was forced to take shelter in Loch Ryan. A second attempt did not succeed much better than the first; he gained sight of the coast of Ireland; but there he had near

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Lauren Gibb Gleason

REMEDY for SCARCITY.

Gentlemen,

The present scarcity of grain produces serious distress among the poorer class of people, and what is almost as painful, much greater wants among the domestic animals, it becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption, and to increase the nutriment of that consumed. Proper attention to the subject most certainly will reduce the use of grain to one half of the present quantity; and it behoves every man in good circumstances, to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding, the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced, that the good effect will quickly be felt: the poor will be supplied on moderate terms, half starved corn fed horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the idle shapers, speculating in articles of the first necessity, will be disappointed in the project of fattening on the spoils of the needy.

A most important point is, to suffer no animal to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and the cook. The life of the grain meets the action of the stomach so long, that it passes into the bowels before half decomposed; and from thence, in the condition, is expelled. Three fourths of oats, or corn, ground fine, will yield more nourishment than three grains not ground. This is generally believed by waggoners, who feed their horses on rye meal, called chop. The grinding of oats and corn, is just as beneficial as that of rye. And, of as much importance as grinding, is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush mixed up with hay or cut straw, will in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it, to any other diet. One pint of meal will yield two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to some of mush when thickened: and if not boiled with the hay or straw, which would be best, poured on it and stirred up, and given at night, will with the aid of a little hay in the day, preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture, or mush, ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes, otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment, repeatedly made in England. A man, confined to a given quantity of raw materials, with abundance of water, would undoubtedly decline in flesh: but with the same quantity of raw materials made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food, by boiling, is like that in vegetation—it becomes a component part, and is converted into nourishment for the body, which it would not be if taken separately, or if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little, since those to whom it is not satisfactory, must rely upon the fact, that boiling thin meal, before addinst to it straw or hay, will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely, for such an advantage, so easily obtained, every one ought to get over the natural indolence and common aversion to deviate from old habits.

Another considerable saving, well worth attention, will be made, by giving the animals all their meal food before and not after work, and without hay during the night. By eating the meal food at night, their stomachs convert the whole of it into nourishment. That taken in the day, does very little good—more frequently injury than good—It operates on the stomach, instead of the stomach's operating on it: so that not only nothing is extracted from it, but it excites pain, cholics, and other symptoms of inflammation. This can be well understood, from the experiment of an English physician: He gave a given quantity of the same food to two similar dogs, keeping the one quiet, the other in constant motion, for six hours, when both were killed. The stomach of the one at rest had digested all its contents—that of the other, had not produced any effect—The frequent repetition of this experiment, has end d in its undisputed establishment. Hence, it is clear that the grain given in the day to animals and in use, is of no benefit, as it passes through the stomach before it can be of the digestion to take place. Hence, giving hay at night, really injures horses, keepers; and, if not kept up by their animals nature made for subsisting in the dark, rest and sleep are hindered; and more or less, they are injured in every deviation from nature. The Lord, the Governor, had fallen a sacrifice to it, and the second in command by every deviation from nature. The Lord, the Governor, had fallen a sacrifice to it, and the second in command I am sure, was introduced by Anverkeepers; and, if not kept up by their interests, would speedily be abandoned by every one who had sense enough to perceive the folly. In one or two hours during the day, horses can eat as much hay as will do them good. In conformation of this, I heard of the treatment several travellers gave their horses in pursuance, during a journey of many hundred miles, they gave them no horses only grain at night, and hay for the last three days in the day. During the hundred miles, they gained in flesh (though travelling more expeditiously under the regimen) that which they lost in the beginning, under the customary treatment of giving grain in the day with hay at night.

The last point I have to press, is, the necessity of keeping stock *sheltered* that is, securing to them the benefit of their own warmth. It is a truth, indeed, that during the exposure to the irregularities of the season, they require twice the ordinary food, for their nourishment and subsistance, and are subject to ten times as many fatal disorders as otherwise they would be. The master has taken them from a state where nature supplied their wants; and if he be not too much of a brute to feel for their hardships, he ought to be so much of a man of honor as to supply what his interest dictates, as a requital to the animal for its loss of what nature designed for its original.

If by this plan of grinding and boiling the half of the grain be saved in the country, as most certainly it may, there will be but little occasion for pressing the extension of the principle to man by advising eating *mush* instead of bread, and taking *soups* instead of meat.

THOMAS EWELL.

Georgetown, 3d Dec. 1816.

ON ECONOMY OF FUEL, FODDER &c.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

I observe in England, Mr. Ewell's proposition for averting in some measure, the effects of scarcity, by boiling the food of horses and other cattle.

For the information of those who approve of Mr. Ewell's proposition, but who may fear the trouble of carrying it into effect; I will describe an easy manner in which I have the food for a large stock of horses boiled daily in Liverpool, England.

A pot containing about 10 or 15 gallons of water, was fixed in a small brick furnace sunk into the ground. The furnace was open at top, like a pit or excavation opposite to the door of the furnace; the smoke and heat, after circulating round the pot, went off through a horizontal flue, which led to under the side of the earth to a small chimney about ten feet distant, and about eight high.—This contrivance was adjacent to the stable, over the pot was placed a stout puncheon, the bottom of which was pierced with numerous holes of an inch, or an inch and a half diameter. The puncheon was filled with potatoes, (well washed) which were covered with the head of the puncheon, and secured by locks, which had been stripped of potatoes, thrown over ell. A fire was put into the furnace, and in less than an hour the potatoes were perfectly boiled by the steam. The puncheon was then taken apart, and the potatoes having cooled upon a clean floor of boards, or flags, which surrounded the pot, the potatoes were carried in buckets to the mangers, and mixed with bran or oats.

If it be a fact that boiled vegetables are much more nourishing to animals than unboiled, every farmer should have an apparatus for boiling, and not suffer either his horses or other cattle to eat unboiled vegetables. Queen's would not the application of steam upon corn do the same? would for hogs or cows, particularly if blended with boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots, or parsnips.

A thousand bricks, a puncheon, and ten gallon pot, are all the materials that are necessary for such an apparatus.

Yours, respectfully,

J. G.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.

Arrived at this port, brig Edward Buyam, Leader, 15 days from Antigua. The ship Hercules, commanded by Admiral Brown, in consequence of a Portuguese fleet being in the South seas to refit, and put into Barbadoes, but not being allowed to repair there, proceeded for St. Bartholomews.—When off Anguar, she was taken by the Buenos Ayres sloop of war, Capt. Sterling, and carried into Antigua, where vessel and cargo were condemned—valued at $532,000. The Pirates continued to rage at Porto Rico, Guadaloupe, with increased violence; General Sir James Leith, the Governor, had fallen a sacrifice to it, and the second in command prohibited any vessels from entering the port.—Most of the French troops had died. Nov. 30, lat. 37, long. 72, spoke British brig Almira, 7 days from Turk's Island bound to New-York.—*Price Current at Antigua, 22d Nov.*—Corn, per bushel $2 50; Rice per. cwt. $10; Flour per bbl. 24; Toasts, per hhd. 50; Staves, per thousand, $2; Shingles per do. 15; Sugar, 62; do. new, do. 2 25.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Thursday, December 12.

The two members from Indiana, Walter Taylor and Jonas Noble, (the act of her admission into the Union having been consummated) produced their credentials, and were qualified.

The usual ceremony of drawing lots, by lot, took place; when it appeared that Mr. Noble was assigned to the class of senators whose term of service expires on the 3d of March 1821, and Mr. Taylor to that whose term expires on the 3d of March, 1819.

FROM THE SERVICE OF SUSSEX, ISLAND REGISTER, April 6, 1816.—Early on Monday morning the 25th inst. a very severe shock of an earthquake took place about 20 minutes before 5 o'clock. It appears to have been chiefly confined to the northern and central parts of the Island, taking a north-eastern direction. The space of time it continued was about 15 or 23 seconds.—The motion excited universal alarm, most persons leaving their dwellings unchained out of their sleep, and impressed with the idea of their house being attempted by thieves, from the violent agitation of the vessels in the doors and windows.—And in some houses, the furniture also was a good deal moved. The shock was distinctly felt in the residence of the Hon. the Governor, on the great hill, and by the families of persons occupying the various Bungalows in its vicinity. Excepting the general alarm occasioned by this awful phenomenon, and the cracking and fall of the plaster work in a few dwellings, we have not learnt that any accident occurred.

Extract of a letter, received by a respectable gentleman, in Newburyport, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12, 1816.

"There will be great rejoicings here in a few days on account of the Independence of those united provinces which has been recently declared in great state; but the minds of those patriots are so unsettled that it is uncertain how long it will last—for another revolution may take place, there is no danger, however, of its coming into the hands of old Spain again. This market is in a most horrid state, and glutted with every kind of produce and merchandize, European Indian and from the United States. Even the most stable articles will scarcely bring cost and charges, & no profit whatever will arise from the returns."

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Dec. 14.

Another most villainous attempt to set fire to the navy yard in the course of last night, the villains got into the rear of those valuable stores in the Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, by clambering over the walls; and, appear, very deliberately, to have kindled a fire in the cellar window of Messrs. Cope's store. Fortunately it did not spread, or the loss of property might have been immense. What would have added to the conflagration is that neighborhood, is, that a gun-powder store house is not many yards distant from the spot. It may not be improper, while noticing the subject, to recommend to the patroles particular vigilance in examining the different alleys, courts, &c. where the midnight incendiaries are most probably lurking.

Court Martial.—The trial of Lieutenant Cunningham, Commandant of the U. S. Schooner Firebrand, "under the 5th. article of the Act for the better government of the Navy," closed, at New Orleans, on the 2nd. ult. The following is the decision of the Court Martial upon the charges preferred against Lieut. Cunningham of improper conduct during the late attack from a Spanish squadron:—

"The Court having now cleared took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation there-upon, the court pronounced Lt. Com. T. S. Cunningham, *Not Guilty* of a breach of the 5th. article the act for the better government of the United States' Navy or any part thereof; and the court do now, unanimously *and honorably acquit* Lieut. Cunningham of Com. I. S. Cunningham *of free from any the slightest imputation of pusillanimity or conduct during his whole cruize*, commencing on the 13th August, and ending on th 7th September, of the present year, and particularly on the 27th of August, in the rencounter with the ship Diana and brig Cassador, of this injured officer to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair, with this overwhelming force, has been highly honorable, to himself and the brig under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his Catholic Majesty's ship Diana and brig Cassador has produced an unparralleled, unjustifiable and unprovoked insult and outrage upon the flag of the U. S. The court now request that the sword may be restored to that officer, from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.

" R. V. HOFFMAN,
" I. M'KEEVER,
" CHAS. E. CRAWLEY,
" G. HAMILTON,
" W. A. WDAVER.
" *John Nicholson*, Judge advocate.

New-Orleans, Nov. 2, 1816.

Elizabeth Town Steam-Boat.—We are sorry to have it to state, that this new steam-boat, burst her boiler this morning, just as she was on the point of starting from the wharf at the foot of Market-field street, on her first trip, by which unfortunate accident two boys and a girl were so severely scalded, that their lives are all despaired of. Mr. Ore, the engineer, Mr. Todd, the machinist, and two passengers, names unknown, were also much injured by the bursting water.

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Another most villainous attempt to set fire to the navy yard in the course of last night, the villains got into the rear of those valuable stores in the Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, by clambering over the walls; and, appear, very deliberately, to have kindled a fire in the cellar window of Messrs. Cope's store. Fortunately it did not spread, or the loss of property might have been immense. What would have added to the conflagration is that neighborhood, is, that a gun-powder store house is not many yards distant from the spot. It may not be improper, while noticing the subject, to recommend to the patroles particular vigilance in examining the different alleys, courts, &c. where the midnight incendiaries are most probably lurking.

Court Martial.—The trial of Lieutenant Cunningham, Commandant of the U. S. Schooner Firebrand, "under the 5th. article of the Act for the better government of the Navy," closed, at New Orleans, on the 2nd. ult. The following is the decision of the Court Martial upon the charges preferred against Lieut. Cunningham of improper conduct during the late attack from a Spanish squadron:—

"The Court having now cleared took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation there-upon, the court pronounced Lt. Com. T. S. Cunningham, *Not Guilty* of a breach of the 5th. article the act for the better government of the United States' Navy or any part thereof; and the court do now, unanimously *and honorably acquit* Lieut. Cunningham of Com. I. S. Cunningham *of free from any the slightest imputation of pusillanimity or conduct during his whole cruize*, commencing on the 13th August, and ending on th 7th September, of the present year, and particularly on the 27th of August, in the rencounter with the ship Diana and brig Cassador, of this injured officer to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair, with this overwhelming force, has been highly honorable, to himself and the brig under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his Catholic Majesty's ship Diana and brig Cassador has produced an unparralleled, unjustifiable and unprovoked insult and outrage upon the flag of the U. S. The court now request that the sword may be restored to that officer, from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.

" R. V. HOFFMAN,
" I. M'KEEVER,
" CHAS. E. CRAWLEY,
" G. HAMILTON,
" W. A. WDAVER.
" *John Nicholson*, Judge advocate.

New-Orleans, Nov. 2, 1816.

Elizabeth Town Steam-Boat.—We are sorry to have it to state, that this new steam-boat, burst her boiler this morning, just as she was on the point of starting from the wharf at the foot of Market-field street, on her first trip, by which unfortunate accident two boys and a girl were so severely scalded, that their lives are all despaired of. Mr. Ore, the engineer, Mr. Todd, the machinist, and two passengers, names unknown, were also much injured by the bursting water.

The Virginia House of Delegates on the 14th ult. after debate adopted a resolution, &c. stating, "that Thomas Wells, (a returned member) having refused to take the oath prescribed by the act to prevent *duellings*—therefore a new writ of election issue for the county of Nottaway."

DIED.

At Charleston, Carolina, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, on the 4th December, Saml. Hamilton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, in the 23d year of his age, fifth son the late Hon. Robt Hamilton, of Queenston.

In London, on the 27th September, Lieut. Walter Kerr, of the late Regt. of Glengary Light Infantry, in the 28th year of his age, second son of Doctor Kerr, of Niagara.

At Fort Erie, on the 30th ult. Miss Julia Hall, in the 29th year of his age wife of Mr. C. Hall, and youngest daughter of the late John Warren, Esq.

From the National Intelligencer of Dec. 15.

General Gaines' station is yet on the Southern frontier, whither he proceeds in a few days. Major General Scott, of the Army of the United States, and Commodore Rodgers of the Navy, are at present at Richmond. It is said that General Scott has a furlough from service, and that he is engaged in the compilation of a book on military Police.

John W. Eppes, formerly of the house of Representatives, is elected a Senator to Congress from the State of Virginia, for six years, from the 4th day of March next.

James P. Preston, during the war a valuable officer of the Army of the United States) is chosen Governor of the State of Virginia.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

We learn from Capt. Henfield, of the brig Sarah, that the latest accounts from the South Maine, represented the affairs of the Patriots in that quarter to continue successful. A vessel had arrived at Port-au-Prince, with an invitation to Gen. Bolivar to return to the Maine and resume a command in the Patriot army.

We learn in our Port au Prince papers a notice of the Secretary of state of the President Petion, promulgated on the 5th of November, to the merchants of the republic, that by official despatches from the Emperor of Austria, through his ambassador at Paris, dated 15th of August last, at Trieste, the ports of Austria are open to the Haytien flag, and that the Emperor is desirous of promoting a friendly intercourse between the two countries.—*Phil. Aduc.*

From the Salem Register.

This week the beautiful vessel, Concordia, prepared for a European voyage by Capt. Geo. Crowninshield, was exhibited to the ladies and gentlemen of the town, being already prepared for sea. As a specimen of naval architecture, she is, admirable for her materials and construction. Her model unites the excellencies which modern experiments have combined from the best materials and the most skilful workmen.—The convenience which unite in her apartments are so happily blended, that she is to be admired but as a whole part of the whole. The furniture is the richest our country has produced, and every thing is in the best style of elegance. Nothing elegant is omitted, nothing useful is forgotten. Every thing required at sea is prepared, and every luxury of the apartment at home accommodates itself readily to this vessel in all her movements. The riches displayed in the cabin is surpassed by the neatness and variety without confusion, and the workmanship in all the movables of the dining room agrees with the elegance in which this apartment is finished. We do not refer from this gentleman to any neglected parts of the vessel. We observe in the humblest apartments the same accommodation and the same suitable arrangements. Indeed, such a display is refreshing to a general benefit, and will give to all who see it some share in the improvements which a life at sea may enjoy in connect with the best manners of the family and of states.

Privateering. On Wednesday, at 20 minutes after one o'clock, Barnet concluded his arduous undertaking of re ing 1500 miles in 32 days. From his great age (72 years) his apparent debility, and the unfavorable state of the weather for some time after the commencement of his task, it would might he would never be able to accomplish it. He has, however, disappointed many who set out against him, by the apparent ease with which he concluded it.

Government Contract.

An Extraordinary Council was existed in the city on Saturday, at the proposal made by Government to contract for 8000 tierces of Pork and 2000 tierces of Beef; but it should be recollected, that formerly the Americans supplied provisions to the West India islands, because they could afford to do it on cheaper terms, than could be obtained in England.—Now Provisions in North America are at the rate of 5l. 5s. per barrel, whereas the same kind in England are at 5l. 10s. The difference of price, together with the policy of supplying our colonies from home, may account for the proposed Contract of Government.

London paper.

QUEBEC, Dec. 19.

On Tuesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large new unfinished Roman Catholic Church in St. Rock's Suburb, which was consumed in about two hours. The fire had reached to great a head in the body of the Church before it was discovered, that all efforts to reduce it were ineffectual. Whether it took its origin however, was effected by the negligence of the Clergy, the Military and the Citizens. By the assistance and owing to the wind blowing from the north east the dwellings in the neighbourhood, and a large stone building belonging to the Church, were saved. The latter is separated from the Church only by a partition wall through which are several doors of communication.

It is considered by this unfortunate event is said to be very considerable, and will be greatly felt by the inhabitants of St. Rock's Suburb. The walls of the edifice are still standing, and do not appear to be materially injured.

This accident is accounted for by supposing that the fire which was left burning in a stove during the absence of the workmen at their dinner hour, had by some means caught the surrounding shavings.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18, 1816.

The undersigned takes the opportunity of this paper to convey in his name, and in the name of all such as are concerned in the Church of St. Rock's Suburbs, to people of every rank, both Civil and Military, his most sincere thanks for the cordial and eager assistance they gave yesterday at the fire by which that building was destroyed. To their steady, and almost unexampled endeavour is chiefly due the preservation of all adjoining buildings three stories high, which consequently, must have been destroyed, and from the greatest risk to become the prey to the flames.

† J. O. Cath. Bishop of Quebec.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES	Sold	From		To	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ashes, pot,	1 ton	30	0 0	0	0 0
Pearl,	1 ton	0	0 0	0	0 0
Bacon, hams,	lb.	0	0 10	0	1 2
Beef, mess,	bbl.	3	5 0	0	0 0
prime,	"	2	10 0	3	0 0
cargo,	"	2	0 0	2	10 0
Butter, white,	lb.	0	1 0	0	0 0
brown,	lb.	0	1 2½	0	0 0
Bottles,	lb.	0	1 5	0	1 8
Candles, mould,	"	0	1 3	0	1 4
Cheese, English,	"	0	1 6	0	1 8
American,	"	0	0 9	0	0 10
Chocolate,	"	0	1 8	0	1 8
Coals, Liverpool,	chal.	2	0 0	2	10 0
Copper, best green,	lb.	0	0 11	0	0 0
Fish, cod,	bbl.	1	0 0	1	5 0
salmon,	"	3	15 0	0	0 0
Lobs, superfine,	"	4	0 0	1	5 0
common,	"	3	15 0	4	0 0
Grain, wheat,	bush	0	10 0	0	0 0
Indian corn,	"	0	12 6	0	14 0
oats,	"	0	2 4	0	3 2
Hops, Land,	lb.	0	0 10	0	1 0
Iron, Swedes,	Ton.	22	10 0	25	0 0
English,	"	15	0 0	17	0 10
Leather, English,	lb.	0	2 0	0	2 6
American,	"	0	1 6	0	1 8
Lumber, oak,	foot.	0	1 3	0	0 0
pine,	"	0	0 3	0	0 0
pine,	1000	8	0 0	0	0 0
pipe staves,	"	50	0 0	51	0 0
boards,	"	50	0 0	51	0 0
staves,	"	50	0 0	51	0 0
Molasses,	gall.	0	0 8	0	0 0
Pork, mess,	bbl.	0	0 0	0	0 0
prime,	"	0	0 0	0	0 0
cargo,	"	4	10 0	5	0 0
Rum,	gall.	0	4 4	0	4 6
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	0	2 9	0	3 4
Turks Island,	"	0	2 6	0	2 9
Soap,	lb.	0	0 7	0	0 0
Spirits, Jamaica,	gall.	0	5 6	0	5 0
Brandy,	"	0	11 0	0	12 6
Steel, blistered,	lb.	0	0 3	0	0 4
Cowley,	"	0	0 9	0	0 8
Sugar, Muscovado,	cwt.	4	0 0	4	5 0
Loaf,	lb	0	1 2	0	1 3
Lump,	"	0	1 2	0	1 3
Tallow,	"	0	1 0	0	0 0
Teas, Gunpowder,	"	0	11 0	0	12 6
Hyson,	"	0	8 9	0	0 0
Hyson Skin,	"	0	5 6	0	0 0
Souchong,	"	0	5 6	0	6 0
Tobacco, Virginia	"	0	1 8	0	0 0
Maryland	"	0	1 7	0	0 0
Wines, Madiera,	pipe.	75	0 0	100	0 0
Teneriffe,	"	78	0 0	80	0 0
Port best,	"	70	0 0	0	0 0
inferior,	"	40	0 0	50	0 0

Montreal, Dec. 21, 1816.

Lucid. Gubernator's Op.

York, 6 January, 1

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint JOHN MCLEAN, Esq. Sheriff of the Midland District, vice Charles Stuart, Esq. deceased.

TO BAKERS.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'Clock of Monday the 20th January next from Persons wishing to Contract for supplying this Garrison for SIX Months, commencing 25th January, with Bread to be baked from Flour furnished from the King's Stores.

Blank Tenders may be had on application at this Office, when further information will be given.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

D. A. Com. General's Office, York, 6th Jan. 1817.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST,

ON FRIDAY last, a young STANDISH SLAEY, colour Black and White, a good deal spotted, particularly the legs, the tail Black except at the tip which is White. She had on when missed Leather Collar with a brass buckle.

Any Person detaining the said Spaniel, after this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. Enquire at this Office.

Government Contract.

WANTED to be supplied at His Majesty's Commissariat Magazines at this Post, the undermentioned articles.

SUGAR, Eight thousand four hundred pounds.

COFFEE, One thousand eight hundred and nine pounds.

RAISINS, One thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds.

VINEGAR, One hundred and ninety Gallons.

Any Persons wishing to Contract to furnish the above articles on or before the first day of April next, will send their Sealed Proposals to this Office by the 25th instant.

—ALSO—

1800 Bundles of Straw, 12 lb. each required to be furnished immediately for which Proposals will be received on the 6th instant.

T. H. THOMPSON,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st Jan. 1817.

Lands for Sale

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

		Acres.
Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con.	7 Township of Etobicoke D.	200
2d do.	8 Township of Etobicoke D.	200
6th do.	of Niagara.	200
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con.	do. do.	1000
Broken Lots No. 24 & 25,	1st Concession North Crosby District of Johnstown.	600
Lots Nos. 18 & 19,	9th Con. 3 South Crosby District of Johnstown.	400
Broken Lots No. 18 and 19	by District of Johnstown,	600
in the 8th Concession.		
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 and	North Crosby	900
27, 6th Concession.	District of	
No. 24 and 25 and Broken	Johnstown.	
Lots No. 22 & 23, 5th Con.		250
Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 6th Con. of Pelham,		

To which Good and Sufficient Title are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23th Nov. 1816. Gm.

CHURCH PEWS.

ON SATURDAY the 18th instant at ONE o'Clock, will be sold

BY AUCTION,
IN THE CHURCH,

One Double & Three Single PEWS.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
Church Warden.

York, 7th Jan. 1817. 2—2w.

WANTED,

IN A SMALL FAMILY.

A WOMAN SERVANT of good Character.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 9th Jan. 1817

Whereas my wife Christiana, has eloped from my Bed and Board this is to give Notice, that I forbid any Person harbouring her, or giving her Credit on my account,

Charles Grant.

Vaughan, Jan. 2d. 1817. 1—3w.

DARLINGTON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, as a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston passing through both Lots.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

TO BE SOLD

And possession given on the first of June next.

THE House and Lot owned and occupied by the Subscriber in the Town of York: also Six Hundred and Seventy four Acres of Land in the Township of Dereham District of London, and Two Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Amelisburg, Midland District, for which indisputable Titles will be given.

The Subscriber has also for Sale, at the Cost and Charges, the following articles, viz Superfine and Second Broad Cloths, Vest patterns, Cashmeres, Fustians, Printed and White Cottons, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambrics and Muslins, Ribbons of all colours, Linen, Sheeting, Shirting Cotton, Shawls, Striped Cottons, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, 3 and 4 Point Blankets, a General assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, a variety of useful Books for School or Private Families, Nails from 4d to 30d, Window Glass, Hinges, Door, Closet, Chest and Trunk Locks; Hand Saws, Chissels, Adzes, Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Tea-Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Shovels & Spades, Iron and Steel Ploughshare moulds, Waggon Boxes, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Knives and Forks, Razors, Penknives, Spectacles, Wool Cards, Playing Cards, Smoothing Irons, Iron Pots & Kettles, Large Sugar Kettles, Scythes, Sickles &c. He has also for Sale, Jamaica Spirits, Madiera, Teneriffe and Port Wines, Brandy Shrub, Peppermint, Hyson and Green Tea of the best quality, best Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Soap, Candles, Salt-petre, best Indigo, Shoe and Cloth Brushes, Hats, and Tin ware, at the lowest prices going.

All kinds of Country produce taken in payment, at the Store he now occupies until the 24th of March next.

S. JARVIS.

York, 24th Dec. 1816.

N. B.—All Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber will pay their accounts forthwith, and those who have any demands will call and receive payment.

S. J.

Upper Canada, } FRANCIS GORE Esq.
Court of Probate } Lieutenant Governor
York to wit. } of Upper Canada and
Judge of the Court of
L. S. } Probate in the said
Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE, late of the Dist ict of Nugara, in the said Province deceased.

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE of Niagara in the Province aforesaid Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition to the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money, in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE at the time of his death should be granted to him the said ISAAC SWAYZE. NOW THEREFORE These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday the 2d day of June next ensuing, the date hereof, then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said OLIVER GRACE at the time of his death should not be granted to the said ISAAC SWAYZE.

Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

J. W. BALDWIN, } { FRANCIS POWELL,
Register in the Court } { *Official Principal Court*
of Probate. } { *of Probate.*

6m.—1 cr. m.

WILLINGTON'S NAME.

BY T. HOOD, ESQ.

While history's muse the memorial was keeping
Of all that the dark heart of villany knows,
Beside her she saw the fiend Guilt bowed with weeping
For her's was the worst that had bowed the head low.
But, oh! how the tear in her eyelids grew heavy,
When other sable pages of horror and shame
Met her inkered writing!
Tell, Muse! all the villanies, her WILLINGTON'S NAME!

Hail, starved ay me, of soul and the spirit, all apart
With brains such as weigh from her two days' slice;
Whose lack of morals, deformed and darkened,
Are matched in one glance, the time to serve,
For, no person I've counted, is matched was there
And unmatched if they stand in the crossways of
Not, oh! there is not,
One monstrous villany
On the events that murderers my Wallington's name.

And still the last crown of thy folly is mounting
The grandest, the purest, ever tasted by
The proud was thy task, other patterns imbuing
For promise to heal the deep wounds of
At the foot of that throne, for whose weal
And the hand for the hand still cracked
And hearts after stabbed,
Of her joys and her blood
Let the rainbow of hope be her Wellington's

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Recollections of Italy, &c.

At the cataract of Niagara the Indian ladder which was formerly there being broken, I wished in spite of the representations of my guide to get to the bottom of the fall by a perpendicular rock of about 200 feet high. I still vertised upon the descent, notwithstanding the roaring of the cataract and the frightful abyss which boiled beneath me. I kept my head steady, and got to about 40 feet from the bottom.—But here the smooth and vertical rock offered no more veins or fissures where I might rest my feet; I retained hanging by the hand at my whole length, not able to get up or down, feeling my fingers open by degrees from weariness under the weight of my body, and seeing death inevitable. There are few men who live in their lives passed two minutes as I reckoned them, then suspended over the gulf of Niagara. At last my hands opened, and I fell." Now then our readers will conclude there was an end to M. de Chateaubriand:—not he. By the most unheard of good fortune I fell upon the bare rock, where I should naturally have dashed myself a hundred times to pieces, *e t'y e t fell no great hurt*; I was *half an inch* from the abyss, and I had not rolled into it."—Vol. 2. page 528.

Heidlburg, (Germany,) Aug. 22.

An event remarkable in its kind happened here on the 20th: Charles Witte, whose name is already well known, who in his thirteenth year was Doctor of Philosophy, and in his fourteenth Member of the Literary Society of the Wetterau; attained, after two years study of Jurisprudence, the degree of Doctor of Laws. He went through the first and most rigid examination, *sine qua non laude*, and he went through the public disputation so brilliantly, that all the Academy joined with Professor Zacharia in creating him Doctor, in a speech highly honorable to both.

Every citizen, in Hayti, convicted of having sold or bought a vote is excluded from all public employment for 20 years; and in case of repetition, for ever.

In the United States, the buyer and seller are both rewarded. The first obtains a fat office, and the second, after having elected him; eats upon him for the next best office.

Delaware Gazette.

From a London Paper.

HIS MAJESTY.—Our good old king has been so long withdrawn from the view of his affectionate and loyal subjects, the public press has ceased to notice his majesty in the accounts of the royal family.—The following anecdotes respecting him have been communicated to us upon good authority.—It is upwards of two years since his majesty was shaved. His beard is now very long. His usual dress is a silk night gown, in which, from his age and physical infirmities, he reminds the spectators of the person and appearance of King Lear. Her majesty visits him once a week; but the princesses have not seen him for a considerable time. During the progress of the war the news of the day was read to him, but latterly his want of sight has been further aggravated by total deafness. His small stock of intellectual enjoyment has been thus greatly reduced; as he can no longer hear any news, nor amuse himself with the piano-forte, of which he was very fond, and on which he played very well. As might be naturally expected, the recovery of Hanover gave him particular pleasure. After the battle of Alburst, and before lanterns were introduced into our army, he repeatedly recommended them, and stated, that in the improvement, the British army would be complete. His Majesty's memory continues unimpaired.

The dimensions of the different bridges in London are as follow:—

	Feet.
Length of the Waterloo bridge,	1,210
with-in the abutments,	
Width of do. including the foot-	120
It consists of nine arches of equal	
span, leaving a clear water-way	
under all the arches, measuring	1,380
The width of each pier,	28
Length of Vauxhall bridge,	833
Westminster,	1,223
Blackfriars,	990
London,	915

Mr. POULSON,

You published some days ago, a method to quench a burning chimney by the steam of water. I have not yet tried this, but I have found in such cases that Brimstone will have immediate effect. If the Chimney blazes, cast a few ounces of Brimstone in the fire, and immediately the flame will be extinguished by the smoke of the sulphur, and the soot will fall into the fire-place.

A FOREIGNER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1816.

Phil. Gaz.

Method of taking out Ink Spots, from Woollen, Linen, and Silk.

To take Ink spots from Woollen, they must be first rubbed with a composition consisting of the white of an egg, and a few drops of oil of vitriol, properly incorporated; next, *immediately* washed with pure water, or the vitriol will destroy the Cloth; and lastly, blow the parts smoothed in the direction of the warp, with a piece of flannel or white woollen cloth. From linen, ink spots may be removed by immediately dropping on them plentifully, while wet with the ink, the tallow from a tight candle, and letting it remain on a few days before washing the linen. This is also said to take the stains of red port out of linen. Ink spots on silk require to be well rubbed with the ashes of wormwood, and strong distilled vinegar, and to be afterwards cleansed with soap-water. When ink is once dried on linen, the spot is to be taken out by rubbing it well with a piece of lemon, and then using a hot iron till the ink totally disappears. If a lemon be cut in half, the linen where spotted pressed down over it till the juice penetrates through, and the hot iron placed on the linen, the spot will immediately give way and soon entirely vanish.

Those spots called iron moulds, may generally be soon taken out, either by means of lemon juice and a hot iron, or in the same manner as dried ink spots, by a little essential salt of lemons rubbed over the spot.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Colin Drummond, Carpenter, nithings, which by reason of their respective nature to save their children dying with hunger.

his Town, for any time until the 1st of October next.—Enquire at this Office.

York, Dec. 1816.

Some very material additions in the Copy given us for the last week's Gazette, obliges us to republish the following List.

LIST of the Members of the Legislative Council

The Honorable William D. Powell } *Speaker.*
The Right Rev. Jacob, *Bishop of Quebec.*
The Honorable Thomas Scott,
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable John McGill,
The Honorable William Claus,
The Honorable Thomas Clarke,
The Honorable William Dickson,
The Honorable Neil McLean
The Honorable Thomas Fraser,

LIST of MEMBERS Returned as duly Elected to serve in the Seventh Parliament of this Province.

COUNTIES AND RIDINGS.	PERSONS RETURNED.
Glengary,	Alexander McMartin & John Cameron.*
Prescott,	John McDonell.*
Stormont and Russell,	Philip Van Koughnett.*
Dundass,	John Crysler.
Grenville,	Jonas Jones.*
Leeds,	Peter Howard.†
Frontenac,	Allan McLean,
Prince Edward except Amelias burgh	James Cotter.*
Lenox and Addington,	Billet Casey† and Isaac Fraser.*
Hastings & the Township of Ameliasburgh	James McNabb.†
Northumberland and Durham,	Zacheus Burnham.*
East Riding of the County of York, &c.	Peter Robinson.*
1st Riding County of Lincoln & Grimsby	Robert Nelles.
2d Riding, County of Lincoln,	Ralfe Clench.
3d Riding, County of Lincoln,	David Secord.†
4th Riding, County of Lincoln,	Isaac Swayze.
Oxford and Middlesex,	Mahlon Burwell.
Norfolk,	Robert Nichol.
Kent,	Joshua Cornwall*
Essex,	William McCormick & George B. Hall.

**Those marked thus are New Members.*
† These were not in the last, but have served in a former Parliament
No Returns from the District of Gore.

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part, of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden and now under the highest cultivation together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a Stall Stable with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family or for their central position would afford a *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted to an extensive establishment of this nature.

For Terms &c. apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. 49—tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late John Busby of Etobicoke deceased, request all Persons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to them and all those who may have Claims against the said Estate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY Senr.
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.

Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Flanagan, late Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, are hereby required to call on the Subscribers, and settle their accounts immediately; and all those who have any claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated.

LEAH FLANAGAN, Executrix.
THOMAS STOVELL, Executor.
Township of Vaughan, }
29 Nov. 1816. }

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, by the first of July or first of January.

AGENTS.

Gay Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson,	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macaulay, Esq.	Kingston.
S. McNabb, Esq.	Belleville.
Hugh Rogers,	New-Castle.
Messrs. Borland & Ros.	New-Market.
D. Hall, Esq.	Georgetown.
T. McCormick, Esq.	Queenston.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long Point.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.

YORK,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2d, 1817. No. 2

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

UPPER CANADA.
PROCLAMATION.

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

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the third day of January next, to be Convened and Held, Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty fourth day of November last; We thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Third day of January next, at which time it was to be Convened at our Town of York, to be Held and Continued to appear. BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, Have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on *Tuesday the Fourth day of February* next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and there to do, as may seem necessary. *Herein fail not.*

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the Twenty first day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WILLIAM JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Francis Gore, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Colonel Commanding in the same, &c. &c. &c.

UPPER CANADA.
PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry within this Province. And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," it is enacted, "And whereas the said Act hath been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.—And whereas as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for establishing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Township of Cornwall in the County of Stormont in the District of Johnstown in this Province, and that a Collector be appointed for the same at this Province, and that a Collector be appointed for the same at this Province, and that a Collector be appointed for the same at

MUSIC.

IS there a man living, all the varied earth, Who never loves Music? a man without mirth, That never delights in a sweet tuneful lay, And wonders what people find pleasure in that? Is there such a man? I do solemnly swear I'd not be his friend, nor his partner share; I'd not be his guest, nor would I be his host, For he would not suit me, and I'm sure I'm not suited to him. Such a man is a bore, And I'm sure I'm not fond of the company, And, therefore, I'll not be the man's partner in this.

Who has not heard of the fisher's playful smile Whilst sound-mind mother's song in mute beguile Its cry? which at once with to wake, and hush That voice which by its charms is known to each? Who has not seen the mother's eye, Glisten'd by the mother's palpitating sigh?

That potent magic lulls the wayward child, Though wrapt in grief, and disordered storm, Proving the ruling theme, or warrior throng And rude man's passion by the charm of Song. The lonely swain who prepares the stiff, With cheerful mind, beguiles the toil, And blithe and merry whistles the while; And blithest dance around the evening blaze, Responding to sing the deeds of former days: Even the sick, the lonely, and the sad of mind Find comfort in solitude and spite of nature wakes, And sweet the thrilling waves around him break, The Mourner chants the cheering sound, "All, all is well."

LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.

It must be in the recollection of many of our readers, that on the 26th of January, 1796, the Dutton East Indiaman, in the transport service, was wrecked under the Citadel of Plymouth, and totally lost. Viscount Exmouth, then Sir Edward Pellew, was with many others a spectator from the shore, of the dreadful calamity; and after offering a most liberal reward to any one who would convey a rope on board, but which none could be found to undertake, he boldly resolved to attempt the hazardous enterprise himself, and instantly dashed into the foaming waves to the rescue, which he most gallantly and nobly accomplished his work of humanity by saving the lives of nearly five hundred of his fellow creatures, who, but for his unconquerable intrepidity, must inevitably have perished. The freedom of the Borough of Plymouth was presented to him as an elegant silver box; and at a public meeting, given by a gentleman of Plymouth, were invited to be present on that occasion, when he received the following toast, which was drank with the greatest enthusiasm:

"The heroic Pellew, sublimely great and good
For most, thy brother man, distress'd—all dar
The dreadful passage of the raging flood,
And join the Danic children of despair.

There, it was thine in comfort's balmy tone,
To soothe their sorrows, 'mid the tempest's roar,
To bath the mother's shriek—thou sick man's groan
And bear the sufferers, trembling, to the shore

So, when this mighty orbit's dread career,
Shall crash in ruins, at its God's decree;
The saving Angel, with triumphant arm,
Shall from the wreck of all things—rescue thee.

M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

According to an article in the Edinburgh Review, this extraordinary character was born in the year 1754. He was the eldest son of a branch of the House of Perigord. He was born club-footed, and on account of this deformity he was deprived of his birthright. And for the same strange reason, he was never suffered to enjoy even in infancy, the comforts of living in his father's family, under whose roof he never slept; and he was forced into the ecclesiastical profession, in opposition to all his own wishes. He studied at the Sorbonne, at the same time with Abbe Sieyes; and he was then remarked only as a silent and haughty young man, who passed all his time among his books. He was 20th promoted till the end of the year 1789 &c. 1789. It was then that he published a famous address to the clergy, which first announced his talents to the world, and raised him, under the patronage of Louis XVI. to be Bishop of Autun. The inexplicable injustice that Talleyrand met with in being treated as an outcast by his father, is thought to have given him the strong bias to intrigue and cunning.

Lands for Sale

		Acres.
Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con.	Township of Hendrock D. of Niagara.	2400
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con.	do. do.	1000
Broken Lots No. 24 & 25, 3d Concession	North Crosby District of Johnstown,	200
Lots No. 18 & 19, 9th Con.	South Crosby by District	600
Broken Lots No. 18 and 19, in the 3th Concession,	do. Johnstown,	
Broken Lots Nos. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Con.	North Crosby District of Johnstown	900
Nos. 24 and 25, and Broken Lots Nos. 26 & 27, 5th Con.		
Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham.		

To which Good and Sufficient Title are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST.

ON FRIDAY last, a young Spaniel Bitch, colour Black and White, about the size of a full grown Terrier, with a long tail Black except at the tip which is White. She had on when missed a Leather Collar with a brass buckle.

Any Person detaining the said Spaniel, after this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

York, 2d Jan. 1817. 3—3w.

Government Contract.

WANTED to be supplied at His Majesty's Commissariat Magazines at this Post, the undermentioned articles.

SUGAR, Eight thousand four hundred and nine pounds.

COFFEE, One thousand eight hundred and nine pounds.

RAISINS, One thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds.

VINEGAR, One hundred and ninety Gallons.

Any Persons wishing to Contract to furnish the above articles on or before the first day of April next, will send their Sealed Proposals to this Office by the 5th instant.

—ALSO—

1000 Bundles of Straw, 12 lb. each, required to be furnished immediately. Proposals for which Proposals will be received on the 5th instant.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st Jan. 1817.

WANTED,

IN A SMALL FAMILY,

A WOMAN SERVANT of good Character.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 9th Jan. 1817.

WHereas my wife Christiana, has eloped from my Bed and Board this is to give Notice, that I forbid any Person harbouring her, or giving her Credit on my account.

Vaughan, Jan. 24. 1817. 1—3w.

CHURCH PEWS.

ON SATURDAY the 18th instant at ONE o'Clock, will be sold

BY AUCTION,

IN THE CHURCH,

One Double & Three Single

PEWS.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
Church Warden.

York, 7th Jan. 1817. 2—2w.

TO BAKERS.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'Clock of Monday, the 20th January next from Persons wishing to Contract for supplying this Garrison for Six Months, commencing 25th January; with Bread to be baked from Flour furnished from the King's Stores.

Blank Tenders may be had on application at this Office, when further information will be given.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

D. A. Com. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

DARLINGTON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

100 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston passing through both Lots.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Flannagan, late of the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, are hereby required, to call on the Subscribers, and settle their accounts; and likewise all those who have any claims against the Estate, are required to present them, properly authenticated.

LEAH FLANNAGAN, Executrix.
THOMAS STOVELL, Executor.
Township of Vaughan, }
29 Nov. 1816. 5

FOR SALE.

THAT Well Known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a large and commodious Dwelling House thereon erected, now under the occupation and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious and convenient apartments 25 feet by 25, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 24 Stall Stable with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises which are admirably calculated for the reception of a Gentleman's family or from their central position would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature. A Good Title will be given.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. 49—tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 47, first Concession East side of Yonge Street in the Township of Markham, containing 190 Acres 70 of which are under Improvement and well fenced, there is an Orchard of one hundred and fifty Apple Trees on the premises which have begun to bear, there is a framed House and Granary with a Log Barn, also a never failing Stream of water with several excellent Springs on the premises.—Application to be made to the Subscriber living thereon.

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Yonge Street, 7th Jan. 1817. 4w.

DRY GOODS.

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Jackson & Sons.

—ALSO—

100 Barrels of excellent Roche Lime.

N. B.—The highest price paid for Country produce.

York, Dec. 12th. 4w

Lands for Sale.

1400 Acres in the Township of Southwold District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London,—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14 in the South Concession; Lot No. 14 and West half of Lot No. 15 in the eleventh Concession.

340 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District,—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District,—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District,—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3—8m.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late John Holly of Etobicoke deceased, request all Persons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to them; and all those who may have Claims against the said Estate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY Senr.
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.

Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Colin Drummond, Carpenter, in this Town, for one time until the 1st of October next.—Enquire at this Office.

York, Dec. 1816.

Upper Canada, } *George the Third by*
Western District, } *the Grace of God of*
to wit. } *Great Britain and*
L. S. } *Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.*

To all Persons and whose behalf to Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, Deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec aforesaid, died intestate there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, Prays that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Rev. RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

APPRENTICES.

WANTED immediately at this Office, Two Apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply, unless the Parents are of good character.

York 2d January, 1817.

WANTED,

A WET-NURSE, of Good Character,—Enquire at this Office.

York, 16 Jan.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette

A memorandum written at the foot of the Advertisement is requested, to inform how long the insertion is to be continued.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson,	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macauley, Esq.	Kingston.
S. Mc.Nabb, Esq.	Bellville.
Major Rogers,	New-Castle.
Messrs. Rowland & Roe,	New-Market.
R. Hats, Esq.	Anderton.
T. Mc.Cormick, Esq.	Queenston.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long Point.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.

YORK,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Council Space

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817. No. 4.

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the third day of January next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty fourth day of November last; We thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Third day of January next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, Have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on *Tuesday the Fourth* day of *February* next coming, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and there to do, as may seem necessary.

Herein fail not.—

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the Twenty first day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the fifty Seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry within this Province. And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," lately expired.—AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.—AND WHEREAS it was with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Ports of Entry, and Clearance, at the Place or Places hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN that I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the powers and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, And by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the Port of Entry now established by the said recited Act, the Port of Entry for the Province, pursued in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, an Additional Duty of Customs, &c." Shall from the first Day of January next, be the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance for the United States, as are now or hereafter may be established by the said Act, for the Importation of Goods and Merchandize imported from the United States of America, and shipped at any of the Ports and other places. And also that from and after the said first Day of January next, all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, and shipped at any of the Ports and other places aforesaid, shall be subject to the Duties and Charges imposed by the said Act, and under the same Pains and Penalties as are therein mentioned and specified. And also that from and after the said first Day of January next, the Duties imposed by the said Act, on Goods and Merchandize imported into this Province from the United States of America, and shipped at any of the Ports and other places aforesaid, shall be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, and shipped at any of the Ports and other places aforesaid, by virtue of the said Act as passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth Day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

The Commissioners appointed by joint resolutions of the honourable the Senate and Assembly of the state of New-York, of the 18th and 19th March, 1816, to explore a route for a canal navigation from Hudson's river to lake Ontario and lake Erie, beg leave to Report,

THAT they have examined the country as critically as time and circumstances would permit, and caused surveys to be made for their information.

They beg leave to observe, as the present navigation of the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and the Oswego river, which extends from Schenectady to lake Ontario, (saving only eighteen miles portage at the falls of Oswego) are capable of a vast improvement, and more distant and expensive communication to lake Erie would not be advisable, unless it could be shewn that a canal from thence to lake Ontario, could be made on more favourable terms than from Schenectady to the Seneca river.

They have also considered it would not be prudent to recommend any canal navigation, that should not be capable of receiving boats of such dimensions, as would be most approved by the navigators of the Hudson river, and the Atlantic coast, as they might, for purposes of commerce, be ultimately introduced into the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and the Oswego river, which extends from Schenectady to lake Ontario, (a topic which will find a better place in the report of the engineers, that attend under the direction of these commissioners) and it would not be prudent to recommend any canal navigation, that should not be capable of receiving boats of such dimensions, as would be most approved by the navigators of the Hudson river, and the Atlantic coast, as they might, for purposes of commerce, be ultimately introduced into the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and the Oswego river, which extends from Schenectady to lake Ontario, (saving only eighteen miles portage at the falls of Oswego) are capable of a vast improvement, and more distant and expensive communication to lake Erie would not be advisable, unless it could be shewn that a canal from thence to lake Ontario, could be made on more favourable terms than from Schenectady to the Seneca river.

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But an angle of one degree will exceed in a distance of ninety-two feet, or nearly so, the difference of level in the whole twelve miles. If, then, two dollars be allowed for a boat, team, and driver's wages, and much extra load as he can possibly draw, and ten cents be allowed for the use of the railway, and if it be supposed that only four tons be taken instead of eight, the cost will be for each ton, (twelve miles, forty-two cents, or three and a half cents per mile: at which rate, one hundred and forty miles, (a greater distance than between Oswego and Lewiston, along lake Ontario) would come to four dollars ninety cents, being thirty-five cents less than the freight now paid.

A question, however, of more importance presents itself. Admitting that it were easy to complete a boat navigation from Rome to lake Ontario, and more difficult and expensive to complete it from thence to lake Erie; would it not be advisable to descend into lake Ontario, rather than encounter the difficulty and expense of ascending?

Freight from Niagara to Oswego will, from the difficult and dangerous access to that harbour, be as high as to the head of the rapids in the river St. Lawrence. The distance from thence to Montreal is less than the ascent from Oswego to Rome. It is true that the lake Ontario, is rather elevated at one hundred and ninety-six feet above the water, and the head of the present steep navigation, through which the current is sometimes strong. There is also a considerable descent from Montreal, in a distance of about thirty miles to tide water in the river St. Francis, between the foot of Long Sault and the head of the Coteau du Lac rapid, and upwards of ten in the lake of the Two Mountains, between the foot of the cascades at the outlet, and La Chine rapids.

Thus there will remain but sixty miles of canal, with an average fall of thirty-four inches per mile. The land descends proportionately to the water line, so that there can be but little deep cutting; the soil is any thing; there are no streams or rivers of any consequence to cross: and there is an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which never rises much in its height, for any canal what-

Under circumstances so propitious, it is probable that a good deal may be done for a little money. The whole would not, less than a dollar per ton, be entitled to a drawback on the duties collected at the custom house in New-York, on goods destined for the western country, with an increased value of at least fifty dollars per ton. These data, as to cost, it would be premature to state with precision, at present. The case is not a rich, unimproved country. The settlements are open; and what it is capable of in a state of high cultivation, we can see in the valley of the Mohawk. Every farm in that valley would be benefitted by the canal navigation, and the whole country with its numerous waters, a wider and deep ravine.

The stream next in importance, coming in from the south, is the Oriskany, which is especially valuable, because it enters the river not far from the summit level at Rome, and may, perhaps, become useful as a feeder. This forms the first, eastern, or river division, in which navigation, though defective, already exists. In this division, with proper management, there will be no deficiency of water for a canal, unless, perhaps, in very dry seasons, at the summit level.

The second, middle, or lake division, extends from the summit level westward to the outlet of the Canandarque lake. In it, the four lakes, the Seneca, Skeneateles, Owasco, and Canandarque, higher than any canal which may be extended from lake Erie to the Hudson, and furnishing abundant supply of water. Of the two last mentioned, the Seneca, encreased by a stream from Crooked lake, lies nearly on the same level with Rome, but the Cayuga much lower.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

FROM THURSDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint to be of the corps of Royal Artillery, commanded by Brevet Major Holcroft, being permitted to bear on their appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the Royal Regiment of Artillery) the word "*Niagara*," in consideration of the gallantry and good conduct shown by that company at the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 19th Dec. 1813, and during the whole of the recent campaign on the Niagara frontier.

October 4.

The Police of the Metropolis has taken an active vigilance, which it formerly required. The example of the same spirit into his brethren, we sincerely hope that when his career shall have closed, he will like Elija, cast his mantle upon the shoulders of his successor. His encouragement of the Gas Lights throughout his jurisdiction, his personal inspection of the streets, & his arduous exertions in cleaning them of the scandalous nuisances with which they were every where infested, have spread the foundation of good order, which it will henceforth be the bounden duty of the City Police to preserve.

By the evidence of Wm. Day, the principal Conductor of the Horse Patrole, up to the 10th June last, it is stated, that this plan has answered its purpose, inasmuch as we have had scarcely any highway or footpad robberies since the establishment, and in those which have happened, the parties have been apprehended, with very few exceptions; and these Patroles share in all the rewards for such apprehensions, which have seldom exceeded 10£ for any one man. There are several Horse patroles on each road in the vicinity of the metropolis. It is not their duty to search suspicious persons or carriages, but only to protect travellers, in carriages or on horse-back; as to their stopping suspicious persons, that is left to their own judgment. Their whole conduct is reduced to printed instructions, which they were strictly to obey, and which are calculated not more to secure their own duty as the safety of passengers in their lives and properties, and they are to make themselves known by the words "Bow-street Patrole;" and among their accoutrements are a pair of hand cuffs and key. Their horses belong to government, but they pay tolls at the turnpikes; they have no compensation for wounds, &c. in their arduous service. They are under the direction of one Manager, Mr. Day, and two Inspectors and receive 4s. per night, or 28s per week.

THE KING.—The following Bulletin of the state of His Majesty's health, was exhibited at St. James' on Sunday:

Windsor Castle, Nov. 2.

"His Majesty was rather less composed than usual during the former part of the last month, but His Majesty has since resumed his tranquility and is in good bodily health.

(Signed by four Physicians.)

Sir Rupert George, the Chairman of the Transport Board, retires on a pension, in consequence of that office being abolished, and the duties incorporated with the Navy and Victualling Boards. He has filled that situation for many years, and has also served as an officer on several foreign stations, and was made Post Captain in November, 1781.

Capt. Bowen is another of the Commissioners, will be attached to the Navy Board. Dr. Harness, the Medical Commissioner, retires on a pension, and will be succeeded by Dr. Wier (Inspector of Hospitals,) the duties of which situation are to be performed at the Victualling Board.

We are gratified to learn that at a Meeting of the principal Magistrates & the Trustees of the Pier and Port of St. Ives, held on thursday sen'night, it was determined on, forthwith to build a breakwater for the shelter of the Pier, and for the extension and general improvement of the Harbour. Of the extent and manufactures, the whole provocation of the present state of the Harbour, and of the necessity of the work, we are not informed; but, from all the Gentlemen employed, Mr. Stansell, Mayle, we have every reason to expect that the undertaking will not only prove highly beneficial to the Port and Town as a place of resort for invalids during the autumnal and, and seldom has any Engineer undertaken a work of greater importance, from its incalculable influences on the shipping interests; saving, to vantages to the shipping interests; saving, in much freight and carriage been paid in, under this order alone, to the Cape-de-Verd, was refused an entry at this port of St. Salvador.

The Flemish manufactures also of Capt. H. also states that the British Steam of Ostend, and the English merchants and English of the Packet Service, Commissioners of the Navy, under false colors and false pretences, together with the assistance of some agents in the island, obtained leave to enter the harbour, and land their goods. But no sooner had they landed themselves in sufficient numbers to attempt the execution of their design, than a desperate conflict ensued between them and the garrison, in which the former are stated to have prevailed. Having thus become masters of the Island, this ——— party effected their passage, hastily embarked the Imperial captive, with whom they set sail for the United States, and landed at length in Philadelphia. Marshal Grouchy, is mentioned as the Commander of this extraordinary expedition."

NAPLES, Oct. 18.

Mr. Pinkney has taken leave of our Sovereign, and has set out for St. Petersburgh. There every reason to believe that all the differences between this Court and the Porte are happily terminated. Our honour has received no stain, and it could receive none under a Prince who is fully conscious of the dignity of his crown and the rank which his dynasty holds in Europe.

Austria has shewn on this occasion that she was ready to support our just pretensions. It is to this, no effectual attempt has been made to prevent Austria's Internuncio now at Constantinople, who, we trust, will exercise all his influence to procure us the most favourable terms.

The Seraglio of the grand Seignior of Constantinople took fire and burnt down on the 26th Sept. All his wives 51 in number, narrowly escaped the flames.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 9.

The Allied Powers, &c.

There are accounts which say the journey of the Emperor of Russia into the interior, had for its object the suppression of the discontent which was manifesting itself in different parts of the empire; and the news of the Exile of several individuals seems to confirm the intelligence.

Considerable uneasiness exists yet respecting the final arrangements of territory. The Courts of Austria and Turin are negociating the disposal of fortresses; Switzerland is negociating with France respecting her frontiers; and the German Princes anxious for an adjustment, look forward to the proceedings at Frankfort next year, with hopes and fear. In the mean time the Duke of Wellington is completing the Allied Army, and putting it into winter quarters. The Paris papers contain the following paragraph;

"The States General of the Kingdom of Hanover have presented a Petition taken part, and by which it is hoped Prince Regent, praying His Royal Highness to adopt measures for giving perfect security to the Succession of the Throne of Hanover. In the case of the Prince Regent, dying without an Heir, the Princess Charlotte, but that of Hanover falls to the Duke of York. It is believed that this Prince will cede his Rights to the Duke of Cambridge, one of his younger brothers."

The German Papers are filled with declamations against English Commerce & the whole provocation of the present situation or tent of the intercourse between the Continent and the Germans. There is a long article from Leipsic, complaining of the decline of the Leipsic fair, in consequence of the prohibitive duties imposed by the European Continent;

"Seldom," says the writer, "has such a dull fair been attended by so many merchants. The intriegues of the Polish Jews contribute to depress the prices, and Russia and America are considered as the only countries like to carry on the great overplus of European Manufactures "produced by the excess of speculation and of machinery." English calicoes are so cheap, that they now supercede the use of linen, and the manufacturers of the last article find no sale for their goods. The article then laments, "that so many Germans should engage in trade, to the ruin of German industry, but which grows less and less profitable, on account of the continually fresh supplies of goods, each cheaper than the preceding.

Notwithstanding the consoling hope, that the exhaust bow, August month break, yet on the whole, the sale of our manufactures stagnates. The Saxon manufacturers leave the fair with the resolution of limiting their activity; the number of the distressed increases every moment beyond all belief; and in order wholly to destroy the defence of wholsome laws against this hostile invasion, we must find in all public prints the chimera of the freedom of commerce defended, and the order of nature, which places first agriculture then manufactures, and lastly, commerce, so reversed by the theories of the day, that the interest of commerce is put above all the rest, manufactures subordinate to this, and agriculture to both which last may be contented with the degree of liberty that the first chooses to allow it !"

DEATH OF THE KING OF WIRTEMBERG.

The Paris Journals, of Sunday last received this morning, announce the death of the King of WIRTEMBERG, at Stutgard, on this day se'nnight, the 30th of October, at two o'clock in the morning. There can be no doubt of the truth of the intelligence, as it has been officially received by the British Government. His MAJESTY was born on the 6th of November, 1754. Thus had he lived to this day he would have been 62 years of age. He married first a Princess of Wolfenbttle, by whom he had a son now 35 years of age, who succeeds him; and in 1788 he married the Princess Royal of England.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15

The foreign debt of the Kingdom having been partly paid, and partly in liquidation, by the sums received from Pomerania and Guadaloupe, all attention is now directed towards restoring the internal finances and the value of money, because in the last 11 years, the value of a pound sterling, for example, has risen from four rix dollars twenty-eight shillings to eleven rix dollars forty shillings. Provincial Committees, composed of the most enlightened and best informed men of all classes, are now employed in order to present within a month their proposals for the prevention of luxury. After public opinion has been thus consulted, laws and prohibitions are expected immediately to follow, in which the whole nation has thus

From St. Salvador.—Capt. Bancroft, of the brig *Sally-Barker*, who left St. Salvador, on the 2d of Nov. and arrived at Boston on the 20th inst. has the order of the Portuguese government, prohibiting the coasting trade in foreign vessels, is enforced to the exclusion of all foreign vessels from any port within the dominions of Portugal; and that, under this order all

From Hayti.—A respectable mercantile friend has put into our hands a French copy of the correspondence between Petion and the commissioners of Louis 18th. to negociate with him concerning the reconstruction of Hayti. The following proclamation may be considered as exhibiting the spirit in which that negociation was treated by Petion, and his resolute rejection of any attempt to encroach upon the liberty and independence of the people of whom he is the chief.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

PROCLAMATION.

Alexander Petion, President of Hayti.

TO THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY.

The French flag has appeared on our coast, and the King of France has sent commissioners to Hayti.

Under what circumstances did they present themselves! At the moment when we were about concerning the edifice of our laws! Look the moment when I was raised by your suffrages to the head of the legislature of a nation the most jealous of its rights, have they proposed to compromise them! For what advantages! Are there any particular to those we enjoy! Them does not exist a Haytian whose soul is sufficiently lukewarm to consent to retrace his steps at the path our glory has urged us on; our duties are pointed out to us by the sacred oath we have created us equal to other men: We will maintain we will sustain them against all who dare contrive the criminal desire of subjugating us. They will only find in us shores either entered with blood, the sword, and an avenging climate.

On this occasion as on that which preceded it, you have shewn the same circumspection and the same energy. You have calculated your strength, and in leaving your masses the task of explaining your dearest interests, you have patiently awaited until they expressed to you their wishes. Thanks for you; your confidence shall never be betrayed.

The authority rests on your will, and it is your will to be free and independant: you shall be so, and we will perish with you, rather than survive, or burying ourselves under the ruins of our country, sooner than return to servitude, even in its most modified frogs.

Whilst Europe entire unites at the call of philanthropy, to annihilate even the trace of that dishonorable traffic; whilst the most polished nations meditate and plan a general emancipation of those who still groan under oppression! we observe with grief, governments, who style themselves the most religious, nourishing principles which jusctice and humanity condemn.

Heydians, your protection is your arms; reserve them for those that may disturb you, and let your labour enrich a soil whose fruits you only should collect.

I have had printed my correspondence with the commissioners of the King; it will be placed under your eyes—I have done my duty, and my duty is yours.

Signed at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince 12th Nov. 1816. the 13th year of the independance of Hayti &c. &c.

PETION.

By Inginac, *Secretary Gen. eral.*

Militia Pension Agent's Office.
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

NOTICE

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,
Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.

proportionate to the rate of exchange varied by a change in the standard. But as this cannot be done without the concurrence of the States, it is supposed that the Diet will be soon summoned.—Hamburgh Correspondenten, Oct. 30.

Escape of Bonaparte.

Among the ridiculous stories in circulation, on the subject of private letters from Paris, for two days, we have not seen one in point of absurdity. The one dated Nov. 1, says "A report is in circulation to day, that Bonaparte had nearly effected his escape from the Island of St. Helena. A vessel had been concerted with an American ship, on board of which it is said, he had actually got when an English frigate reached him, and the American vessel, instead of being allowed to steer to the Governor of the island. It is further said, that the whole crew were put in irons, and confined in the most rigorous manner possible."

The author of the same date is more attentive, as the circumstances are given with extraordinary minuteness. It observes—"Some French refugees in the United States, among whom, it is said, is Joseph, the brother of Bonaparte, lately fitted out a vessel ostensibly for a commercial purpose, but in reality well armed & manned for the noble purpose of delivering the captive at St. Helena. The preparations for this expedition having escaped the vigilance of the French and English Consuls at New York, the vessel sailed from the port after a propitious passage came in sight of the English vessel stationed off the Island—the latter, boarded by surprise, surrendered after a gallant resistance. The unexpected arrival of the Emperor, together with the assistance of some Americans on board, struck the British officers and crew with a panic, which the ardent hope of liberty soon converted into confidence. The Emperor, it is said, is now safely landed in Philadelphia. Marshal Grouchy, is mentioned as the Commander of this extraordinary expedition."

Mr. Dana offered a few remarks on the necessity of instituting the enquiry as proposed.—One of the first and most interesting processions that ever took place in this country, he said, occurred in New-York, on the death of an American citizen, killed by a British officer, on the territory of the United States; he alluded to the case of Pierce, who was shot within a mile, even in sight of the shore; yet, on that occasion, the question whether the offender was accountable within the jurisdiction of the United States, and was tried before a British Naval Court.—From that time no effectual attempt has been made to put a stop to the illegal measures of protection, or to prevent the recurrence of such outrages—he meant to legislate by effectual attempt, where alone it was proper. He did not allude to negociations, as he thought it unnecessary; nor did he conceive it the business of the Executive, under our constitution, to meddle with the subject—our executive could not, like the King of England, make war or negociate regarding jurisdiction.

Mr. Dana said, in England they did not enter their jurisdiction to one league from the shore; nor did they hoist it by their ambassadors; they exercised it only by cannon shot; and more than a century ago the English had taken the proper steps to protect their honor from insult.

The resolution was referred to next con.

Mr. Sanford submitted the following motion for consideration;

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law, uniform rates of damages and interest in cases of protested bills of exchange.

The Senate adjourned to Thursday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.

Postscript.—The Highflyer, from Gonaives, brings a report that a detachment of the Patriot forces in Mexico, with Dr. Robertson has been cut to pieces. We have not learned the particulars, but hope the report is without foundation.

PLATTSBURGH, Dec. 21.

Gen. Bernard arrived in town on Sunday evening last.

Gen. Bernard has recently arrived in the U. States from France, and received an appointment in our Corps of Engineers. A board of Engineers of which he is President, has been instituted by our government, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements for the erection of fortifications, &c. Col. Totten is one of the members of this board. Commodore Macdonough is associated with them on the part of the Navy. General Bernard and Col. Totten will proceed to N. Orleans in a few weeks, in pursuance of this commission, where naval operations can co-operate with the contemplated fortifications, an officer of the Navy is to be associated with the board.

MONTREAL, January 4.

We learn from St. Johns, that about twenty American Sleighs loaded with provisions, have been stopped at the Custom-House—The Proclamation of the Governor for admitting provisions having ceased, they are in consequence forfeited.

FROM BATAVIA.

We learn from Capt. Harris, of the ship Asia, who arrived this forenoon, 94 days from Batavia, that the island of Java, by the treaty of 1815 August; at which time the Dutch flag was hoisted at all the different stations, except at Fort Marlborough, about four miles from Batavia, where the English still retained a small military force for the protection of their Treasury and the Resident's Office, which are expected to remain there four months, for the purpose of settling accounts. Almost all the British officers, European and native, had embarked for England. A number of Dutch, American, and other vessels, without ships were lying in the roads. They had imported vast supplies of European and American produce, which was selling, in most instances, below prime cost.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

CONGRESS.

PETITIONS

Presented to the House of Representatives

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

By Mr. Clark, of N. Y. a Petition of JOHN DALL, stating, that he was a native citizen of the U. States, that he was with Gen'l Burton, he resided and possessed considerable property in the town of New-Ross, in the *British provinces of Upper Canada*, and that, upon the *capture of Fort George*, he joined the cause of *American arms*, which occasioned the British government to confiscate such of his property as was not destroyed by the burning of the said town of Newark, which was done by order of Lieut. Gen. McClure, commanding the American forces; and praying such indemnifications as the justice and hardships of his case demand.

By Mr. Brooks, a Petition of SAMUEL TUDOR, *late of the British Provinces of Canada*, praying compensation for loss of property he lost on account of his said property having been seized by the British officers, on the charge of his *attaching himself to the American forces during his stay in the said Provinces, and also with Great Britain.*

IN SENATE—December 21, 1816.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Dana's motion; to instruct the Committee on foreign relations to consider the propriety of reporting provision, by law, for declaring the citizens of the several states of the United States, and such other sanctions particularly as may be necessary for the safeguard of friendly persons, which may be within the same.

The Senate adjourned to Monday next.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	PER	Prices					
Ashes, pot, 1st sort,	Ton	30	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, pearl, do	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef, mess,	bbl.	2	5	0	2	7	6
Ditto, prime,	do	1	15	0	1	17	6
Ditto, cargo,	do	2	0	0	2	10	0
Beeswax, white,	lb.	0	1	6	0	1	7
Ditto, yellow,	do	0	1	5	0	1	6
Brooms,	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Candles, mould,	lb.	0	0	11	0	1	0
Ditto, dipped,	do	0	0	10	0	0	11
Cheese, English,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, American,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocoa nuts,	C.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Coals, Liverpool,	Chal.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee, best green,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, ordinary,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cod,	bbl.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour, superfine,	Cwt.	1	15	0	1	17	6
Ditto, fine,	do	1	12	6	1	15	0
Grain, wheat,	bush.	0	5	0	0	5	6
Ditto, barley,	do	0	2	6	0	3	0
Ditto, oats,	do	0	1	6	0	1	9
Hemp,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hides,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron,	Ton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leather, English,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, American,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumber, oak,	Load.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, pine,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, pipe staves,	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, hoops,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, staves,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molasses,	gall.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, mess,	bbl.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, prime,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, cargo,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rum,	gall.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Jamaica,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Brandy,	do	0	12	0	0	13	0
Steel, blistered,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, shear,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar, Muscovado,	cwt.	4	0	0	4	5	0
Ditto, Lumps,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, fine,	do	0	1	2	0	1	3
Ditto, coarse,	do	0	0	10	0	0	11
Tallow,	do	0	11	0	0	12	0
Tea, Gunpowder,	do	0	4	0	0	4	6
Ditto, Hyson,	do	0	4	9	0	5	0
Ditto, Hyson Skin,	do	0	2	6	0	3	0
Ditto, Souchong,	do	0	3	0	0	3	6
Tobacco, Virginia,	do	0	1	4	0	0	0
Ditto, Kentucky,	do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, best,	do	0	1	7	0	0	0
Wines, Madeira,	pipe.	70	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto, Lisbon,	do	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto, Teneriffe,	do	28	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto, Port best,	do	70	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto, inferior	do	40	0	0	50	0	0

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1817.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817.

WE have inserted a part of the Report of the American Commissioners on the subject of their Grand North-west Canal; although so very important to this country, we believe that it has not been published here before. In discussing the merits of the plan, the Commissioners shew in the stronge point of view, the superior advantages which we possess, and the comparative facility with which we might benefit ourselves of them.—One parts of the Report perhaps may be considered as unnecessary to us, but it was judged better to publish the whole, than to mutilate it by giving only extracts. The late war put a stop to their proceedings for some time, but they have now resumed them seriously, and appear determined to begin the work immediately.

On Saturday last, the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day, the Principal Officers of Government, the Offi ers of the Garrison and of His Majesty's Ships in the Harbour, the Magistrates, and the Gentlemen in the vicinity, partook of an elegant entertainment, given by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in honor of the happy occasion. The Government House was fitted out on to a splendid repast, which detained them, till a late hour.

The Ice having made in the Bay, has added greatly to the gaiety of the place, by affording necessary access to His Majesty's Vessels of War, and even our Society, an agreeable addition in Captain Owen and his Officers, who have not been tardy, in evincing their desire to contribute to the amusement of the Season.

On Monday evening the Deck of His Majesty's Ship presented a novel, and interesting appearance; the gallant Captain with the characteristic hospitality of a British Seaman, anxious in the service of the Fair, as of his Country, had converted it into an elegant Ball room, by extending awns from the forecast, to the after-part, which, spread, but the inclemency of the weather, was completely excluded, and by means of a judicious arrangement of Stoves, no perceptible temperature was sustained during the whole of the evening; the Ball being lined with Colours of various nations, and a lively appearance suited to the; hereof the entertainment. The company assembled among others, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore honored the company with their presence. The Party consisted of Colonel and Mrs. Weir, the younger part of the family of Mr. Justice Powell, and many of the Officers of the Garrison.

The Starboard side of the Deck was appropriated for dancing—at 6 O'Clock the Supper Table was spread, at which the Fair were followed by twenty couple, who kept up the dance with great spirit, till one O'Clock, when they were summoned to the Supper Table, where the Gentlemen of the Squadron were rewarded with a profusion of every delicacy, displaying at once the liberal hospitality of the gallant entertainer. After supper the dancing was renewed, and not till the Morning separated, highly gratified with the evening's Amusement.

Upper Canada, } FRANCIS GORE Esq.
Court of Probate } Lieutenant Governor
York to wit. } of Upper Canada and
L. S. } Judge of the Court of
Probate within the
said Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE, late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province Deceased.

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE of Niagara in the Province aforesaid Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money, in Two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said ISAAC SWAYZE. NOW THEREFORE These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday the 2d day of June next ensuing, the date hereof, then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said OLIVER GRACE at the time of his death should not be granted to the said ISAAC SWAYZE.

Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

W. W. BALDWIN, } { GRANT POWELL,
Register in the Court } { *Official Principal Court*
of Probate. } { *of Probate.*

Pub. 7 Nov. m.

THE Subscriber having commenced his Line of Stages between Kingston and York for the present Winter, proposes to leave Kingston every Monday morning, and arrive at JORDAN'S HOTEL, in York, on Wednesday; leaving—Leave the latter place on the same day morning precisely at 9 o'clock, and arrive in Kingston on Saturday evening.

Terms of Passage are Eighteen Dollars each Passenger, allowing 20lb for such Person's Baggage, any one such weight will be charged at the rate of 3 1-2d Currency per lb.

The Subscriber hopes by unremitted exertions for the accomodation of Travellers to merit their Patronage.—Whatever Baggage is put into the Subscribers charge he will be accountable for.

SAMUEL PURDY, & Co.

York, 20th January, 1817.

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20 with the broken fronts in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2 in the first concession with the broken front.

208 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29 in the seventh concession.—For Terms apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf.

NOTICE,

A PETITION will be presented to the Provincial Legislature at its ensuing Session, praying for an Act to authorise the Magistrates of the Home District, to make, and enforce bye Laws for the better regulations of the Police of the Town of York, in the District aforesaid.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO-DAY'S ADVICE TO TO-MORROW.

My son—My friend—Thou art to-morrow To-day;
With the act of a parent's affection I pray
Thou'lt receive my advice, young To-morrow,
Nor slight it because 'tis from To-day.

I have to grow old, I must soon pass away,
And give up this world of confusion and care;
But ere passes the clock which my knell sounds,
I gladly
Would warn you, lest giddy, thoughtless, and wayward,
You act as I did at your age, that is, madly,
And practise much more ill as you'll ever practise well.

Your guardian Angel though so long has been
Your friend, will
You seldom hear, heed your old Yesterday,
When the darkness of age o'er his last hour was spread,
Lamented his errors and brought him to shame.
Too late he address'd me, as I now do you,
To point out the dangers he wished me to shun;
But it will not be needlessly hard me advise,
And deal in stale lecture was only begun.

Gay and heedless, proceeding to all his ends,
Man hop'd I might listen them to comfort & joy;
It grieves me to think what, alas! is their fate—
How little I've would'd, how much help'd to
annoy.

While my Lesson yet lasts, I'll frequently said,
To those who were active—Oh now cease your toils;
When I come those cares will be never sped,
And your business accomplish'd with laughter and smiles."

And such were to work, as to Jenny believed,
They thought it good counsel to put off their
cares;
For this I assure they with reason are grieving,
And will find that they've such advice unawares.
Yes you Two, that's for them, just in the same way
It's a lunction so bad an example you borrow
Men, useful exercise will spare for to-day
And put off their every reform till to-morrow.

But O let me hope that while I am alive,
You'll abstain from such courses, and leave
men to heed me,
No mad expectations wake, ere you arrive,
If ever you think with ease to succeed me,
Let them not fit on you prematurely their eyes,
And ignore life on hopes which must end in
decay,
Lest they think, having leisure enough to grow
wise,
'Twere folly to cease to be foolish To-day.

"Be prudent—Not too much at first undertake,
Believe, Tom, a father, whose love is sincere,
You will cause less vexation, less rage, less heartaching,
Than most of your ancestors through the long year.

Thus when the high rank of To-day you attain,
Remember my past professions you meanly for-
get,
And added by Time to the Fatherly's slain,
All shall name you with gratitude, with tender regret."

T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAPONTIC CHAIR.

The third experiment with the Parapontic apparatus of M. Schmidt, has succeeded still better than the two former. "The present took place opposite the Fire Pump, in presence of a numerous assemblage. The small packet which served to direct the machine in its course through the water, here been replaced by a species of oars, which can give to a shipwrecked person the means of quickly attaining his object, or of struggling successfully against the most rapid current. The person seated in the Parapontic Chair directed himself and turned any way with the greatest facility. There is no doubt but this machine (of simple and cheap construction), will afford assistance to Shipwrecked Mariners, especially as it unfortunately too often takes place near the coasts where often the crews of vessels are wrecked or cast away on banks or reefs at no great distance from the land.

London Paper.

Projected Voyage to the North Pole.

We perceive by several of the English Journals, that the British Government has it in contemplation to send a company of scientific men to endeavour to explore the North Pole, and the adjacent regions. The principal projector of the scheme, is a Mr. Scoresby of Whitby. "This gentleman, from frequent visits which he has made to the high northern solitude, in the while fishery, appears to be convinced of the possibility of reaching the North Pole by an excursion over the ice. He says that it is very common for the whalers to penetrate as high as 81 1-2 degrees, or within 600 miles of the Pole, which space he is of opinion might be travelled in sleighs, by reindeer or dogs, in a fortnight; and that for the return, for casualties, and time for observations, the whole might be accomplished in six weeks. From his knowledge of the climate, he thinks the temperature of the weather will present no very great obstacle, having observed that after a long continuance of north wind, the thermometer never was very considerably depressed. The difficulties which he contemplates, are open water, rough or mountainous ice, or similar land, soft snow and dense mists.

As he supposes that the first will not be very extensive, he proposes to have his trainseur formed in the shape of a canoe so that they might pass over any thing of the kind, while the dogs might be made to swim; and for other obstacles, the travellers must in great measure trust to chance, supplying themselves with whatever may be necessary to overcome them, should they occur.

Pet. Int.

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.

In the latest memoirs of the Academy of Petersburgh, there appears an analysis of a statistical work, in which are the following statements; the revenues of the Russian state amounted in 1811 to 215,000,000 rubles and the expences to 274,000,000. The land forces in 1810 were 621,155 men; the marine in 1813 was 289 sail, with 4516 pieces of cannon. The dominant Greek Church includes 4 metropolitan churches, 11 archbishopricks, 26,747 churches, and a great number of convents. Tolerance being general, there were in 1811, 3,500,000 Catholicks, 1,400,000 Lutherans, 3,300 Reformed, 7,000 Hernhutters, 60,000 Armenians, 3,000,000 Mahometans, 300,000 followers of the Dala Lama; and 60,000 adorers of fetishes.

There are in Petersburgh 14 printing offices, 13 foreign Book-shops, and 3 Russian. In 1815 the manufactories of the Russian empire amounted to 3,263.

STEAM WAGGONS.

A late Berlin paper contains the following article:—Lieut. Col. Fisher, the ingenious founder and proprietor of wrought steel at Schaffhausen, improved the first moment of the restored communication with England, to make a journey thither, the main object of which was to observe with his own eyes the improvements made during the last twenty years in the manufacture of iron and steel. At Leeds, he notices the waggons driven by steam, which conveyed coal along an iron rail-way three miles in length, to the town.—"I went to meet this train, says he, 'two miles off, and when I came up with it, the man who guided the whole, desired me to mount the waggon of the machine, which was provided with seats—and the usual rate of its motion being such, that a man walking rather fast can scarcely keep up with it; in order to satisfy my curiosity, he increased its rapidity to that of a trotting horse; by stronger application of steam to put in motion the stampers, which move 4 at the rate of eighty strokes in a minute. I was very glad when he made it move more slowly, as I was afraid of explosion because the steam hissed as if our vehicle was drawn along by half a dozen broken winded horses. For the rest, I rejoiced to enter Leeds seated in this triumphant car of human ingenuity (for so I would call it,) where the elements confined in a small compass themselves impel 23 waggons laden with 60 cwt. of coal each."

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Flanagan, of the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, are hereby required, to call on the Subscribers, and settle their accounts immediately; and all those who have any claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated.

LEAH FLANNAGAN, Executrix.
THOMAS STOYELL, Executor.
Township of Vaughan, }
29 Nov. 1816. }

Lands for Sale

		Acres.
Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con.	Township of	
1 in 3d do.	Scarborough	200
6 in 4th do.	Township of Niagara.	200
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con.	do. do.	1000
Broken Lots No. 24 & 25, 3d Concession		
Lots No. 19 & 19, 9th Con.	South Crosby	400
Broken Lots No. 18 and 19 in the 4th Concession.	Township of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession.	North Crosby District of Johnstown.	800
Nos. 24 and 25 and Broken Lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Con.		
Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 6th Con.	Township of Pelham,	854

To which Goods and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6w.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST.

ON FRIDAY last, a young SPANIEL SLUT, colour Black and White, a good deal spotted, particularly the legs, the tail Black except at the tip which is White.—She had on when missed, a Leather Collar with a brass buckle.

Any Person detaining the said Spaniel, after this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.—Enquire at this Office.

Government Contract.

WANTED to be supplied at His Majesty's Commissariat Magazines at this Post, the undermentioned articles.

SUGAR, Eight thousand four hundred pounds.

COFFEE, One thousand eight hundred and nine pounds.

RAISINS, One thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds.

VINEGAR, One hundred and ninety Gallons.

Any Persons wishing to Contract to furnish the above articles on or before the first day of June next, will send their Sealed Proposals to this Office by the 25th instant.

—ALSO:—

1900 Bundles of Straw, 12 lb. each, required to be furnished immediately for which Proposals will be received on the 5th instant.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, }
York, 1st Jan. 1817. }

WANTED,

IN A SMALL FAMILY.

A WOMAN SERVANT of good Character.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 9th Jan. 1817

DARLINGTON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston passing through both Lots.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 47, first Concession East side of Yonge Street in the Township of Markham, containing 190 Acres 70 of which are under Improvement and well fenced, there is an Orchard of one hundred and fifty Apple Trees on the premises which have begun to bear, there is a framed House and Granary with a Log Barn, also a never failing Stream of water with several excellent Springs on the premises.—Application to be made to the Subscriber living thereon.

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Yonge Street, 7th Jan. 1817. 4w.

WANTED.

A WET-NURSE, of Good Character,—Enquire at this Office.

York, 16 Jan.

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden and now under the highest cultivation together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 22, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Hayseis Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family or from their central position would afford most eligible situation for a Tavern of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature. A Good Title will be given.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 13th Nov. 1816. 49—tf.

Lands for Sale.

1200 Acres in the Township of Southwold District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

580 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London,—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14 in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14 and West half of Lot No. 15 in the eleventh, Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District,—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District,—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District,—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3—8m.

APPRENTICES.

WANTED immediately at this Office, Two Apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply, unless the Parents are of good character.

York 2d January, 1817.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Colin Drummond, Esquire, in this Town, for any time until the 1st of October next.—Enquire at this Office.

York, Dec. 1816.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette

A memorandum written at the foot of the Advertisement is requested, to inform how long the insertion is to be continued.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson,	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Prescott.
J. Macauley, Esq.	Brockville.
S. Mc. Nabb, Esq.	Bellville.
Major Rogers,	Near Castle.
Messrs. Borland & Roe,	New Market.
R. Hatt, Esq.	Nassau.
T. Mc. Cormick, Esq.	Queenston.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long Point.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.

YORK,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty



UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1817. No. 5.

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

UPPER CANADA.
PROCLAMATION.

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

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the third day of January next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty fourth day of November last; We thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Third day of January next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, Have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby countermanding and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on *Tuesday the Fourth day of February* next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and there to do, as may seem necessary. *Herein fail not.*—

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the Twenty first day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Seventh year of our Reign.

F: G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WILLIAM JARVIS, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.
PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Post or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry within this Province. And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," is lately expired.—AND WHEREAS the said Act has since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign,—AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be it therefore known that, I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, in pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, that the Township of Ernestown, in the District of Johnstown, and County of Lennox and Addington, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for Dividing the Province of Upper Canada into Districts, for the more convenient Administration of Justice within the same," shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry for Goods and Merchandize imported from the United States of America, into the Province aforesaid, and that the Collector of Customs, for the time being, at the Township of Kingston, in the said District of Johnstown, shall be, and is hereby appointed Collector of His Majesty's Revenue, at the said Township of Ernestown, and shall reside there accordingly.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

CONGRESS.

Presented to the House of Representatives

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

By Mr. Clark, of N. Y. a Petition of JOSEPH DALY, stating, that at the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, he was the owner of a considerable property in the town of *New-York, in the Province of Upper Canada, and that, upon the capture of Fort George, he joined the American forces, which occasioned the British* government to confiscate such of his property as was not destroyed by the burning of the said town of Newark, which was done by order of General McClure, commanding the American forces, and praying such indemnifications as the justice and hardships of his case demand.

Referred to the Committee on Monday, Dec. 16.

By Mr. Brooks, a Petition of SAMUEL THOMPSON, *late of the British Province of Canada*, praying compensation for loss of property he held in the said province, which was occasioned *by his attaching himself to the American forces during the late war with Great Britain.*

Canal Report Continued.

In this division, the turnpike road crosses high hills, but they all run to the north of it, having a large deep valley, upwards of eighty miles long, from east to west, and about twenty wide from north west to south east. If, indeed, the Canawaga lake, embosomed in a ravine which opens to the north on the valley, be considered as part of it, the breadth will be fifty miles. In this valley lie the Onondago, Cross, and Oneida lakes. It is bounded on the north, by a dividing ridge of land, which stretches from near the Onondago bay, eastwardly, to the neighbourhood of Rome, where it joins the dividing ridge north of the Mohawk, between the waters of the St. Lawrence, and those of the Hudson.

The third, western, or dry division, extends from the western boundary of the lake division to lake Erie. In this, although the land north of it, having a large deep valley, upwards of eighty miles long, from east to west, and about twenty wide from north west to south east. If, indeed, the Canawaga lake, embosomed in a ravine which opens to the north on the valley, be considered as part of it, the breadth will be fifty miles. In this valley lie the Onondago, Cross, and Oneida lakes. It is bounded on the north, by a dividing ridge of land, which stretches from near the Onondago bay, eastwardly, to the neighbourhood of Rome, where it joins the dividing ridge north of the Mohawk, between the waters of the St. Lawrence, and those of the Hudson.

The third, western, or dry division, extends from the western boundary of the lake division to lake Erie. In this, although the land north of it rises through it, a want of water is already felt, and will daily become more sensible, as the country is cleared. The Genesee river itself, is a torrent in spring, which however, exposes, or even creates no difficulty in the passing the Flats of the Genesee, may, without violence to the property of lawyers, be called a plain: and here it may be proper to notice a peculiarity in the shape of the northern, and principal of the western part of the state, which distinguishes it widely from the country lying south, east of the mountains.

The descent from the dividing ridge, northward, is not higher than the swamp, is separated from it nearly by ground, whose elevation is not more than four hundred feet above the ocean. These, and the streams by which they are watered, have a similar, and as it were, long valley, it will be easy (by turning its waters from the Onondago and Oneida lakes, into the Oswego river) to convert the Tanawanda creek, into a canal. The rivers are barred by Oak-creek brook, which, after it has received the waters of the Tonnewanta river, and several smaller streams, falls into the Genesee, at the distance of about thirty miles east of Niagara river. The Tonnewanta height, and at once destroy the navigation of the lower falls of this brook, as well as those of the Genesee, are over the northern steep.

Moreover, it is found, that canals depending on rivers, frequently, like the rivers themselves, want water in the summer season, when it is most necessary. The Seneca, the Owasco, the Ner-lindered, to suppose the quantity of water in a stantaties and Otsico lakes, lie south of the middle level, when turned into a canal, will remain the same, would lead to serious disappointment. Oswego and Cross lakes. Should more be allowed for evaporation, and, notwithstanding the utmost care, more will filter The Tanewanta falls over the southern steep through the sides and bottom of a canal, than twenty-five feet, and passing the village of the Onondagas, runs in a level valley of brown clay upwards of twenty miles to its mouth in Niagara river.

In the construction of canals when recourse is had to the same mouth opposite to Grand Island) also, and (as most generally be the case) to rivers for a supply of water, it is found necessary to guard Buttermilk falls, and runs to the Genesee. Over with scrupulous care, and not unfrequently, at the middle steep, in the same division, falls the enormous expense, against those floods which, Black-creek brook, which enters lake Ontario, scouring a torrent into a canal, and tearing down the mound which might at once destroy the navigation and inundate the country.

Moreover, it is found, that canals depending on rivers, frequently, like the rivers themselves, want water in the summer season when it is most necessary. The Seneca, the Owasco, the Ner-lindered, to suppose the quantity of water in a stantaties and Otsico lakes, lie south of the middle level, when turned into a canal, will remain the same, would lead to serious disappointment. Oswego and Cross lakes. Should more be allowed for evaporation, and, notwithstanding the utmost care, more will filter through the sides and bottom of a canal, than twenty-five feet, and passing the village of the Onondagas, runs in a level valley of brown clay upwards of twenty miles to its mouth in Niagara river.

From the Tanewanta village, north eastward, the Oak-creek brook receives the waters of the Tonnewanta river, which, though not so eminent, becomes eventually of serious moment. When the country shall be relieved of forests, swamps will disappear, and the waters will bring down, mixed with the waters, a proportion of mud, and soil, in the stillness of a level canal, will subside and choak it up. It is time to be noted, by those who shall consult in this matter, that the true char-

* The word plains *might lead into error.* It is therefore proper to state that hills are scattered about which carry the surface to the eye. But on examining it will be found that, generally speaking, the plains are all on the same extended plain.

river cannot now be known. Large tracts, [illegible] according to each of the preceding circumstances, lie to the west of the Genesee; which appear as a swamp, and through which causeways of logs are laid for roads, [illegible] ury winds, when no longer needed, (as at present,) by forests impervious to the sun.

In the progress of industry, swamps (the present reservoirs of pure cool springs that burst out on a lower surface) will be drained, whereby many of those springs will be lost. Of such as remain, a part will be used to irrigate meadows.

Moreover, in every place tolerably convenient, goods will be collected for mills and other machinery, from whose surface, as well as from that of the soil, the sun will exhale an ample tribute of vapor.

Thus the summer supply of rivers will be in part derived, and in part consumed, whereby their general autumnal penury must be still further enhanced. But as the capacity, the careful husbandman and miller will open every ditch and sluice to get rid of that water, which, though at other times a kind friend and faithful servant, is then a dangerous enemy and imperious master. Of course, much of what is now withheld for [illegible] may days, will then be suddenly poured out. The torrent must, therefore, rage with greater fury hereafter than they do in the present day.

Considerations like these, while they cast a shade over many contemplated enterprises, give, by contrast, a glowing hue to that which is before now to consider. The canal from lake Erie to the Hudson may be led by pure water from lakes, provided mounds and aqueducts be made over intervening valleys, or the canal be carried round them. In every case the attending circumstances must be closely [illegible]

In general, also, it is only after a more accurate examination of the ground by a skilful engineer, well practised in such business, that the most eligible route can be adopted for the species of navigation which may be ultimately determined on; viz. whether for vessels which navigate Hudson's river and lake Erie, or for barges of from twenty to [illegible] tons.

If the passage were only of a few miles, the property of bringing vessels of eight feet draught of water across (if practicable) would be readily admitted. But it may well be questioned, whether, to save the expense of loading and unloading so at each end of a canal three hundred miles long, the expense of cutting two yards deeper than would otherwise be necessary, ought to be encountered.

It has generally been assumed, and perhaps too lightly admitted, that canals should be made on a perfect level. This notion must not be quoted, if the transportation each way, were of equal burden, if the distance or the frequency of good locking stems was such as easily and constantly to supply, without waste of water, the incessant waste of water by absorption, leakage and evaporation, and if the waters to be conducted by the canal were the same level. But in nine cases like the present, rational doubts may be entertained. The difference of level being up to hundred feet, all the descent which can be obtained by an inclined plane, so as to be at all human probability, the transportation, for example, of coals, will be of so much greater value from the inferior country, back from the sea, that a current from the lake is more to be desired than avoided, more especially as it will impose degree counteract the effect of frost. That unfathomable stream of limpid water which flows out of lake Erie, with little variation of height throughout the canal, is a strong temptation to use it exclusively, until auxiliary supplies can be drawn from other reservoirs equally pure. Nothing is of improper in this case to remark, that it is impossible there should ever be a considerable variation in the surface of the Niagara river, at the mouth of the Tonawanta. No reasonable fall of rain or melting of snow, even if both were to take place at the same time, in the country which surrounds the great lakes, could produce a rise in any considerable degree their extended surface. Indeed, we know from experience, that a greater difference of elevation at the mouth of lake Erie is occasioned by a change of wind than by any variation of the season. Admitting, however, that considerable rise of water, no matter from what cause, at the sources of the Niagara river, it cannot suddenly, from the narrowness and shoalness of the channel, produce a correspondent rise at the foot of the Black Rock rapids; and the elevation there must, in the nature of things, exceed that which is occasioned by it 15 miles lower down, in a more especially as the river, including the two channels round Grand Island, has for the greatest part of the way nearly twice times the breadth which it has above. If however, it were only to the depth of the water proposed forward by the wind, would be raised up to a considerable height, because during the present current by the Senate, that canals, instead of that, the river here, with a breadth little more than double to what it has at Black Rock, perceptibly narrows itself over the first ledge in its boarding course to the entrance: so that an increase of height is instantly contracted by the increased rapidity with which it rolls over the Rock.

In all events, it would be advisable to use this water exclusively for a great part of the way, even if the country afforded other resources; and [illegible] this effect, there must be some descent to the canal. What the precise amount of that should be, however, is the commission are presume not to say. They do not pretend to suffi- cient knowledge on the subject, and with all proper deference, refer it to a practical engineer.

Several other, like objects may be presumed of consideration, they perceive not only that the quantity of water which runs in a given time, must be proportionate to the rapidity with which, and the aqueduct through which it passes, but also that the rapidity itself will depend on several causes [illegible] undescend- ing, but also on the mass; because, in a [illegible] equal impediment, the [illegible] part of the [illegible] in the [illegible] in one that is narrow and shoal. It will be [illegible] passed around another circumstance, whose effect [illegible] single cause remaining the same, will vary [illegible]

Letters from Hayti mention, that it is the intension of Christophe to change the religion of his kingdom from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal communion, and Mr. Prince Saunders, who has the superintendance of an Academy there is adapting measures for carrying this design into execution.

Earthquake.—Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in the neighborhood of this city, twenty-six minutes before five o'clock this morning; the tremulous motion of each shock was apparently about ten seconds, and the whole of them about six or eight seconds. The appearance of the heaven last evening after the very [illegible] About ten o'clock, several remarkable black clouds were observed, which were succeeded by a clear sky and flashing of lightning.—At the time of the shocks there was not the least wind.—

Baltimore Fed. Gaz. Jan. 8.

Capt. Roxby, of the British schooner George, arrived here on Saturday from Martinique, informs, that British vessels hitherto permitted to take away cargoes of sugars from French West-India ports (a privilege denied to all other nations) would be prohibited from doing so after the first day of Dec. Capt. R. obtained permission from the Governor of Martinique, to bring a cargo of sugar in consequence of his entering previous to the 1st Dec. but was informed that his was the last British vessel which would have that privilege. The port of St. Pierres, where Capt. R. was, was very full of French shipping, none of which had any prospect of employment. Capt. R. also states, that the mortality at Martinique had increased and prevailed principally among the natives. The disease is of a more malignant kind than even the yellow fever; and those who are attacked with it never survive.—Information immediately expected and progresses so rapidly, as to defy the power of medicine. Strangers were generally healthy and none of them ever known to take this deadly complaint. The weather was uncommonly sultry and wet.—*Nav. paper.*

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, of November 27, states that one or two vessels from the United States, had narrowly escaped seizure, in consequence of having on board *apples* and *onions*. These articles not being enumerated in the list to be imported. The duties on them to that Island had recently been raised 25 per cent.

On the 11th ult. flour rose in Havana, to $50 per barrel.

It is said (observes the Charlestown City Gazette) that Stoan Boats were attempted to be introduced into Scotland in 1801, but laid aside on the fate of the projector, who died in poverty and misery, and the benefit of his invention was enjoyed by his country.

The Jefferson is a vessel of 74 guns, and had just arrived from Cumberland for convoying the captain and mate, blocked. The body of Bullgroven was carried on the grave on Saturday evening, shrouded in an American flag by the crews of the different British vessels in the harbor; whose flags were displayed half mast on the melancholy occasion.

Perkins' New Invented Ship Prompts.

In a maritime Town, like Halifax, whatever has a tendency to promote the ease and safety of Navigation, becomes an object of peculiar interest.—*W. Cron.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

A trial was made on the 14th inst. at Williamsburgh, on board of Jacob Perkin's newly invented Ship Pumps, and we are legally gratified in announcing to the public that the effect exceeded our expectations, and that the invention is likely to prove in a high degree serviceable to the commerce of our country.

These pumps have been very ingeniously and simply contrived, so as to be worked by a power of a greater or less power, and without the severe labor of man labor which is required by the pumps now in common use. They raise a much greater column of water than can be produced by any others, or even under the effect of any pump of the present ship pumps.

Their construction has been reduced to a great degree of simplicity. The shaft consists of a wooden trunk made of boards or plank, and the valves are formed of a stem of iron or brass or of wood, sliding perpendicularly in the pump through its whole length, from the bottom of which stem the two triangular valves are affixed by leather hinges, which move up and down, fitting the corners of the shaft or pump, and occupy the whole area of the shaft.

The pumps are worked by a rope fastened to a ring in the stem of the valve, and drawn over a sheave or block at the top, or ears of the pump, and the operation is performed on the deck of the vessel by the seamen drawing the rope as they [illegible] In order to produce the greatest effect [illegible] their labor, both pumps are worked at once, [illegible] and by the light of the rope being carried through a valley at a distance from the pumps, one of the seamen descends as the other rises, thus working alternately so as to keep a column of water while in motion in one continual pump for an uninterrupted distance of 20 or 30 feet, or according to the length of the pump.

The advantages of this improvement in raising water beyond the common mode, are abundantly obvious on the bare view of the invention. In the construction of the pumps, the simplicity is so great, that they may be made at sea at any time, by a carpenter with his common tools, of such materials or planks as may be taken out for that purpose, and under any quantity they may be lifted to the height required. By the great length of the stroke of these pumps, a less number of strokes will be necessary in a considerable time together, and on that account less labor is required than where repeated actions has to be made upon a body of water in a state of motion, as in the common pumps, where a degree of less loss of water at the opening and shutting of the valves, which takes place on it less frequent, and also from there being less play in their movements,—where also, the simple construction of the triangular valves accommodates them to any swell of the pump, and allows a passage through them of large substances which so frequently choak the valves of the present ship pumps.

The manner in which human labor is employed in the operation contributes a most valuable part of the invention.

In the labors of the common pump, it is well known the strength of the seamen is first painfully exerted by the muscles of the body being exerted in repeated and violent action of the body upon the limbs; and the severity of this exercise at times of difficulty, may be best appreciated by those who have been witnesses of it. Both in the mode adopted for this useful invention all unnatural and excessive exertion is avoided, and the effect is produced by as a mere play of the seamen walking along the deck of the vessel in alternate changes, backward and forward, the labor being finely given by leaning the body on the pump-staff, and the fatiguing sensations advantageously therefore is such, that by this means the waste of pump whipped fatigue half a day at a time, and produce from that labor a constant current of a column of water of 24 inches diameter, discharging at the rate of 320 gallons per minute, or 20 tons per hour; while by the method now in use, they are constantly relieved by their severe labor in a spell of 5 to 10 minutes, and bringing up a column of only one-third the quantity, say about 30 tons per hour.

We have been the more minute in describing the invention, of so much importance to our mercantile interest, as it is yet novel, and requires only a slight attention, to render its advantages universally understood.

Government has already adopted it in the public ships, with a full confirmation by the Navy Board to whom its utility was attested after repeated trials. And we feel much pleasure in recommending this truly useful invention to the attention of the legislature and citizens, to whose interest such it offers so much advantage.

HALIFAX, Dec. 13.

The schooner Industry, arrived here on Thursday, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, with 150 passengers, principally labourers. By this arrival, we have received papers to the 27th ult. They state the distresses of the labouring classes to be very great; provisions scarce and high, and recommend to the Merchants and inhabitants of the town, to aid and assist in the laudable undertaking of relieving their fellow creatures from the inevitable starvation, by providing them with prompt means of returning to the mother country.

Private letters to the 29th ult. have been received by a Mercantile House in this town, from St. Johns, Newfoundland; from which we learn that it had been ascertained that the quantity of Flour in market did not exceed 1000 bbls.

The daily accession of inhabitants to the town, of the labouring class, has now become (more particularly on account of the present season) a matter of serious importance; and one which would in some measure engage the attention of every reflecting mind and benevolent head. The Governor had already engaged four vessels to take 800 of those unfortunate men to their native country.

Easy and effectual method of rendering all Kinds of Paper Fire Proof.

THIS surprising effect is produced by a simple cause. It is only necessary that the paper, whether plain, coloured, written, printed, or stained, should be immersed in a strong solution of alum water, and afterwards thoroughly dried, when it will immediately become fire proof. This experiment may easily be made by holding a piece of paper thus prepared over the flame of a candle. Some paper, however, will require to be [illegible] more of the solution than it can [illegible] to by a single immersing in which case the dipping and drying must be repeated till the paper becomes fully saturated. It is asserted, that neither the colour nor quality of the paper will receive the least injury from this operation, but that, on the contrary, they will be improved.

From the Connecticut Courant.

It is interesting to every family, to understand the methods of salting Beef and Ham. There are two points to be considered, with respect to meat. The longer it is kept, without salt, the tenderer it becomes. If it receive the salt in this state, it will be found corresponding- ly tender; and the smaller the quantity of salt there is used, in its preservation, the looser, sweeter and more palatable will be the meat.

Beef—Let it lie in a cool place, without freezing, about a week: Use 8 ounces pulverized saltpetre, and 6 quarts of fine salt to a barrel:—Put water to these, in a convenient vessel; roll the pieces of beef, separately, in this; pack them in the cask tightly; and in two or three days fill it up with water. When the winter breaks up, take it out to dissolve the pickle, and pack it down with as much salt of some finer kind as you please; using the same pickle, cold and reduced with water. I have known this method practised upon for 40 years successively, with little deviation. You need not be alarmed, if it becomes a little slippery in the spring, provided it is not tainted. The plate pieces of a fat beef are about as good as the tongue, and keep as well as pork.

Ham.—For the same reason, hams improve by hanging a week or eight days, if the season admit of it without freezing. For an average, for one ham, use 1 ounce salt petre, or, if larger, 2 ounces; pulverize it with fine salt, and water, rub the hams, and lay them into a barrel.—Prepare immediately a weak pickle, to the taste as salt as the ham is wanted, and after two days cover the ham with it. In two weeks, broil a slice; if necessary, add a little fine salt which is better than freshening it, if too salt. In three or four weeks smoke it. Six or eight pieces may be smoked in a week, in a common oven.—Lay them on sticks of wood; place some walnut or maple chips within the fire; raise this a little, and put some coals on them. The smoke thus produced is much better than the common smoke of the chimney.—My hams for many years have been much admired.

A.

PLAYING CARDS.

Cards are mentioned as the diversion of the Grecian Court in 1501, before ours had an idea of them. They were then quartes, but called tallages in French, Cartes, which name they still bear as that language and from which our word cards is derived. Charles the 6th was the first we read of in Europe that was much amused in arranging and disposing the [illegible] ordinarily desired to represent the four orders or degrees of men, *Hommes de Court, Hommes de guerr men, their men*, or liegry poor as called Hearts. The French Clair having been corrupted to Cœurs: Carreaux, or Piques or spades for the soldiery; and Trefle, or trevil; Club for the agriculator.—These are seen still in some French Cards on the continent, and as to the suit of Diamonds they have in Italy now, when playing, are the representation of a groat upon them [illegible] King of Hearts had a Chorus-girl, now called Black A. B. 1789, at Seville and Barcelona; but [illegible] da pica, as a good soldier conquers in every cause; The same of Diamonds, had a reference to fine luckless merchants, combined for some discovering enterprize, about the time when all were turned westward, it is called the Cursus or Scotland, from their failure; and not as generally, though erroneously asserted, from the D. of Cumberland's alledged sanguinary order after the battle of Culloden, having been written upon card: It is of Italian derivation, and is [illegible] to say, "Come, sir, will you have a trick with the history of the four Kings?" meaning, "will you [illegible] a game at cards?"—yet has this phrase a deep and rational meaning, when four Kings represent the four great Monarchies.

JEWS. GREEKS. ROMANS. FRANKS.
David, Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne.

The four suits
Hearts, Spades, Clubs, Diamonds.

Queen's are,
Esther, Angino, Pallas, Judith.

The above names are yet on the packs of cards in France, Knaves, are Valets. Servetus Burnt on, that is Sacon, *Knecht*, or *Knapkin*, signifies a servant—it also means a grunik. The Spaniards, notwithstanding the trefle, call that suit Bastos: accordingly we find the Ace of Clubs, also called Bastos; we translate it by Clubs—and the King we call

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QUEBEC, Jan. 11.

The River is taken opposite to Quebec since Thursday morning the 9th instant, passed and has stood with the flood tides, but as the Ice has not thereto retained, there is every prospect of the continuance of the Frost.

BIRTH.—In the city of Montreal, on Saturday morning the 4th instant, the Right Honorable the Countess of Sallsbury, of a daughter.

CALANDER FOR 1817.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Moon's age	Moon's place
JANUARY,						
	7	4	2	4	4	1
	8	4	3	5	5	2
	9	4	4	6	6	3
	10	4	5	7	7	4
	11	4	6	8	8	5
	12	4	7	9	9	6
	13	4	8	10	10	7
	14	4	9	11	11	8
	15	4	10	12	12	9
	16	4	11	1	13	10
	17	4	12	2	14	11
	18	4	13	3	15	12
	19	4	14	4	16	13
	20	4	15	5	17	14
	21	4	16	6	18	15
	22	4	17	7	19	16
	23	4	18	8	20	17
	24	4	19	9	21	18
	25	4	20	10	22	19
	26	4	21	11	23	20
	27	4	22	12	24	21
	28	4	23	1	25	22
	29	4	24	2	26	23
	30	4	25	3	27	24
	31	4	26	4	28	25
FEBRUARY,						
	1	4	27	5	29	26
	2	4	28	6	30	27
	3	4	29	7	1	28
	4	4	30	8	2	29
	5	4	31	9	3	30
	6	4	32	10	4	31
	7	4	33	11	5	32
	8	4	34	12	6	33
	9	4	35	1	7	34
	10	4	36	2	8	35
	11	4	37	3	9	36
	12	4	38	4	10	37
	13	4	39	5	11	38
	14	4	40	6	12	39
	15	4	41	7	13	40
	16	4	42	8	14	41
	17	4	43	9	15	42
	18	4	44	10	16	43
	19	4	45	11	17	44
	20	4	46	12	18	45
	21	4	47	1	19	46
	22	4	48	2	20	47
	23	4	49	3	21	48
	24	4	50	4	22	49
	25	4	51	5	23	50
	26	4	52	6	24	51
	27	4	53	7	25	52
	28	4	54	8	26	53
MARCH,						
	1	4	55	9	27	54
	2	4	56	10	28	55
	3	4	57	11	29	56
	4	4	58	12	30	57
	5	4	59	1	1	58
	6	4	60	2	2	59
	7	4	61	3	3	60
	8	4	62	4	4	61
	9	4	63	5	5	62
	10	4	64	6	6	63
	11	4	65	7	7	64
	12	4	66	8	8	65
	13	4	67	9	9	66
	14	4	68	10	10	67
	15	4	69	11	11	68
	16	4	70	12	12	69
	17	4	71	1	13	70
	18	4	72	2	14	71
	19	4	73	3	15	72
	20	4	74	4	16	73
	21	4	75	5	17	74
	22	4	76	6	18	75
	23	4	77	7	19	76
	24	4	78	8	20	77
	25	4	79	9	21	78
	26	4	80	10	22	79
	27	4	81	11	23	80
	28	4	82	12	24	81
	29	4	83	1	25	82
	30	4	84	2	26	83
	31	4	85	3	27	84
APRIL,						
	1	4	86	4	28	85
	2	4	87	5	29	86
	3	4	88	6	30	87
	4	4	89	7	1	88
	5	4	90	8	2	89
	6	4	91	9	3	90
	7	4	92	10	4	91
	8	4	93	11	5	92
	9	4	94	12	6	93
	10	4	95	1	7	94
	11	4	96	2	8	95
	12	4	97	3	9	96
	13	4	98	4	10	97
	14	4	99	5	11	98
	15	4	100	6	12	99
	16	4	101	7	13	100
	17	4	102	8	14	101
	18	4	103	9	15	102
	19	4	104	10	16	103
	20	4	105	11	17	104
	21	4	106	12	18	105
	22	4	107	1	19	106
	23	4	108	2	20	107
	24	4	109	3	21	108
	25	4	110	4	22	109
	26	4	111	5	23	110
	27	4	112	6	24	111
	28	4	113	7	25	112
	29	4	114	8	26	113
	30	4	115	9	27	114
MAY,						
	1	4	116	10	28	115
	2	4	117	11	29	116
	3	4	118	12	30	117
	4	4	119	1	1	118
	5	4	120	2	2	119
	6	4	121	3	3	120
	7	4	122	4	4	121
	8	4	123	5	5	122
	9	4	124	6	6	123
	10	4	125	7	7	124
	11	4	126	8	8	125
	12	4	127	9	9	126
	13	4	128	10	10	127
	14	4	129	11	11	128
	15	4	130	12	12	129
	16	4	131	1	13	130
	17	4	132	2	14	131
	18	4	133	3	15	132
	19	4	134	4	16	133
	20	4	135	5	17	134
	21	4	136	6	18	135
	22	4	137	7	19	136
	23	4	138	8	20	137
	24	4	139	9	21	138
	25	4	140	10	22	139
	26	4	141	11	23	140
	27	4	142	12	24	141
	28	4	143	1	25	142
	29	4	144	2	26	143
	30	4	145	3	27	144
	31	4	146	4	28	145
JUNE,						
	1	4	147	5	29	146
	2	4	148	6	30	147
	3	4	149	7	1	148
	4	4	150	8	2	149
	5	4	151	9	3	150
	6	4	152	10	4	151
	7	4	153	11	5	152
	8	4	154	12	6	153
	9	4	155	1	7	154
	10	4	156	2	8	155
	11	4	157	3	9	156
	12	4	158	4	10	157
	13	4	159	5	11	158
	14	4	160	6	12	159
	15	4	161	7	13	160
	16	4	162	8	14	161
	17	4	163	9	15	162
	18	4	164	10	16	163
	19	4	165	11	17	164
	20	4	166	12	18	165
	21	4	167	1	19	166
	22	4	168	2	20	167
	23	4	169	3	21	168
	24	4	170	4	22	169
	25	4	171	5	23	170
	26	4	172	6	24	171
	27	4	173	7	25	172
	28	4	174	8	26	173
	29	4	175	9	27	174
	30	4	176	10	28	175
JULY,						
	1	4	177	11	29	176
	2	4	178	12	30	177
	3	4	179	1	1	178
	4	4	180	2	2	179
	5	4	181	3	3	180
	6	4	182	4	4	181
	7	4	183	5	5	182
	8	4	184	6	6	183
	9	4	185	7	7	184
	10	4	186	8	8	185
	11	4	187	9	9	186
	12	4	188	10	10	187
	13	4	189	11	11	188
	14	4	190	12	12	189
	15	4	191	1	13	190
	16	4	192	2	14	191
	17	4	193	3	15	192
	18	4	194	4	16	193
	19	4	195	5	17	194
	20	4	196	6	18	195
	21	4	197	7	19	196
	22	4	198	8	20	197
	23	4	199	9	21	198
	24	4	200	10	22	199
	25	4	201	11	23	200
	26	4	202	12	24	201
	27	4	203	1	25	202
	28	4	204	2	26	203
	29	4	205	3	27	204
	30	4	206	4	28	205
	31	4	207	5	29	206
AUGUST,						
	1	4	208	6	30	207
	2	4	209	7	1	208
	3	4	210	8	2	209
	4	4	211	9	3	210
	5	4	212	10	4	211
	6	4	213	11	5	212
	7	4	214	12	6	213
	8	4	215	1	7	214
	9	4	216	2	8	215
	10	4	217	3	9	216
	11	4	218	4	10	217
	12	4	219	5	11	218
	13	4	220	6	12	219
	14	4	221	7	13	220
	15	4	222	8	14	221
	16	4	223	9	15	222
	17	4	224	10	16	223
	18	4	225	11	17	224
	19	4	226	12	18	225
	20	4	227	1	19	226
	21	4	228	2	20	227
	22	4	229	3	21	228
	23	4	230	4	22	229
	24	4	231	5	23	230
	25	4	232	6	24	231
	26	4	233	7	25	232
	27	4	234	8	26	233
	28	4	235	9	27	234
	29	4	236	10	28	235
	30	4	237	11	29	236
	31	4	238	12	30	237
SEPTEMBER,						
	1	4	239	1	1	238
	2	4	240	2	2	239
	3	4	241	3	3	240
	4	4	242	4	4	241
	5	4	243	5	5	242
	6	4	244	6	6	243
	7	4	245	7	7	244
	8	4	246	8	8	245
	9	4	247	9	9	246
	10	4	248	10	10	247
	11	4	249	11	11	248
	12	4	250	12	12	249
	13	4	251	1	13	250
	14	4	252	2	14	251
	15	4	253	3	15	252
	16	4	254	4	16	253
	17	4	255	5	17	254
	18	4	256	6	18	255
	19	4	257	7	19	256
	20	4	258	8	20	257
	21	4	259	9	21	258
	22	4	260	10	22	259
	23	4	261	11	23	260
	24	4	262	12	24	261
	25	4	263	1	25	262
	26	4	264	2	26	263
	27	4	265	3	27	264
	28	4	266	4	28	265
	29	4	267	5	29	266
	30	4	268	6	30	267
OCTOBER,						
	1	4	269	7	1	268
	2	4	270	8	2	269
	3	4	271	9	3	270
	4	4	272	10	4	271
	5	4	273	11	5	272
	6	4	274	12	6	273
	7	4	275	1	7	274
	8	4	276	2	8	275
	9	4	277	3	9	276
	10	4	278	4	10	277
	11	4	279	5	11	278
	12	4	280	6	12	279
	13	4	281	7	13	280
	14	4	282	8	14	281
	15	4	283	9	15	282
	16	4	284	10	16	283
	17	4	285	11	17	284
	18	4	286	12	18	285
	19	4	287	1	19	286
	20	4	288	2	20	287
	21	4	289	3	21	288
	22	4	290	4	22	289
	23	4	291	5	23	290
	24	4	292	6	24	291
	25	4	293	7	25	292
	26	4	294	8	26	293
	27	4	295	9	27	294
	28	4	296	10	28	295
	29	4	297	11	29	296
	30	4	298	12	30	297
	31	4	299	1	1	298
NOVEMBER,						
	1	4	300	2	2	299
	2	4	301	3	3	300
	3	4	302	4	4	301
	4	4	303	5	5	302
	5	4	304	6	6	303
	6	4	305	7	7	304
	7	4	306	8	8	305
	8	4	307	9	9	306
	9	4	308	10	10	307
	10	4	309	11	11	308
	11	4	310	12	12	309
	12	4	311	1	13	310
	13	4	312	2	14	311
	14	4	313	3	15	312
	15	4	314	4	16	313
	16	4	315	5	17	314
	17	4	316	6	18	315
	18	4	317	7	19	316
	19	4	318	8	20	317
	20	4	319	9	21	318
	21	4	320	10	22	319
	22	4	321	11	23	320
	23	4	322	12	24	321
	24	4	323	1	25	322
	25	4	324	2	26	323
	26	4	325	3	27	324
	27	4	326	4	28	325
	28	4	327	5	29	326
	29	4	328	6	30	327
	30	4	329	7	1	328
DECEMBER,						
	1	4	330	8	2	329
	2	4	331	9	3	330
	3	4	332	10	4	331
	4	4	333	11	5	332
	5	4	334	12	6	333
	6	4

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To her who can best understand it.

Can the bosom of Feeling e'er cease to regret?
Can the cold eye of Pity its lustre e'er lose?
Can the look of Affection behold and forget.
How painful the thorn though concealed by the rose?

Ere the first ray of Beauty expands to the ray;
Ere its petals are gemmed by the dew-drop of Spring,
How many a canker that bud may betray,
How many an insect wild Eurus may bring!

Yet the soft heart of Woman to heaven is dear,
And recorded above is her life-breathing sigh
And when to the absent she gives a blest tear,
What a sun-beam of sweetness illumines her eye!

Fear not, my beloved, separation's rude gale,
Nor dread that a rival the bliss will destroy;
Every blessing for thee shall its fragrance exhale
And fidelity's self weave thy chaplet of joy!
Fanwhelt. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday.

Cleopatra's Barge.—The elegant equipment of this vessel, by Mr. Crowninshield, for a voyage of pleasure, as it is an entire novelty in this country has attracted universal curiosity and calm admiration. Whilst she was lying at the wharf in Salem, we have heard the attracted company from various surrounding places to view so perfect a specimen of nautical architecture and sumptuous accomodation. Eighteen hundred ladies, it is asserted, visited her in the course of one day.—Cleopatra's Barge measures about 200 tons, and is modelled after one of the swiftest sailing ships which we ever driven before the wind. Being introduced on board, you descend into a magnificent saloon, about 20 feet long and 12 broad, finished on all sides with polished mahogany, inlaid with other ornamental wood.—The settees of the saloon are of splendid workmanship, the backs are shaped like the ancient lyre, and are covered with crimson silk velvet, bordered with a very wide edging of gold lace.—Two splendid mirrors standing at either end, and a magnificent chandelier suspended in the centre of the saloon give a richness of effect to it, not easily surpassed. Instead of Births, on the sides of this hall, there are recesses, for the two mahogany sofas of state for the dinner table, which are finished in a high style of elegance. The after cabin contains sleeping accommodations for the under officers of the vessel.—The owners and Captain's state rooms are very commodious. The conveniences for the kitchen and steward's apartments may be considered models in their way. There are no products in all parts of the world which require them. The intention of Mr. Crowninshield, we understand, is to proceed in the first instance to the Western Islands, thence through the Straights of Gibralter, and following the windings of the left coast of the Mediterranean, will touch at every principal city on the route, which will be, round the Island of Sicily, up the Gulf of Venice to Trieste, along the Coast of Albania and the Morea, through the Grecian Archipelago to the Dardanelles; if permitted by the Turkish authorities he will proceed through the sea of Marmora to Constantinople, thence coasting along the ports of the Black Sea, to the Sea of Azov, he will return by the way of the Isle of Cyprus, upon the south side of the Mediterranean; stopping at Acre, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, on his way and sailing by the Coast of the Desert to that of the Barbary States. Emerging from the Straights he will proceed through the British Channel and North Sea, up the Baltic to Petersburg, thence along the Coast of Norway to the North Cape, and perhaps into the White Sea;—from this point he may go to Gottenbergen and Ireland, and thence crossing an immense ocean, to the Coast of South America, touching at various ports he will complete the tour of his destination and arrive at Salem.

"It is much to be desired that a gentleman of scientific attainment, historical research and literary taste, may accompany Mr. Crowninshield on his expedition.—The multiplied objects of rational curiosity, which will be presented to the traveller, on such a tour, would afford materials, which if well digested and arranged, would do credit to the country and confer permanent celebrity upon a voyage, which, without such a narrative, will dwindle into a topic of idle curiosity and final insignificance.

NEW BOTANY BAY.

The Inspectors of the State Prison of New-York, in an address to the Legislature, through the Governor of the State, lament the excess of numbers confounded to the penitentiary, which renders frequent pardons indispensable, and otherwise destructive from the utility of the institution. They then proceed thus:—

"With these facts before us, it has become a matter of serious consideration whether the state prison has not a tendency to demoralize rather than to reclaim criminals; for whatever punishment is so far mitigated as not to be dreaded, the laws fails in the effect it proposes to produce. We are, therefore, firmly of opinion, that some different plan for the punishment of crimes, of the first magnitude, such as arson, forgery and other felonies of the deepest die, ought to be adopted, or a state prison in every district will be required to contain the delinquents.—Permit us, then, to suggest to your excellency and the honorable the Legislature, the propriety of recommending to Congress our representatives in congress, the establishment by the general government of a colony on the north west coast of America, at or near the Columbia River, or at Madison Island, to which convicts of the aforementioned class ought to be transported, if however the government of the United States should object to this plan, they may not this state adopt a similar one, on a smaller scale, and fix on some place on the frontiers of the state, where they may be sent and usefully employed, to keep them from committing in future their depredations on Society? Believing that the utility as well as the necessity of some distant place being fixed upon, to which certain convicts in the different states of the Union may be transported, will be generally acknowledged by congress, we feel anxious that the subject should be submitted to their consideration as early as possible."—*Bal. Gazette.*

Singular preservation of Animal Life without food.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Mantell, Esq. F. R. S. to the Secretary of the Linnean Society, Lond. containing an account of an extraordinary instance of the preservation of animal life, without food in the case of a pig which was buried in the stye by a fall of part of the chalk cliff, under dover castle, on the 10th December, 1810:—

"On the 23d of May, one hundred and sixty days after the accident, I was told that some of the workmen employed in removing the fallen chalk had heard the whining of the pig; and although I had great doubt of the fact, I encouraged them to proceed in clearing away the chalk from the stye, under the direction of the owner Mr. Pool, who was present, I was soon afterwards surprised to see the pig alive extricated from its confinement. His figure was extremely emaciated, having scarcely any muscles discernable, his bristles were erect, though not stiff, but soft, clean and white. The animal was lively, walked well, took food eagerly. At the time of the accident it was fat, and supposed to have weighed 160 pounds, but it now weighed no more than 40lbs. I am assured at the time of the fall there was neither food nor water in the stye, which is a cave almost six feet square, dug in the rock and bored in front—and the whole was covered about thirty feet deep in the fallen chalk. The door and other wood in front of the stye had been much nibbled, and the sides of the cave were very smooth having apparently been constantly licked for the moisture exuding through the rock. There was no doubt some of the loose chalk had been eaten."—*Lon. Pa.*

Lands for Sale.

Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con. } Township of } Acres
1 3d do. } Beabrook D. } 2400
617 4th do. } of Nargara. }
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con. do. do. 1000
Broken Lots No. 24 & 25, 3d Concession } 300
North Crosby District of Johnstown. }
Lots No. 18 & 19, 9th Con. } South Cross- }
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19 } by District } 600
in the 8th Concession. } of Leeds. }
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 and } North Crosby }
27, 4th Concession. } District of } 900
No. 24 and 25 and Broken } Johnstown. }
Lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Con. } 320

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m.

Four Dollars Reward.
LOST.

ON FRIDAY last, a young SPANIEL SLUT, colour Black and White, a good deal spotted, particularly the legs, the tail Black except at the tip which is White,—She had on when missed a Leather Collar with a brass buckle.

Any Person detaining the said Spaniel, after this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.—Enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 47, first Concession East side of Yonge Street in the Township of Markham, containing 190 Acres 70 of which are under Improvement and well fenced, there is an Orchard of one hundred and fifty Apple Trees on the premises which have begun to bear, there is a framed House and Granary with a Log Barn, also a never failing Stream of water with several excellent Springs on the premises.—Application to be made to the Subscriber living thereon.

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Yonge Street, 7th Jan. 1817. 4w

DARLINGTON.
LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 55 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston passing through both Lots.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part, of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden, and now under the highest cultivation together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Barnes Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family or from their central position would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building ground in small quantities could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature. A Good Title will be given,—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. 4y

Lands for Sale.

1400 Acres in the Township of Southwold District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the second Concession.

300 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London,—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14 in the tenth Concession; Lot. No. 14 and West half of Lot No. 15 in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District,—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District,—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District,—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3—8m.

Militia Pension Agent's Office.
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

NOTICE
TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD McMAHON,
Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20 with the broken fronts in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2 in the first concession with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29 in the seventh concession.—For Terms apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. 4tf.

THE Subscriber having commenced his Line of Stages between Kingston and York for the present Winter,—proposes to leave Kingston every Monday morning, and arrive at Jordan's Hotel, in York, on Wednesday Evening.—Leave the latter place on Thursday morning precisely at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Kingston on Saturday evening.

Terms of Passage are Eighteen Dollars each Passenger, allowing 24lb for each Person's Baggage, any over such weight will be charged at the rate of 3 1-2d Currency per lb.

The Subscriber hopes by unremitted exertions for the accommodation of Travellers to merit their Patronage.—Whatever Baggage is put into the Subscribers charge he will be accountable for.

SAMUEL PURDY, & Co.

York, 20th January, 1817.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	PER	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Ashes, pot,* - - -	Ton.	80	0	0	0	0	0
——— pearl,* - -	———	33	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, hams,	lb.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Beef, mess,* - -	bbl.	2	5	0	0	0	0
——— prime,* - -	———	1	10	0	0	0	0
——— cargo,* - -	———	2	0	0	2	10	0
Bread, white, 4 lbs.	loaf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
——— brown, 6 lbs.	———	0	1	2	0	0	0
Butter, fresh, - - -	lb.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Candles, mould, - -	———	0	1	3	0	1	4
Cheese, English, -	———	0	1	6	0	1	8
——— American,	———	0	0	8	0	0	10
Coffee, - - - - -	———	0	1	1	0	1	3
Coals, Liverpool, -	chal.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Copper, best green,	lb.	0	0	11	0	1	3
Fish, cod, - - - -	bbl.	0	15	0	1	7	6
——— salmon, - -	———	3	10	0	4	15	0
Flour, superfine,† -	———	3	15	0	4	0	0
——— fine,† - - -	———	3	0	0	3	15	0
Grain, wheat, - - -	bush	0	10	3	0	0	0
——— indian corn,	———	0	12	6	0	14	0
——— oats, - - -	———	0	3	4	0	3	9
Hops Land, - - -	lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Iron, Swedes, - -	Ton.	22	10	0	23	0	0
Leather, English,	lb.	0	2	0	0	2	5
——— American,	———	0	1	3	0	1	6
Lumber, oak, - - -	foot.	0	0	2	0	0	4
——— pine, - - -	———	0	0	3	0	0	4
——— pine plank,	1000	8	0	0	0	0	0
——— boards, - -	———	4	0	0	0	0	0
——— staves, - -	———	50	0	0	75	0	0
Molasses, - - - -	gall.	0	3	6	0	3	9
Pork, mess,* - - -	bbl.	3	0	0	0	0	0
——— prime,† - -	———	2	0	0	2	5	0
——— cargo,† - -	———	4	10	0	5	0	0
Rum, - - - - - -	gall.	0	4	4	0	4	6
Salt, Liverpool, -	bush	0	2	9	0	3	4
——— rock, - - -	———	0	2	3	0	2	6
Soap, Yellow, - -	lb.	0	0	7	0	0	8
Spirits, Jamaica,	gall.	0	5	6	0	5	9
——— Brandy,	———	0	12	6	0	13	0
Steel, blistered, -	lb.	0	0	8	0	0	10
——— cast, - - -	———	0	0	9	0	0	10
Sugar, Muscovado,	cwt.	3	15	0	4	0	0
——— Lump, - -	lb.	0	1	3	0	1	5
——— Loaf, - -	———	0	1	9	0	2	0
Tallow, - - - - -	———	0	0	10	0	1	0
Teas, Guanpowder,	———	0	11	8	0	12	6
——— Hyson, - -	———	0	8	9	0	9	8
——— Hyson Skin,	———	0	5	6	0	6	0
——— Souchong, -	———	0	5	6	0	6	0
Tobacco, Virginia,	———	0	1	8	0	0	0
——— Maryland	———	0	1	7	0	0	0
Wines, Madeira, - -	pipe.	70	0	0	100	0	0
——— Teneriffe,	———	28	0	0	30	0	0
——— Port wine,	———	70	0	0	0	0	0
——— inferior	———	40	0	0	50	0	0

*No demand.—†Dull.—‡Scarce.—§None.

Montreal, Jan. 13, 1817.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock Wednesday, or they will not appear in the day's Gazette.

A memorandum written at the foot of the Advertisement is requested, to inform how long the insertion is to be continued.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson,	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macauley, Esq.	Kingston.
S. McNabb, Esq.	Bellville.
Major Rogers,	New-Castle.
Messrs. Borland & Ross,	New-Market.
R. Hett, Esq.	Augusta.
T. McCormick, Esq.	Osnaburgh.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long-Point.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

York Gazette Extra.

SPEECH

Of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of Upper-Canada, at the Opening of the Legislature.

YORK, TUESDAY, 4th February 1817.

This day at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, came in State to the Legislative Council, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency: and the Members being come up, the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council signified His Excellency's pleasure that they should return to the usual place of their sitting, and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and present him for His Excellency's approbation.

The Members of the House of Assembly having retired, Allan Mc Lean, Esquire, Member for the County of Frontenac, was proposed for the Speaker and elected unanimously.

The Members then returned to the Upper House, when His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH.

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

I CANNOT congratulate you on any favorable change in the Health of Our Revered Sovereign!

Under the Regency of the Heir Apparent, the United Kingdom has attained the Summit of National Prosperity:—Its last Act has been to Compel the Abolition of Christian Slavery in the Piratical States of Barbary: to whose tyranny the Chief Nations of Europe had submitted for Ages!

The return of universal Peace, after the usual interruption of Arts and Commerce, in a protracted state of Warfare, has ever been hailed as the harbinger of Plenty and Happiness! This does not appear to be the immediate effect of Peace at the Close; symptoms of distress have been manifest in many parts of the United Kingdom; Such a result was to be apprehended from the unexampled Prosperity of the Nation during more than Twenty Years of War!

While opposed to all Europe, or supporting all Europe, against the gigantic efforts of one Nation towards Universal Monarchy, the United Kingdom became the Manufacturer, the Banker and the Merchant of the whole World; transmitting through every channel, a Flood of Wealth, which, in a rapid circulation, returned, encreasing to the source.—It is not surprising that a sudden stagnation of this Flood of Prosperity, when Peace restored to each Nation a portion of this Monopoly, should have occasioned temporary disorder!

Let us hope the remedies applied by the undivided attention of the Imperial Parliament, will soon restore every part of the Empire to the full enjoyment of the blessings of uninterrupted Peace. In the mean time, it is incumbent upon us, Her Fostered Children, to mark our grateful sense of past Support and Protection, by every alleviation of her Burden, which may be in Our power:—I trust Confidently that no exertion will be wanting to fulfil a duty so Sacred!

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I shall direct the proper Officer to lay before You the usual Accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Provincial Revenue.

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

I derived much satisfaction from observing in my progress through the Province, that the liberal appropriation, made by the last Session, for the improvement of the Roads, has been, in general, judiciously applied.—The Water Communication of the River St. Lawrence, below Prescott, is also deserving of your serious consideration.

Your Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of Revenue and Intercourse with Lower Canada, has been transmitted; but no Session of the Imperial Parliament having interposed, I could not be made acquainted with the result,—I shall therefore use the means in my power to correct the evil complained of, by the mediation of Commissioners, should the Legislature of Lower Canada revive the Provisions to that effect.

There seems to be doubts of the sufficiency of the late Crops to supply the wants of the Province, should the export of Grain be continued;—it may, therefore, be expedient to re-enact the Statute heretofore made, on the existence of similar doubts.

The British Statute subjecting Lands to be Assets for satisfaction of Debt, has, in its operation, produced questions of such importance as to appear worthy of Legislative reference.

I must call your attention to such Laws as have expired, or are about to expire, and to consider the propriety of their revival or continuance.

There may be many other subjects requiring Legislative discussion: I can assure you of my cordial co-operation, to carry into effect any Laws which your wisdom may devise, conducive to the improvement of the Wealth, Happiness and Morals of the People, and the General Prosperity of the Province!!!

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1817. No. 6.

UPPER CANADA

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the "Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person "administering the Government of this Pro"vince, to appoint one or more additional Ports "or Forts, Places or Places of Entry, within "this Province: And to appoint one or more "Collector, or Collectors of the same," (as lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Suc"cessors, to and for the uses of this Province, "the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize, "imported into this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and Mer"chandize imported from Great-Britain, and "other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place hereinafter mentioned and described; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
W.M. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Querton St. George, and George Thomas—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the first Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and ten Acres, more or less, about thirty Acres of which are improved, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected: All of which will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the Twenty-third day of April next, at the hour of ten o'Clock the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right or Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Kettle, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Merkets-place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } FRANCIS GORE Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

L. S.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE, late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE, of Niagara, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth, That the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died Intestate, without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding, the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money, in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said ISAAC SWAYZE.—NOW THEREFORE, These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday, the 2d day of June next ensuing the date hereof, then and there to shew cause, (if any you have) why Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said ISAAC SWAYZE.

Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

W. W. BALDWIN, *Register in the Court of Probate.* } GRANT POWELL, *Official Principal Court of Probate.*

Sun.—1 ev. m.

Notice.

PERSONS desirous of getting *Drafts* from this Office, on *Lower Canada*, in exchange for SPECIE, can obtain them on any day in the week, Mondays excepted.

Commissariat Office,
York, 20th Jun. 1817. 3w 6

From the United States.

CANAL REPORT, Continued.

The commissioners cannot, therefore, to often repeat that their report must be accepted as suggestive proceeding from a superficial view, and not as conclusions founded on sufficient and scientific investigation.

After this preliminary caution, they estimate hypothetically that the canal were run in such manner, as that the average descent were six inches in every mile. Whence, taking the surface of lake Erie as the standard level, they have in gross the following results:

From lake Erie to	Miles.	Desc. Tot. desc.	Ad. desc.
		Feet. Feet.	Feet. Feet.
The mouth of Tonewanta creek,	10	5 50	5 50
Genesee river, about	60	24	29	55
Shonds lake,	40	16	45	101
Cayuga lake	7	3	48	104
Road summit,	60	28	76	132
Little Falls of Mohawk,	30	10	117	242 1-2
Schoharie,	27	10	124	366 1-2
Height of land between Schoharie and Albany,	24	16	140	506
Hudson's river,	16	7	333	838

Casting an eye on the map, it will be seen, that the general line of the above course will be, to cross the Genesee river at the elevation of twenty-six feet above its surface. But unless the canal be lowered down to that river, the expense of an aqueduct cannot be avoided; because from the upper falls, which are too high, there is little descent to the lower falls; and if, from any cause, it be advisable to cross it by an aqueduct, the addition of a foot in the height will not much increase the expense; indeed, considering the swell of the river in freshes, an elevation short of twenty feet would scarcely leave sufficient space under the arch.

The next difficulty will be in crossing the mouth of Seneca lake by an aqueduct eighty-three feet high. But this also, if a convenient place can be found, will not be important, because a moderate aperture will suffice to void the equable stream from that lake.

The third difficulty is at the mouth of Cayuga, where the elevation is one hundred and thirty feet. Even this might be encountered without any unusual hardihood, if the hills approached each other. But the valley to be crossed is not much, if any thing, short of a mile; and to erect a mound of that length, and of the sufficient height and breadth, is an herculean labour. Whether it will be performed, must depend on the sum that undertaken this task, respecting which, a few words may find their proper place hereafter.

Supposing, however, that difficulty to be surmounted, it is believed that none will remain which cannot be, in a considerable degree avoided by heading occasionally to the southward, and returning round the northern points of the hills, till the canal is brought opposite to Rome. Its elevation there above the Mohawk will be forty-seven feet or less, by one foot for every two miles that it may be lengthened. The general face of the country here, leaves no room to doubt, that convenient ground can be discovered south of Rome, at an elevation of forty feet above the Mohawk. How far it may be practicable, between that place and the hills east of the Schoharie, must be decided by actual survey.

The elevation, if not in other respects injurious, will be useful in passing that night, otherwise, necessitate a descent to the Mohawk. Thus, at the Little Falls at that river, the canal, at an elevation of eighty feet above its upper surface, may, it is believed, be brought through or round the hill at no enormous expense. The still greater elevation of one hundred and fifty feet at the Schoharie, will permit of a considerable bend to find some narrow gorge, and finally, an elevation of seventy feet above the height of ground between Schenectady and Albany, will enable the engineer to cleanse for the course of his canal and the position of his locks, the most suitable soil and convenient situations. In a word, it, on due examination, any thing of this sort should be found practicable, instead of depriving the country of water, every drop of which is needed by its inhabitants, they will gain a great addition from the canal; and as to the navigation, singly considered, there can be no doubt but it must in the way be superior to a winding course ascending and descending by locks. For, not to mention the expense of constructing and keeping them in repair, the time spent and tolls paid in passing them, must considerably enhance the freight of goods. But if there be no locking, and the toll be no more than is needful to keep the canal in repair, it will amount to so little as not to merit notice in a calculation of freight. Rejecting it, therefore, and allowing two horses and three men to take a boat of fifty tons burden, twenty miles a day, which is certainly within bounds, and putting the whole expense at five dollars on the inland downwards, (leaving the return boat as press) or which is equivalent, reducing the distance one half, we have fifty tons transported ten miles for five dollars, being one cent per ton per mile. To speak, then, in round numbers, it will cost three dollars to bring a ton from lake Erie to Hudson's river, being little more than one half of what is now paid for freight on lake Ontario, between Queenpo and Lewiston. Without entering into calculations (which every person can easily make for himself) to enumerate the 5 fifty articles which will derive value from such facility of transportation, it may be proper in this place to recur again to the commercial competition with our British neighbours.

A tolerably good navigation up and down the St. Lawrence, already exists; but the cheapest rate at which transportation has been performed within the last ten years between Kingston and Montreal, according to the best information the commissioners have been able to obtain, is one dollar per hundred ascending, and half as much descending the river. But admitting the freight could be as reduced as to be on a level with that between Albany and New-York; admitting, also, that the transportation across lake Ontario could be performed as cheaply as through the proposed canal, and even admitting that the risk on that lake, and of course the premium of insurance, were nothing, still it would follow, that transportation from the head of lake Ontario to Montreal, would cost as much as from the mouth of Tuhowanta to New-York, leaving a preference to the latter of the cost and land carriage from Chippewa to Queenstown. Moreover, nature has given (other things being equal) a decided preference to the port of New-York. There are, generally speaking, six weeks of navigation from Albany, in the spring, before vessels can, with safety, leave Montreal to descend the river St. Lawrence, and as many more in the autumn, after the mouth of that river is closed.

The navigation from New-York, is seldom obstructed; so that produce deposited there, can be sent to market during five months, in which, at Montreal, it lies a dead weight on the hands of the owner. This circumstance is of especial importance in regard to wheat and flour, which can be sent from New-York, so as to be sold in the south of Europe before those articles can be brought from the Baltic, or gathered in the country; whereas, if shipped from Montreal in the month of May, they cannot reach Spain or Portugal until after supplies are received from Dantzic, and last a short time before the harvest, which is early in July.

Thus, it is evident that the canal will, if properly effected, turn to the United States the commerce of the upper lakes. Moreover, a side cut, of five or six miles, would, by means of locks, connect it with lake Ontario, in the harbour of the Genesee; and in like manner a connection could be established with the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, from the heads of which, a short portage by good roads to Newton and Owego, opens a communication through the Susquehannah to the Chesapeake. Nor is it improbable, that by running up on the west side of the Cayuga, money may be found to establish water communication with the Susquehannah; from the great bend of which, a good and short road may be made to the Delaware.

Thus a variety of markets may be opened to stimulate and reward the industry of those who are now, or may be hereafter settled about the great lakes, whose shores, exclusive of lake Superior, are upwards of two thousand miles, surrounded at convenient distances by more than fifty millions of acres of land.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Governor of North-Carolina, under the authority of the State, has contracted with Signor Canova, of Rome, for a Statue of Washington, to cost 54,000.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Mint of the United States.

January 1st, 1817.

Sir—I have now the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that within the above period, there have been struck and emitted—

In silver coins, 67,138 pieces, amounting to 28,975 dollars and 75 cents; and in copper coins 2,870,982 pieces amounting to 28,709 dollars and 26 cents.

The issues of the latter would have been considerably greater, had it not been for a disappointment in the supply of copper. Measures, however are now taken, to prevent such disappointments in future.

The stagnation which has for some time existed in the circulation of specie currency, has almost totally prevented the deposits of gold and silver bullion for coinage. But there is now a prospect that this will not long continue to be the case—the Mint having, at this time, in its vaults, deposits of those metals to a very considerable amount.

The repairs of the Mint, which you were pleased to authorize, are now nearly completed. A substantial brick building has been erected on the site formerly occupied by an old wooden building; and in the apparatus and arrangement of machinery, which have been required many important improvements have been introduced. Among these is the substitution of a steam-engine, for the horse-power heretofore employed. A change which, it is believed, will not only diminish the expenses of the establishment, but greatly facilitate all its principal operations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, With the greatest respect, and esteem, your most obt't, ser't,

R. PATTERSON.

James Madison, President of the United States.

A STATEMENT

Of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1816, inclusive:

Silver Coins,	67,138 Half Dollars,	28,975 75
Copper Coins,	30,400 Quarter Dollars,	
	2,870,982 Cents,	28,709 82
No. of Pieces,	2,969,120	

Total amount of Dollars, 86,785 57

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia, 31st Dec. 1816.

JAMES RUSH.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the Ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the U. States, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1816, inclusive:

Amount paid to Salaries of the Officers and Clerks, 9,600 00
Amount paid to Wages of Labourers, 3,711 00
Amount paid to Incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, 5,030 92

Dollars, 18,342 00

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia, 31st Dec. 1816.

JAMES RUSH.

From the New-York Spectator.

January 13.

A letter received in this city from Liverpool, via Norfolk, dated on the 25th Nov. has the following quotations:—" American flour 72 a 74s per barrel. English wheat of 280 lbs. 90 a 95s."

January 16.

The price demanded for flour at Boston, on Monday last, was *fifteen dollars* per barrel.—We do not understand, however, that any quantity was sold at that price.

Jan. 17.

The U. States brig Chippewa.—The Morning papers announce the loss of this elegant vessel. She was bound on a cruise from Boston to the Gulph of Mexico, and went away on the evening of the 12th of December, on the north west point of the Grand Caicos Island.—It is said, that she ran upon a reef which is not described in the Charts. Officers and Crew reached the Island in safety; and after saving a part of the sails and rigging of the Chippewa, proceeded to Turk's Island. They there chartered the schooner *Pyquat*, of North Carolina, and arrived here last evening after a passage of 13 days.

It is also stated, that a British ship, laden with lumber, and bound from Portland to Jamaica, and an American schooner, were driven ashore at the same place. The former was entirely lost; and the latter sustained but little injury.

Death of Mr. Dallas.—A letter written in Philadelphia yesterday, adds a Postscript to the following announcement:—" Hon. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, died suddenly, this morning."

January 18.

From our Mediterranean Squadron.

The brig Alexander, Capt. Summers, arrived last evening from the Mediterranean, with despatches from Commodore Chauncey. Mr. Ogden, 4 passenger, and the bearer of the despatches, communicated to the Editors of the Gazette the following information:—

Commodore Chauncey, in the Washington, 74, Captain Creighton, together with the frigate United States, Capt. Shaw, and the Protector sloop-war, Capt. Rogers, were only waiting at Gibraltar for a wind, to proceed up the Mediterranean, to join the remainder of the squadron, which were ordered to rendezvous at Port Mahon, consisting of the frigate Java, Captain Perry, and Constellation Capt. Crane, sloops Erie, Captain Gamble, and Ontario, Captain Downes; brig Spark, Lieut. Nicholson, and schooner Homet, Lieut. Clayton.

Mr. Shales, our Consul General for the Barbary States, was on board the Washington.

" It was the Commodore's intention to proceed to Algiers, to insist upon the ratification of the treaty with the Dey, and to blockade his ports in case of his adhering to his determination of not ratifying it without the brig of war he demanded was given to him.

" It was the general opinion, that the Dey would accede in his demand, which would render a reinforcement of our squadron absolutely necessary, to carry the blockade rigidly into execution.

" From the moment Lord Exmouth's appendous left Algiers, the Algerines commenced repairing their fortifications under the direction of able foreign Engineers; which are nearly completed, and the defects which Lord Exmouth's attack pointed out, perfectly remedied. They have also purchased 30 cannon to beat also so that the place is considered very strong.

The Algerines already say, " let Lord Exmouth come again if he dare."

" The Dey has purchased several vessels of war, and is actively employed in re-establishing his navy.

" We also learn that the Spanish Government were making great preparations to settle their affairs in South America, and that Gen. O'Donnell had arrived at Port St. Marys, with a part of the troops (about 5000 more men) destined to compose a strong expedition which is shortly to sail from which the most flattering results to the Royal cause, were expected.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Jan. 1.

Gen. Thomas, of this place, has requested it to be known, that he will give *two thousand dollars*, and pay all requisite expenses, to any person who will cure a CANCER in his mouth.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

SINGULAR TRIAL.

Trial of GEORGE BURRS, *for the Murder of* JONATHAN JEWETT, *by assaulting and aiding him to hang himself in his prison, to avoid the punishment of Death, by Law*, which he had been sentenced, for the murder of his Father.

The trial came on before the Supreme Court of this State, at Northampton, in the month of September last. The testimony for the government was, that Capt. Ebenezer Clap, the keeper of the gaol in Northampton, and one Jewett had been in habits of intimacy, and frequently hunted and fished together, and conversing; that Burrus said to Jewett " if you ever mention anything you will be hung," " you will then go there," pointing to the place of execution; " and you let them hang you, you are a damned fool;"—I had rather hang myself than be hung;"

Miscellaneous.

ON NEWS-PAPERS.

Much has been said and written on the utility of Newspapers—but one principal advantage which might be derived from these publications, has been neglected; we mean that of reading them in schools and by the children to families.—try it for one season.—Do you wish your child to improve in reading, give him a news-paper—it furnishes a task to some part of which must infallibly touch his fancy. Do you wish to instruct him in Geography, nothing will so infallibly fix the relative situation of different places as the events published in the papers. In fine, do you wish to have him acquainted with the manners of the country or city—the mode of doing business public or private—or, do you wish him to have a smattering of every kind of science, useful and amusing, give him a news-paper—News-papers are plenty and cheap, the cheapest book that can be bought, and the more you buy the better for your children, because every part furnishes some new and valuable information.—Instead of being a luxury it is a matter of oeconomy, and the poorest family that exists may and ought to be furnished with at least one paper per week. Encourage news-papers & you encourage learning; encourage learning and you secure the liberties of posterity.—Learning in the hands of a few, effects a nobility, but generally diffused is an effectual barrier against every invasion of the rights of man. News-papers supply the want of schools, the want of company and the want of preaching. They have the power to mitigate the pains of the afflicted, alleviate the distresses of the sorrowful, check the wild extravagance of the licentious, bring home the prodigal, and in fine, to do good to all ranks, denominations, characters and situations in life.—*Mont. Gaz.*

Curiosities in Natural History.

As some men were lately digging stones in the garden of Mr. John Daniel, at Warminster, they discovered in the middle of a vast stratum of rock, and at nearly 12 feet from the surface, a toad and a newt; both animals were alive and of full size, and their habitation was just large enough to contain them; the interior was perfectly smooth, lined with sand, and without the smallest orifice or crack. On being exposed to the air, the colour of both animals was altered, and life for a few moments suspended.

Anecdote of Lord Castlereagh.—In the year 1787, as the present Lord Castlereagh, then Mr Stewart, was enjoying the pleasures of an oceanic excursion with his school-fellow and friend, Mr. Sturrock, near Castle-Stewart, the seat of his Lordship's father, the Earl of Londonderry, unaccompanied by any other person, a violent squall of wind upset the boat at the distance of two miles from the shore. Lord Castlereagh, who was an excellent swimmer, recollecting that Mr. Sturrock could not swim, immediately on the boat sinking, directed his attention to his friend, swam to him, placed a piece of a broken oar under his breast, recommended him with the most encouraging composure and presence of mind to remain as long as he could on his back, which he showed him to effect by placing himself in that position.—His continued swimming near his friend, occasionally raising his hands, in the hope that some one might discover their perilous situation.—Mr. Sturrock, alive to the young friend of Lord Castlereagh's, and Mr. Cleghorn, his Lordship's tutor, had been looking at the boat previous to the squall, from which they had taken shelter in a temple in the gardens at Mount-Stewart. Upon the storm subsiding, three gentlemen quitted the place, immediately missed the boat, and concluded that she was lost.—Most providentially, they found in the harbour a small boat, into which they sprung, with feelings which it would be in vain to describe, and after rowing with all their vigour for a mile and a half, they at last discovered, as the waves rose and fell, a hat, and not far from it a hand waving; they redoubled their exertions, and came up to Lord Castlereagh, who implored them not to mind him, but instantly go to his companion. "Never mind me," said his Lordship, "for God's sake go to Sturrock, or he will be lost!—leave me, I think I can support myself until you return." They accordingly left him, and arrived at the critical moment, when his young friend had just risen, after sinking the first time, and seizing him by the hair, they drew him, quite senseless and exhausted, into the boat—another minute, and all would have been over. They then returned to his Lordship, and rescued him also. It is impossible to describe the alternate agony and joy which characterized the whole of this awful and impressive scene.

A Calf, reared at Stroudwate, near Portland, now nine months old, weighs *eight hundred and twenty-nine pounds*, and girts *five feet and five inches*. It is not more remarkable for its size than for its uncommon good proportion and handsome form.—A fair candidate for one of the Brighton Show premiums.

EPIGRAM.

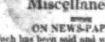
On the present custom of Ladies wearing Watches, suspended from their bosoms.

AMONG our Fashionable Belles
No wond'ring eyes should linger,
If time rode easy should plant its heels
Where we depend to lay a finger.—*Lon. Chron.*

PRINTING.

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c. &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION, at this Office.

Kingston and York Stage.



THE Subscribers having commenced their Line of STAGES, between Kingston and York, for the present Winter, propose to leave Kingston every Monday morning, and arrive at JORDAN'S HOTEL, in York, on Wednesday Evening.—Leave the latter place on Thursday morning, precisely at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Kingston on Saturday evening.

Terms of Passage are Eighteen Dollars each Passenger, allowing 20lb for each Person's Baggage, any over such weight will be charged at the rate of 3*d.* 1-2*d.* Currency, per lb.

The Subscribers hope, by unremitted exertions for the accommodation of Travellers, to merit their Patronage.—Whatever Baggage is put into their charge, they will be accountable for.

SAMUEL PURDY, & Co.

York, 20th January, 1817.

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son,

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE, on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes. They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2*d.* per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1*s.* per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

Militia Pension Agent's Office.
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

NOTICE
TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,
tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the Provincial Legislature at its ensuing Session, praying for an Act to authorise the Magistrates of the Home District, to make, and enforce bye Laws for the better regulations of the Police of the Town of York, in the District aforesaid.

York, January 23, 1817.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST on Friday last, a YOUNG SPANIEL SLUT; colour Black and White; a good deal spotted, particularly the legs; the tail Black, except at the tip, which is White.—She had on when missed, a Leather Collar with a brass buckle.

Any Person detaining the said Spaniel, after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.—Enquire at this Office. tf3

FOR SALE,



THAT well known Freehold Property, situated in the town of York, belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under the highest cultivation, together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides; a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent Water on the Premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small alteration could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.——For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONELL.

York, 15th Nov. 1816. tf 49

Lands for Sale.

900 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession. For Terms apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 13, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 47, first Concession East side of Yonge-Street, in the Township of Markham, containing 190 Acres, 70 of which are under Improvement and well fenced; there is an Orchard of One Hundred and Fifty Apple Trees on the premises, which have begun to bear; there is a framed House and Granary with a Log Barn—also, a never failing Stream of water, with several excellent Springs on the premises.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, living thereon.

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Yonge-Street, Jan. 7, 1817. *3-6

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a MAN of good Character, as SERVANT in a private Family—to whom good wages will be given. *Enquire of the Printer hereof.*

York, Feb. 5, 1817.

Lands for Sale.

LOT			Acres.
No. 2, in 2d Con.	}	Township of	
1, 3d do.	}	Rochester, D.	2400
617, 4th do.	}	of Niagara.	
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. do.			1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Concession,			300
North Crosby, District of Johnstown,			
Lots No. 15 & 16, 9th Con.	}	South Crosby,	
Broken Lots No. 15 & 16,	}	District of	600
in the 8th Concession.	}	Johnstown,	
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and	}	North Crosby,	
27, 9th Concession.	}	District of Johns-	200
No. 24 and 25, and Broken	}	town.	
Lots No. 22 & 23, 8th Con.	}		

Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 6th Con. of Pelham, 334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. tfm 51

APPRENTICES.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, Two Apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character. *York 2d January*, 1817.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	1816	PRICE £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Ashes, pot,* -	Ton.	30	0	0	0	0	0
—— pearl,* -	——	33	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, hams, -	lb.	0	0	10	0	1	8
Beef, mess,* -	bbl.	3	5	0	0	0	0
—— prime,* -	——	2	10	0	3	0	0
—— cargo,* -	——	2	0	0	2	10	0
Bread, white, 4 lb. loaf.		0	1	1	0	0	0
—— brown, 5 lbs.	——	0	1	2½	0	0	0
Butter,† - - -	lb.	0	1	4	0	1	5
Candles, mould,	——	0	1	3	0	1	4
Cheese, English,	——	0	1	6	0	1	8
—— American,	——	0	0	8	0	0	10
Chocolate, - -	——	0	1	3	0	1	6
Coals, Liverpool,	chal.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Coffe, best green	lb.	0	0	11	0	1	2
Fish, cod, - - -	bbl.	1	0	0	1	7	6
—— salmon, - -	——	2	10	0	3	10	0
Flour, superfine,†	——	3	15	0	4	0	0
—— fine,† - -	——	3	0	0	3	15	0
Grain, wheat, -	bush.	0	10	8	0	0	0
—— indian corn,	——	0	12	6	0	14	0
—— oats, - -	——	0	3	4	0	3	9
Hops Lead, - -	lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Iron, Swedes, -	Ton.	22	10	0	25	0	0
—— English, -	——	18	0	0	0	0	0
Leather, English	lb.	0	2	0	0	2	6
—— American	——	0	1	3	0	1	6
Lumber, oak, -	foot.	0	1	3	0	0	0
—— pine, - -	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
—— pine plank	1000	8	0	0	0	0	0
—— boards, -	——	4	0	0	0	0	0
—— staves, -	——	30	0	0	40	0	0
Molasses, - - -	gall.	0	0	6	0	0	9
Pork, mess,† - -	bbl.	9	0	0	0	0	0
—— prime,† -	——	6	0	0	6	5	0
—— cargo,† - -	——	4	10	0	5	0	0
Rum, - - - - - -	gall.	0	4	4	0	4	6
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	0	2	9	0	3	4
—— rock, - -	——	0	7	6	0	0	0
Soap, Yellow, -	lb.	0	0	7	0	0	9
Spirits, Jamaica,	gall.	0	5	6	0	5	9
—— Brandy,†	——	0	12	6	0	15	0
Steel, blistered,	lb.	0	0	8	0	0	10
—— Crowley,	——	0	0	8½	0	1	0
Squars, Russwash,	cwt.	3	15	0	4	5	0
—— Lump,	lb	0	1	2	0	1	3
—— Loaf, -	——	0	1	3	0	1	5
Tallow, - - -	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Teas, Gunpowder	——	0	11	0	0	12	6
—— Hyson, -	——	0	8	9	0	9	0
—— Hyson Skin,	——	0	6	0	0	6	6
—— Souchong,	——	0	5	6	0	6	0
Tobacco, Virgt.	——	0	1	8	0	0	0
—— Mary.	——	0	1	7	0	0	0
Wines, Madeira,	pipe.	75	0	0	100	0	0
—— Teneriffe,	——	38	0	0	90	0	0
—— Port best,	——	70	0	0	0	0	0
—— inferior,	——	40	0	0	50	0	0

*No demand.—†Dull.—‡Scarce.—"None.

Montreal, Jan. 11, 1817.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

A memorandum written at the foot of the Advertisement is requested, to inform how long the insertion is to be continued.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson,	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
Messrs. Rowland & Roe	*New-Market.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

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ONE ISSUE MISSING

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1817. No. 9.

UPPER CANADA

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, ESQ. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the "Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person "administering the Government of this Pro"vince, to appoint one or more additional Port "or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within "this Province: AND to appoint one or more "Collector, or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Acts, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Port of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Suc"cessors, to and for the uses of this Province, "the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize, "imported into this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and Mer"chandize imported from Great-Britain, and "other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place hereinafter mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fifth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ
To WIT. } *of Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Question St. George, and George Thomas—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the first Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and ten Acres, more or less, about thirty Acres of which are improved, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected: All of which will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the Twenty-third day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons, having Claim or Claims on the above Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ
To WIT. } *of Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the 8th Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 9th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA } *George the Third*
Western District } *by the Grace of God*
Surrogate Court. } *of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

L. S.

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

"TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An "Act to establish a Court of Probate "in this Province and also a Surro"gate Court in every District there"of." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the Provincial Legislature at its ensuing Session, praying for an Act to authorise the Magistrates of the Home District, to make, and enforce Bye Laws for the better regulations of the Police of the Town of York, in the District aforesaid.

York, January 24, 1817.

Miscellaneous.

Method of Extinguishing FIRE.

Extracted from a letter from M. Van Marum, to Mr. Bertholet.

Nich. Jour. vol. 9. p. 103.

"I took two casks, which had been full of pitch, and of which the inside was yet well covered with that inflammable substance: the heads of these were taken out, and in order to assist the operation of combustion, I gave them a conical shape, placing the larger aperture of twenty inches diameter uppermost, the other of sixteen inches diameter below, mounted on a three-legged stand a few inches from the ground so that the fire might be kept as brisk as possible by the free current of air passing through the cask. I covered the inside of each cask with a fresh coat of pitch, and having placed shavings of wood in each, I kindled them, one after the other. I began to extinguish the fire when it was at its height. For this purpose I made use of an iron ladle capable of holding two ounces of water, and provided with a very long handle, being kept at the distance of four or five feet by the volume of the fire. I carefully poured the water from this ladle in very small streams along the inside of the cask, placing the ladle on the edge of the cask, and moving it gradually along the edge as the flames ceased. In this way the first ladle-full of water extinguished nearly one half of the fire, and what remained was effectually put out by a ladle-full, and in the same manner. The striking success of this experiment induced me to repeat it in the presence of many persons, and with care and attention in the application and arrangement of water, I have more than once succeeded in extinguishing a highly ignited cask with a single ladle-full, of two ounces of water."

Mr. Van Marum in explaining the theory which is developed by this experiment, says, that "when a small quantity of water is thrown upon a highly ignited body, part of that water is instantly converted into steam, which rising from the surface of the burning body, prevents the contact of the atmospheric air, and by that means puts out the flame, which cannot appear again while the production of the steam is continued."

"According to these experiments," he continues, "it appears that the art of extinguishing a violent fire with a small quantity of water consists in this: that the water be thrown on that part of the fire which is most violent; so that the quantity of steam produced, which suppresses the flame may be the greatest possible: that water be continued to be thrown in the neighboring inflamed parts, as soon as the fire has ceased in that in which the operation was begun; and that all the burning parts be visited in this way as soon as possible. By thus following the flames regularly with streams of water, they may be every where suppressed before the part on which the operation was begun shall have entirely lost, by evaporation, the water with which it was moistened; this often necessary to prevent the parts from breaking out afresh: for on the principles above mentioned, a burning body of which the flames are suppressed at be again in flames in little water there until totally evaporated."

Mr. Van Marum then relates experiments made on a larger scale, one of which we will transcribe from the account given of it by Von Trolle, a celebrated German astronomer.

Doctor Van Marum being at Gratz, in the course of a literary journey, which he was making in Germany, in 1791, the duke of Cotha, well known as an amateur of the physical and mathematical sciences, signified his desire to see on a large scale, that experiment of extinguishing fire, the effect of which M. Van Marum had shown him, in extinguishing a pitched cask, set on fire, with a small ladle of water. He caused a building to be constructed under M. Van Marum's direction, in the duchess's garden, of equal dimensions in all respects with that used for the same experiment at Harlem, which was 24 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. It had two doors on the northeast side, and two window-like openings on the northwest side: the top was left entirely open to give the flames free vent: the inside of this receptacle was plastered with pitch, and afterwards covered with straw mats on which melted pitch had been poured. To the bottom of these mats cotton wicks, soaked in spirits of turpentine, were suspended; that so the building might be every where on fire at the same time. In this state, the fire excited by the wind, was soon so violent, that the flames with thick clouds of smoke, were carried several feet above the opening of the roof, and so fiercely, that the spectators assembled about the building quickly drew back; many were of opinion that it would not be possible to extinguish it, but that the building must be reduced to ashes. When the straw mats were entirely consumed, the interior wood work of the building was soon on fire in every part.—The most unfavorable circumstances attended this experiment; for the wind drove the flames directly through the doors on the northeast side, by which it had been intended to introduce the streams of water to extinguish them; but notwithstanding this, Mr. Van Marum placed a small portable pump or engine before the door in that part of the northeast side of the building nearest to the northeast side; without regarding the apprehensions of his assistants, he set it in action, and placing himself before this door, as near as the intense heat of the fire would admit, he directed the streams of water, first towards the southeast side, and as near the door as possible, and continued until the flames were extinguished on that side, and sprinkled with water in the same direction; after which the water was directed along the southwest side and afterwards the northwest, so that in a few minutes the flames were got under, and the burning partitions were extinguished. After this the pump was placed before one of the openings in the northwest side. He also very soon extinguished the northeast side; and lastly coming to the centre of the building, where the fire appeared here and there in the chinks of the boards and the holes left by the nails, breaking out at intervals in small flashes, he entirely extinguished them and thus perfectly subdued this violent fire. It was estimated by several of the spectators, that the fire was extinguished at most in three minutes from the commencement of the action of the pumps to the time when the wood just remained burning, and broke out afresh in some places; these renewals were however so inconsiderable, that the burning parts were quenched by means of some wet rags fastened to a stick. Before setting the pump to work, its reservoir was filled with four buckets of water; but in carrying it to the first window of the building, and from thence to the middle of it, near a bucket full was spilt; so that it may be positively affirmed that this violent fire was extinguished with three buckets of water, excluding that which was afterwards used to quench those parts of the building which remained red. It was easily observed, when the flame was out, that not only the straw mats were burned, but the entire wood work of the building had been on fire, insomuch that the smallest part of wood could not be found in the inside of the building which had not been more or less severely burnt. The northeast side in particular, against which the wind drove the flames with the utmost violence, was entirely charred."

Mr. Van Zach further states, that the flames and smoke rend d necessary the building with the pump very difficult.—That not only his the courageous example of Mr. Van Marum himself, in leading his assistants, and directing the operations of the pump could have prevailed on them to have faced the danger, which they considered as very dreadful.

Mr. Van Zach continues, "the result of the foregoing fact is, that in applying the method of extinguishing fire, the circumstances to be observed are these, that to extinguish the most violent fire, it is only necessary to wet the surface of the burning matter, in the part where the flames are seen, and that for the purpose only a small quantity of water is needful, if the parts be wetted in the proper manner. And operations of this kind, therefore, particular attention must be paid to throwing the water in such a way, that the entire surface of the burning part shall be wetted and extinguished, and that in such a way that an extinguished part shall never be left between two others which are in flames; for if attention be not paid to this, the heat of the flames burning here and there will quickly change the water with which the part has been wetted into steam, and the whole will again take fire. In order then, to extinguish a fire in all cases, no more water need be thrown on the burning part than is needful to wet its surface; and this I conceive to be all that is requisite to extinguish a fire, whatever may be the circumstances of its origin."

ON THE FORM OF ANIMALS.

SIR HENRY CLAY, BART. SURGEON. *Com. Board of Agriculture, 1805.*

IT is the intention of this communication to ascertain in what manner the crossing the breed of cattle is proper, and in what proportion; and the principles upon which the prosperity of it depends.

It has been generally understood that the breed of animals is improved by crossing with the largest males. This opinion has done much mischief, and would have done more if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best forms and proportions, which are rarely to be met with in those of the largest size. Experience has proved that large breeds are not successful in an eminent degree in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of the females to the males; and that it has generally failed when the males were disproportionally large.

The external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is no indication of internal structure. The principles of improving it must therefore be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of the internal parts.

Of these the lungs are of the first importance. It is on their size & soundness that the strength and health of an animal principally depends. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to the size. *An animal with large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with small lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.*

CHEST.

The size and form of the chest indicate the size of the lungs, of which the form should approach to the figure of a cone having the apex situated between the shoulders and its base towards the loins: a circular form of chest is preferable to one deep and narrow, for though the latter may have greater bulk, the former will have greater internal space in proportion.

THE PELVIS.

The pelvis is the cavity formed by the junction of the hip bones with the rump bone. This cavity should be large in a female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty; when this cavity is small, the life of the mother and her offspring is endangered.

The size of the pelvis is indicated by the width of the hips, and the space between the thighs; the breadth of the loins is always in proportion to that of the chest and pelvis.

THE HEAD.

The head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated to the offspring: It also indicates the animal to be of a good breed, and occasions less weight of unprofitable substance to the consumer.

Horns are useless to domestic animals, and occasion a great weight of bone in the head.

The skull of a ram with horns weighed five times as much as that of one without horns, each being four years old. A mode of breeding which would prevent the production of horns, would therefore afford a considerable saving.

The length of the neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

MUSCLES.

The muscles and tendons, which are their appendages, should be large, by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

BONES.

The strength of an animal does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles; many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small.

Animals imperfectly nourished during growth have their bones disproportionally large. If this originated from a constitutional defect, they remain weak during life; large bones may therefore indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF FORM.

The chief point to be attended to for the improvement of form, from Mr. Cline's principles, is the selection of males for breed of a proper-

By smaller than the females, both be- approved forms; the size of the fœtus s on the size of the male, and therefore e female disproportionally small, her ll all the disproportion of a starv- want of due nourishment.

r female has also a greater supply her offspring is therefore more a- vided with nourishment after

birth.

When the fem- males, the lunge- grather large in proportion to the offspring will also be large in this instance, there are ill remarkably large chests. otice! : the advantage of freely pointed out.

cticle is required, this extended so far as in for the food of man. unusually adapted to when the produce large sheep of Wales and Shropshire grow to be attended to, even when begun on good prin- bove rule be not attended to this, instance, if large ewes were brought and sent to the males of the same sprise would be of improved form sufficiently fed, of large size than the animals, but the n. ke of this breed will distinctionally large to the native and therefore would produce a starved

The general mistake in crossing has arisen from an attempt to increase the size of a nati-

From the United States.

LEXSON, (Ohio,) Jan. 24.

On Sunday evening last, as several persons were drinking together at the house of Abram Boyd, one of them by the name of William Boyd, drank, in quick succession, four or five half pints of whiskey; he died in a few hours after. He was almost a stranger here—enough to be a man of about 80 years of age. A solemn warning this to all, and especially to those who indulge themselves in the too frequent use of ardent spirits, and to tavern-keepers in the same; not persons to drink to intoxication in their houses. We forbear to mention the circumstances of the parents of the person who died with the unfortunate man, when he drank the spirits are bound over to answer for their conduct at that time.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.

The Spanish brig Africano, whose crew mutinied and run upon the officers, as mentioned in the Courier some time since, has arrived at Port-au-Prince, (St. Domingo) where she was taken possession of by Pétion. Supposing that during the mutiny, which continued about six weeks, she fell in with a Spanish barque, as already stated, when the leader of the mutineers, M'Kinnon, with 40 of the men, went on board of her, he failed not to plunder; but were carried to Demarara; although, on the Virgin Islands, the mutineers put a part of their number into a boat and sent them on shore—one of the crew's family arrived at Port-au-Prince, with about 20 of the crew only remaining on board.

January 27.

Interesting Trial.

The trial of Thomas Hatchman, of the schr. Jefferson, who was indicted for the murder of William Millgrove, a seaman, belonging to the same vessel, on the high seas, was brought on at Court of Sessions, on Friday last. The examination of witnesses and the pleadings of counsel, occupied all that day, and until late on Saturday evening. The jury after receiving a luminous charge from the Hon. Judge Grimke, who presided, retired, and in about 25 minutes returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

It will be recollected by our readers, that the unfortunate man, Millgrove, was shot on the night of the 27th of December last, in consequence of a dispute which arose between some of the crew of the brig Thomas Naylor, and Hatchman, relative to a hog, stated to belong to that vessel, and which Hatchman had picked up in the river.

It appears in evidence, that the hog was procured by Hatchman, to be given up to the claimants in the morning, but this not satisfying their claim, a party of seamen assembled for the purpose of enforcing the immediate delivery—Millgrove, a seaman of the Waterloo, a brig laying at some distance from the Thomas Naylor, was one of the number. When these men were manifestly about to board the Jefferson, from a vessel which lay along side of her, with avowed evil intention towards Hatchman, he (after giving repeated warnings) fired at them three times, and killed Millgrove.

The trial excited considerable interest, and the sanctity of a Hall of Justice, was insufficient to repress the feelings of the Hatchman's sympathizing brother tars, who crowded the bar—be assemble acquitted with a shout of exultation.

Spanish sche. Neustra Senora de Bragonia, Johns, Cuba, 12 days, with mahogany and Logwood, to Fitch & Co. in lot. 28 20, long. 79 40, fell in with and was boarded by a large Baltimore built two topsail schooner of about 250 tons, under Carthagenian colours, manned entirely with Americans, who robbed us of all our money, clothes, sails, quare rigging, one cable, 11 barrels bonny, 12 boxes sugars, some bales, and all our chairs, quarcrist, &c. Her name prepared the Patriot, commanded by J. Chase, who said he left Baltimore 13 days before, and had a permit from the American consul there to board all Spanish vessels he met with. They also robbed us of barber the vessel, but on being informed she belonged to the captain, gave him a permit to proceed.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

Our harbour is completely closed by ice. Several hundred persons yesterday walked down to view the United States ship Independence, which lies in the stream, completely frozen up, and that sentinels were stationed on the ice. Several vessels have arrived in the lower harbour.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

A letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, dated Nov. 20th. states, that the packet Regent sprung on the 15th Nov. the separate piece of which is to be the Maritime Districts of England and Wales exceeding the standard of 80 per quarter of eight bushels of 56 lbs. each. Good old wheat was selling for 19s. 6d. to 21s. per 70 lbs. Sweet flour was obtained at 75s. to 78s. per barrel. The whole quantity in port was estimated at 40,000 barrels. Flaxseed was selling for 65s to 70s. per hogshead of 7 bushels. Queen-trian barley had become an object of speculation—New-York was held at 18s. to 20s. per cwt.

The Savannah papers state that the incendiaries who had infested N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have arrived in that city, and are nightly busy in their operations.

From the Salem Gazette.

Extracts of letters from Naples.

On our arrival at Naples, the government requested neutrality; this we refused—Transports were sent for additional forces, which returned full of troops, conveyed by a 74 and two large frigates. Yet the people seemed to like us very much, for the first time I was there. Joy was received by a great crowd crying "Viva Inglesi Americo."

Our commander expectations—our ship remarkably well, and is very still. There are several English and Dutch 74's and 80's here —the Washington looks like a picture among them.

While we lay at Messina, the Princess of Wales arrived there in a merchant ship from Egypt—Our Commanders all went to pay their respects, and I had the honor to go with my boat. She was compelled to leave the place without going on shore, as the ship could not obtain pratique.

There was a considerable disturbance at the Theatre last evening, on account of some American officers not taking their hats off, when they played "God save the King." Our officers that were present, threw them and took off their hats; on which the music struck up "Hail Columbia," when all the company in the house rose and took off their hats, which was highly humorous to the parties.

Last evening governor Don, gave a ball to the officers of the American and Dutch fleets, and the principal residents of government in the United States Brig Spark, passed the night. House 86 to 84, after a hard contest. The representation of New-York decided the question, all voting for the bill, excepting General Root and Mr. Ward, of the Senate parties. Under this bill (should it pass the senate), the state of New-York will receive annually, for 20 years, about 600,000 dollars, a good beginning, to be followed up hereafter."—*N. Y. Spect.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend in Charleston, dated Jan. 15.

"The detention of the Governor's new house enables me to inform you, that a decree has just been passed, imposing a duty of seven dollars upon every barrel of Sugars exported from this island. A box of Segars containing 1000 is calculated by the custom-house to weigh 4 pounds; which at $7 per lb. is $28 and the duty at 25 per cent, makes the duty of a box of Segars $28 and a realm. They will allow nothing for the tare of the box."

ALBANY, Feb. 5.

The House passed this day, in committee of the whole, the bill "to prevent habitual drunkards from wasting their estates." The bill "concerning distributions" has also been the subject of great length in committee of the whole. The committee rose and reported about 3 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Ford, of Herkimer, the house reconsidered part of the vote of yesterday on the auction duty resolutions, and agreed to take them up to-morrow.

Madison Barracks.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Sackett's Harbor, Jan. 20, 1817.

"The fine stone barracks which were built here the last year, having been completed so far as to fit them for the reception of troops, the officers at this post, desirous to pay a compliment to our worthy President, determined to give to the new barracks the name of *Madison Barracks.* Accordingly on the 8th inst. the anniversary of the memorable battle of New-Orleans, which event was ushered in by a federal salute from the artillery under Capt. Hollenar, and a feu-de-joye from the 2d infantry under Lieut. Col. Leavenworth. Maj. Gen. Brown, Maj. Jones, Capt. Woolsey, &c. attended the ceremony. The whole military at Detroit have been advantageously employed in constructing a military road, thro' the wilderness, particularly the 24 Infantry, have been as usefully engaged in constructing the finest range of barracks in the U. S. capable of accommodating 2000 men in the war establishment.—*Bl. Argus.*

From Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The statement in the newspapers, respecting the property and the income of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, are totally incorrect; her ladyship possessed a property, the annual income of 2000 per annum, which was the only source of income, without any grants, of the nature of those given to the Duke of Wellington, and the whole of her property is left to her children.

The weather in Paris last Friday.—"This day is fine, during a very cold temperature, and while the snow fell abundantly, several claps of thunder were heard, preceded by lightning."

Gazette de France.

"This day, at one, while the sky was obscured by snow, which fell in large flakes, a flash of lightning was almost immediately followed by thunder."—*Journal des Debats.*

Tula, a place south-west of Moscow, is the Russian Sheffield. The Emperor Alexander was there lately, and was presented with a gun-barrel, taken from the new Prussian gun, and employed his new lanouner upon it, till he brought it into good shape.

On Monday there was a large flock of sheep, feeding in a meadow near Stockbridge, in Wiltshire, were all drowned by the sudden rise of the river Exe, the stream of which rushed down and completely inundated the adjoining lands.

November 21.

By the 4th of August from the U. S. which touch to the Isle of Bourbon, we learn that there was no chance of war between Spain and the U. S.—The Spanish Ambassador had not yet left the court, but was only expecting communication on the subject of the Captain made by the Spanish Squadron in the gulf of Mexico.

CRUELTY OF AN AMERICAN CAPT. TO A BRITISH SAILOR.

Hook Police Office, Dublin.—Informations were, on this day (yesterday) before the Sitting Magistrate, Alexander Darcey, Esq. Lord Mayor, against the ship ANN ALEXANDER, now lying at the Custom-House, Dublin, setting forth, that on the night of the 22nd September last, the master of said vessel, James H. Allen, assisted by his first and second mates, Jonathan Halford and Nat. Jacy, without any provocation, or other cause whatever, knocked down, and the said Hewitt, down on the deck of said ship, and forcibly and wickedly tied both his hands behind his back, and then, with a rope, which was in part fastened to the mizen mast, hoisted him up in the air, and in this helpless state suffered him to continue for two hours, excruciating pain; immediately after which, without any apparent cause given by them, they severely beat him for three days, during all which time they (the Captain and mates) withheld from him all manner of support or sustenance; when the ship last arrived at Falmouth, the said complainant, Hewitt, had resolved to give the information of this inhuman and cruel treatment to the magistracy of the place, and claim the rights of a British subject; but was prevented from so doing by his oppressors, who persevered in their most wantonable treatment of him, and confined him a close prisoner in the forecastle of the ship, during the whole of the short run to this port.

Daniel Jennings, Thomas Jennings, and Charles Tabor, seamen of the said ship, laid on the same time information fully corroborating the said Hewitt's statement to the Bench.

The Captain and mates have given in bail to meet this serious charge at the Sessions.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.

The weather.—The Thermometer at York, on Friday at night, at noon, stood eleven degrees below the freezing point; a circumstance not remembered by the oldest inhabitant at the early period of the winter.

A Russian steve is now in the Thames, and several improvements are making in the mode of warming the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, last session, feelingly complained that he was not warm, even in his place on the *woolsack.*

In order to prevent that distress, which would otherwise occur, Sir Wm. W. Wynn, Bart. and Mr. Ellison have taken into his employ all the poor in the neighbourhood, at the handsome salary of 9 shillings. Their labor is directed to agricultural purposes, the repairs of roads, and the like. By only 10 that of the calorific employed; for they found the advantage in working their machines under pressure superior to that of the atmosphere; but the form of their boilers did not admit of their much exceeding this term.

In England they have gone much further, by means of an invention of Mr. Woil and which is combined in a way as to employ the steam at high pressures. It seems also, that the steam engines of this able engineer contain another material recommendation, which fits them in the heated steam vessel being in immediate contact with the piston of the large cylinder, as it is in the common machines; in the latter case, as is well known, the piston soon loses its accurate adjustment, because the steam dissolves the greasy substances which lubricate it. In Mr. Woil's apparatus the steam enters into a first cylinder, and there it presses on the surface of a column of oil, which is forced in into an interior cylinder, in which is the piston; it thus raises the piston without touching it, and, when it first begins to act it is condensed. It is clear that mechanism may also be applied on both sides of the piston, so as to produce a *double effect.*—*Ib.*

HALIFAX, Jan. 13—22.

We understand, that for the future, the English mails for Nova Scotia, &c. during the winter months, will be sent from Falmouth, to New-York, and not to Portsmouth, as heretofore.

The last mail from Quebec reached Fredericktown in five days and a half—a distance of 300 miles.

Her Ladyship the Countess of Dalhousie, gave an elegant ball and supper on her Majesty's birth night; upwards of 200 persons were present.

The last New-York and England will close the 25th.

We are sorry to state, that the dwelling house, chocolate manufactory, &c. of Mr. John Ferguson, were destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Thus in the space of three short months has the town been visited with three melancholy and distressing fires. On this last occasion the utility of the engine pump was fully and deservedly demonstrated. It is nearly 15 feet in length and is strengthened with four iron hoops, the upper-most of which is armed with strong hooks, or claws, by which it is used to the sides or end of a wharf in an instant; the spout about three feet long, is made of strong leather; the bottom of the pump is plugged up for a few inches, above which lower apertures are made, covered with pieces of sheet copper, pierced like strainers, to prevent the boxes from being checked with mud.

PARIS, Nov. 20

On the 14th Nov. the Duke of Richelieu and Count Mole, were introduced. The latter recended the throne, and gave a sketch of the budget, in which he stated the budget of 1817, is fixed at the sum of 1,068,399,57 francs, which is equivalent to 43,343,625l. sterling.

November 24.

They write from La Rochelle, under date of the 20th Nov. that a courier which sailed from the coast of Barbary for Bourdeaux, has been cast on the 14th Nov. on the Island of Oleron, by a storm which lasted more than 24 hours. The crew of a schooner composed of seventy-four men, perished; six other vessels of the same kind, of nearly four men. The cargoes, which consisted of grain, have shared the same fate, and the inhabitants of the island have assisted the shipwrecked with the greatest zeal.

Irish Steam Packets.

The new Dublin and Holyhead Steam Boats are going on prosperously. At the commencement, the wind moderate, which sett sufficiently strong, was repeatedly out of order, and great prejudice was excited by one of them putting back when two thirds across the channel on its very first trip, but for many weeks past, the boats have gone regularly, and have made safe and expeditious passages, although the weather has been more boisterous, than almost ever remembered. On Monday last might a party went off from Howth, merely for the sake of a trip of pleasure; they sailed from that harbour at half past seven, and were landed at seven, in the bay of Holyhead; they embarked next day, and reached Howth harbour in eight hours; thus making two passages, in one morning, in the short space of 24 hours, sailing all accommodations complete, and the weather very pleasant. These vessels are bigger rigged, and capable of making good voyages without the assistance of steam, and in the event of their being Hulked and Not. Jacy, without any provocation, or other cause whatever, knocked down, and the said Hewitt, down on the deck of said ship, and forcibly and wickedly tied both his hands behind his back, and then, with a rope, which was in part fastened to the mizen mast, hoisted him up in the air, and in this helpless state suffered him to continue for two hours excruciating pain; immediately after which, without any apparent cause given by them, they severely beat him for three days, during all which time they (the Captain and mates) withheld from him all manner of support or sustenance; when the ship last arrived at Falmouth, the said complainant, Hewitt, had resolved to give the information of this inhuman and cruel treatment to the magistracy of the place, and claim the rights of a British subject; but was prevented from so doing by his oppressors, who persevered in their most wantonable treatment of him, and confined him a close prisoner in the forecastle of the ship, during the whole of the short run to this port.

Daniel Jennings, Thomas Jennings, and Charles Tabor, seamen of the said ship, laid on the same time information fully corroborating the said Hewitt's statement to the Bench.

The Captain and mates have given in bail to meet this serious charge at the Sessions.

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Arrived, brig Eliza, Harris, 34 days from Demerary. Left at Demerary, brig Hiram, Spafford, for that place or the United States; brig Britannia, Jacobs, just arrived. Spoke, Jan. 19th, ship James Beach, of New-Bedford, from Portland for Demerary, three days out.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday morning from Pope's Island, where he arrived there in the schooner Competition, about 8 days since, from St. John's Newfoundland, after a boisterous passage of thirty days. The schooner left St. John's on the 3d inst. experienced considerable other injury, and would be obliged to discharge her cargo of Fish. The Commodation has on board 20 Passengers, principally Merchants, and they were all safe. Harry, was to sail in a few days after captain Morris, and would also bring a number of Passengers.

Our information also states, that a schr. belonging to Mr. Ridgeway of this town, went ashore in the above harbour, but would be got off without any material damage.

A steamer, about 40 tons burthen, called the Shamrock, James Burke, master, sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, about the last of November or 1st of December, for this place with goods on board for different passengers—as she has not arrived, the following particulars collected from the master of a Schooner which sailed in company with her, will warrant the belief that she has foundered:—Dec. 22d, saw the schr. Shamrock, having lost her foremast, she appeared to be in a sinking state, it blowing a gale and the sea running very high; could not render her assistance. It is conjectured she must have gone down that night, as she was not to be seen on the morning of the 23d.—The owner, Mr. John Spencer, and his brother, were on board.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE, YORK:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1817.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint LIEUT. COLONEL *DUNCAN CAMERON*, to be his PRIVATE SECRETARY, (to take effect from the first of January last) vice, WILLIAM HALTON, ESQUIRE, who has been appointed AGENT for the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCE, in ENGLAND.—And it is His EXCELLENCY'S pleasure, that all COMMUNICATIONS for the LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, in future be addressed to Lieut. Col. CAMERON, accordingly.

The House of Assembly of this Province have hitherto proceeded with the closest zeal and attention to pending every measure for the general improvement of the country—in particular they are taking the most judicious steps for carrying into execution the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, as well as finally prosecute that highly important object, with unremitting zeal. A very material debate took place yesterday, on the motion for a committee of Privilege, which terminated in the publication of this day's Gazette, but to the subject it is to be continued, we shall to present our readers with the substance of it next week. Let us hope, that the discussion will not check that spirit of harmony which has hitherto, one be carried to so great a length as to interfere with the public business before the House. Unfortunately such discussions too frequently elicit a warmth, and sometimes a asperity of language, which is very much to be lamented, as it is not only unbecoming the character of the Representatives of the People, but does not subside for some time, and is too apt to lead to other more unpleasant consequences.

On Saturday last, about two o'clock, P. M. a FIRE broke out in the residence of the Revd. Dr. STRACHAN, which consumed the roof, and a part of the upper story, nearly destroyed, and injured together by a low building forming a passage or Hall.

In this passage a stove had been erected, with a pipe running through the wall into the kitchen chimney; great care supposed to have been taken to build a large space of this wall round this place where the pipe entered in the brick, so that the wood might be at all times at the distance of from 12 to 18 inches, composed of solid brick and lime. It is conjectured that the fire originated about how the fire had communicated, but was it discovered till after a considerable conflagration. On removing the brick, the pipe was extinguished. It was the fortunate circumstance of the servants in boarding the stove top to prevent that he received or put in such a mass of brick and rubbish as to render the stove perfectly safe; instead of breaking the joints, had laid the bricks parallel, by which, instead of the pipe being forced out, it remained firm. The

Miscellaneous.

The following anecdote of the Prince Regent has appeared:—Mr. B——, familiarly called the Prince of the Beaux, was very intimate with him, his familiar, that he made a bet that he would call him plainly "Wales," and make His Royal Highness ring the bell. He accordingly watched an easy moment, and said, "Wales! ring the bell." His Royal Highness obeyed, and when the servant appeared, he told him, "Mr. B—— wants his carriage."—Mr. B. was thus turned out for his presumption. He won his bet, but the Prince never again spoke to him.

Extraordinary Character.—On Tuesday night, as a Mr. C. of Hammersmith, butcher, &c. was returning from the corn market in Mark Lane, on horseback, he was observed to sit with difficulty on his horse. He was taken from it by some ——, and conveyed to a corn-chandler's shop, where in the course of a little time he expired. His dress not bespeaking him a man of wealth or respectability—they were about to remove him to the parish workhouse. Some gentlemen, however, recognized him, and knowing him to be wealthy, thought it proper to search his person, when they found bank notes to the amount of £2300. On enquiry, it appeared he had been put in a violent passion a little while before, and it was supposed that during the violent paroxysm, he had burst a bloodvessel, which caused his death. There is no doubt that he died immensely rich. It is said that he was worth two millions and a half. He was 75 years old and has been accumulating property a great number of years—living himself at the most trifling expense. He frequently bought his clothes in Monmouth St. and wore them as long as they would hang together; in fact he could not be distinguished by his dress from his men. In the summer season he was frequently up at 3 o'clock, attending to his brickcarts &c. and assisting in loading them. His wealth did not improve or alter him in his conduct, manner or mode of living. He provided plenty of food for the house, but it was in a very rough style—Salt pork, fat bacon &c. ——— poultry. His hop-feelers and other men sat at table with him in their working dress; if a friend happened to dine with him, his men were made company for him, and he did not deviate from his daily plan, although he had company, of helping his men first. Although large sums were constantly passing through his hands, he did not keep money at a banker's. He made up small bank notes in parcels amounting to £100 and tied them up with common pieces of string. He carried large sums about him. He delighted to tell his origin and progress, which was, when he first went to Hammersmith, that he was employed as a labouring man at a malt-house. He commenced brewer in a very small way, and used to take the beer out himself in a barrow. His two surviving brothers, who live, the one at Hounslow, and the other at Feltham, are heirs to his immense property.

Lond. Pap.

Wonderful!—I take the liberty to inform the public that I have made a complete discovery of the PERPETUAL MOTION, which machine is calculated to do the noblest kind of business, to wit: the said machine will, by itself, continue in operation, and keep in operation two saw-mills, which mills will saw out their lines, and when sawed out will stop themselves, and the tongler can put the same in operation again with the same ease as water-mills are, and will saw in good timber, with good attendance, from 2 to 3,000 feet of plank per day. And the same machine will at the same time produce power sufficient to put in operation six grist-mills, and the stones of said mills in each mill will make from 80 to 90 revolutions in a minute: and a boy of 15 years old can put the whole in operation at pleasure.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK.

Harrodsburg, (Ken.) Jan. 6.—*Ath. Adv.*

From the Dedham Gazette.

The Great Snow—1617.—As this year completes a century, since the great Snow, so often mentioned by aged people and which ranks among the memorable events in the history of New-England, a few particulars respecting that Snow, as related in a public paper at that period, may gratify curiority.

The Boston News Letter of February 23, 1617, has the following paragraph:—"Besides several Snows, we had a great one on Munday the 13th current; and, on Wednesday the 29th it began to Snow about noon, and continued snowing till Friday the 22d, so that the Snow lies in some parts of the street about six foot high."—On Saturday last, was a clear sunshine, not a cloud to be seen till towards evening.—And the Lord's day, the 24th, a deep Snow.—The extremity of the weather has hindered all the three Posts from coming in: neither can they be expected, till the roads (now impassible with a mighty snow upon the ground) are beaten." The News Letter, of March the 4th has the following paragraph:—"Boston: February, ended with snow, and March begins with it—the snow so deep, that there is no travelling."

For Sale,

A Quantity of very Superior

Peppermint and *Shrub*,

ON VERY LOW TERMS,

By the Barrel only.

D. A. BOULTON.

York, 12th Feb. 1817. tf 7

CASH.

And the Highest Market Price,

PAID FOR

FLOUR.

All kinds of Grain taken in Payment for

GOODS,

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th Feb. 1817. tf 7

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 38 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District—being Lot No. 23, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession; with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Freehold Property, situated in the town of YORK, belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under high cultivation, together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides; a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent Water on the Premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.——For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. tf 49

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Barwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.—For Terms apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son,

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes. They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

Land Agent.

PATK. STRANGE, late Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office at York, transacts business as AGENT for LAND CLAIMANTS of every denomination, who may have recourse to the Seat of the Government of *Upper-Canada*.—All such claimants as may avail themselves of entrusting their affairs to his management, are required to produce Vouchers of their good Character and Loyalty, during the late War, *in which case*, they may rest assured that their business will be punctually attended to.

Deeds of Conveyance,

Memorials and other writings properly executed.

N. B. LANDS WANTED, and LANDS for SALE, by the said

tf 6 PATK. STRANGE.

Rose & Crown Inn, York, 1st Feb. 1817.

Militia Pension Agent's Office.

York, 6th Jan. 1817.

NOTICE

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,

tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

Conrad Shultz.

AN old friend of the above mentioned Conrad Shultz, is very desirous of ascertaining his present residence; or if any person can give information, to the Printer of this paper, whether the said Conrad is still in this Province or not, will much oblige the Advertiser. He lived near Amherstburg, about 6 years since, and has generally been serving as a Cook.

February 20, 1817. 3w3

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 47, first Concession East side of Yonge-Street, in the Township of Markham, containing 190 Acres, 70 of which are under Improvement and well fenced; there is an Orchard of One Hundred and Fifty Apple Trees on the premises, which have begun to bear; there is a framed House and Granary with a Log Barn—also, a never failing Stream of water, with several excellent Spring on the premises.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, living thereon.

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Yonge Street, Jan. 7, 1817. 3-6

Lands for Sale.

		Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Con. 1, 3d do. 67, 4th do.	Township of Bentinck, D. }	2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. do.	Township of Nassagaweya, }	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown;	South Crosby }	200
Lots No. 18 & 19, 9th Con. Broken Lots No. 19 & 19, in the 8th Concession.	District of Johnstown, }	600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession.	North Crosby, District of Johnstown, }	300
No. 24 and 25, 2nd Broken Lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Con.	Township of Pelham, }	300
Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham,		93

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. Gen. 21

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character. *York 2d January*, 1817.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	PER	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashes, pot, *	Ton.	39	10	0	40	0	0
—— pearl, *	——	40	0	0	41	0	0
Bacon, hams,	lb.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Beef, mess, *	bbl.	2	5	0	0	0	0
—— prime, *	——	2	10	0	3	0	0
—— cargo, *	——	2	0	0	2	10	0
Bread, white, 4 lbs.	loaf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
—— brown, 6 lbs.	——	0	1	2	0	0	0
Butter,	lb.	0	1	3	0	1	4
Candles, mould,	——	0	1	3	0	1	4
Cheese, English,	——	0	1	6	0	1	8
—— American,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Chocolate,	——	0	1	3	0	1	6
Coals, Liverpool,	chal.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Coffe, best green	lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Fish, cod,	bbl.	1	0	0	1	7	6
—— salmon,	——	3	10	0	3	15	0
Flour, superfine,	——	3	15	0	4	0	0
—— fine, *	——	3	0	0	3	15	0
Grain, wheat,	bush	0	10	6	0	10	10
—— indian corn,	——	0	12	6	0	14	0
—— oats,	——	0	3	4	0	3	9
Hops Land,	lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Iron, Swedes,	Ton.	22	10	0	23	0	0
—— English,	——	17	10	0	18	0	0
Leather, English	lb.	0	2	0	0	2	6
—— American,	——	0	1	3	0	1	7
Lumber, oak,	foot.	0	1	3	0	0	0
—— pine,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
—— pine plank	1000	8	0	0	0	0	0
—— boards,	——	4	0	0	0	0	0
—— staves,	——	50	0	0	51	0	0
Molasses,	gall.	0	3	9	0	4	0
Pork, mess, *	bbl.	9	0	0	0	0	0
—— prime, *	——	6	0	0	6	5	0
—— cargo, *	——	4	10		5	0	0
Rum,	gall.	0	4	4	0	4	6
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	0	3	0	0	0	0
—— rock,	——	0	7	6	0	0	0
Soap, Yellow,	lb.	0	0	7	0	0	9
Spirits, Jamaica,	gall.	0	5	6	0	5	9
—— Brandy,	——	0	12	6	0	15	0
Steel, blistered,	lb.	0	0	8	0	0	10
—— Crowley,	——	0	0	9	0	1	3
Sugars, Muscovado	cwt.	3	15	0	4	5	0
—— Lump,	lb.	0	1	2	0	1	3
—— Loaf,	——	0	1	5	0	1	6
Tallow,	——	0	0	10	0	0	11
Teas, Gunpowder	——	0	11	0	0	12	6
—— Hyson,	——	0	8	9	0	9	0
—— Hyson Skin,	——	0	6	0	0	6	6
—— Souchong,	——	0	5	6	0	6	0
Tobacco, Virg.	——	0	1	8	0	0	0
—— Maryl.	——	0	1	7	0	0	0
Wines, Madeira,	pipe	75	0	0	100	0	0
—— Teneriffe,	——	28	0	0	30	0	0
—— Port best,	——	70	0	0	0	0	0
—— inferior,	——	40	0	0	50	0	0

*No demand.—†Dull.—‡Scarce.—§None.

Montreal, Feb. 8, 1817.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

A memorandum written at the foot of the Advertisement is requested, to inform how long the insertion is to be continued.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
J. McNabb, Esq.	*Belleville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
Messrs. Berhard & Roe,	*New-Market.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Scarboro'.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

YORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY

R. C. HORNE,

Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH, 13, 1817. No. 11.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," has lately expired—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported into "to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein after mentioned and Specified: That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to make the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twenty feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them: also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 20th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA, Western District, Surrogate Court. } *George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

L. S.

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "of Probate in this Province "and also a Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Quetton St. George, and George Thomas—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the first Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and two Acres, more or less, about thirty Acres of which are improved, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected: All of which will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the Twenty-third day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 5th *July*, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE.

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 6th Jan. 1817.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature Mr. B——, unwilling to leave his friend, went after him. They pushed off. They had each a long pole, with which they hoped to keep the boat clear of the rocks. On both shores stood an overawed multitude, some crying, all vociferating entreaties to desist, and not rush into eternity. It was now too late: no human strength could have stopped the boat, when once it had got into the rapid current. To the amusement of the trembling spectators, they went unhurt over the first breakers, and rushing into the foaming torrent, evaded the first threatning angle.—Life was then for a few seconds more sure in their power. They might have jumped on the rocks, from which they were not more than three or four feet distant. The people on the shore screamed out for them to do so; instead of which, elated with this momentary success, they huzzaed, and waved their hats. Alas! blind unfortunate youths! that valuable was their last farewell to this world: they were just plunging into eternity. With the swiftness of an arrow they were carried to a tremendous vortex: their boat was instantly overset; they struggled for a short time against the roaring billows. Swam even the space of two hundred yards, on their backs, calling out for help and mercy. No help could be given. The distressed multitude gazed on them as they passed, and saw them swallowed up—never to appear again.

I did not hear this affecting narrative with a dry eye. The man who gave me the particulars of it, had been himself a witness of the whole, and was much agitated on recounting it. He told me, that not so much as a button of their waistcoat had been seen afterwards; and that two English gentlemen, who had come on purpose from England, had staid at Lauffenburg some weeks endeavoring by every possible contrivance to find the remains; but they had no success.—*Boston Recorder.*

A Brief Account of a Melancholy Event, which occurred at Rochester Bridge, (on the River Medway, England.)

On Friday, the 13th of September, 1816, Thomas, son of the late Mr. Gilbert, of Chatham, having attained his 21st year, a party was formed to enjoy the pleasure of a fine afternoon in a water excursion; it consisted of a gentleman, his wife and child, and 12 other young persons, from 6 to 21 years of age.

The party walked to Rochester about three o'clock, and took the water above this bridge, from whence they proceeded up the river, and went as far as Halling, where they passed the afternoon, in the most social and harmless hilarity; little anticipating the fatal doom which so speedily awaited them; and, after taking tea, re-entered their boat, in order to return. On leaving Halling, they passed away the time, and amused themselves by singing hymns, as the boat glided down the stream. On approaching Luchester Bridge, many persons were kneeling in their progress, and stopped to listen to the joyous harmony of the happy party, rendered more melodious by the serenity of the evening. It was particularly remarked, that this hymn they were singing, as they approached the fatal spot, was that interesting piece, which concludes with the following verse:

"The hour is come, consigned to death,
I own the just decree:
Saviour! with my last parting breath,
I'll cry, Remember me."

This was their theme, when they approached the bridge. The boat shot under the arch with the velocity of lightning, the tide being about half ebb, at which time it dashed through the arch-es of the bridge with immense force, and the depth of about 4 feet.

In a moment a sudden crash was heard, and consternal horror-ing shriek of agony announced to the trembling passengers above, the dreadful work of destruction. A beam, at that time about a foot under water, against which the boat had struck, was the —— of the accident. On looking over the balustrades, nothing was seen but the boat driving over the boiling surges, with its keel upwards, and a little dog which was fastened to it by a string. Nothing was heard but the roaring of the waters. Thus, in a moment, were engulphed fifteen persons, who in the innocent enjoyment of that pleasure which youth, health and religious hope-ss, were suddenly consigned to a watery grave.—Not one was saved—every soul instantaneously perished.

Mammoth Girl.

Lydia Monroe, who is now living in the town of Windham, this county, weighs 282 lbs. She is very healthy and active, and possessed of uncommon strength for a female.

(Catskill Paper.

Extraordinary Yield.

Two white, and two purple Potatoes from New-Haven county, Connecticut, were planted at Black Rock, on the 27th June, 1816—the tops were killed by the frost about the 20th of Sept. The white potatoes produced one bushel, and the purple three pecks. The eyes were cut seperate, and planted in about 30 hills. *(Buffalo Gazette.*

PRINTING,

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION.

Presumption Punished.

Extract from the Journal of a Traveller, on a late tour to Switzerland, through Germany.

"When the following day I passed through Lauffenburg, I left my carriage and walked over the bridge in company with a man of that place, who, seeing me look with great attention at the Rhine foaming through the arches, over a bed of rocks, said to me, pointing with his hand to a sharp angle, "there the two *English lords* were *swallowed* up." This was in fact, the place where, a few months ago, lord M——, and Mr. B——, made so deplorable an end. When one sees the rapid and deep course of the Rhine at this place, dashing its waters through a narrow bed of rocks, presenting for three hundred yards acute and sharp winding angles, it is not easy to believe, that so desperate an attempt would have been hazarded as that which cost those unfortunate young men their lives.—They were travellers; the beauty of the country tempted them to stop for a few days at Lauffenburg. The novelty and danger of this unattempted navigation, excited in them a wish to do what other people deemed impossible. The moment their idea was known, it was strongly opposed; and the opposition only served to confirm them in their purpose. They proceeded, however, with some caution.—They first pushed an empty boat into the stream, and unfortunately for them, and incredible as it appeared to the spectators, who had crowded both sides of the Rhine to see this experiment, the boat went through undamaged. This success, atchieved in the presence of five-hundred people, was a spur to the foolish pride of the two young Englishmen, who thought that they could not now relinquish their scheme without being laughed at. A second boat was prepared, and the next morning appointed for the experiment.

Deputations were sent to them from the magistrates who strongly remonstrated against the guilty madness of the enterprize, but without effect. Next came some of the clergy, to warn them against perdition, and to prophecy certain death; these efforts were equally unsuccessful; and on the appointed morning, they sallied forth, both dressed in white waistcoats without coats, and slippers. They gave their money and watches, to their servants; they knew, therefore, that there was a great chance of death. Mr. B——, went to the boat with a heavy heart, and even said he would not go, and remonstrated with lord M——; but his lordship jumped into the boat, and said he would go alone; upon which

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession, 1, 3d do. 607, 4th do. Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.	2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	300
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess.	
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots, No. 23, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby; District of Johnstown,	900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham,	334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th Nov. 1816. 6m. 21

GREY PAPER

From the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 18.

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on the Post Roads, reported a bill allowing the privilege of franking to James Madison, during the remainder of his life, which was twice read and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, February 20.

From the Thursday morning last, a fire was discovered to be smouldering in the cabin of the Genoa, kept by Mr. James Sullivan, which was entirely consumed, with all the furniture. Genoa and several other passengers narrowly escaped with their lives—and only escaped by leaping from the cabin windows.

The ground first discovered the blaze and a negro man alarmed. The flames it appeared to them had been occasioned by some burning embers falling from the horse floor in the cellar, which was filled with combustible material.—[Intelligencer.] Bread is now in this city.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19.

Came into the Capes—Ship Regent, Bell, 80 days from Leghorn bound to Baltimore.

We are unable to learn by the arrival of the Emily what is the value of the property of the Brigham, or any other part up the Mediterranean, since the imposition of prize money will be levied from Leghorn to England, and without knowing which the people of Italy were much exasperated at the late disgraceful duties, and at Leghorn, the inhabitants were only partaking of the benefit.

We learn from an official source, that the Gallatin is at the Navy Yard, in this city, undergoing the necessary repairs to enable her to proceed to sea with all possible dispatch. She will be ordered to the West Indies, to relieve the Hornet, which has been on that station since the European peace.

Ship Lord Castlereagh, from England May 14, arrived at Bombay, Aug. 6—having made one of the quickest voyages from England on record, viz. 84 days.

Sir G. Mackenzie and his lady arrived in this city (Philadelphia) on the 18th inst. from Antigua.

BUFFALO, March 4.

Distrust of a letter.—A gentleman in this village, dated Whitesboro', Feb. 16, 1817.

"I yesterday, which in future will be called the very coldest day of my life, for I never before experienced the coldest day ever witnessed to be up to it. Mercury yesterday to 30 at 9 o'clock A. M. and continued until three o'clock P. M. to 36 degrees above zero, the highest point to which the mercury rose any where day. Thus it did remain, now here is certain proof, but we are to witness 14 degrees of colder weather, this house and a half is the coldest part of the night, and descending at the rate of 2 1-2 degrees an hour, I will state further to establish the fact of its freezing; when I left Whitesboro' it was 30 above, it had risen to 34 the day only. That it had be a much lower must be inferred from the rate of its rising, of 2 1-2 degrees an hour, and the rate of variation in the subsequent parts of the day; at 12, 2 deg. at 1, 2 deg. at 2, 2 deg. at 3, 2 deg. making 24 between the only astonishing variation of the day and descending

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

DIED, in the beginning of November last, at Cape Nichola Mole, St. Domingo, at the last day of the year, Capt. JOSEPH W. NICHOLAS, late of the corps of artillery in the service of the United States.

This gallant officer was a native of Virginia, and received his commission in the army in the year 1808. He was a brave and meritorious officer, and his loss will be severely felt by his friends and by the service.

From Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

On the 8th inst. the new Dutch Budget was submitted to the Second Chamber of the States General; and a message was received from the King, with the drought of a bill to prohibit the exportation of buck-wheat and potatoes, the crop of which has been entirely failed this year in Holland. The expenditure for the current year is fixed for 20,000,000 florins.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester have formed an association to petition Parliament for a duty of 30 per cent on the importation of all agricultural produce capable of being grown in England, and a drawback of ten per cent to the exportation of all such produce as might be too abundantly produced.

William Cashmer Shaw, who had some time back pleaded guilty to a charge of felony, committed by the embezzlement of £10,000 of the public money, whilst employed in the Commissariat in North America, was brought up for judgment. Being asked what he had to say why the sentence should not be pronounced against him, he demanded permission to be heard by his counsel; which being granted, Mr. Pell-ew contended that the defendant having charged with a felony ought, by law, to have been tried to the colony where the offence had been committed. The 12th of the King empowered the Attorney General to proceed in this country against persons charged with certain crimes committed in the colonies or abroad, but it did not extend to felony. Mr. Gifford followed on the same side. The Attorney General in reply contended that the defendant being

Miscellaneous.

A brief sketch of the state of Sierra Leone, in 1814.

Sierra Leone is a country on the western coast of Africa, lying between 7 and 10 degrees N latitude. A river of the same name passes through it, nearly in the centre. The land on the banks of the river, for a considerable distance is peculiarly fertile, and therefore is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar, and most of the other tropical productions. The heat at the colony inside is moderated by regular breezes from the sea, and is found in a good degree congenial to American and European constitutions.

This colony was established in 1791, under the direction of the Sierra Leone Company in London. The design of the Company was to cultivate the lands, to open a trade with that country, and gradually to civilize and improve the Africans. The first settlers were about 200 whites and a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. They commenced the building of a town called Freetown, on the banks of the Sierra Leone, divided the land into lots to each individual, and thus laid the basis of a prosperous colony. The natives were friendly, and in less than three years the schools were regularly attended by more than 300 children. But unhappily a revenue of the Slave Trade, among all their prospects were obscured, and their reasonable expectations defeated. In 1794 a French squadron, contrary to neutral powers, and with a certain enemy, attacked the colony, dispersed the inhabitants, captured the vessels, plundered and burnt the houses. The colony has since been taken under the care of the English government, and is now in a flourishing state.

In 1811 the population in the colony amounted to about 2000, exclusive of several hundred natives, who had emigrated from the adjacent country, and were hired by the colonists as labourers.

The emigrants have probably been enrolled in the list of citizens. The present population, therefore, may be about 3000.

There is a disposition among the colonists generally to encourage new settlers who come among them, and to cultivate the land, or engage in commercial pursuits.

The principal employment of the colony is agriculture. The productions of the soil abundantly reward their labor.

It is believed, that coffee, rice and cotton have become articles of exportation. Rewards have been proposed to encourage their cultivation.

This tends to excite an honorable emulation among the citizens and to promote among them habit of industry and a spirit of enterprise.

The education of children is a subject of particular attention. There are a number of schools in the colony, one of which is assigned for the instruction of adults, the others for children. The present number of children in the colony exceeds 1000. Most of these are placed in the schools, where they learn all the necessary branches of Education. Separate schools are assigned to the boys and to the girls. Great order is preserved—Here they are not only initiated in the rudiments of literature, but in this state of discipline are taught the important practical lessons of obedience, subjection, sobriety and industry. Here are laid the stamina of their characters here are formed their dispositions, habits and principles; and here, in a great degree, rest the future hopes and prospects of the colony.

The state of religious institutions also deserves notice. They have six places for public worship, where the people generally and regularly assemble.—On the banks of the Sierra Leone, public service 3 and 10 in the morning, and 2 and 6 in the evening; other religious meetings during the week usually attended at 5 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

Several years ago a society was established for the religious instruction of the people of colour, for the further promotion of the Christian religion. We have before us a copy of one of their addresses to the religious people, which we should be happy to insert would our bounds permit. It breathes a spirit of fervent piety. They express gratitude for their mercies, lament the misery and degradation of their African brethren, complain of the injustice and evil consequences of the slave trade, and fully exhort their brethren to confide in that Being, whose Government and providence are universal.

Another favorable trait in the character of the colony, is the existence of a society for the relief of the poor and infirm. This was instituted in 1810; the governor is its patron, and the principal gentlemen in the colony are among its active members. The society is under good regulations, and is calculated to be eminently useful; its good effects on the dispositions and manners of the Africans can be easily imagined.

The civil state of the colony next claims attention. There are five courts in the colony, viz. the court of quarter sessions, the mayor's court, the court of requests, the police court, and the court of admiralty. The court of quarter sessions meets quarterly; the governor presides as judge; the jury consists of twelve men selected promiscuously from the Europeans and the people of colour. The mayor's court meets quarterly—The court of requests meets weekly—The jurisdiction of this court is limited to the trial of persons for debts not exceeding two pounds. The police court meets weekly; their business is confined to the trial of persons for disorderly conduct. The court of vice admiralty is held whenever occasion may require.

The colonists are governed entirely by British law, are usually quiet and peaceable and are disposed to abide by the decisions of their civil magistrates.

There was a society established in the colony in 1812, by the name of the Friendly Society. This society opened a correspondence with the African Institution in London. An intercourse was also kept up between the societies, in order to encourage the African settlers with a good market for their produce. The Friendly Society contracted with £70 sterling. In the spring of 1816, the society was worth £12,000 sterling.

"Early in the winter of 1815, about thirty people of colour left Boston with a view of settling themselves in the British colony at Sierra Leone. The vessel in which they sailed was the property and under the command of the celebrated Paul Cuffee—Capt. Cuffee has retained an interest in the colony, and brings letters from the emigrants to their friends and benefactors. We have seen one of the letters dated May 1st, 1816. It states that they all arrived safe at Sierra Leone, after a passage of 35 days, and were welcomed by all in the colony. The place is represented as a "good." They have fruits of all kinds and at all seasons of the year. The governor gave each family a lot of land on the town, and fifty acres of "good land" in the country, or more in proportion to their families. Their land in the country is about two hours journey. They have plenty of rice and corn, and all other food that is good. There were five churches to the colony, and five or six schools, in one of which there were 150 female Africans, who are taught to read "the word of God."—*[Nat. Intel.*

The Good Old Times!

The want of every kind of comfort within their houses, have long been a source to envy of the enjoyments of our forefathers in those good old times, which are the burden of many "an idle song," and the constant theme of repining patriots. We may form a tolerably correct notion of the comforts of the poor about the beginning of the 16th century, from the *Inventus* registered in the household-book of the great Earl of Northumberland.—From this document, it appears, that in one of the most noble and wealthy establishments in the kingdom, the retainers and servants had but spare and unwholesome diet; salt beef, mutton, and fish, three-fourths of the year, with few or no vegetables; "as thin," as Humphrey says, "there cannot be any thing more pernicious, than that kind of food," also, formed of the *roast beef of old England.*' 'My lord and lady' themselves do not seem to fare very delicately; they have set on their table for dinner at 10 o'clock in the morning, a quart of beer, at much wine, two pieces of salt fish, six red herrings, four white ones, or a dish of sprats.—Down to the reign of Elizabeth, the greater part of the houses in considerable towns had no chimneys; and the smoke found its way out as well as it could, by the roof, or the door, or the windows. They were mostly of wattling, plastered over with clay. Their floors were clay, strewed with rushes, and the beds, straw pallets with wooden pillows. In the discourse prefixed to Holinshed's history, the writer, speaking of the increase of luxury, mentions three things especially, that are "marvelously altered (for the worse) in England—the multitude of chimneys lately erected—the great increase of lodging;—and the exchange of treen platters into pewter, and wooden spoons into those of silver:" and he complains bitterly that nothing but oak for building houses is now regarded, 'for our fathers (says he) were built of willow, then we had oaken men; but now that our houses are come to be made of oak, our men are not only become willow, but many of many altogether of straw, in a sore alteration.' But though they had 'wooden spoons,' they had nothing in the shape of a fork, but took the meat out of the dish with their fingers. This is sufficiently clear from *Tom Coryate*, who had a century after the reign of the 'good' Majesty, it may be allowed, provided it be taken warm!" "Oh, well, well, doctor, very well, very well; warm with a warm ice." His Majesty assigned to be much entertained, and for some time afterwards always took the opportunity of asking those he was accustomed to meet, 'whether they had heard of Dr. Giborne's new system of prescribing warm ice."

CASH,

And the Highest Market Price,

PAID FOR

FLOUR.

All kinds of GRAIN taken in Payment

FOR

GOODS,

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th Feb. 1817. tf 7

WANTED,

Twenty-four Toises of Good

Building Stone,

TO be delivered on the Subscriber's Town Lot.—Twenty Toises on or before the 24th day of April, and the remainder, on or before the eighth day of May.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, March, 5th 1817.

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

For Sale,

THAT well known Freehold Property, situated in the town of YORK, belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under the highest cultivation, together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides; a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing well of excellent water on the Premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small alteration could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. tf 49

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverley, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 6th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 1st Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; *to be invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—Any advertisement directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, if it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, in a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	- -	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	- -	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	- -	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	- -	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	- -	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	- -	*Near Castle.*
Messrs. Forsyard & Roe,		*Fort Machel*
R. Hatt, Esq.	- -	*Ancaster.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	- -	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	- -	*Long Point.*
W. Handy, Esq.	- -	*Sandwich.*

YORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY

R. C. HORNE,

Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1817. No. 12.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—And whereas, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign: And whereas, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and others, it is expedient, that a Port be resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing the other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be it therefore known, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the use of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in "to this Province from the United "States, and for other purposes there "in mentioned," and Imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and described, That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is hereby established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize and being entirely prohibited 1 and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN at my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty-Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,

Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Noon on Tuesday next, as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and Kingston, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water; and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 20th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate, York, to wit.

L. S.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, & Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.

WHEREAS Isaac Swayze, of Niagara, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth, That the said Oliver Grace, some time past died Intestate, without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Oliver Grace, at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Isaac Swayze.—NOW THEREFORE, These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday, the 2d day of June, next ensuing the date hereof, then and there to shew cause, (if any you have) why Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Oliver Grace, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Isaac Swayze.

Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

GRANT POWELL, *Official Principal, Court of Probate.*

W. W. BALDWIN, *Register in the Court of Probate.* 3m.—4w.m.

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Quetton St. George, and George Thomas, and have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the first Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and ten Acres, more or less, about thirty Acres of which are improved, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected: All of which will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the Twenty-third day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allen, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty Acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to be the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 15th June, 1815.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE.

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 6th Jan. 1817.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,

tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 7, in 5th Concession, 150 Acres.
15 50 do.
17 40 do.

Township of Bertie, District of Niagara.

Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. 1060
Broken Lots, No. 2 to 25, 2d Con. do. 300
North Ferry, Dist. of Johnstown, Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Con. 600
Broken Lots No. 19 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Cross by, District of Johnstown, 60
Broken Lots No. 22, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, 1 and Broken lots No. 2 & 3, 5th Concession, North Cross by, District of Johnstown, 600
Lots No. 16, 17 and 17, 6th Con. of Pelham, 334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. tfn 21

Miscellaneous.

From the General Advertiser.

From our London Papers by the Ann-Alexander, we have continue our selections. In consequence of the great length of the narrative respecting Bonaparte, we are obliged to defer many extracts of some importance. This narrative is compiled from a volume just published in London, comprising a series of Letters written by Mr. Warden, the principal surgeon of the Northumberland. It embraces the declarations of Bonaparte in relation to the examination of the Duke D'Enghien—the sudden death of Pichegru—the alleged murder of Mr. Wright—the poisoning of Josephine—of *Et Arish*—and exhausted the subject. We have been very diligent: I now read your newspapers with ease, and must own that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive. In one paper I am called a *Liar*, in another a *Tyrant*, in a third a *Monster*, and, in one of them, which I really did not expect, I am described as a *Coward*; but it turned out, after all, the writer did not mean me, as "advancing danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the massacre of fate and fortune;" it did not charge me with wanting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspence of conflicting armies. No such things; I wanted, it seems, because I did not coolly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The editor certainly misunderstands me; I have at least too much courage for that. Your papers are influenced by party principles; what one praises, the other will abuse; and so vice versa. They who live in the metropolis where they are published, can judge of passing events with more correctness; but persons living at a distance from the capital, and partizularly foreigners, must be at a loss to form a correct idea of the real state of things, and the characters of public men, from the perusal of your journals."

Napoleon appearing, as it were, to be speaking out, and to be in honour to deliver opinions instead of confining himself to asking questions, I was determined to speak out too; and I had no doubt that I should lead him into an interesting conversation, or induce him to write it down. I accordingly replied, "I really think that you must possess more patience than my countrymen are disposed to allow you, if you really wade through all the columns that have been filled on your subject. You cannot, General, suppose, for a moment, that the extraordinary events which have taken place, and of which you have formed such a conspicuous part, would not be considered and canvassed upon with great freedom by a thinking people like the English, and who have the privilege and they even possess it, of speaking & writing what they think." I was proceeding in full swing, and in a very patriotic way, when he thus interrupted me, "Sir, this subject is endless, and these scolding epithets only serve to confuse me; but there are observations in your papers, which appear to be of a different acceptation. You have (he continued) a writer whom I greatly admire; I believe he is of your country, a Scotchman, Macpherson, the author of Ossian. There is also a person of the name of Belsham; on what subjects has he written?" I replied, that I believed he had written an account of the reign of our excellent Sovereign." "Yes (he said), your laws permit you to write of each other's characters, and of one another." "Yes (I replied), such is the privilege of Englishmen; and possessing the infirmities of human nature, they may sometimes abuse it. Misconception, party spirit, and perhaps, factious minds may, at times, tend to produce angry and unjust accusations, and even violent opinions; but the love of justice and of truth form the genuine character of an Englishman." "And" (he continued) "you appear to handle my character rather roughly" and moreso, since I have been in your power." To that opinion, General, (I answered rather quickly) I must beg leave to address a direct negative: we have not always had the leisure to examine English publications which you enjoy at present, but I do assure you, that from the time of your becoming First Consul of France, to the moment when you set your foot on the deck of the Bellerophon, the English press has never ceased to fulminate its displeasure against you; and this without exception, for the parties who differed in every thing besides, expressed but one and the same opinion of you. This I presume you must have known at the time, though the vast projects that have oc-

(See Page 45 for Continuation.)

GREY PAPER

From the United States.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, received in this city, dated the 22d ult. says, "I was sure when the late Spanish brig Africano was brought in by the remains of her mutinous crew, and Lieut. Her talk we were fortunate in escaping with their lives, as I never before saw such a set of fellows. They were all sent to prison, but remained there only a few hours, when they were taken out by the government, and discharged, each man receiving 16 dollars, and the brig Falcon made government service. She is now out on a cruise. There is a small sloop at present employed in cruising off this port, to convey vessels bound in, prizes to Buenos Ayres and other privateers, but to enter, as Petion seizes upon privateers, and those pri- vateers which come in to look after their prizes, share the same fate."

Captain Perkins arrived here yesterday from St. Barts, informs us, that a Heythian expedition was fitting out at Saba, a small island in the vicinity of St. Barts, to go against the island of Margarita. There were five armed vessels nearly ready, and were waiting for a reinforcement of five others from St. Domingo, when they would proceed. This expedition was supplied from St. Barts, where they had to agree to Simon Capt. P. sold a part of his outward cargo. The force it was understood, would act, in concert with the patriots.

February 21.

Late from England.—Arrived at the Bay of Dublin, Capt. Rowe, arrived at this port yesterday. Here received, the number of the preliminary of our commercial friends, London of the 27th, and Liverpool of the 29th December, both inclusive; together with Prices Current, to the last dates.

The papers generally speaking, are devoid of interest, if we except the speculations on the sudden return of Lord Wellington to London; to which event the London editors appear disposed to attach some importance.

February 24.

Earthquake.—Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Jacmel about the 20th of January, and on Sunday the 23d, a very severe shock, which lasted for a minute, and which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Many of the houses were so cracked and injured as to render it necessary to take them down. Two coasting silewards received at that island from Martinique, St Lucie, and the island from which have been very sensibly felt at those islands—It was also felt at the same time in the colony of Demarara.

By an order of the Intendant, dated 12th of February, all port clos, residents of the city of Vera Cruz, may be imported into Havanna, in foreign vessels, free of duty.

NORFOLK, Feb. 26.

Arrived, since Henry. Cooper, of Bristol, R. I. 23 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with coffee, sugar and cotton.

Left there, Jan. 31st. ships Rapid, Rolf, of New-York, for the Mediterranean, in 16 days; Gosset, Thomas of N York, do. do. Indiana, Jacobus, ditto, ditto; Hannibal, ditto, ditto; Eliza Ann, Bostwick, ditto, ditto; Eliza Ann, Bostwick, ditto, ditto; Eliza Ann, Bostwick

A FRAGMENT.

Taken from Poets Corner—Perth Gazette Extraordinary.

(Inscribed by Janus.)

MEASTER Printer, place meet,
For we of all it can divest;
How low at Stowmarket we met,
St. Andrew's day to Sickle Keep it.

The Hazara good the wine did cheer,
Our hearts did warm and eyes sincere,
Time setting on to midnight hour,
The house was a-a burning rose

When *Jingles* spoond, and *Grape Ivis* too,
Parsley's sin, and *Sarsaparilla's* true,
With gentle voices gilding by,
Bright their conversation poesy by.

The gentle toast, and gentle song,
Now twice about the room had sung,
In praise of Janus's favorite ale
And favorite Salad, who's far ones

R. S.

Forty ——— names the Compeller
Green Isle, the Monkey's and Parsons Praise;
ron, the Morrow Greenbelt, the M Donald-

The art of making the wonderful Turkish Glue, or Armenian Cement.

This glue, which will strongly unite bits of glass, and even polished steel, and of course may be applied to a great variety of useful purposes, is thus made: Dissolve five or six pieces of gum mastich, each the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid, and, in another vessel, dissolve as much isinglass (previously a little swelled, or softened in water, tho' none of the water must be left in it) in some brandy or good rum, as will make a two ounce phial of very, strong glue; adding two small bits of gum galbanum or ammoniacum, which must be rubbed or ground till they are dissolved, then mix the whole with a sufficient heat; keep the glue in a phial stopped close, and when it is to be used, set the bottle in hot or boiling water. It has been sold in England under the name of Armenian Cement, but that which it prepared there is much too thin, and the quantity of mastich in it too small; it should, as Mr. Eaton observes, when first communicated the secret, in his Survey of the Turkish Empire, be like strong carpenter's glue in consistence. The glass, or other article which is to be cemented, should be gently warmed before the application of the glue. This is certainly one of the most valuable cements in the world.

New South Wales.

The population of the British Colony of New South Wales, is as follows:

Civil Department, men 1,000—women 43, children 93—Military, men 561, women 131, children 262—Free persons, men 3813, women 1724, children 2764—Convicts, men 1660, women 265, children 187—Persons not victualled by government, men 3958, women 2103, children 2757—Total 12,911.

Cultivation.—Acres in wheat, 10712, maize 6089, barley 708, oats 610, peas and beans 51, potatoes 333, garden 901 1-2, Fallow 4768, pasture, 180,275—Total 208,347.

Quadrupeds—Horses 2328, horned cattle 23,615, sheep 62,476, goats 668, hogs 10,056.

Market, May 10. 1816—wheat 14s. 2-4 per bushel, maize or corn 4s. potatoes 9s. per cwt. fowls 5s6 per pair, eggs 8s. per doz. butter 6d. per lb.

Sonegal Rum, is imported at New-South Wales. The import duty is 7s. per gallon, the consumption of spirituous liquors throughout the colony, is calculated at 50,000 gallons a year.—Wheat is imported from India, and this is the'i safe resource to the agriculture of the colony.—The natives have destroyed many plantations, and murdered many persons. They also often have bloody fights among themselves.

There is a dispute between the Governor and Judges. The former insist, that the word citizen excludes emancipated serves as attornies, the judges resist; and no courts are held.

This British Colony has good seasons. It could have exported this year 12,000 bushels of excellent wheat.

Van Dieman's Land.

Coals are abundant; pine-spars, crooked timbers, see elephants oil and whale. Zealand flax, are only got in small quantities. Sandal wood is got with difficulty.

Bonaparte's Narrative.

(Continued from Page 45.)

cupied your mind, may have prevented your memory from retaining a detail of our literary offences; your official papers, however, marked their perfect acquaintance with the hostility of our journals, and returned their paragraphic missiles in every direction. You were rather angry with old England, when you ordered the *Monitour* to call us a "Nation of Shopkeepers." A great commercial nation, we are certainly are, and may we ever remain so; for it is that commerce which has provided a fountain of resources, whose failure would have prevented even the native and irresistible bravery of Englishmen from making the late additions to our national glory. But we are also a most noble minded, magnanimous, and generous people, and were never known to insult a conquered enemy; my law often has it happened that both our sailors and our soldiers have risked their lives to save a fallen foe? Even when you had thrown away one of the brightest diadems in Europe, and had accepted a slender sceptre in Elba, you were instantly treated with comparative guiltless by the more prevailing public opinion in England. And now that you are, as you chuse to term it, in our power, a generous nature is known to be exerted. Yes, Sir, there are numbers who would have rejoiced to hear that you had hit the ground on the field of battle, who are now disposed to wish you every comfort that can be safely allowed in your present situation. If the Northumberland had overtaken you to a French man of war, endeavouring to make your meditated escape to America, every officer, and every mind and soldier, would be heavily engaged in the attempt to take, burn, sink, or destroy the ship that bore you, yet as you have readily acknowledged, you have been treated by them, during the whole of the voyage, with every gentle, manly and polite attention. And if I may venture to speak of myself, I shall beg leave to add, that I was bred up in the hatred of you; nay, that no proofs of Holy Writ were more strongly imprinted in my mind, than the truths of the then universally prevailing notions concerning you; nevertheless, I am ready to show you every personal courtesy, to be thankful for the favors you have received from you, and to offer you such service as I am permitted by the benevolence of the government which I serve, to show you, consistently with those regulations which its political wisdom has thought necessary to provide for the safety and ultimate security of your person." I was resolved to speak my sentiments with freedom, and you may pose think, my good friend that I did not handle you roughly. I could not, indeed, forbear to defend the generous temper of Englishmen, when it received such an attack.

My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet the auditor's approbation; and he asked me, to my great surprise, if I had considered the history of Capt. Wright. I answered—"Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England that you ordered him to be murdered in the Temple." With the utmost rapidity of speech he replied—"For what object? Of all men, he was the person that I should have most desired to live." Whereon could I have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of it he himself had handed out the French coast." My curiosity was at this time so much to be betrayed in my looks. "Listen," continued Napoleon and you shall hear."——The English brig of war, commanded by Capt. Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Seventy of the number had actually reached Paris; and as mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, although General Rapp, who was at the head of the information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received assurances that no time should be attempted, and though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my preservation. The brig was afterwards taken by your LYNCH, with Captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the Prefect of the Department of Morbihan, at Vannes. General Julian, then Prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognized Capt. Wright on the first view of him. Such intelligence of this circumstance was instantly transmitted to Paris, and instructions were expedited to the Prefect to interrogate the crew separately, and transmit their testimonies to the Minister of Police. The purport of their examination was first very vague and general; but yet, on the examination of one of the crew, some light was thrown on the subject. He declared that the brig had landed several French men, and among them he particularly remembered one, a merry fellow, who was called Pichegru. A clue was immediately had to the discovery of a plot, which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the nation a second time into a state of revolution.

Capt. Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and confined in the Temple: there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the miserable accessaries of this treasonable design to trial. The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death; but he was entitled to consideration. My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English Captain's evidence of the utmost consequence towards completing my object. He again and again most solemnly asserted that Capt. Wright did not land Pichegru, Georges, or Moreau, as described in the Moniteur, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed. At the same time his residence was the town of Ridgeway, Genesee county, (N. Y.) We caution all persons against purchasing said goods, and particularly request that any information which may be obtained on the subject, should be forwarded to the subscribers in Ridgeway, Genesee county, (N. Y.) or to Joseph Judson, of Montreal.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said Wing if secured in any jail in the Provinces, or within the U. States.

IRA WEBB, & Co—

March 1, 1817. 11 3w

*** Newspapers in this Province are requested to give the above an insertion and trust to Providence for their pay.

Newspapers in the State of New-York, are also requested to give the above an insertion, and by facilitating the apprehension of a villain, we trust they reap the reward of their kindness.

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 55 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the fourth Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

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Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Prescott.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
Messrs. Borland & Roe, - - *Near Market*
H. Hart, Esq. - - *Auckster.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions with Montreal, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE AND SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf5

C A S H.

And the Highest Market Price, PAID FOR

FLOUR.

All kinds of GRAIN taken in Payment FOR

GOODS,

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th Feb. 1817. tf 7

---

50 Dollars Reward,

And all necessary charges paid,

FOR the detection of THOMAS WING, who left Missouri about the 5th of February, ult. with a quantity of

Fancy Goods, and Jamaica Spirits.

To be delivered to *James Secord*, at Queenston. As Wing has not delivered said goods according to order, it is supposed he has disposed of them, or taken them with him to some distant part of the country. He is a man about six feet high, light complexion, about 35 years old, and in general way very talkative. His former residence was the town of Ridgeway, Genesee county, (N. Y.) We caution all persons against purchasing said goods, and particularly request that any information which may be

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Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

For Sale,

THAT well known Freehold Property, situated in the town of YORK, belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under the highest cultivation, together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides; a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing well of excellent water on the Premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small alteration could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.——For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONELL.
York, 19th Nov. 1816. tf 49

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character.

York 22d January, 1817.

YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1817.

Vol. I. No. 13.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT
Governor*of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Judges, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, it is still necessary to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Passengers, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing another additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be IT THEREFORE known, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the use of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first day of January next, be, and the same is hereby Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command *of His Excellency.*
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to Tender the whole or any part of the water communication between *Lg Chine and Kingston*, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of *June* next inclusive; and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA
Western District } *George the*
Surrogate Court. } *Third by the*
Grace of God
of the United King-
dom of Great Hi-
tain & Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith.

L. S.

To all Persons having or claiming to be related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "of Probate in this Province" and also our Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD DRAPER LEE, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Quetton St. George, and George Percy—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the first Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard. Dwelling house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels and Tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on River Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard. Dwelling house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Sheriff's Notices.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 14, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
To WIT. } is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden in the Town of York on Monday the thirty-first day of March, inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
2w 12

Sheriff's Office, York, 13th March 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
To WIT. } is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court-House in the town of York, on Tuesday the eighth day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records & other Memoranda, to do & perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
3w 12

Miscellaneous.

From the General Advertiser.

Bonaparte's Narrative, by Mr. Warden, continued.

As he turned over the leaves of this volume he acknowledged that many of the reports were genuine, but with frequent inaccuracies and misstatements; and if my memory is correct, he particularized that which was given of the battle of Marengo. But he did not stop here; and distinctly declared to know not whether I perfectly comprehended his meaning, as that was his most earnest wish, when he went on to say, without hesitation, he entered upon the event of the duke D'Enghein's death. This was a topic that could not be expected; and particularly by me, as there appeared among his followers, who were always on tiptoe to be his apologists, an evasive silence or contradictory statement, whenever the conflicting events near the subject of inquiry, which had occasionally happened during the course of my visit to Elba. Here Napoleon became more animated, and often raised himself on the sofa, where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest which he felt on the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this repetition of it. He began as follows:—

"At this eventful period of my life I had succeeded in restoring order and tranquility to a kingdom torn asunder by faction and deluged in blood. That nation had placed me at their head. I came out a poor Cromwell did, nor your third Richard. I found a crown in the kennel; I cleansed it from its filth and placed it on my head. My safety now became necessary, to preserve that tranquility so recently restored, and hitherto so satisfactorily produced. The conflicting characters of the nation well know. At the same time reports were every night brought me (I think he said by Gen. Ryal,) that conspiracies were in agitation; that instigings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even mentioned; at the same time no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuits of the police were evaded. Gen. Moreau, indeed, was suspected, and I was seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest: but his character was such, his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so general in the public mind, that as it appears to me he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me; therefore could not be induced to exonerate him from such a suspicion. I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest, by the following intimation to the minister of police:—'You have named Pichegru, Georges and Moreau, continue me that the former is in Paris and I will immediately cause him to be arrested.' The author and a very singular circumstance led to the developement of the plot. One night as I lay agitated and wakeful, I heard a violent knocking at the door of one of suspected traitors; and chance, which in the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were, on the name of a person who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education and experience in life, induced me to suspect that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than that of youthful fanaticism in favor of a Bourbon; as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, money appeared to be his object. I accordingly gave orders for this man to be arrested, when a summary mock trial was instituted, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and informed he had but six hours to live. This stratagem had the desired effect: he was terrified into a confession of his own knowledge of the plot, and of another, a monastic priest, then residing at Paris. I ordered a party of grens d'armes to visit this man, and if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good ground for suspicion.—The old monk was secured, and, in the course of his arrest, his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know—he fled (he exclaimed) because I considered shelter in a brother, that I am thus treated.'—The object of the plot was to destroy me; and the success of it, would of course have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country, with the Count d'Artois at the head of it, to the west he sent the duke de Berri, and to the east the duke d'Enghein.—To France your vessels conveyed undertakers of the plot, and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil; I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved to hurl the conspirator back upon the Bourbons even to the metropolis of the British empire. My minister vehemently urged the assassure of the duke, though in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated, and Prince Benevento brought the order twice, and urged the measure with all his powers of persuasion. It was not however, till I was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by signature. That master could be quite arranged between me and the duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man residing on the very confines of my kingdom to conspire crimes which, from the distances of a mile by the ordinary course of law, justice herself would condemn to the scaffold. And now answer me: did I not take the most ample principle of your government when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten annihilation to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion that the new dynasty could not be secure while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle; it was a fixed and unchangeable article in his political creed. But I did not believe in the policy or willing convert. I examined the opinion with care and with caution; and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity. The duke d'Enghein was necessary to the confederacy; and although the resident of a neutral territory, the urgency of the case in which my safety and the public tranquility, to use no stronger expression, were involved, justified the proceedings. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried; he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have attended it had been Louis XVIII. For I again declare, that I found it necessary to rail the thunder back on the metropolis of England, as from thence, with the count d'Artois at their head, did the assassins assail me.

"Your country also accuses me of the death of Pichegru." I replied, "a fact most certainly and universally believed throughout the whole British empire, that he was strangled in prison by your orders." "Pichegru," he replied, "was a able disingenuous folly! a fine proof how prejudice can destroy the boasted reasoning faculties of Englishmen! Why I—

From the United States.

From the National Intelligencer, March 5.

In the Senate, a variety of important and miscellaneous business was done on Saturday, of which we have not been able to obtain the particulars.

The most important measures acted on were the bill more effectually to preserve the neutrality of the U. States; which, after considerable discussion, was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

The important bill to provide for the redemption of the public debt, was, with slight amendments, also ordered a third reading.

The following letter was received from the President elect, and was read:

City of Washington, March 1st, 1817.

Sir,

I beg leave through you to inform the Honorable Senate of the United States, that I propose to take the Oath which the Constitution prescribes to the President of the United States, before I enter on the execution of his Office, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect,

Sir, your most obt. humble ser't.

JAMES MONROE.

The Hon. John Gaillard, President of the Senate of the United States.

From the N. Y. Spectator, March 10.

The New Cabinet.

The National Intelligencer, received this morning, announces that the following appointments have been made "by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"To be Secretary for the department of state, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

"To be Secretary for the department of the Treasury, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.

"To be Secretary for the department of War, John Stelby, of Kentucky.

"*Mr. Crawford*, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy department."

We have known for some time the last of a letter from Washington, written on Wednesday evening, which while stating the appointments mentioned above, gives the following additional information —

"Richard Rush, Esq. is to succeed Mr. Adams as Minister at the Court of St. James, and Wirt, Esq. of Richmond, is to succeed Dec. Rush, as Attorney General of the U. States.

"John Crowninshield, Esq. will continue Minister of the department of State, until Mr. Adams arrives.

"*William Lee, S. Pleasanton, C. Freeman and R. Harrison*, are to be Auditors of Accounts.

"So far all goes well this afternoon, and I believe it is in the main correct."

From Lloyds List of the 29th and 31st December, and 3d January, 1817.

At Gravesend, Dec. 24, Ann, Quebec; Mary, Taylor, do; Charlotte Forbes, Jones, do; Mercury, Sharpe, do; Comet, Carter, do; Agnes, Boyle, do.

At Liverpool, Dec. 23, Ann, Sheilan, Montreal; Ellin, Quebec—24th, Elizabeth, do.

At Falmouth, Dec. 28, Ann, Sheilan, Quebec.

At Cork, Dec. 21, Charles, Bichen, do; 26, Frontic, Fuyrie, do.

At Clyde, Dec. 26, Vine Quebec.

At Dublin, Dec. 25, Thomas, Hayden, Quebec

At Belfast, Dec. 24, Dragon, Fitz, Quebec

At Aberdeen, Dec. 17, Aberdeen, Quebec; Fancy, do; Jessey, do; 18th, Morning Star, do.

At Dead, Dec. 23, Ann Hannah, Quebec; Bethel and Anna, do; Monarch, do; 30th, Comet, do.

From Lloyds List of the 28th and 30th December.

At Greenock, Dec. 27, Mercury, Halifax; Quebec 1 10th, Spring, Trumbull, Quebec; Jubilee, Webber, do; William, Patten, do; sailed, Quebec, do.

At Leith, Dec. 20, Prescot, Dunn, Quebec.

At Rutherglen, Dec. 17, Commerce, Campbell, Quebec.

The Vine, Lindsey, from Quebec to the Clyde, was driven on shore near Lochinlad.11th inst. but was got off on the 13th, with little damage.

From the London General Shipping List of January 1st, 1817, as printed in this Office.

At Chatham, Dec. 31, HMS. Menai, Argonaut

At Belfast, Dec. 20. Endeavor, Quebec

At Montrose, Dec. 25, Hibernia, do.

At Berwick. Dec. 28. Berwick, do.

From the Shipping List of Jan. 4.

At Cork, Dec. 27, Commerford, Quebec.

From the Shipping List of Jan. 4.

The Fair Trader, from Quebec to Amsterdam, has been totally lost—crew saved.

From Lloyds List of the 3d of January.

At Greenock, Dec. 31, Agnes, Quebec—Jan. 1st, Monarch, do

Extracts of Letters from St. Thomas' to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Jan. 22d and Feb. 8th.

"A gentleman arrived here some days ago from the vicinity of Barcelona, and gives a bad account of the Republican cause on the Maine. On the 23d Dec. a general action took place three leagues from Barcelona, in which the Patriots commanded by general Pier, were defeated losing about 4000 men and only a remnant of them escaped. They are now blockaded in Barcelona, by three Spanish frigates and some brigs, and excepting that place, all the maine belongs to the Royalists—Margeretta is still in possession of the Patriots.

Had General McGregor continued in command, the result would have been very different, but the unhappy divisions among the Patriots drove him off in despair. He came to this place and after staying a few days went to St. Domingo.

Until this contest is decided, the trade from hence to the maine will be very limited. The small privateers from Margeretta, &c. still continue their depredations in the neighbourhood, but

some of the Spanish Royalist brigs are expected daily from Barcelona, I saw in hopes they will then be dispersed. They rob every thing and are a disgrace to the Patriot cause. You must not confound Brion's squadron with those piracyons.

January 22.

I have late advices from Carracoas and La Guyra, every thing was quiet at Carracoas, and General Morrillo had arrived at Varinas on his way to Carracoas.

A singular circumstance has taken place here, (St. Thomas.) Some evening's ago the boats of the Danish brig of war Iylla, captured a piratical schooner (of about 70 tons, 40 men, 1 gun) which they found at anchor near the island. She proved to be one of Admiral Brion's squadron, regularly commissioned, and her papers in good order, and nothing like piracy can be proved against the crew, who are mostly English and Americans; yet they have been put in the fort dungeons and daily examined. A Patriot squadron, 4 or 5 in number, some of them large vessels, are now cruizing off the harbor.

I have no doubt but they will right themselves if this government does not release the schooner. Some of the Danes here are much alarmed, as the Independents can take the Island when they please.

I cannot imagine how it will end. Admiral Brion will not like to quarrel with and General Bolivar have gone up to Margaretta, whence they may attack Carracoas.

Some Spanish men of war are expected from Barcelona, a French corvette from Guadaloupe, an English frigate from Barbadoes, and we have a Danish brig here—so among them all, and the Independents, we may have some disturbances.

Extract of another letter from the same, under date of the 8th February, 1817.

"General Bolivar and Admiral Brion have declared a rigorous blockade of the main, to commence on the 1st of April, and as they have the command at sea, they will certainly execute it. We have accounts the 28th ult. from Barcelona of that part of the country the 23d of last month, with 2500 or 3000 men against Carracoas, but we have no late accounts from there. The middle ear opinion is, that he will not immediately succeed, but if he acts with prudence he may soon possess himself of it.

"The Independence, Capt. Schr. which I mentioned as having been seized here, has been condemned, but the proceedings are not known. It was a very handy Brion to capture all *Danish* vessels, and indeed every one looks for some thing of the kind. The government here is hostile to the Independents, but the citizens are friendly."

BOSTON, March 6.

Late & Interesting from Canton.

Ship Canton, Hinckley, 105 days from Canton, for Boston, arrived in Holmes' Hole, on Monday last—Bryant 1st. Thiers, Esq. a passenger out of the town last night, and informs that the Emperor of China would not receive the British Ambassador, and positively refused to accept the present sent him by the Prince Regent. The Ambassador was expected to arrive at Canton, from Pekin, by land, about the 22d Dec. from the frigate which carried the Embassy to the Yellow Sea, had returned to Canton; and on the night of the 23d of Nov. forced her way by the Chinese forts, sent three boats at Chumpee and Bocca Tigris, in doing which she fired upon and sunk two men of war boats, which were below the river, below second bar. The Hong merchants were ordered down to her; but as the Canton had before there returns, the result of the conference was not ascertained. On the 17th the Canton passed the frigate; a great number of men of war junks were in the river. The pilot of the C. was ordered on board of them (not the regular guard junks;) and on his return informed, *that all business with foreigners was stopped for the present.* The Company ships were not half loaded. On passing Chumpee, Mr. I. saw an encampment of Chinese soldiers.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

A press of Business.

It is stated in the Albany Argus,that *One Hundred and Thirty-five Bills*, in the Assembly of this State, were made the order of the day for Wednesday.

The celebrated Ypsilanti, *brother*, has died at Smyrna, of a fever, caught in examining the ruins of Ephesus.—He had just returned from a long voyage from Syria and Egypt.

Gen. Turreau de Linieu, died 13th Dec. at his country seat, in Cenche, in Normandy, aged about 60 years. He was Napoleon's Minister to the United States of America. After his return he published a view of the political situation of the U. States.

On the 18th Nov. some snow fell at Tusculum, (Italy,) as well as at Rome —an extraordinary phenomenon at that season.

At Paris, Dec. 25, at 12, M. the thermometer of the ingenious Chevallier, was at 5 deg. 2' 10" below zero—at 7 o'clock, at 6 deg. below 0—wind S. S. W.

The East of England's bodily health remained good. The quarry had been ill at a violent commotion of the bowels, but was better.

March 7.

From Canton.—Arrived this morning, the ship Thomas Clyde, Allen, 111 days from Canton. On the 16th of Nov. below the Bocca Tigris, the Hostress passed the ship Orwell, Kean, of Boston, from the West Coast, bound to Canton. The Embassy for the interior, from the English government had not arrived.—Spoke no vessel after the 17th of Nov.

Arrival of the Java.—On Tuesday last, the U. States frigate Java, Commodore Perry, arrived at Newport, R. I. in 40 days from Port Mahon, and 54 from Gibraltar.

The Java has been but a new Treaty of Peace, which was concluded with the Dey of Algiers, by the American commissioners, on the 25th of October. Mr. Hunky, Secretary to the mission, arrived in this city last evening, on his way to the seat of government, with a copy of the new treaty and despatches for the Secretary of State. We understand, that this treaty differs from that concluded by Commodore Decatur, only in the particular those relating to the sales of enemy's prizes in the port of Algiers during war.

The Java was when first appeared off Algiers, the Algerines appeared to be greatly alarmed, and immediately placed their forts in the most advantageous situation, and made every possible preparation for a vigorous defence. The Consul, sent on shore by Commodore Perry, was, however, received with much courtesy, and the negociation was commenced and concluded without any material difficulty.

The Java left the squadron under Com. Chauncy at Port Mahon,—all well. Com. Chauncy was preparing to sail for the United States. The Macedonian, United States, Peacock and Erie, are to remain in the Mediterranean until further orders. The remainder of the squadron are to return home early this spring.

March 10.

One day later from London.—By the arrival at 1 o'clock this day of the British brig Governor Woodford, Capt. Dixon, from Liverpool, we have received a file of London papers of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. containing London News to the 7th of January. From the latest paper, we copy the following paragraphs; by one of which it appears, that the British government had ordered the immediate equipment, *of a fleet of twenty-six sail of the line.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) Feb. 10.

We were favored, at noon, with a London paper of the 7th inst. and we have heard that one of the 7th has been seen, which gives an account that orders had been issued for equipping, with as little delay as possible, a fleet of 26 sail of the line, to be ready for sea in March, whether the Duke of Wellington's return to England, and since that to Paris, should be completed or not (we refused to accept the present sent him by the Prince Regent. The Ambassador was expected to arrive at Canton, from Pekin, by land, about the 22d Dec. from the frigate which carried the Embassy to the Yellow Sea, had returned to Canton; and on the night of the 23d of Nov. forced her way by the Chinese forts, sent three boats at Chumpee and Bocca Tigris, in doing which she fired upon and sunk two men of war boats, which were below the river, below second bar. The Hong merchants were ordered down to her; but as the Canton had before there returns, the result of the conference was not ascertained. On the 17th the Canton passed the frigate; a great number of men of war junks were in the river. The pilot of the C. was ordered on board of them (not the regular guard junks;) and on his return informed, *that all business with foreigners was stopped for the present.* The Company ships were not half loaded. On passing Chumpee, Mr. I. saw an encampment of Chinese soldiers.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

A press of Business.

It is stated in the Albany Argus,that *One Hundred and Thirty-five Bills*, in the Assembly of this State, were made the order of the day for Wednesday.

The celebrated Ypsilanti, *brother*, has died at Smyrna, of a fever, caught in examining the ruins of Ephesus.—He had just returned from a long voyage from Syria and Egypt.

Gen. Turreau de Linieu, died 13th Dec. at his country seat, in Cenche, in Normandy, aged about 60 years. He was Napoleon's Minister to the United States of America. After his return he published a view of the political situation of the U. States.

On the 18th Nov. some snow fell at Tusculum, (Italy,) as well as at Rome —an extraordinary phenomenon at that season.

At Paris, Dec. 25, at 12, M. the thermometer of the ingenious Chevallier, was at 5 deg. 2' 10" below zero—at 7 o'clock, at 6 deg. below 0—wind S. S. W.

The East of England's bodily health remained good. The quarry had been ill at a violent commotion of the bowels, but was better.

March 7.

From Canton.—Arrived this morning, the ship Thomas Clyde, Allen, 111 days from Canton. On the 16th of Nov. below the Bocca Tigris, the Hostress passed the ship Orwell, Kean, of Boston, from the West Coast, bound to Canton. The Embassy for the interior, from the English government had not arrived.—Spoke no vessel after the 17th of Nov.

Arrival of the Java.—On Tuesday last, the U. States frigate Java, Commodore Perry, arrived at Newport, R. I. in 40 days from Port Mahon, and 54 from Gibraltar.

The Java has been but a new Treaty of Peace, which was concluded with the Dey of Algiers, by the American commissioners, on the 25th of October. Mr. Hunky, Secretary to the mission, arrived in this city last evening, on his way to the seat of government, with a copy of the new treaty and despatches for the Secretary of State. We understand, that this treaty differs from that concluded by Commodore Decatur, only in the particular those relating to the sales of enemy's prizes in the port of Algiers during war.

The Java when first appeared off Algiers, the Algerines appeared to be greatly alarmed, and immediately placed their forts in the most advantageous situation, and made every possible preparation for a vigorous defence. The Consul, sent on shore by Commodore Perry, was received with much courtesy, and the negociation was commenced and concluded without any material difficulty.

The Java left the squadron under Com. Chauncy at Port Mahon,—all well. Com. Chauncy was preparing to sail for the United States. The Macedonian, United States, Peacock and Erie, are to remain in the Mediterranean until further orders. The remainder of the squadron are to return home early this spring.

March 10.

One day later from London.—By the arrival at 1 o'clock this day of the British brig Governor Woodford, Capt. Dixon, from Liverpool, we have received a file of London papers of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. containing London News to the 7th of January. From the latest paper, we copy the following paragraphs; by one of which it appears, that the British government had ordered the immediate equipment, *of a fleet of twenty-six sail of the line.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) Feb. 10.

We were favored, at noon, with a London paper of the 7th inst. and we have heard that one of the 7th has been seen, which gives an account that orders had been issued for equipping, with as little delay as possible, a fleet of 26 sail of the line, to be ready for sea in March, whether the Duke of Wellington's return to England, and since that to Paris

Warden's Narrative, continued from p. 49.

Talleyrand, however, was said to be in possession of a letter from the royal prisoner, addressed to Napoleon, which they who are well qualified to know, declared he took upon himself not to deliver till it was too late to be of any service to the writer. I saw a copy of this letter in possession of count de las Casas, which he calmly represented to me as one of the mass of documents, formed or collected to authenticate and justify certain mysterious parts of the history which he was occasionally employed in writing, under the dictation of the hero of it. "Do not startle ; the letter was to beg his life ; and to this effect. It stated his opinion that the Bourbon dynasty was terminated.—This was the settled opinion of his mind, and he was about to prove the sincerity of it. He now considered France no other than as his country, which he loved with the most patriotic ardor, but merely as a private citizen. The crown was no longer in his view ; it was now beyond the possibility of recovery : it would not, it could not be restored.—He therefore requested to be allowed to live and devote his life and services to France, merely as a natives of it.—He was ready to take any command or any rank in the French army, to become a brave and loyal subject, subject to the will and orders of the government, in whose hands soever it might be, to which he was ready to swear fidelity ; and that, if his life was spared, he would devote it with the utmost courage and fidelity to support France against all its enemies. Such was the letter which, as it was represented to me, Talleyrand took care not to deliver, till the hand that wrote it was unnerved by death. Napoleon continued to speak of the Bourbons with anger. "Had I," said "been anxious to get any, or all the Bourbons into my possession, I could have accomplished the object—your smugglers offered me a Bourbon for a stated sum, (I think he named 40,000 francs) but, on coming to a more perfect explanation, they always seemed in doubt of fulfilling the engagement as it was originally proposed. They would not undertake to possess themselves of any of the Bourbon family absolutely alive ; though, with the alternative, alive or dead, they had no doubt of completing it. But it was not my wish or policy to deprive them of life.—Besides, circumstances had taken a turn which then fixed me without fear of change or chance on the throne I possessed. I felt my security, and left the Bourbons undisturbed. Wantonly, useless murder, no one has been said ever to have thought of me in England, has never been my practice ; to what end or purpose could I have indulged the horrible propensity. When did George Rumbold, and Mr. Drake, who had been carrying on a correspondence with conspirators in Paris, were seized, they were not murdered." (In looking over these letters for the press, I felt a doubt whether this observation respecting sir George Rumbold, was made at this time or at some other ; or whether it proceeded from Bonaparte or count de las Casas, but I am positive it was one or the other.)

Here he ceased to speak : and as I was determined to gratify my curiosity, as far as his present communicative spirit would allow, I was determined to continue the conversation. I accordingly observed, " that of all the undertakings which composed his wonderful career, no circumstance had excited such astonishment in England, as his expedition to Russia, before he had brought the Peninsula war to a termination, which, at that time, appeared to be the only feasible object." I paused, expecting a reply on the subject ; however, he gave none—but, as if he had not heard my observation, proceeded to a reveral, in some degree, of the former " ics.

" Your country," he said, " has accused me of having sacrificed the life and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured, that if I had committed such a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have executed me, or would, at least, have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than to that. You have an officer, a sir Robert Wilson, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt."—As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic jocularity, and then asked me, if I had read sir Robert's publication. I replied in the affirmative. " It is passable," he said, " that he wrote from the testimony of other people, equally prone to error as himself ; he cannot pretend to have drawn it from his own observation. Can you tell me," continued Napoleon, " whether, sir Sidney Smith, in any official communication" to your government attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of sir R. Wilson ?" I could not, at the moment sufficiently recollect the purport of the dispatches to determine the point, but I replied as I felt " that he had not." This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated, " I believe so—for sir Sidney Smith is a brave and just man." I here observed, that " there are many in England who suspect your jealousy and hatred of sir Sidney Smith, influenced your conduct towards that officer." He smiled with astonishment at such an idea—the tho't of compiling the two names appeared never to have entered his imagination.—" Ridiculous ! nonsense !" was his reply. He then entered on the following narrative ; " On raising the siege of St. Jean d' Acre, the army retired from Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town, for any length of time, was impracticable, from the force that Jezzia Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous, and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages, the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of these were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the Desert. Seamen, however, occupied a quarantine lebgerad, who were infected with the plague, whose respect to " made me by the chief of the medical staff ; I think it was Degouette.) He further added, that the disease had caused such a stage of malingering, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond 48 hours." I here exclaimed, in a dubious tone, the word *seven* ? and immediately asked whether it was to understand that there were no more than seven ?" " I perceive," he replied, " that you have been desirous to count." " Most assuredly, general Sir Robert Wilson states 5, or 7 ; and speaking quite collectively—your whole sick and wounded." He then proceeded. " The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their Christian prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my conduct, and I do affirm, that there were only 7 sufferers, whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short lived sufferers, at Jaffa. They were in the last stage of the disease, which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the fine dissimulation of their ease among the healthy troops. Stunted as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English ; I, therefore, desired to see the most medical officer, and observing to him, that the afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them, and that it was impossible to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I asked him me what is to be done ! He hesitated for some time, and turn repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive 48 hours. I then suggested (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might not choose to declare it, that opium was the trembling hope to receive from me the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity to shorten the sufferings of these seven men, by administering it to them. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was declined, and consequently abandoned. I accordingly halted the army one day longer than I intended. I marched from Jaffa, left a strong rear guard, who continued in that city till the third day.—At the expiration of that period, an officer's report reached me, that the seven were dead." " Then general," I could not help exclaiming, " no opium was given." The emphatic answer I received.—" no, none !—A report was brought me that the men died before the rear guard had evacuated the city." I again interrupted him by my astonishment at sir Sidney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive.

(To be concluded in our next.)

GREAT SQUIRREL HUNT.

Eighty-six persons of the town of Newport, N. H. assembled on the 21st of October last, for the purpose of a squirrel hunt and after being out a day, returned with 3000 squirrels, and 26 rabbits of other game ; amounting in the whole to 3034, measuring 33 bushels.

NOTICE.

Militia Pension Agent's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,
tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

CASH,
And the Highest Market Price,
PAID FOR
FLOUR.

All kinds of GRAIN taken in Payment FOR
GOODS,
GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th Feb. 1817. tf 7

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention ; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

50 Dollars Reward,

And all necessary charges paid,

FOR the detection of THOMAS WING, who left Montreal about the 5th of February, ult. with a quantity of

Fancy Goods, and Jamaica Spirits,

To be delivered to *James Secord*, at Queenston. As WING has not delivered said goods according to order, it is supposed he has disposed of them, or taken them with him to some distant part of the country. He is a man about six feet high, light complexion, about 35 years old, and in general way very talkative. His former residence was the town of Ridgeway, Genesee county, (N. Y.) We caution all persons against purchasing said goods, and particularly request that any information which may be obtained on the subject, should be forwarded to the subscribers, in Ridgeway, Genesee county, (N. Y.) or to Joseph Judson, of Montreal.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said Wing if secured in any jail in the Provinces, or within the U. States.

IRA WEBB, & Co
March 1, 1817. 11 3w

*** Newspapers in this Province are requested to give the above an insertion and trust to Providence for their pay.

Newspapers in the State of New-York, are also requested to give the above an insertion, and by facilitating the apprehension of a villain, we trust they reap the reward of their kindness.

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,
Blank Deeds & Memorials
With and without Barr of Dower.
Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c. Gazette Office.

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession.	
16, 3d do.	
17, 4th do.	2400
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.	
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara.	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con.	
North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	300
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Conces.	
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots, No. 23, 25 and 27, 3d Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,	900
Lots. No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham,	334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m. 21

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Road O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

For Sale,

THAT well known Freehold Property, situated in the town of YORK, belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under the highest cultivation, together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides ; a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4-stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing well of excellent water on the Premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small alteration could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONELL.
York, 19th Nov. 1816. tf 49

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character.
York 22d January, 1817.

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District ;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District ;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District ;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-86

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield ; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious : it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 } Acres in the Township
of York.
200 } Acres in the Township
of Vaughan.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.
York, March 13, 1817. tf 14

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage ; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
Messrs. Borland & Roe,	*New-Market.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Rees, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

YORK :
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1817. No. 14.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of our said Province, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province ; And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of the Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been found that there is just and immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified, for the purposes hereinafter known. That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province aforesaid, by and with the authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "the Better Securing the Dues and Duties arising on Goods and Merchandize, imported into this Province, from the United States, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize, imported from or Exported to other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified ; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all such Merchandize not being entirely prohibited ; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods Imported into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from only Persons of Experience as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and the *Rideau*, on the course of the Rideau and Kingston, by the course of the Rideau, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet wide, also one for Boats drawing three feet water, and ten feet wide, also one for Boats drawing five feet water, and [illegible] wide.

The Tenders are to specify the number of Locks and [illegible] to be required, and it is proposed to have them [illegible] number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Kingston Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 20th of June next inclusive ; and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

L. S.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, & Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE, of Niagara, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth, That the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died Intestate, without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels, exceeding the sum of five Pounds of Lawful Money, in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, might be granted to him the said ISAAC SWAYZE.—NOW THEREFORE, These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday, the 21st day of June, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records & other Memoranda, to certify and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
3w 12

NOTICE.

Milita Pension Agent's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,
tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and Districts aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, together with a small quantity of which is improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and subject to the highest bidder, at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Tenements, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a
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Sheriff's Notice.

Sheriff's Office York, 14th March 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. } is here-

by given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eighth day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records & other Memoranda, to certify and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
3w 12

NOTICE.

Milita Pension Agent's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1817.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MacMAHON,
tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Ridout, Joseph Bloor, Samuel Heward, Hamnett Quetton St. George, and George Thomas—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. [illegible] in the [illegible] Concession of York and Vaughan, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, together with [illegible] which property will be sold and subject to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

From the United States.

THE INAUGURATION.

Washington City, March 6.

SPEECH.

I should be destitute of feeling if I was not deeply affected by the distinguished mark which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it the gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties ; with the proper discharge of which the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink ; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, I shall receive that candid support, which has always been afforded me, and which my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In imitating their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and dictate which will be the policy which ought in be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government ; and what has been the effect ? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our intercourse with foreign countries, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves on the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually and collectively, have enjoyed the most prosperous.

Under this constitution our commerce has been regulated with justice to other nations, and between the states it now extends from the shores of the Atlantic to the utmost verge of the western country, which has been enlarged by the acquisition of valuable territory, and peopled with great advantage to the original states. The states respectively, protected by the general government, have improved their internal system, acquired foreign dignity, and enjoy tranquillity within their separate spheres, in a wise position of power, as just respected as the sovereignty and interest of their respective governments have imposed their policy, extended their settlements, & attained a strength and maturity, which, under the best proof, promises to be permanent. And if we look to the condition of individuals, it presents a spectacle full of delight. Labor in general was never more in demand, nor was ever capital employed with more advantage. Mechanics and manufactures are in a highly prosperous condition. Our beautiful system of internal improvements is rapidly advancing to completion. Our extensive and fertile country, settled by a people unsurpassed in moral worth, intelligence and general information, is blessed with a degree of security, unknown to any other people. Our militia is properly organized, and our regular troops are placed in the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this constitution was put into action several of the principal states of Europe had become nearly agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have of late only, been terminated. In the course of those conflicts the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest ; to demand justice from the party committing the injury ; and to cultivate, by fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became, at length, inevitable, and the result has shown, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live ; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed ; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his talents and virtue, rise to the highest honor recognized by the constitution ; which contains within it no cause of discord, none to put at variance one portion of the community with another ; a government which protects every citizen to the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect that right against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cause to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Spread over the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude, along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production which that portion of the globe. Penetrating, interiorally, to the great lakes and beyond it source of the great rivers which intermediate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed, too, with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, having even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow-men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in commerce, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval officers which their industry affords, and the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes another industry ; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favored portions.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it.—What are the dangers which menace it ? It may exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what rules should be adopted to prevent happy state ? How did we accomplish the revolution ? How remedy the defects of the first confederation ? Our safety, in the first case, was in the national government adopted to provide for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or fettering those of individuals ? How sustain and pass with glory through the late war ? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is due the credit due. Had the people of the U. States been educated in different

principles—all they have been intelligent, keen, independent, or less virtuous, can it be denied that we should have maintained the same character, or the same career, or been blessed with the same success! While, then, the constituted body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt—when they themselves become popular, that they are incapable of exercising their sovereign rights. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and a usurper soon found. The people themselves are the only real instruments of their own delusion, ruin and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavour to prepare it in full force. Let every spirit, virtue and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best foundation of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experience tells the fortune of nations, that a state may be again involved in war, and it may, in that event, be the object of the adverse party to overset our government, to break our union, and dissolve us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Several of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are, in a certain degree, dependent on that prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it, perhaps our liberties. Those who fail to do it can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. Honour and interest forbid it. Our navy, work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a force superior to any ours, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, without adding much to the estimate, the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, would be sufficient for this work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the discipline, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter retained within the limits proper to a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with due enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country are capable, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both to our ability of defence, and as a powerful auxiliary of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states and of every thing dear to a free People, must depend in an equipment degree on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, reliance must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. All of the higher departments, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigour of the country. If formed on undisciplined principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in the time of peace to be better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Without this we do much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the intercourse between the whole seems to be almost entirely among. A more interesting operation was perhaps never presented to exhibited within the limits of the U. States; a hereditary so vast and extensive, so much under the control of the people as grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

[The conclusion is unavoidably deferred until next week.]

From Europe.

From England and France.

BOSTON, March 1.

Brig Amelia, Leach, arrived here yesterday noon, from Havre-de-Grace; sailed thence the 26th Jan.

The only news by the Amelia, state, that the public affairs in France continued much the same as at previous dates. National quiet had been promulgated (and perhaps was not to be expected) respecting the cause of the visit of Lord Wellington to England. Though many are engaged in that fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it, perhaps our liberties. Those who fail to do it can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. Honour and interest forbid it. Our navy, when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a force superior to any ours, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, without adding much to the estimate, the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, would be sufficient for this work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the discipline, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter retained within the limits proper to a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with due enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country are capable, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both to our ability of defence, and as a powerful auxiliary of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

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ascertain, the form of the southern hemisphere of the earth; its natural appearance, meteorology, and natural productions. No expedition of this kind has been undertaken, either by England or France, since that of Capt. Baudin, of whose party Capt. F. was one: and the results obtained, from that expedition, give a just idea of what may be expected from this.

The learned are occupied in England in examining a new discovery, which furnishes to chemistry an extraordinary power,—it is fire, of a new species, resulting from the compression of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gas—it melts in an instant the hardest metals. Platina, Platina,—it reduces pipe clay to transparent glass—charges if we please, the air, the ocean, the elements, and opens a career to extraordinary experiments.

A young man, named Thomas of Newport (Eng.) has invented and perfected a clock, on a system entirely new—it goes 30 days with one winding up, marks the minutes and seconds—the wheels are of copper, the pinions of cast steel.

More than 60 Merchants of Marseilles had petitioned the French Legislature for the repeal of the law which declares that city a free port.

Marshal Lefebre, duke of Dantzic, had been restored to his dignity on taking the oath to the king.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

We are to-day authorised to announce that there is not the least foundation for what is published in the Paris papers, to-day, that there exists a treaty between the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal, in virtue of which the occupation of the Spanish territory in America by the Portuguese is permitted.

January 17.

It appears that ministers have found a formidable opposition on the opening of Parliament. They have just succeeded in carrying votes to their purposes, urging them to be present on the first day of the session.

The Prince Regent has been done in different parts of the country by the following of the rivers. In the Isle of Ely, 15,000 acres of land are under water.

Extract from a letter, Havre, Jan. 17.

The French government having succeeded in obtaining important facilities, in the execution of their engagements to the Allies, and their endeavours to facilitate the grand respecting a Loan, being in good train of success, the French stocks have taken more the beginning of the month about 12 per cent; this will have the influence upon commerce, and will produce a much more animation and favorable tendency amongst our buyers in general.

The King of France has issued a new ordinance to regulate the premium payable on the exportation of cotton manufactures.

A Hamburgh Mail arrived yesterday, and some additional Papers last night, from which the following are extracts:

From the Journal, Dec. 4—They wrote from Konigsberg, Nov. 20th, Nov. that of 651 vessels which have sailed this year from Pillau, 491 were laden with the 200,000 tons of corn. After they learned there that the Canal had proved indifferent in many parts of Germany, Holland, France, England, and the North, the prices of rye rose from 70 to 80 per cent. and wheat to 400 per cent higher than in summer.

Switzerland, Dec. 17.—All announces a successive fall in the prices of corn and other food. The markets are already well supplied, and as the number of sellers increase, that of the buyers diminishes from the great purchases they every family has made within these three years past. This observation is applicable to all the corners part of Switzerland.

Corn, on the other point also, corn is falling. Considerable quantities from the North have arrived in the ports of Belgium, and in consequence the prices are falling, even in Germany, where the harvests have been bad, they fall at every turn. Ct.

The happy change begins to the attempts at monopoly, and puts an end to the seditious movements which have taken place at Nuremberg, Landsberg, Memmingen, Ulm, &c. where they had become more extensive, threatened to increase the distress.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
YORK:

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1817.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *UPPER-CANADA*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 25

The Physic and Surgery Bill, being read a third time.

Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Fraser, moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and extend the provisions of an Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the 50th year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act to license Practitioners in Physic and Surgery, throughout this Province." Carried, and the Bill signed.

The Auction Bill was read the third time.

Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Nichol, moved that the Auction Bill do now pass, and that it be entitled, "an Act appointing to His Majesty certain duties on licences to Auctioneers, and for the more effectual collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, sold by public Auction, therein mentioned," and the Bill signed.

The Joint-Oblique Bill sent from the Legislative Council, was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the before Bill. Mr. Cartier, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Hamilton's Salary Bill was read the second time.

The House went into committee on the Salary Bill. Mr. Cartier reported the Bill amended.

Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Jones, moved that the above Bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow. Ordered.

The House went into committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Purdon in the chair.

Mr. Burnham, reported the following resolutions for the agreement of the House, which were carried on the affirmative, by a majority of one.

1st. Resolved, That the next amount of Duties, Roads, Fines and Survey money, as appear by the Auditor's Report, be appropriated to the expences of the Administration of Justice, do form part of the Supply, voted to His Majesty.

2d. Resolved, That the sum of 1000 be voted for the service of the Supply, granted to His Majesty, the sum of Eight thousand two hundred and one pounds, two shillings and two pence halfpenny, be appropriated from and out of the Funds which are now, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, and unappropriated.

Mr. Nichol seconded by Mr. Burnham moved that the Report be received, and read a third time to-morrow. Ordered.

The Salary Bill was read the third time.

Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. McMartin, moved that the Bill do now pass, and that it be entitled "an act to establish a Court of Chancery for this Province, and to regulate the proceedings therein." Carried, and the Bill signed.

Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Hall, moved that the Bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow. Ordered.

The Bill, entitled "an act to repeal part of an act passed in the 54th year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, an act to regulate the Militia of this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the Defence of the same," was read the second time.

Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Burnham moved that the Bill be committed to a committee of the whole House. Carried, and the House went into committee on the Bill. Mr. Cameron reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Bill, entitled "an act to amend the several laws now in force in this Province, for the better preservation of the Game within the same," was read the second time.

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Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. McMartin

Miscellaneous.

Bonaparte's Narrative, by Mr. Warden, continued.

"Well," he answered, "that after all, may be possible!" It was, I thought, this period of the conversation, that he stated his being in possession of a letter from Sir Sydney Smith, written in very complimentary language, which expressed the writer's astonishment as well as praise, on the accommodations which were contrived and executed to transport the French sick and wounded from Acre to Jaffa, and thence across the Desert. I here took occasion to observe, "that I take English travellers, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the University of Cambridge had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of Sir Robert Wilson's narrative. Doctor Clark, the person to whom I allude," I said, "travelled through Turkey, and, as I believed, by the route of Aleppo and Damascus to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman, whose character stands high in the world, may be said to contradict the testimony of his countrymen, Sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you, namely, that it merely states that he never heard of the cruel transaction, but very naturally observes, that if such an extraordinary event had occurred as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own general, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event, late or soon, must in no country must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there." A question instantaneously followed—"Has this transaction said any thing of El Arish?" My memory did not serve me sufficiently to give an answer. "Well," he continued, "you shall also hear the judgment of El Arish and the garrison of Jaffa. You have read without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa." "Yes, indeed," I replied, "I have often heard of that massacre in England—it was a general topic at the time, and caused such a general emotion of horror, as British mind never fails to consider subjects of that description. He then proceeded:—"At the period in question, general Kleber was left in Upper Egypt, and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desert in order to unite my force with that of Kleber at El Arish. The town was evacuated, the capitulation succeeded.—Many of the prisoners were found on examination, to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children and wives; at the same time they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Zea surrendered on the night. That city on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender. When the officer who bore my flag of truce, in a less experienced driver, he gave speed to his horses and the wheel of your carriage coming in contact with the machine, overset it with great violence, and immediately after you had passed, the explosion took place."—"That," he replied, "is not correct—my information is correct." "And it is also said, that you went to the theatre and enjoyed the play as if nothing had happened." "It is more probable that I may have made a slight observance."—And it is also asserted, that in a conversation you had with Mr. Fox, on the 2nd of July subject, you accused the English of having invented the machine for your destruction." "That is the fact," he said, "I certainly did." "And that you particularly alluded to Mr. Wardman." "Yes, Mr. Warden." "It is also said, general, that Mr. Fox contended it was not of English invention, but that the machine of assassination was repugnant to the national character. He also particularly demanded Mr. Wardman's opinion, he said, though they had differed in politics, he knew to be an honorable man and incapable, as a British minister, of uttering a falsehood." "Napoleon immediately rose in conversation, and exclaimed, that I had accused Mr. Wardman of a falsehood, and desired to ask him if he continued of the same opinion. "Yes," he said, "the English ministry were instrumental to the plot." "Their enquiry has gone on, and other extraordinary purposes." My English blood was a little up on the occasion, and my reply, dropped out rather hastily, was to the following effect:—"Sir, I now returned to the subject of Sir Robert Wilson, and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character, and the tendency of his writings, and if the latter had added to his fortune. I replied, that I could not speak upon either from my own knowledge; but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged, he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honorable to him both as a writer and a soldier. "Pray can you tell me he continued, from what motive this officer has acted in the escape of La Vallette, the detailed and avowed friend of the man whom he has so wantonly calumniated." I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me full time to collect myself; and I answered, "I that I had no doubt they were such as would do honour to his heart; whatever imputations may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion. Somewhat of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him; but it never was imagined by any one, that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that also never seems to have occurred when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and enquiry—There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions, with a diminution of their regard for their gallant friend, and their mysterious business." In an instant he observed, "I believe every thing that you have said, at the same time you may be assured, that as many would have been wanting to save La Vallette. I desire you also to give your particular attention to what is going to be said." He replied, "my dear, indeed, are too much indebted by their being accompanied by an officer, is so very disagreeable to me, that I must be resolved to suffer by abridging them. However I feel no inconvenience from the want of exercise. Man can accustom himself to privations. At one period of my life, I was many hours on horseback every day for six years; and I was once 18 months without passing from the house." He now returned to the grievance of being watched by an officer. "You are acquainted," he said, "with the island of St. Helena, and must be sensible, that with the exception of the limits from the moment that I quit this house till I return to it. If an officer, or soldier, placed behind my chair, every time I quit your governor, why not place ten, twenty, or troop of dragoons. Let them never lose sight of me, only keep an officer from my side."

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes. They having formed connexions with *Kingston*, and other places, those who choose their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their wharf as finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

STORAGE AND SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel. Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 { Acres in the Township of York.
200 { Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Province of the Printer.*

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession.	
16, 3d do.	
17, 4th do.	2400
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.	
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con.	
North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	200
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess.	
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,	900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham,	334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m. 21

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 3

For Sale,

THAT well known, Freehold Property, situated in the town of YORK, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under the highest cultivation, together with a capital house, framed thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing well of excellent water on the Premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small alteration could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT MCDONELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. tf 49

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character.

York 22d January, 1817.

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District,—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lot No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3–36

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, as the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 { Acres in the Township of York.
200 { Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character.

York 22d January, 1817.

PRINTING.

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1817. No. 15.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint One or more Collector or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Revenue, as to the Trade, and as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident and trading in this Province, both been ascertained that there is an immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter appointed. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified: That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, to and in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Declared a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties which shall be paid on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act as passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the new communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for erecting the communication in the direction of the Isthmus Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 20th of *June* next inclusive; and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jesse Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Quetton St. George, and George Thomas, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the third Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected: All of which will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrances, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA } *George the*
Western District } *Third by the*
Surrogate Court. } *Grace of God*
L. S. } *of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "of Probate in this Province "and also a Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly, &c.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jesse Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Quetton St. George, and George Thomas, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the third Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected: All of which will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Market-place in the Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

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Sheriff's Office, York, 23d April, 1816.

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Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes. They having formed connexions with *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their wharf as finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel. Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 { Acres in the Township of York.
200 { Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Advertisement.

WHEREAS my son DAVID MUSSELMAN having Publicly advertised forbidding any person purchasing any property from Jacob Cook belonging to me. Here are these for to inform the publick that on account of the unbecoming conduct of my children towards me, I was constrained (being now advanced in Years) to make over my property for my maintenance to a Stranger to Jacob Cook having first made over and given to each of my children their several portions (excluding what they help themselves to) therefore this is to certify that the said Jacob Cooks Sales are good and valid.

his
PETER ✕ MUSSELMAN, *Elder.*
mark

Markham, March 19, 1817. 3w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public at large, and more particularly those Persons of the county of Wentworth, who were present at a meeting held at Newton's Hotel at Ancaster, on Monday, the 17th inst. That, although he was nominated as Secretary of said meeting, and officiated as such, that he does not wish that circumstance to impress on the minds of the Public, nor of the Individuals who composed that meeting, a belief that he thereby assented to the resolutions which were upon that occasion adopted, such an impression being opposite to his wishes.

MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, 19 March, 1817.

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession.	
16, 3d do.	
17, 4th do.	2400
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.	
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con.	
North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	200
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess.	
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,	900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 17, 4th Con. of Pelham,	334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m. 21

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of Loudon, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3–36

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character.

York 22d January, 1817.

PRINTING.

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

GREY PAPER

From the United States.

THE INAUGURATION.

Washington City, March 6.

President's Speech.

(Concluded.)

Our manufactures will therefore require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, as a nation or parts of our, unexpected, and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties.

It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures, should be domestic, as its influence, in that case, instead of extenuating, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important it is to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to a foreign market.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the general prosperity of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require.

The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, beside accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the U. States, to discharge with the additional debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most, that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially in the departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, to a strict and punctual account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and unemployed, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the defalcations rallying effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. To avoid this we do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties at a time when the U. States are blessed with peace. It is a state of things consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to conserve it so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable from any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it to witness the encreased harmony of opinion, which pervades the union. Discord does not belong to our system. United as we are, headed, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings in every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the community, and progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest concerned in the result. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions. Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid or so great; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has

the Priesthood against the Mayor, and called out the Departmental Legion, to disperse the processions, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants of the place together with the mass of the people, who kept the Priests closely within their walls, while the Mayor on the other hand, supported by the National Guards, kept the Legion at bay, and caused the whole ceremony to be gone through without interruption, and in defiance of the Priests and their adherents.

We inflamed the people of Chatellernault against the Clergy, that a few itinerant Missionaries of the Duchess, happening to arrive there about the time, they met with an inhospitable a reception as to be obliged to retreat precipitately to another quarter. The conduct of the Priests of Chatellernault on this occasion may be considered as a first effect of the *perfect de loi* under the consideration of the Chambers, for allowing the Clergy to preach their own sermons without the restraint or interference of the Government, and thereby restoring the proprietary right to that body of the Priesthood, formerly become in future very importunate to the dying; they will deny their ministry to the departed, when the latter only have declined it, or not sufficiently required it, in their dying moments.

January, 20.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.

Benjamin West, Esq. the venerable President of the Royal Academy, has just received a Diploma, from the Academy of Florence, bearing the 23d of December, for believing in a scandalous and infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, in conspiring with a certain other person, to draw in and seduce Lord Beauchamp, to game and play with them; which Lord Beauchamp, it is proclaimed to have won of Lord Beauchamp the sum of £8000 and upwards; and the said other person claimed to have won of Lord Beauchamp, the further sum of £7000 and upwards. It appears that Lord Beauchamp was at last aware about 12 months ago, ignorant of play, and affected by the vice he had been prevailed on to take by the said parties. The Court sentenced Lord Stanhope to be severely reprimanded in His Majesty's service, and the sentence has been confirmed by the Prince Regent.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

SATURDAY, 22d March—This day, at 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, where, being seated on the throne, he delivered a message by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Assembly, to request their immediate attendance upon His Excellency in the Upper House of the Legislature.

The House went up accordingly, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal assent to the following public and private Bills:

An Act to authorize J. M. Langlois, to build a bridge over the River Yamaska, at the foot of the Canada Seigniory, and to levy Tolls on the same, in the County of Richelieu, to fix the tolls &c.

An Act to authorize Timothe Dufour to build a toll bridge over the River Matane, in the County of Northumberland, &c.

An Act to repeal in part a clause of an Act or Ordinance made and passed in the 29th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to continue the Ordinances regulating the practice of the Law, and to amend the several Acts for the disposession of Justice, and especially in the new District."

An Act to erect a Court House with proper offices in the District of Three Rivers, and to defray the Expenses thereof.

An Act establishing Regulations respecting Ashes.

An Act to render more certain the Posts and boundaries of lands, and for establishing and erecting of Bridges in the several Districts of this Province.

An Act to amend an act passed in the 59th year of His Majesty's Reign, in so much as relates to the Salaries of the Surveyors of highways, Rivers, Streets, Lanes and Public Squares and Montreal respectively.

An Act further to amend an act passed in the 33d year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and to make further provision for the government of the said Province."

An Act for reviving and continuing for a limited time and amending certain parts of an Act passed in the 59th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An act for the better regulation of Militia in this Province, and for repealing certain acts or ordinances therein mentioned."

An Act to give further power to the Executive government, to prevent the introduction or spreading of Infectious or contagious diseases.

An Act to authorize the closing and sale of a part of Capital street in the city of Montreal and for the disposal of the monies arising from the sale.

An Act to authorize J. Roy, Esq. to build a toll-bridge over the River Jesus, opposite the village of Terrebonne, in the county of Effingham.

An Act to authorize L. M. Vigor, Esq. to erect a bridge over the River des Prairies.

An Act to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain small matters within Montreal, in Quarterly parishes.

An Act to appropriate a further sum of money towards the payment of certain claims for the erection of the Provincial Penitentiary House of Quebec.

An Act to appropriate a sum of money for the payment of certain Militia Officers and other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to grant to Pierre Casgrain, Esquire, a right of toll over the Dorn Bridge, erected on the River Chaudiere, in the County of Dorchester.

An Act for the relief of Students in Law, for the profession of Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Counsel, in this Province, and to make provision with the United States.

An Act to amend an act, to establish Post Houses in the different parts of this Province.

An Act to amend an act for the division of the Province of Lower Canada, for enacting the Judicature thereof, and for repealing certain Laws therein mentioned, and for establishing a Superior Terms of the Court of King's Bench, in the District of Three Rivers.

An Act to make good the deficiencies of the Funds, by Law provided for paying certain Annuities, Bounties and Allowances therein mentioned.

An Act further to continue for a limited time, two acts therein mentioned, for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade.

Then the following titles of Bills were read:

An Act for the relief and encouragement of certain persons therein mentioned, and authorizing them to associate themselves under the Title of "the Quebec Friendly Society," and to enact certain Rules, Orders and Regulations therein mentioned.

An Act for the Incorporation of the Montreal Insurance Company against accidents by Fire.

An Act for the Incorporation of the Quebec Insurance Company, for the same purposes by Fire.

An Act to regulate the Commerce between the Province and the United States of America by land or by inland navigation.

And thereupon the Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council announced it to be the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to withhold the said Bills for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Then the Speaker addressed His Excellency to this effect:

May it please your Excellency,

His Majesty's loyal subjects, his Commons of Lower Canada, now solicit the Royal assent to a Revenue Bill, and to several Bills of Local Interest.

In distributing with wisdom moderate taxes, chiefly laid upon objects of luxury, and in a less degree, upon objects of utility, all paid in small sums, and proportion as he purchases: and of which the levying is certain, and but little expensive, the Representatives of the people have the advantage of rendering to every citizen that sacrifice easy which he hardly make of a portion of his property for the maintenance of public order, and the support of the Government instituted for his protection. Indirect taxes, which up to this moment have been tried without effect, and must, moreover, are continued for the two following years.

The Commons of Lower Canada, in allotting a large portion of the public revenue to the improvement of internal Communications, hope to surmount the obstacles opposed to the production of the resources of the country to the advantage of its climate. The multiplicity of successful public undertakings, which, by diminishing the price of transport, tend to the encouragement of commerce and agriculture, by facilitating their operations, augmenting their profits, produce the further effect of increasing and vivifying a laudable emulation among individuals, who the more readily embark in any project which is undertaken and encouraged by the example of a prudent Legislature aiding and not impeding the speculations of individuals, by completing the works which single persons cannot undertake by means. With such views does the House of Assembly distribute throughout the Province, and in proportion to the wants of each of its parts, the public contribution of works which individuals might have no immediate interest in undertaking. With such views, to commence making provision for the improvement of the navigation of many fine and great rivers, whose course is interrupted by obstacles easily to be surmounted, but which have had the effect of retarding the settlement and the prosperity of many parts of the Province, susceptible of rapid advancement.

Monies are appropriated to the encouragement of the practice of Vaccine Inoculation, a preventive discovery, one of the highest benefits of science, and most unpunishable. Not because the mother country gave birth to the man of talents, to the ardent and persevering observer who made that important discovery, is given to her the glory and the happiness of being called the benefactress of mankind—Benefactress indeed, public spirit, generous sentiments, have long been naturalized in England, and the discovery of Dr. Jenner has been better received there than it could have been if made elsewhere; and in a manner imparted there that virtuous enthusiasm which has already diffused the vaccine inoculation over the four quarters of the globe. Animated by the consideration of the good we confer on our country, by encouraging that science, we feel with pleasure, that it must fortify those sentiments of gratitude which is on so many other grounds, we owe to the country wherein that benefit is derived.

From giving to the husbandman the means of saving his herd only could we hope to put end to the distress, which weighs upon part of the Province—Public assistance is given for that purpose. But can such assistance be effectual—Is not abuse and abuse, that the Assembly has held itself to be under the necessity of multiplying its Notifications, of saying to persons claiming relief, that no unexampled circumstance has induced it to recur to this dangerous remedy of adopting a variety of modes of relieving the distressed, of leaving to Your Excellency the selection of the mode according to circumstances, and the power of adopting either.

Confidence is usually the work of time alone. The Act for the division of Districts, which from the first days of your arrival, Your Excellency hastened to succour the distressed, who have experience has shewn to be the most effectual remedy with which they inspired Your Excellency, has indicated the House of Assembly as the most proper to the execution of the Law. That confidence must have increased day by day in the Assembly, on seeing Your Excellency hasten to distribute, among, already officially exercised in the administration of a neighbouring colony, in facilitating the advancement of the resources of this Province.

After which he presented the following Bills:

An Act to continue for a limited time, an act to grant new Duties to His Majesty, to supply the wants of the Province.

An Act to grant certain sums of money for the purchase of seed grain towards the relief of the Districts of Distress, by Fire and the late harvest.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein mentioned for the promotion of Vaccine Inoculation.

An Act to make more effectual provision for improvement of the Internal Communications of the Province.

To each of which His Excellency was pleased also to give the Royal Assent, in His Majesty's name, to thank his Loyal Subjects for their benevolence.

And then His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

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

I cannot release you from the arduous duties in which you have been engaged, without offering you my thanks and acknowledgements for the time and attention you have devoted to the important objects brought under your consideration during the present session.

The readiness with which you have granted the supplies required for relieving the distressed Districts, and for other public services demand my best thanks; and I beg to assure you that every precaution shall be used to ensure the proper application of your bounty.

Permit me before we part to impress upon your minds the necessity of using your best efforts to cherish and encourage among the inhabitants of the several districts, the spirit of loyalty, industry and harmony, so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the Province.

After which, the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said, that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, that the Provincial Parliament should be prorogued until Friday, the second day of May next; and the Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Friday the second day of May next.

In the beginning of last week, two medical gentlemen of this town were requested go to the to gaol to examine some flesh and skin, that had been found on the premises of Mr. Bowen, of two of the hangmen's children, who had roasted some for the purpose of eating it, having taken it for pork. It was immediately given out that they had eaten part of a human body. After a little examination, they thought they were justified in the report that, there had been an attempt at dissection of *a person totally ignorant* of the Art, as the pieces found presented the grossest irregularity, such as would disgrace the character of a common butcher. This was the professional opinion expressed at the examination.

Those who have acquiring knowledge, might serve as a faint apology for the deed, but then it ought to have, at least the appearance of coming from the knife of a person a little acquainted with the subject, and the parts ought not to have been deposited in so public a place where no ignorance would appear evident, and add to the already loathing idea of being trampled under foot, perhaps, by the relatives of the deceased and exposed to the dogs, as it is said had, more humanity and would not interfere. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will such diabolical proceedings, and that the Governor's interference of proper authority will effectually prevent a repetition.—*Can. Cou.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE, YORK:

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1817.

On Monday last, at twelve o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, being in state in the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where, being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to require the attendance of the House of Assembly, when His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal assent in His Majesty's name to several Bills, and to make the following Speech:

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

The Session of the Provincial Legislature having been protracted by an unusual interruption of business at its commencement, your longer absence from your respective avocations, must be too great a sacrifice for the objects which may remain to occupy your attention.

I have therefore come to close the Session, and permit you to return to your Homes.

In accepting in the name of His Majesty, the supply for defraying the deficiencies of the Funds, which the Assembly has deemed it necessary to grant, and in the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of auditing the Public Accounts, I have great satisfaction in acknowledging the readiness manifested to meet this exigence.

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO, *Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,* &c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf15

Mr. WIDMER,

LATE Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, informs his Friends and the Public that he has returned to York, at the House lately occupied by Mrs. Detlor, intending to practice his Profession.

York, 10th April, 1817. *6w13

For Sale,

A GRIST MILL, formerly occupied by James Lyon-burne, with 60 Acres of valuable Land, well watered, situ 4 in No. 43, 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan.

An indisputable title will be given, by JOHN MACPHERSON.

April 9, 1817. *3w15

To be Sold at Auction,

On Saturday the 26th of April instant,

200 ACRES of excellent LAND, being lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession, township of Clark, at Hartwell's Tavern, now belonging to Major Wilmot, where a good title will be given to a purchaser, by the subscriber, who hereby notifies all persons having any accounts against him, to produce the same to him or James Fulton, Esq. within one month from the date hereof, and all those indebted are desired to pay the same.

THOs. COATES.

Dated, township of York, 2d of April, 1817. 3w15

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, the 15th of November last, a large BAY MARE, with a star in the forehead; white hind feet; about 14 years old. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold to pay for her keeping.

SAMUEL KENEDY.

Scarboro' April 8, 1817. *3w15

Wanted.

A SERVANT WOMAN, of good Character.——Enquire at this Office.

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Barr of Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses &c. &c. Gazette Office.

From Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

A Geometer of the (Pays Bas) announces, that he will publish a book, in which he will establish the squaring of the circle.

Russia's census is, at present, forty-three millions of inhabitants.

January 8.

It is believed that the Duke of Wellington will remain in Paris until the month of March.

January 10.

It has been reduced to a certainty that the celebrated traveller, Mr. Sweetzer, has been actually drowned by order of the Iman of Suas. This is confirmed by the Prussian Consul at Cairo. It has been supposed that this German traveller had made a larger collection of natural and artificial curiosities than any preceding Voyager in Asia.

In 1816, no less than 2563 vessels of various tonnage, arrived at the port of Amsterdam.

January 12.

The city of Boulogne lately witnessed

Be it enacted by the Parole of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly. That the marriage contract between the said Eunice Chapman and the said Samuel James Chapman be, and the same is hereby declared to be dissolved, and the said Eunice Chapman is entirely freed from the same; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to give the said James Chapman a right to marry, during the life of the said Eunice; and that all acts for the dissolution of such marriage shall in no wise affect the legitimacy of the children of such marriage.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That any married person, being an inhabitant of this state, who shall hereafter attach his or herself to the said society of Shakers in this state, shall be deemed and taken to be civilly dead, to all intents and purposes to the law, and his or her property may be disposed of in the same manner as if such person were really dead: and such person shall forever thereafter be incapable of taking any estate, real or personal, by inheritance.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any married person, being an inhabitant of this state, shall hereafter attach him or herself to the said society of Shakers, it shall and may be lawful for the husband or wife, not belonging to the said society, to file a bill in the Court of Chancery, setting forth and alleging the fact of such attachment, and such bill, being joined him or herself to the said society of Shakers, and the like proceedings shall and may thereupon be had as are prescribed by the Act, entitled, An Act concerning divorces, and for other purposes," and if it shall appear on trial or otherwise, in the manner directed by that Act, that such married person and the Chancellor shall pronounce and decree such persons, so joining the Shakers, to be civilly dead, and it shall be lawful for such person thereafter to marry, if a man, during the life time of his former wife, and if a woman, during the life time of her former husband.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any husband or wife, in the manner directed by the aforesaid rilage, shall hereafter separate, or may at any time heretofore have separated, the one from the other, and shall or have attached him or herself to the said Shakers, and shall also take or have taken, with him or her, such child or children, being underage, the Chancellor or Judge of the Supreme Court, at any time hereafter, on the application of the husband or wife not having joined the Shakers, and being such person in this state, may allow a habeas corpus to bring such child or children before him; and it on the return thereof, such child or children cannot be found, and it shall appear that such child or children is, or are concealed and secreted, by and among any society of Shakers in this State, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor or Judge of the Supreme Court, at the time he shall in the case may be, in his discretion, to issue a warrant, directing the sheriff or other proper officer of the county where the said society reside, in the day time, to search the dwelling houses and other buildings of the said society, or any members thereof, for such child or children; and on bringing such child or children before the Chancellor or Judge, he may, in his due consideration, award the charge and custody of such child or children, so to be brought before him or any of them, to that parent who shall not have joined the said society of Shakers, for such time and under such restrictions and restrictions, and with such provisions and directions, as to the said Chancellor or Judge shall seem meet and as the case may require; and the Chancellor or any Judge of the Supreme Court, shall have the same, and like power, on sufficient cause shown, to cancel, vary or modify the order so to be made: and such warrant of the Chancellor or Judge, shall justify the Sheriff, or other officer, and those who by the order shall come to their aid, in entering the said house aforesaid, and shall therefor may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The subscription for the Canal of the union, between Glasgow and Edinburgh, amounts to £300,000 sterling. It is thought the requisite sum will be obtained before the meeting of Parliament.

The news from Spain mentions, that Don Francisco Amances, Don Lopez Arranil, passes to the Court of Rome, and is replaced by Mr. Martin Garay.

January, 10.

The system of privateering followed by Spanish Americans, in consequence of adventurers, from the U. S. becomes every day more alarming for the commerce of Europe. The Bank report of yesterday, enumerate a great number of depredations committed on British Commerce.

There was a deficit of 50 millions in the revenue of Spain last year. An extraordinary contribution was resorted to.

A merchant of London has lately received from Jamaica 400 ounces of dollars struck in the Insurgent States of S. America. The Bank refused to take them, but they were assayed and found to be 9 ch 420 ounces of fine silver.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—By letters from the north of Germany, we learn that Prussia has giving permission for the free importation of foreign cloths into her dominions. Last year the duty on them produced 6 millions of rubles.

Vienna, Dec. 24.—Mr. Pinckney, Minister from the U. States in passing here, for St. Petersburg, has his obstinate refusal to submit to the foreign laws, was stopped for some hours with his family, at the principal custom house. Upon his complaints, they made him the satisfaction the circumstances required.

January 18.

Our private letters from Paris, mention a report in circulation there, that one third circulated of one fifth of the Army of Occupation is to be withdrawn.

Our private accounts from Paris state, that the illness of the King is of the most serious nature. The physicians have pronounced that d—— has taken place, and that the case is desperate.

A letter from Madrid, of the 2d of January, says, "Our Gazette publishes nothing new: it continues to be filled with harangues of felicitations on the King's marriage. We have here three Ambassadors, nominated to different Courts: the duke del Parque, to Paris; M. de Cevallos, to Naples; and M. de Bardaxi, to Turin. Some of them seem under the necessity of soon proceeding on their destination.—No news from America: this silence is painful."

Letters from Warsaw of entirely contradict the pretended intelligence of an extraordinary levy of conscripts in Poland.

The republic of Geneva has decreed the rights of citizenship to the Count Capo d'Istria, the Russian Minister to the Helvetic Body. The Act thereof was presented in a superb gold box.

The King of Portugal is expected at Lisbon on a visit to his European territories in a few days. A decree announces that Queen of Spain, the Infant Don Carlos, and Portuguese Princess, his wife, will accompany him with the whole court to Badajos, and the two Sovereigns will have an interview beyond the Gaudiana.

There is a curious document from Constantinople, in the Gazette of State of the Nation" at the close of 1816, and from it we learn the curious fact, that the Holy Alliance of the European Sovereigns has greatly frightened the Turks out of their senses.

January, 20.

On Wednesday the Diana transport arrived at Portsmouth from Quebec. She brought home some mechanics and a body of seamen from the Lakes, to be discharged into the navy.

The Madagascar frigate has been commissioned to supply the place of the Topaze, on the North American station. The Madagascar is a large 36 gun frigate, extremely a new ship built of fir timber to either broken up there, or sent home for examination for that purpose. Capt. Jackson and his officers will remove in to the Madagascar.

January 21.

On Thursday Mr. Baring had a communication with the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Castlereagh.

The Regent by the Holland mail of yesterday confirm our previous advices respecting the premeditated plan of the French Government, to throw upon the ten trade of Europe the whole burthen of the Colonial Department, had required of the Chamber of Commerce, their opinions as to the most eligible and equitable footing of the establishment of private individuals. Mr. Pinckney, without hesitation, intimated, that it must be regarded as a Government establishment. The Neapolitan Government, on receiving the explanation, rejected the demand as inadmissible; intimating, at the same time, that there would be no objection to the agents of the United States' Government keeping naval stores in the Neapolitan dominions on the footing of the ordinary mercantile depots. These negotiations, with regard to the consignment of naval stores, terminated in a manner equally unsatisfactory to Mr. Pinckney.

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Horrible Superstition & Bigotry in France.

The pretensions of the Clergy have just given rise to some at Chatellernault in which a riot was occurred in Paris, in 1814, at the funeral of a wretched Actress. The principal Physician of the former town having died without receiving the last sacrament, the Priests refused admitting the corpse into their Church, and performing the accustomed funeral rites. A complaint on the subject was immediately presented to the Mayor, who summoned the Priests to discharge their duty; but the latter protested against this summons, upon the grounds of their ministry not having been called in, when the deceased was *in extremis*, and referred the case to their grand Vicar, who confirmed their resolution. The inhabitants of the town, who took a great interest in the affair, waited with anxiety the event of these deliberations; and on being informed of the determination of the Chapter, they proceeded to the Church, forced open the doors, and caused the funeral procession to enter, compelling, at the same time, the few Priests they could bring together, to perform the usual service. The Sub-Prefect on this occasion took the part of

GREY PAPER

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 21th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 10th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. Name	Rank	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which drawn and belonged	Time of Decease.	By what Bd. or Rd. commenced.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars & 5s
NANCY M'Donell	Donald M'Donald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	73 14 6
Margaret M'Dougal	Don'd. M'Dougal	Teamster	- -	2 Glengar	1 Feb'y. '13	-	21 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77 7 4-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 13 4-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	- -	1 do	2 do '13	-	22 do '13	-	73 12 4
Children of -	Robert M'Laughin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	4 Aug't. '13	-	24 August, '13	-	67 0 3 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Grenvill	17 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	72 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 12 4 1-4
Children of -	Joseph Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 13 4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do	- -		7 do '13	-	27 do '13	-	73 6 10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	- -	Prince Ed	30 Novem. '12	-	20 Novem. '13	-	81 15 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	11 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy M'Grath	John M'Grath	do	- -	do	10 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	58 9 7
Christian Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	21 October, '14	-	45 7 11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	60 13 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	73 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.		-		-	
Susanna Bea	George Bea	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Frederic Darby	Darby Darby	do	- -	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 5 5 1-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	80 5 5 1-2
Catharine Pulse	David Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3 1-4
Rachel Carwallan	Edward Carwallan	do	- -	Hastings	23 Jan'y. '13	-	23 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	21 Decem. '13	-	21 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 12 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinburg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74 13 10 1-2
Children of -	Simon Archart	do	John Archart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	do	11 March, '13	-	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	3 York	1 Jan'y. '13	House	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hicks	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	41 3 2
Child of -	George Mariat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	41 3 2
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	-	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cook	do	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	Gore	5 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '13	District.	11 do '13	-	81 3 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Emice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 12 5 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71 4 7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	25 Novem. '12	-	25 Novem. '12	-	82 0 6 1-2
Mary M. Couck	George Couck	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 1
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13	Niagara	5 June, '13	-	71 10 11-2
John Hooper	Jonathan Hooper	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '13	District.	10 October, '13	-	64 10 11 1-2
Sarah M'Collum	Colin M'Collum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81 1 1
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 1 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 1 1-2
Susannah Petit	Uriah Petit	Sergeant	- -	1 Oxford	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Truman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 1 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Lizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -		5 March, '13	-	5 March, '13	-	76 9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0 1-2
Children of -	Ahanson Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75 18 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do	- -	1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex		-		-	
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazel	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	68 13 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	75 12 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 0 8 3-4
Mary McClean	Allan M'Clean	Private	- -	1 Essex	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Sailing Master	- -	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Potvier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Lotis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '15	-	18 May, '15	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s.
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 5
George Adams	Lieut-paint	1 do	Fort George	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 16 5
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	46 15 3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68 14 3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane	25 do do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel M'Collum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cattieron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	48 15 4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 7 11 1-4
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	17 August '14	17 August, '14	-	71 16 0
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	47 15 7 1-4
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84 7 5
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	84 7 8
George Chase	do	do	do do	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	65 15 11
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	70 6 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	71 16 0
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	13 July '14	15 July, '14	-	83 15 7 1-4
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	49 6 5 1-2
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Battoeu	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	48 16 5
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	54 4 11
William M'Mullen	Private	Hastings, attd. to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	66 2 10
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston	10 Nov. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	80 15 8 1-2
Artimus W. Cashman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	85 14 8 1-4
Joseph Dessaux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Pierre Cartnier	do	2 do	do do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	78 13 11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	79 13 11
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	56 18 0 1-2
Thomas Roas	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 14 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 14 4 1-2
Finley Mouro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	10 Nov. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	77 14 4 1-2
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Auciester	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	62 17
							48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

3m 14

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

For Sale,

THAT well known Freehold Property, situated in the town of YORK, belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of a LOT of One Acre and a Half, laid out in a Garden, and now under the highest cultivation, together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and the Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal apartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides; a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4-stall Stable, with two Harness Rooms and a never failing well of excellent water on the premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family, or from their central position, would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small alteration could be fitted for the extensive establishment of this nature.—A Good Title will be given.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT M'DONELL.
York, 19th Nov. 1816. tf 49

To Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a good PRESSMAN to work by the Piece.—One of good character will receive liberal wages and constant employment.

York, April 3.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be invariably *paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bidinbla.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hall, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1817. No. 16.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," it has been expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been deemed necessary at the immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed: the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, being authority prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at his Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to Build the whole or any part of the way or communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston* by the course of the *Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing ten feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, & Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE, of Niagara, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth, That the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died Intestate, without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money, in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said ISAAC SWAYZE.——NOW THEREFORE, These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday, the 2d day of June, next ensuing the date hereof, then and there to shew cause, (if any you have) why Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said ISAAC SWAYZE.

Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

GRANT POWELL. *Official Principal, Court of Probate.*

W. W. BALDWIN, *Register in the Court of Probate.* Scheel 1816.

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Kendrick, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton, Quetton St. George, and George Thomson—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. six, in the first Concession on the west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and ten Acres, more or less, about forty Acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty Acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE.

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 6th Jan. 1817.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE General Agent requests that all those entitled to the Pension, will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the Affidavits which they are respectively required by the Pension Act, passed in the 56th Session of the Legislature, to make, (after the first of January and first of July, in each year,) to authorize the Pension to be drawn for, and issued to them, for the period to the 30th of June next.

EDWARD MACMAHON,
tf 4 *Gen. Agent Mil. Pen.*

Advertisement.

WHEREAS my son DAVID MUSSELMAN having Publicly advertised forbidding any person purchasing any property from Jacob Cook belonging to me. Here are these for to inform the publick that on account of the unbecoming conduct of my children towards me, I was constrained (being now adorned in Years) to make over my property for my maintanence to a Stranger to Jacob Cook having first made over and given to each of my children their several portions (excluding what they helpt themselves to) therefore this is to certify that the said Jacob Cooks Sales are good and valid.

his
PETER ✕ MUSSELMAN, *Elder*
mark.

Markham, March, 10. 1817. 3w.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business hereinfore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions.—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED; either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

Wanted.

A SERVANT WOMAN, of good Character.—Enquire at this Office.

PRINTING.

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ASSIDUITY AND EXPEDITION.

Mr. WIDMER,

LATE Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, informs his Friends and the Public that he has returned to reside in York, at the House lately occupied by Mrs. Detlor, intending to practice his Profession.

York, 10th April, 1817. *3w15

To be Sold at Auction,

On Saturday the 26th of April instant,

200 ACRES of excellent LAND, being lot No. 27, in the 5th Concession, township of Clark, at Hartwell's Tavern, now belonging to Major Wilmot, where a good title will be given to a purchaser, by the subscriber, who hereby notifies all persons having any accounts against him, to produce the same to him or James Fulton, Esq. within one month from the date hereof, and all those indebted are desired to pay the same.

THOS. COATES.
Dated, township of York, 2d of April, 1817. 3w15

For Sale,

A GRIST MILL, formerly occupied by James Lyrburne, with 60 Acres of valuable Land, well watered, situated in No. 43, 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan.

An indisputable title will be given, by

JOHN MACPHERSON.
April 9, 1817. *3w15

Lands for Sale.

		Acres.
LOT No. 2, 1st Concession. 16, 3d do. 17, 4th do.	Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.	2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do.	Broke: Lots, No. 24 & 25, 5d Con.	1000
North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess.	800
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,		600
Broken Lots, No. 23, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,		900
Lots No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. Pelham,		854

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 29th Nov. 1816. 6m. 21

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

To Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a good PRESSMAN to work by the Piece.—One of good character will receive liberal wages and constant employment.

York, April 3.

GREY PAPER

From the United States.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated 6th inst. to a gentleman in this city.

"We have no news here, only that the King of Spain had ceded Buenos Ayres to the Portuguese; and the report is, that the colony has delivered itself up quietly to the troops of the same nation. Troops have arrived here from Spain for Mexico, and in a few days we expect a reinforcement to this place."

From the Baltimore Patriot, March 28.

By the schooner Traveese the Ocean, in 26 days from St. Jago de Cuba, we learn, that on the 20th of Feb. the Buenos Ayres brig Patriot, Com. Taylor, made her appearance off the Morro, in company with 4 small schooners under the same flag. The same day Com. Taylor demanded of the governor, certain men then confined in prison, who were a short time previously captured under the patriot flag, and who had taken a slave vessel, accompanied with a threat, that if they were not conveyed to him immediately, he would hang as many Spaniards, then in his possession, in sight of the Morro. The governor refused to deliver them up, and as far as we could learn, marched them off to the Havannah. On the 20th the brig Gazelle, of Philadelphia, Pickle from Charleston, for St. Jago, was boarded off the Morro, from the brig Patriot, and permitted to proceed. A few hours after, was boarded by one of the schrs. previously noticed, as being in co. with Com. Taylor, which was formerly the privateer Tocsin, of New-York, and out.

The supercargo of the Gazella being a Spaniard, he was taken on board the schr. and upon placed round his neck, and drawn close. They then threatened to hang him, if he did not confess the G. to be Spanish property. When apprehending the act of putting their threat into execution, he acknowledged her to be such, and the Gazella was taken possession of by the Patriot. The supercargo sent a letter on shore to Mr. Casenajor stating his situation, and wishing to effect a ransom if possible.—Mr. Sally from the Morro the next morning to go on board the brig Patriot, when he was called along side the schr. that had captured the G. and stripped, and otherwise abused by threatening to run him through if he concealed a single paper. He was then permitted to go on board the Patriot, where he was treated politely. After stating to Commodore Taylor the treatment he had received on board the schooner; the Capt. of the latter was sent for, and the Commodore threatened to displace him if he heard of a repetition of such conduct. The men ransomed for two thousand dollars, and the supercargo for $3000—after taking possession of several boxes of sabres, which they would not deliver up. The brig was then permitted to make sail, and arrived safe in the Morro in 2 hours after. The Patriot fleet had a Portuguese brig under her from New-York bound to St. Jago, loaded with provisions, name not recollected. Com. Taylor told Captain Thomas, that he came out to take some men from the schooner, and pay the market price for the same, which was $28 per bbl. The captain then mentioned it as his intention to remain off Morro 4 or 5 days longer, when, if the men demanded were not conveyed to him, he would bring as many Spaniards, if he could, to cruize off Mexico. Capt. T. gives it as his opinion, that if the schooner which captured the G. does not accompany the Commodore, it will be unsafe for vessels to sail along that coast.

From the Georgetown Messenger.

Wanton villainy.—A boy belonging to this town, by the name of Richard king, who had been gunning with his companions, took the gun from his father and deliberately shot two small boys, who were at a spring procuring water. One of the boys is mortally wounded—the other has his face much torn to pieces. The deed was perpetrated near the college on Saturday last—some of the collegians who went to the spot enquired why he had committed so diabolical a deed—he replied, "he only meant to scratch them." The gun was loaded with buck shot. On his examination, he said he did not know it was loaded—he was fully committed for trial.

INDIANA, (Penn.) March 15.

A letter from respectable authority in Green county, to a friend in this place, dated Muddycreek, Feb. 16, 1817—states, that Henry Heston slipped under the ice some where about his mill, this winter—that his dumb son saw him go under, and had the presence of mind to run down the river some distance to an air hole that was in the ice, and soon there did his father come down, and with much difficulty got him out. It was some time before the family of speech returned:—he is now living.

Mr. Heston was formerly a representative in the state Legislature from Fayette county.—His son, about 15 years old, has been both deaf and dumb from his infancy.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

Sanguinary Battle.

Advices from Baltimore, we understand, were received in town this morning, announcing, that on the 3d or 4th of February, Gen. Bolivar, at the head of about 2000 men, was defeated in action with the Royalists in the vicinity of Caracas, that he retreated in the direction of Barcelona, and immediately dispatched a messenger to request Arismendi, (who, at the head of about 1500 men, was only a hundred miles distant) to meet him at that place, where he should risk another engagement—that Bolivar on the 10th, met with a convent in the neighborhood of Barcelona—that on the same evening, the Royalists entered Barcelona, and commenced a savage and indiscriminate massacre of its inhabitants—that at 10 o'clock in the evening, Bolivar, with his troops rushed upon them by surprize, and beat them to the swamps—that in the contest, Bolivar lost about 400 men and the Royalists 1000, and the surviving Royalists fled from the city, and retreated towards Cumana—and that, on the following day, they were met by Arismendi, and again defeated with great slaughter.

Such, we understand, is the substance of the intelligence received at Baltimore, by a vessel in 30 days from Margaretta.

From the Federal Republican, March 26.

On the 12th, general Bolivar by an express, ordered admiral Brion to get in readiness with the second division of his fleet, to intercept any of his enemies if they should attempt an escape by water, and to stop all supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear deprives them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have in the bay 1 sloop of war, 3 gun brigs and one schooner, not half manned—The second division of the patriotic fleet, consists of the Indian Lebre, of 44 twelve pound carronades, and 1 long twelve pound travelling gun; the Decatur, mounting two long 9 pounders, and twelve 32 pound carronades; the Diana, mounting five 9 pounders, long guns; a prize brig called the Republic, carrying 16 carronades of 12 pounds; the schooner Mary Ann, of 4 guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, all well manned, and principally by Americans and French. The commanders were all Americans or Frenchmen.

A rumour was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet had sailed from Laguira, to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margaretta. This it is presumed will avail nothing, as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet could work up to Cumana, it will be in the possession of the patriots. By a blockade of Margaretta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into three squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet in jeopardy. Gen. Bolivar in a letter to admiral Brian, dated 13th, assures him that he shall by the 20th be in possession of the Morro, and that he then without difficulty march to Laguira, which not being in a defensible state, he thought will fall an easy prey, and thus the independence of the Caracas be secured.—We are further informed that on the 13th of Feb. Peter who commanded a privateer, out of the port of Margaretta, was shot and beheaded for piracy. Admiral Brian is using every possible exertion, to detect and bring to condign punishment, the pirates who have committed so many depredations in the West Indies: he has now three in close confinement, who will soon be tried; one named Joseph, a black man by the name of Peter, and John Panell, formerly the commander of the Decatur. Admiral Brian has taken all the privateers into requisition, and will now grant no commissions.—We are further informed, that on the 9th of Feb. the Decatur fell in with three Spanish brigs of war and fought them upwards of one hour, before she could effect her escape; it is thought that if there had been but two vessels, she would have brought them into Margaretta. The Decatur did not receive a single shot, but seven men were wounded. The Spanish vessels were much cut to pieces, and one actually ceased firing, and hauled off.

March 31.

The story of a new *revolution in Hayti* was first published in this city, and was brought to this port by a vessel which spoke another vessel, which had received this news from a British Packet bound to Barbadoes. It was said that through another channel, but from the same source, a Packet from England, bound to Barbadoes; and would seem to be in some measure confirmed. It is not confirmed, were it not accompanied by the additional information, that the British government were preparing an expedition of *twenty-one sail of the line*. This unfortunate addition, betrays the rumor, and proves it to be a month old or than its dates appeared to indicate.

Whoever will turn to the Commercial Advertiser of the 10th and 11th inst. will find among others the following extracts from the *Barbadoes Mercury*:

"BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes,) Feb. 8.

"The brig Brisk, 30 days from Falmouth, bound to Jamaica, arrived this forenoon.

"Bonetowns, (Barbadoes) Feb. 10.

"We were informed, at noon, with a London paper of the 6th ult. and we have heard that one of the 7th has been received, which gives an account that orders had been issued for equipping, with as little delay as possible, 21 sail of the line: whether the Duke of Wellington's return to England, and since that to Ennace against may be connected with this war-like preparation will speedily be developed."

Now in the course of the development, rumor, who is always an ingenious, as well as busy fellow, roundly asserted, that "a new revolution had broken out in France;" or as it was better worded on Friday, that "*all the South of France had revolted, and that the King and Royal family had quitted the kingdom for safety.*"

It is hardly necessary to add, that random paragraphs of 20 lines after the above received at Barbadoes, have reached this country.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman at Washington, dated the 21st instant.

"Two privateers, under the Buenos Ayres flag, have arrived at this port; one is a brig, called the Independence of the South, and the other a schooner, called the Bolivar, alias the Decatur. On coming up they saluted the Fort, which was returned. The brig mounts fifteen guns and carries sixty men, with a crew of 150 men, all Americans or British subjects, as nothing but English is spoken on board; there are not three Spaniards among the whole crew.

"The exact amount of specie which they have on board is not known; some say $100,000, others $200,000 dollars; but it has been ascertained they have deposited $60,000 in the bank. Those vessels were both fitted out at Baltimore."

Summary Punishment.

Our Boston [i. e. C. H.] correspondent, writes us that he has received a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated 20th Feb. stating that an unfortunate fracas had taken place the day previous on board the brig Merchant, Burnham, of Kennebunk, while the captain was on shore. It appears that two black men went on board of the brig, and as soon as they were at work between decks; that the mats sent one of the crew to order them away; that another of the crew also presented a knife, and observing the negroes rather dilatory as to leaving the brig, took up a stave, and struck one of them; the negro then struck fell into the boat along side, and, either by the blow or the fall, had his neck broken, and he consequently died.—The man who struck the blow was immediately taken before the Court *Milstaire*, and condemned without benefit of Counsel, to be shot at o'clock the same day, (five hours after the fracas took place) —and the sentence was put in execution, the seaman receiving *seventeen* balls in his body, and his head was severed from his shoulders by a file of men, and his body thrown into the sea.

The mountains in the vicinity of Lake George and in Vermont, abound with variety of minerals, among which are found, in inexhaustible quantities, the richest iron ore. Several forges are now in operation in the counties of Washington, Warren, Essex, and Clinton, the number of which may be indefinitely increased; and the iron which they produce is very little, if at all inferior in quality to the best iron manufactured in the U. States; nor can it be doubted, that, after the completion of the Erie canal, the middle and western parts of this state would be furnished with this necessary article, on as low and reasonable terms than it can at present be procured.

The inhabitants of the large tract of country on both sides of Lake Champlain, embracing a considerable portion of the state of Vermont, would find, by the opening a Canal, a permanent market in the city of New-York for the intermediate places, for their pot and pearl ashes, and also for all their lumber, which is now transported to places whence they would also be cheaply supplied with all the necessary articles of foreign growth.

The coast of the northern part of this state, which at present is unwrought in the mine, and the fine marble of Vermont, would be brought into use; the quarry, would be converted to useful and ornamental purposes in the west, in exchange for salt and gypsum: and thus the large sums of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of iron, of salt, and of gypsum, would be retained in the country, and, in addition, and added to the permanent wealth of the state.

In short, the connection of Lake Champlain with the Hudson, by means of a Canal, would greatly enhance the value of the northern lands: it would serve vast sums in the price of transportation; it would open new and increasing sources of wealth; it would detach from the province of Lower Canada, and turn to the south, the profits of the trade of Lake Champlain; and, by imparting activity and enterprize to agricultural, commercial and mechanical pursuits, it would add to our industry and resources, and thereby augment the substantial wealth and prosperity of the state.

The examination and levels for this Canal, have been made under the direction of the commissioners, by Col. Lewis Jarvis, and the line for the same has been marked out upon the maps herewith presented. There are two places of departure from the Hudson, in order to connect that river with Lake Champlain, each of which affords a very favorable route, in point of soil, to be excavated, and of materials for the artificial works. One of those routes, by commencing at the mouth of Fort Edward creek, and pursuing the course of that creek to the summit level, and then following the ravine of Wood-creek, will reach Whitehall, at the distance of 22 miles. This route was formerly considered most eligible by a number of commissioners composed of Gen. Schuyler and others. By the levels, however, taken by the engineer, that the other route may be preferable, which commences about six miles further down the river, near the mouth of Mount Hill, and which, by the natural channel of this kill, and of Dead creek, joined to a short length of artificial Canal, reaches the summit level from whence it proceeds—partly by the natural channel of Wood-creek, and partly by artificial cuts, which greatly shorten the distance to Whitehall. The length of this route is twenty-eight miles, and it passes over a soil which is, in general, remarkably favorable, consisting principally of vegetable mould, loam and clay. At the northern termination of the Canal, a few yards of limestone excavation will be necessary; this, however, is not deemed an unfavorable circumstance, as the stone is of such a quality as will be useful in the construction of locks, and of the towing path. That the materials for the construction of the locks between Lake Champlain and the Hudson can be procured with little difficulty,

Rollers 108 Hudson and Lake Champlain 9 locks, at 8000 dollars each, viz. three at the Hudson of 7.70 feet lift 24,000 Stone walls, mitred over will be attained and by a steep casting of the bank of the river, for 12 feet lift, and the length of which is about two miles; the remaining 6 feet lift will be made of stone miles, and will terminate one mile south of Fort Edward. The two locks will be necessary of 6.27 feet lift each, at the mouth of Wood creek, Whitehall, two locks, the first of 8.23 feet lift, and the second of 7.50 feet lift, and the remaining 11 ft. 10 inch of the Canal to be excavated in the Lake George and Champlain, for the navigation of the Canal—About fifteen miles of this route will require excavation, as the Canal for that distance will be made on the bank of the Hudson and Wood creek and Whitehall. In order to turn off as much water as possible from entering the locks and to secure at all times a sufficiency of water for the navigation, it is proposed to erect a dam across the river, about eighteen feet in height, half a mile above the mouth of Wood creek, and by a canal cut round the falls to the south to direct so much water of said branch of the Hudson as may from thence be several waste weirs, into the Hudson, as may be necessary for the convenience of the canal.

The Canal from the mouth of Wood creek to the 3d lock at the distance of 20 feet at the bottom, and 40 feet at the top, is intended to be 70 feet long and 10 feet wide in the clear.

By the method of calculation hereafter adopted by the Commissioners, the whole expence between Lake Champlain and the Hudson, at the mouth of Wood creek, is computed at twenty hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

From the above it will be seen that it is proposed to improve the channel of the Hudson for the purpose of navigation so far south as the village of Stillwater, and for the benefit of the navigation of the Hudson, it is proposed to erect a dam across the river, at the head of Fort Miller falls, a side cut or artificial canal of about one mile in length, with one lock of 8 feet lift, and a waste weir to be necessary. These works, including the dam, locks, excavation, towing path, and all other expences, are computed at one thousand dollars.

There are two falls miles below this place, at the head of which is another dam of three feet in height, with a lock and waste weir, and a navigation up to the Saratoga falls.

Between the falls, the construction of a towing path, with several bridges, the purchase of lands for the same, which is supposed will be necessary, together with all the other expences of this section, are estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

From the village of Stillwater, at a point above the mouth of Mohawk river, it is proposed to make an artificial Canal to the village of Waterford, a distance of 2½ miles, with a towing path 20 feet wide, at the bottom, and 40 feet wide at the top of the bank; which will require eight locks. The excavation of this Canal for some distance near the upper end, will be considerably deep, and in passing through a slate rock; the middle and lower parts of the Canal are very favorable.

The expenses from Stillwater to Waterford, are computed as follows:

26 feet lockage, at $3000 per foot.	78,000
2½ miles excavation and towing path 40 feet wide, at an average of $30,	300,000
8 locks, at an average of $30,	240,000
	618,000

Recapitulation of Expenses.

From Whitehall to the Hudson,	250,000
Dam, side cut and other works, at Fort Miller falls,	50,000
Dam, excavation falls, &c.	50,000
To Stillwater, including dam, &c.	50,000
From Stillwater to Waterford including locks,	618,000
Add for contingent expenses, engineers and superintendence,	80,000
Total.	$1,700,000

Whether the Canal from Lake Champlain across the Hudson at Fort Edward creek or at Moses' kill, is not very material in the estimate of expence; and the commissioners wish to be exclusively understood, that they consider this omelets as still open, and as one which will require mature deliberation; it is ascertained that both routes are equally practicable.

The termination of the northern Canal at

Whitehall, will afford the facilities of water and land carriage to the towns of Putney and Tony, and the villages of Lansingburgh and Westfield, a full participation of its benefits; and the construction of the Canal, as proposed, will open the most beneficial channels of communication between every great section of the country, and will thereby provide for promoting the activity and enlarging the sphere of inland trade, which constitutes one of the principal elements of national opulence, prosperity, and greatness. And further the legislature will perceive, that the plan has been submitted in the accomplishment of those cities and villages that are to be benefited by the Canal, with a spirit of accommodation that will totally dissipate the apprehension that any one will be injured by the proposed improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DE WITT CLINTON,
J. VANDERHEYDEN,
MYRON HOLLEY,
SAMUEL YOUNG,
Albany, 10th March, 1817.

From Europe.

From a London Paper, of December 23.

Extract of a letter from the Marquis de Montchenu, commissioner of the King of France, to his friend M. Privat, Knight of St. Louis, Director of the Posts at Angoulême.

St. Helena, July 22, 1816.

"You cannot form an idea of this isle: all that you have read or heard of it makes it a paradise when compared with the reality: its aspect is still more hideous in the interior—it is one vast ragged mountain, destitute of vegetation, of a height varying from 50 to 1,500 toises—a single plain, which is that where the English troops encamp—meets here and there a few stunted trees, nothing but potatoes are cultivated, and that in a small quantity—no longer, indeed, than the leaves of 70 houses—and not a village; some cottages which are dignified with the name of country houses, and which are such as no habitable: some very fine roads, uniformly bordered by frightful precipices; no practicable paths. Such, my dear sir, is the abode of the unfortunate Buonaparte, ignorant of the language of the country and if he should know it, would be of no use to him, for, to be able to miserate me, then regret that you did not accompany me. We want every thing; every thing here is at an exhorbitant price. Since the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe, you must know, that all our wants must be supplied from England, or the Cape of Good Hope, and 700 leagues off. Coals for the kitchen come from England, for the island produces no firewood: A few days ago some bullocks arrived from the Cape, but they died, or hardened, 11 died on the passage. A small sheep costs from 2 to 6 louis; a fowl, very tough, from 10 to 15 francs, according to its size; bread is the only the cheapest article, 22 sous per lb—a pair of shoes from 18 to 20 fr.

Having detailed to you my own miseries, I will now talk to you of our great man, of his situation and guard.

The garrison consists of about 2,500 men, with 500 in the hospital, one of artillery, and about a score of mortars. It occupies the routins of the house of the Lieutenant Governor, and that which is only plain in the island, called Longwood. The plain is surrounded on all sides by horrible precipices, that there is but one road to it, and that a bad one it. On this plain has been established a camp, occupied by the 53d regiment and a park of artillery it is besides lined with posts of the 66th regiment and 53d each will be necessary. These works, including the dam, locks, excavation, towing path, and all other expences, are computed at one thousand dollars.

There are two falls miles below this place, at the head of which is another dam of three feet in height, with a lock and waste weir, and a navigation up to the Saratoga falls.

Between the falls, the construction of a towing path, with several bridges, the purchase of lands for the same, which is supposed will be necessary, together with all the other expences of this section, are estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

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The termination of the northern Canal at

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK:
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1817.

The Society for the promotion of useful arts in the state of New-York, and of the geography of INDIANA, open for SEED, particularly recommend to such persons as are in possession of any rare species of seeds, or who may be in want for planting on their own premises, or who know of any town or county where a supply can be obtained, to communicate information thereof to the public, as early as possible, through the medium of the public papers, or otherwise in order that such persons as may be in want, may know where to apply. Any communication on this subject, addressed to the society in Albany will be thankfully received, and the information immediately disseminated by them in the most extensive manner.

*** Printers in this and the neighbouring states, and in Upper and Lower Canada, are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Dundas, 12th April, 1817.

Mr. Ehrtor,

The recantation of the Secretary appointed at the Meeting held at Newton's Hotel in Ancaster on the 27th of March last, imposes his Duty on me; I therefore enclose to you for Publication, this Letter, and the Resolutions that were that day entered into. The publishing of which till now has alone been delayed for the want of being able to compare the original resolutions adopted at the meeting with the actual resolution of the House of Assembly on the subject of Mr. Ellis's motion—Satisfied in stating that the Ground of the vote of Expulsion should have been recited verbatim. The Canada in your paper on Parliamentary proceedings from 4th to 11th March, and the subsequent refusal of a friend at York to procure me a Copy of the resolution on the Vote of the Expulsion of James Durand, Esq. Member for the County of Wentworth, has put off my enclosing them until the present time.

The third Resolution I now give, as it actually passed the Meeting, that no improper Construction may be attached to its rejection from the records of the House,—as that resolution was carried supposing the Cause of Expulsion as set forth in it.

RICHARD HATT.

At a meeting of the Electors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Wentworth, in the District of Gore, held at Newton's Hotel in Ancaster, pursuant to Notice "For the purpose of taking into consideration the most eligible measures from the situation of the Country," the 17th of March 1817.

Richard Hatt was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. Matthew Crooks to be Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and adopted.

1st. Resolved unanimously, That this meeting views with Sentiments of Regret, the circumstances of their being destitute of that great constitutional Priviledge as British Subjects, a Voice in the House of Assembly, as evinced during the present Sessions of the Provincial Parliament.

2d. Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the rescission of the House of Assembly, upon the subject of a reputed libellous publication by James Durand, Esq. Member for the County of Wentworth, sentencing him to be imprisoned in the common Jail during the remainder of the present Session of Parliament, gives in effect depriving his Constituents of their voice in that House during the said Session.

3d. Resolved, That the subsequent Expulsion of James Durand, Esquire, from his Seat in Parliament, for absenting himself from Parliament every Day, in the 6th to the 7th of March; may be consistent with Parliamentary Privilege, but that numerous Cases can be brought, where the like offence has often been treated with less rigour and Severity.

4th. Resolved unanimously, That however within the Pale of Parliamentary authority to punish its own members by Expulsion, this meeting cannot but view with Surprise and Astonishment, under the tutorage of their own counsellors, whose books they occasionally borrow, and thence accrues a new Doctrine not before existing, in the British House of Assembly, because some of these questions, if they should pass into Laws, relate to matters for the payment of large Sums of Money, in Salaries to the Officers of Government, a proposition of which the Freeholders of the County of Wentworth, will in common with their fellow subjects in this Province, have to provide, notwithstanding they have no share in the important questions not been given.

5th. Resolved, That the Loyalty and uniform tenor of the Conduct of James Durand, Esq. is so well known to the Freeholders of the County of West worth, that they do exonerate him in their opinion, from any intention to Libel, either the several Branches of the late Provincial Legislature, or any individual members of the same, by a certain Publication, signed with his name in the 3. Columbian Supplement of the 14th of February last.

6th. Resolved unanimously, That the Freedom of the Press, being a Privilege cherished by the Inhabitants of this Province, it is the opinion of this meeting that the Legislature of this Province, in the Exercise of their Duty in the Session of 1818, under the Constitution's best friends, is greatly to be desired, that the Laws of this Province, should therefore be fostered in this spirit.

7th. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Angel Hatt, Jungest Son of Richard Hatt, Esq. for his Conduct in the Chair.

Thomas Durand, Esq.	Andrew Bowlby,
Titus Geer,	Daniel Bowlby,
Wellbeck Young,	David Secord,
Hawker Lyons,	Jacob Secord,
Henry Hunter,	Jacob Secord, jun.
Wm. Brandt,	Samuel Secord,
Daniel Brandt,	Daniel Secord,
Daniel Shoemaker,	Henry Secord,
Henry Hoyle, Esq.	Daniel Secord, jun.
Wm. Hoyle,	John Secord,
William Howell,	Aaron Griffen,
Thomas Hatt,	Samuel Griffen,
Thomas Lawrence,	John Smith,
Absalom Bailey,	Abraham Smith,
John Mabee,	Christ. Adam Smith,
Benjamin Mabee,	Christ. Adam Smith, jun.
Jacob Mabee,	Peter Smith,
Peter Mabee,	Elijah Forsyth,
John Ball,	Andrew Forsyth,
Joseph Wade,	Caleb Forsyth,
Caleb Forsyth,	David Tuttle,
Daniel Forsyth,	John Campbell,
Joseph Forsyth,	Daniel Campbell,
Conrad Pilkman,	Daniel Young,
Conrad Young,	Paul Young,
Thomas Davis,	Garret Hoodless,
Daniel Davis,	William Gage,
David Newton,	Thomas Gage,
Thomas Little,	John Crysler,
Joseph Little,	Peter Crysler,
Manuel Overfield,	

RICHARD HATT, Chairman.

Secretary.

An important discovery has been recently made in the brewery world by the Abbe Mui, who has found, in the Annales Typographiques, a work entitled *Epitome Disinguli Hofgerstanensis*, &c. from which it appears that Cæsar was indebted for the books of Livy, that have heretofore been supposed to be lost.—*N. Y. Com.*

The bill relative to slaves and servants passed the Senate on Wednesday, with several slight amendments. It provides for the total abolition of Slavery in this state from and after the 4th day of July, 1827.—*Alb. Argus.*

JANUARY MAIL.

Arrived at New-York, March 5d British Packet Commerce, Capt. Hallett, 24 days from Falmouth via Bermuda. 10 deserters from the army—They embarked 4 days with the Mail.

Sailed—Shipping List of Jan. 18.

Departed Dec. 30.—Packet Boat Sterling, At Aberdeen, Jan'y 1, James and Margaret, Mason Master.

At Portsmouth, Jan. 8, Diana, Hunt, Quebec.

Arrived Jan. 9, Hope, Hodge, Quebec.

Hodge, Liverpool.—The Invincible sailed from Milford on the 27th Jan. for Quebec, with 300 passengers. Another four had sailed immediately for Liverpool; cargoes had been valued at 4 or 5 guineas.

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, in the Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 23, 25 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lot No. 22, & 24, between the 1st & 2d concession and the Lake —For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-56

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

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York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-56

GREY PAPER

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 21th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name or Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. RANK	NAME	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By what Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s		
NANCY M'Donell	Donald M'Donald	Ensign	-	-	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	30 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	75	14 6
Margaret M'Dougal	Don'd. M'Dougal	Teamster	-	-	2 Glengar	1 Feb'y. '13	-	21 Feb'y. '13	-	77	7 4 11-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	-	-	1 do	5 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77	7 4 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	-	-	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76	15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	-	-	1 do	22 do '13	-	22 do '13	-	76	15 4
Children of -	Robert M'Laughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	1 Aug't. '13	-	-	24 August, '13	-	67	0 3 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	-	-	1 Grenvile	7 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	72	10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	-	-	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77	18 4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	-	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76	13 4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do	-	-	-	7 do '13	-	7 do '13	-	73	6 10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	-	-	Prince Ed	30 Novem. '12	-	20 Novem. '13	-	81	15 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	-	do	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60	5 1
Dorothy M'Grath	John M'Grath	do	-	do	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	53	9 7
Christiana Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	-	do	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	48	7 11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	-	do	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	68	15 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	-	do	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	75	2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	-	-	Prince Ed	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80	1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	-	-	-	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	-	-	-	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	-	-	-	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Darby	Dudley Darby	do	-	-	-	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	-	-	-	Prince Ed	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 5 5 1-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	-	-	-	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	David Pulse	do	-	-	-	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	81 15 0 3-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	-	-	-	Hastings	25 Jan'y. '13	-	25 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	-	-	-	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	80 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	-	-	-	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	-	6 April, '13	-	74	15 4 1-2
Children of -	Simon Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	-	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80	1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	-	-	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81	1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	-	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't.	7 April, '13	-	74	14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	-	-	3 York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80	0 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	-	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	41	5 2
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	-	3 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46	13 8 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	-	-	3 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	-	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78	11 11 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cock	Private	Mary Beatty	-	3 York	5 Decem. '12	Gore	5 Decem. '12	-	81	9 7
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	-	3 Lincoln	11 do '12	District.	11 do '12	-	81	3 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckhorough	do	Eunice Grant	-	do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56	17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	-	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71	17 7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	-	1 do	25 Novem. '12	-	25 Novem. '12	-	82	0 6 1-2
Mary M. Cooch	George Cooch	Teamster	-	-	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81	0 10 8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	-	-	2 do	3 June, '13	Niagara	3 June, '13	-	71	10 1 1-2
Suba Hagar	Jonathan Hager	do	-	-	2 do	10 October, '13	District.	10 October, '13	-	64	10 11 1-2
Sarah M'Collum	Colin M'Collum	Private	-	-	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81	1 11
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	-	-	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81	4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	-	-	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66	5 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	-	5 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78	1 1-2
Susannah Petit	Uriah Petit	Sergeant	-	-	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80	0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Thomas Johnson	do	-	-	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81	4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	-	-	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80	0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	-	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80	18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	-	-	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76	9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	-	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64	12 0 1-2
Children of -	Ainason Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	-	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60	7 5
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	-	-	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75	18 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	-	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70	6 0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do	-	-	1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80	1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	-	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	82	15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	-	-	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	-	-	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	81	0 10 1-2
Hannah Hazal	Richard Hazal	do	-	-	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81	10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	-	-	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	66	15 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	-	-	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74	10 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	-	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70	2 8 3-4
Mary McClean	Allan M'Clean	Private	-	-	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78	6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	-	-	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85	15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Sailing Master	-	-	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44	12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Perrier	Seaman	-	-	do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	40	0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	-	-	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72	9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Pensions belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.		
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '13	31 Dec. 1816	84	7	8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	16	0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippowa	5 July '14	5 July '14	-	49	7	3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	49	7	3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48	15	4
Daniel McCollum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48	15	4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51	7	1-4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47	15	7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49	3	0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	13 Oct. '12	15 October, '12	-	47	15	0
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65	15	11
George Chase	do	do	do do	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70	0	0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '13	24 October, '13	-	53	15	7 1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49	6	3 1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48	16	5
George Elworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54	4	11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66	5	10
William M'Mullen	Private	Hastings, attd'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80	19	8 1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82	16	11 3-4
Artimus W. Cashman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	83	14	8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77	19	5 1-2
Joseph Dennis	do	1 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78	15	11
Pierre Carthier	do	2 do	do	22 do '14	22 do '13	-	78	15	11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	81	5	0
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
Finley Monro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster	1 Nov. '14	10 Novem. '14	-	62	17	0
					1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	48	6	10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

3m 14

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.
York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, the 15th of November last, a large BAY MARE, with a star in her forehead; white hind feet; about 14 years old. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold to pay for her keeping.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.
Scarboro' April 8, 1817. *3w15

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be invariably paid in advance, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bath.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Cancelled after

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1817. No. 17.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person ad-"ministering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more ad-"ditional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the use of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in-"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties that may be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act as passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine and Kingston*, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width; also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA, } *George the*
Western District } *Third by the*
Surrogate Court. } *Grace of God*
L. S. *of the United King-*
dom of Great Bri-
tain & Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith.

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "of Probate in this Province" "and also a Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allen, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Mr. WIDMER,

LATE Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, informs his Friends and the Public that he has returned to reside in York, at the House lately occupied by Mrs. Detlor, intending to practice his Profession.

York, 10th April, 1817. *3w15

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the TOWN OF YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

TAKEN from a Bed-Room in the York Hotel, the undermentioned Deeds. Any person returning them to this Office, will receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Lot No. 8, in the Gore, rear of the village reserve, township of Colesperte.

Lot No. 1, in the Gore, or diagonal Concession west of the above.

Both Deeds are in the name of John Quick.

4w 16

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character. *York 22d January,* 1817.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

To be Sold at Auction,

On Saturday the 26th of April instant,

200 ACRES of excellent LAND, being lot No. 27, in the 5th Concession, township of Clark, at Hartwell's Tavern, now belonging to Major Wilmot, where a good title will be given to a purchaser, by the subscriber, who hereby notifies all persons having any accounts against him, to produce the same to him or James Fulton, Esq. within one month from the date hereof, and all those indebted are desired to pay the same.

THOS. COATES.
Dated, township of York, 2d of April, 1817. 3w15

Lands for Sale.

		Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession		
16, 3d do.		
17, 4th do.		2400
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara,		
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do.		
of Niagara,	}	1020
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con.		
North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	}	200
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess.		
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in		
the 8th Concession, South Crosby,	}	600
by, District of Johnstown,		
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27,		
4th Concession, No. 24 and 25,		
and Broken lots No. 22 & 27,	}	900
5th Concession, North Crosby,		
District of Johnstown,		
Lot No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con.	}	334
of Pelham,		

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m 21

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Barr of Dower.
Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c. Gazette Office.

For Sale,

A GRIST MILL, formerly occupied by James Lynburne, with 60 Acres of valuable Land, well watered, situated in No. 33, 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan.

An indisputable title will be given, by

JOHN MACPHERSON.
April 9, 1817. *3w15

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

To Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a good PRESSMAN to work by the Piece.—One of good character will receive liberal wages and constant employment.

York, April 8.

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front there of; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

250 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

From the United States.

From the New-York Advertiser, March 31.

It is stated, that a company is forming at Philadelphia, to be called "The Philadelphia and Pittsburg Transporting Company"—the object of which is, to facilitate the trading intercourse between those cities, and the country between them, by reducing the expense of the transportation of goods to the western country. To accomplish this, it is proposed to charge horses and drivers more in two miles, and to travel day and night, at least at the rate of two miles an hour, in all weather. In this way it is supposed the journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg can be performed in 12 or 14 days. It is estimated that the expense of freight may be fixed at 3 cents per pound from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and 2 cents back. By this arrangement, it is stated, that even tobacco and heavy articles

GREY PAPER

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 24th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name or Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. CHRISTIAN NAME	SURNAME	Rank of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By what Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s
NANCY McDonell	Donald	M'Donald	Ensign	-	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	75	14	6
Margaret M'Dougal	John's	M'Dougal	Teamster	-	2 Glengar	1 Feb'y. '13	-	31 Feb'y. '13	-	77	4	1-4
Mary Grant	William	Grant	Private	-	1 do	5 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77	4	4-3-4
Nancy Campbell	William	Campbell	Teamster	-	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	78	15	4-5-4
Children of -	Thomas	Roach	Private	-	1 do	2 do '13	-	22 do '13	-	73	12	4
Children of -	Robert	M'Laughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	24 August, '13	-	24 August, '13	-	67	0	3-1-4
Catharine Fraser	William	Fraser	Captain	-	1 Grenvill	7 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	72	10	11-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas	Hamblin	Private	-	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77	18	4-1-4
Children of -	Jacob	Van Camp	do	John Lamagn	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76	13	4-1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus	Fuller	do	-	-	7 do '13	-	23 do '13	-	73	6	10
Children of -	Joseph	Clapp	do	-	Prince Ed	30 Novem. '12	-	20 Novem. '13	-	81	15	0-3-4
Catherine Farrington	Samuel	Farrington	do	-	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	80	1	1
Dorothy M'Grath	John	M'Grath	do	-	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	58	9	7
Christiana Smith	Benjamin	Smith	do	-	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	43	7	11-1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph	Hicks	do	-	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	69	15	7-1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph	La Tour	do	-	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	75	2	6
Nancy Young	Henry	Young	Lieut.	-	Prince Ed	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Anna Forbes	Adam	Forbes	Private	-	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George	Ben	do	-	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60	1	1
Hannah Storms	Henry	Storms	do	-	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60	1	1
Freelove Darby	Dudley	Darby	do	-	do	31 March, '13	District.	31 March, '13	-	76	1	1
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah	Tompkins	do	-	Prince Ed	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80	5	3-1-2
Mary Young	Henry	Young	do	-	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82	8	2-1-2
Catharine Fuller	David	Fuller	do	-	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71	0	3-1-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward	Carscallan	do	-	Hastings	25 July, '13	-	25 July, '13	-	73	17	7-1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham	Cole	do	-	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Catharine Brown	Henry	Brown	Teamster	-	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77	18	4-1-4
Child of -	Samuel	Waters	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74	13	10-1-2
Children of -	Simon	Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Hannah Patterson	John	Patterson	do	-	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81	1	1-1
Children of -	John	Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't.	7 April, '13	-	74	14	9-1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm.	Kendrick	Lieut.	-	1 York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80	0	0
Child of -	Elijah	Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '13	District.	9 Decem. '13	-	81	5	2
Child of -	George	Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46	13	8-1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James	Carpenter	do	-	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	Gore	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78	11	6-1-2
Children of -	Robert	Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	5 York	5 Decem. '12	District.	5 Decem. '12	-	81	1	1
Children of -	Archer	Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	81	3	0
Children of -	Hugh	Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56	17	6-1-2
Children of -	John	Clark	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71	4	7-3-4
Children of -	William	Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	23 Novem. '12	-	23 Novem. '12	-	82	6	0-1-2
Mary M. Couck	George	Couck	Teamster	-	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81	10	8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert	Wilkerson	do	-	2 do	3 June, '13	Niagara	3 June, '13	-	71	10	11-2
Buba Hagar	Jonathan	Hagar	do	-	2 do	10 October, '13	District.	10 October, '13	-	64	10	11-2
Sarah McCollum	Colin	McCollum	Private	-	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81	1	1
Mary Stickle	John	Stickle	do	-	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81	4	1
Mary Pew	Samuel	Pew	do	-	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66	3	10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace		do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78	7	1-1-2
Susannah Petit	Uriah	Petit	Sergeant	-	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80	0	0
Elizabeth Johnson	Truemin	Johnson	do	-	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81	4	1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius	Marks	do	-	3 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80	0	0
Children of -	Thomas	Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80	18	7-1-2
Frances Cope	William	Cope	do	-	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76	9	10-1-2
Children of -	Alex'r.	Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64	12	0-1-2
Children of -	Alanson	Swan	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60	0	0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler	Barnum	Private	-	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75	18	10-1-4
Children of -	Solomon	Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70	6	0-1-2
Children of Insane Widow of -	Samuel	Wilson	do	-	1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Children of -	Levi	Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83	15	7-1-4
Sarah Roberts	William	Roberts	do	-	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wigley	Christopher	Wigley	do	-	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	81	5	10-1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard	Hazal	do	-	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81	16	11-1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm.	Buchannan	Captain	-	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	65	12	6-1-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel	Augustin	Private	-	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74	10	4-5-4
Children of -	Johnston	Spry	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70	2	8-3-4
Mary McClean	Allan	M'Clean	Private	-	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	77	4	0-1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas	Girty	Ensign	-	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85	15	1
Widow of -	James	Miller	Acting Sailing Master	-	Prov'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44	12	0-1-2
Child of -	Joseph	Portier	Seaman	-	do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	40	0	0
Archange Meloche	Louis	Meloche	Private	-	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72	9	10-1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '13	31 Dec. 1816	84	7	8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	0	0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	49	1	3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	66	14	3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48	15	4
Daniel McCollum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48	15	4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '13	7 June, '13	-	71	11	1-4
Adam Stall	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47	15	7-1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49	3	0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	18 Oct. '13	18 October, '12	-	84	7	8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65	12	0-1-4
George Chase	do	do	do do	1 July '13	1 July, '15	-	70	0	0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83	15	7-1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49	6	3-1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48	16	5
Georgs Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54	4	11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66	3	10
William M'Mullen	Private	Hastings, attd'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80	19	8-1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82	16	11-3-4
Attimus W. Cashman	do	Addington De'gs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	85	14	8-1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feby. '13	-	77	19	5-1-2
Joseph Desseux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	77	19	11
Pierre Cartier	do	2 do	do do	22 do '14	22 do '13	-	78	15	11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56	12	0-1-2
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feby. '13	-	77	1	4-1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4-1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4-1-2
Finley Monro	do	2 do	Hoodle's Creek	10 Novr. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	62	17	4
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48	0	10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3m 14

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 { Acres in the Township of York.
200 { Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.
York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, the 15th of November last, a large BAY MARE, with a star in the forehead; white hind feet; about 14 years old. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold to pay for her keeping.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.
Scarboro' April 8, 1817. *3w15

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hart, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Rose, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1817. No. 17.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize landed into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.
By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, then for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Hog Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive; and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA
Western District
Surrogate Court.
L. S.

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

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "of Probate in this Province" "and also a Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Mr. WIDMER,

LATE Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, informs his Friends and the Public that he has returned to reside in York, at the House lately occupied by Mrs. Detlor, intending to practice his Profession.

York, 10th April, 1817. *2w15

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the TOWN OF YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

TAKEN from a Bed-Room in the York Hotel, the undermentioned Deeds. Any person returning them to this Office, will receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Lot No. 8, in the Gore, rear of the village reserve, township of Colleperte.

Lot No. 1, in the Gore, or diagonal Concession west of the above.

Both Deeds are in the name of John Quick. 4w 16

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character. *York 22d January*, 1817.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

To be Sold at Auction,

On Saturday the 26th of April instant,

900 ACRES of excellent LAND, being lot No. *i*, in the 5th Concession, township of Clark, at Hartwell's Tavern, now belonging to Major Wilmot, where a good title will be given to a purchaser, by the subscriber, who hereby notifies all persons having any accounts against him, to produce the same to him or James Fulton, Esq. within one month from the date hereof, and all those indebted are desired to pay the same.

THOS. COATES.

Dated, township of York, 2d of April, 1817. 3w15

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.	
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession,	16,	3d do.
	17,	4th do.
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara,		2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,		1030
Broken Lots, No. 7 & 8 23, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,		300
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess.		
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,		600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,		900
Lot, No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. of Pelham.		384

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. fem. 21

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Bars of Dower.
Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c. Gazette Office.

For Sale,

A GRIST MILL, formerly occupied by James Lynburne, with 60 Acres of valuable Land, well watered, situated in No. 43, 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan.

An indisputable title will be given.

JOHN MACPHERSON.
April 9, 1817. *3w15

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

To Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a good PRESSMAN to work by the Piece.—One of good character will receive liberal wages and constant employment.

York, Ap

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

From the United States.

From the New-York Advertiser, March 31.

It is stated, that a company is forming at Philadelphia, to be called—*The Philadelphia and Pittsburg Transporting Company*—the object of which is, to facilitate the trading intercourse between these cities, and the country between them, by reducing the expense of the transportation of goods to the western country. To accomplish this, it is proposed to change horses and drivers once in ten miles, and to travel day and night, at least at the rate of two miles an hour, in all weather. In this way it is supposed the journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg can be performed in 12 or 14 days. It is computed that the expense of freight may be fixed at 3 cents per pound from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and 2 cents back. By this arrangement, it is stated, that even boatmen and ba[illegible] from Kent

GREY PAPER

cuity, and carried from Trenton, may be transported to Philadelphia so cheaply, as to Newcastle, Delaware, the cheapest of water carriage down the Mississippi.

The pension of Surrenden, taking into consideration that it is arising from the Hon Lauds contingencies to it have descended in favor of giving the succession of those who shall succeed the said Lands per acre for all 70,000 dollars) as an inducement to abandon the cut and other roads of Lands and adopt the new mode. This change, by doubling the marshy lands, will add much to the wealth of the city.

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile House in this city, dated

QUEBEC, March 20.

Our Legislature intended to lay an Embargo, to prevent the export of wheat for 30 days, but there would be a surplus of about 150,000 bushels, this alarmed the idea. There was also a motion to a demand, about 30,000 barrels of flour for exportation, besides what the Upper Province will require. The price appears to have risen to 8s 6d, as several contracts have been made delivery at the beginning of the month of April, that by Government of 10,000 bbls. was taken at 8s 6d.

Accounts from Newfoundland to the first of March with discouraging. Several vessels had been lost on the coast in Jan. and Feb: the crews were saved. The inhabitants had been supplied with flour from the king's stores.

From Europe.

From the Non-York Spectator, of April 8.

Late & Important from England.

By the arrival, this morning, of the brig Wrangler, Captain Lovett, in 60 days from Havre de Grace, and 48 from Torbay, England, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have been received a file of London papers to the evening of the 7th February inclusive—12 days later than we have before received.

The contents of these papers are of no ordinary interest. On the 28th of January, the Prince Regent proceeded to the Parliament House and opened the Session by a Speech from the Throne. On his way thither, he was insulted by the populace; and on his return was attended with stones by a large assemblage. Two glass coaches were broken—Lord J. Murray, who attended the Regent in the state carriage received a blow, and his Royal Highness providentially escaped through the interference of the military. The particulars of this affair are thus given in a London paper of January 30th.

"On the return of the Prince Regent from the House of Lords, the crowd assembled in the streets, had increased greatly. In St.James's Park in particular the mob was immense, and they began to utter the most violent and indecent expressions the instant the Regent's carriage appeared. When the cavalcade had reached the Stable yard gate, it appears that the panes of the State carriage were broken on both sides, almost instantaneously. The general impression was that stones were the missiles employed, and by the glasses being made of uncommon thickness, were broken as cleanly as if done by a ~~shooting gallery~~ a musket or pistol.

"On the Prince Royal alighting from the state carriage at St. James's Palace, he immediately sent for Lord Sidmouth; and after waiting a considerable time for the arrival of Lord Sidmouth, at St. James's Palace, left it in his private carriage for Carleton-house; and the reception part of the popular mob, in the Park, he was then received with loud huzzas. His Royal Highness left his commands for Lord Sidmouth to follow him to Carleton-house, where he had the ship arrived shortly afterwards, as did the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. His Royal Highnesses having heard of what had happened, lost no time in repairing to Carleton-house, to ~~the~~ enquiries.

"Lord Castlereagh, who attended the Regent in the state carriage as a Lord in waiting, received a blow over his right eye, from a piece of the strong plate glass being struck against him.

"While the more serious consequences just alluded to were taking place in the Park, a boxing match was got up in the yard for the amusement of the rabble there assembled. The actors were Mr. Hunt and Lord Cochrane. About three o'clock, the attention of the passengers in Parliament-street was attracted by a man in a dirty blue great coat, carrying a pole on his shoulder, to which a hoop or bundle of sticks was apparently suspended. The person was Orator Hunt, for as much he speedily announced himself—About 50 boys preceded him, bellowing him, calling out—" make way for Mr. Hunt" and in this way the procession arrived in New Palace-yard. Here Mr. Hunt, stopping at the gate of the house No. 7, asked if Lord Cochrane was come? being answered in the affirmative, he deposited his burden in the passage, and quietly asked Lord Cochrane came forth. Hunt then harangued his followers from the step of the door: the noise was so great, that no person could hear a word, it was except his worthy colleague, who stood behind him at humble reverence of his superior spouting faculties. A board or plank, and in a small chair, were then produced by Mr. Hunt; and up to the chair Lord Cochrane was placed. His Lordship was to this manner conveyed on the shoulders of his admirers across Palace-yard to the door of Westminster Hall, where he was sat down, amid three cheers, and entered with his bundles of parliament. Hunt who had preceded Lord Cochrane, cleared the way, now got, unbidden, into the chair, and was conveyed to the place from whence they had set out. Here he made another speech to the assembled who carried him, and then entered the house. The mob then left him, taking the direction of the Park."

The Prince Regent's Speech, together with the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in relation to the assault upon his Royal Highness, are among the articles selected for our paper this evening.

We also present to our readers this evening, a Message from the Prince Regent to the House of Lords, on the 4th of February, in relation to the disturbed state of the country, and the Speech of Lord Castlereagh, on the subject of the Message.

Several persons had been arrested and examined, on suspicion of being concerned in the assault upon the Prince Regent, and one of them had been committed for trial, on the charge of high treason.

The *Morning* Chronicle on the 7th of February, announced the death of the King of France; and the Courier on the evening of the same day contradicted the news, and asserted that his Gallic Majesty was nearly restored to health.

We have given this day as copious extracts from our London papers as our limits will permit. Very interesting selections will be given in our next.

Price of stock on the 28th of February:

There continues to be great fluctuation in the Funds. Consols were yesterday done at 65 7-8—this morning at 65. Twelve o'clock—Consols are done at 65 1-2. The advance within ten days is nearly 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1817.

This being the day appointed by the Prince Regent for the meeting of both Houses of Parliament, a Royal Highness came down in state, and entered the House of Peers at two o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by the Great Officers of State; the Earl of Liverpool carried the Sword of State, on his Royal Highness's right hand, and the Marquisd of Winchester carried the Crown on a cushion on his left.

In a few minutes after the Regent had taken his seat on the Throne, the commons having been summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar of the House of Peers, with their Speaker at their head, when his Royal Highness delivered to both Houses of Parliament the following SPEECH —

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that an interruption has occurred in the state of His Majesty's lamentable indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquility.

The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honor of the country against the Government of Algiers, have been attended with the most complete success.

The splendid achievement of His Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the King of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of Christian captives. You will join in the gratitude of Algiers and to the renunciation by its Government of the practice of Christian slavery.

I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement so interesting to humanity, and reflecting from the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honor on the British nation.

In India, the refusal of the Government of Nepaul, to ratify a treaty of peace which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations.

The judicious arrangements of the Governor-General, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his Majesty's forces, and of those of the East India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established upon the just and honorable terms of the original treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the Empire and sound policy allow.

I recommend the state of the Public Income and Expenditure to your early and serious attention.

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the Revenue of the last year; but I trust that it is to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation to believe that you will find it practicable to provide for the Public service of the year, without making any addition to the Burthens of the People, and without adopting any measure injurious to that System, by which and for the services which he expressed to adopt every possible system of economy and retrenchment. He stated, however, the House, whilst it considered the amounts would not forget what was due to the rank we had to support amongst nations. He was of opinion that there could not be found nothing so prodigal as economy, or so parsimonious as wisdom. The noble Lord then adverted to the falling off in the Revenue of the country. He lamented the circumstance, but it proves only temporary. The distresses of the people he also hoped would be found to arise out of temporary causes, principally from the transition from a state of war to peace; and that a short time would show they were, though evils of temporary misery at present, only of temporary nature. The noble Lord also adverted to the symptoms of disaffection which had shown themselves in various parts, and to the causes arising, he said, principally out of the acts of designing individuals, who, under the specious cry of Reform in Parliament, had led the people astray. He observed, Parliament in the ensuing Session, would have a short important duty to perform. The joy of the country were upon them —*hear, hear!*— one part of the people were anxiously looking towards them for a relief of their distresses; the other part were looking to them for the preservation of that Constitution of which they had been deputed the guardians.— The noble Lord expressed his conviction that the House would not disappoint the hopes and expectations, either of his Royal Highness, or of the people, and concluded by moving an address, which was as usual an echo of the Speech.

I am too well convinced of the loyalty and zeal of the great body of his Majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected; And I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and cooperation, for enabling a vigorous Executive Government, from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude with unexampled glory, a war undertaken and suspended the best interests of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as by all nations engaged in other nations, to be the most perfect that have fallen to the lot of any people.

Earl Stanhope, Lord Exmouth and Lord Sandwich, (Lord Algernon Percy,) took the oaths and their seats.

The House then adjourned during pleasure; and at five o'clock the Lord Chancellor again took his seat on the Woolsack.

Lord Sidmouth said, that before he moved the Address in Speech delivered from the Throne that day, he should be read from the Woolsack, he had a subject of very great importance to communicate to the House, which for reasons he supposed that strangers be ordered to withdraw.

Strangers were then excluded.

During our exclusion, the House had a conference with the House of Commons at nine o'clock, adjourned the debate on the address till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Sir F. Burdett gave notice, that he should on this day next submit a motion on the subject of Reform in Parliament.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

Mr Speaker then informed the House that the House then informed the House of Peers, and heard a most gracious Speech from the Throne, of which he had a copy, which he now read to the House.

Lord Valletort (son to the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe) then rose to move an address in answer to his Royal and most gracious Speech. He congratulated the House upon the happy termination of the late destructive contest on the continent, and that event, he trusted, would be a pacification which had been established by Bonaparte, by the restoration of the legitimate sovereigns of Europe. The noble Lord also congratulated the House and the country on the successful issue of the contest between this country and Algiers; by the restoration of Christian Slaves, especially those bordering on the Mediterranean, had been delivered from the barbarous and most barbarous and piratical Power. He trusted that every some persons entertained doubts that as soon as the Dey of Algiers had recovered from the effects of our late splendid victory, he would return to his habits of piracy. He, however, entertained another opinion. He was persuaded it would be long before the shores the Mediterranean commerce would again be infested by the marauds of this piratical Power. He also alluded to the determination of the late short and glorious contest in India, into which he observed we had been forced by repeated injuries of the Pindarees. He considered that much praise was due to the noble Lord at the head of our extensive Government in that quarter of the globe, for his conduct during the continuance of that conflict. He thought the gratitude of the House was due to his Royal Highness for having thus early called the attention of the House to the subject of our expenditure, and further, that the house pledged itself to his Royal Highness to lend him every aid and assistance in their power toward an effectual investigation of the affairs and stated of the nation.

Mr. B. Bathurst conceived that the House was bound by the terms of the Address, to look into the state of the country without delay and, without remission, till something was done to relieve the general stagnation, and as it was more popular to do so in the authority of an original motion than an amendment, and as the committee of the Rt. Hon. Friend would answer every purpose of a financial investigation, he conceived the amendment totally uncalled for and unnecessary.

Mr. Lushington, M.P. for Bath, said who had opened this debate, and who had done it with much ability, had gone too far when he ventured to express exultation at the present distressed state of the country. New regulations must be necessary, and he therefore wished the house to take the subject into its consideration, to ascertain what course it would be wisest to pursue under existing circumstances. • Adverting to the late tumults, he declared his reverence for the popular parts of our constitution was second to that of no man; but at the same time, he would have no popular meetings or bodies of men bursting into tumult, he was for their immediate suppression.—(*Hear!*) This he considered of the last importance, as conducive to liberty itself, for his objection to rebellion was not merely that plunder and bloodshed, were its attendants, (for these, he declared, his reverence for the popular parts of our constitution was second to that of no man; but at the same time, We

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 24th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the 6fy-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. NAME.	RANK.	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By whom Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s.
NANCY McDonell	Donald McDonald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	75 14 6
Margaret McDougal	Don'd. McDougal	Teamster	- -	2 Glengary	1 Feb'y. '13	-	21 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77 7 4 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	- -	1 do	2 do '13	-	27 do '13	-	79 12 4
Children of -	Robert McLaughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	24 Aug't. '13	-	24 August, '13	-	67 0 3 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Grenville	17 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	78 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 1-4
Children of -	Bolsolphus Fuller	do			27 do '13	-	27 do '13	-	75 6 10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do		Prince Ed	30 Novem. '12	-	30 Novem. '12	-	81 13 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy McGrath	John McGrath	do	- -	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	53 9 7
Christiana Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	48 7 11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	63 13 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	73 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.		-			
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Darby	Dudley Darby	do	- -	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 5 5 1-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	Wid Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3 1-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	- -	Hastings	25 Jan'y. '13	-	25 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74 15 10 1-2
Children of -	Simon Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81 1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	3 York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	41 5 2
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46 13 8 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	Gore	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	District.	5 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	81 5 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71 4 7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	25 Novem. '12	-	25 Novem. '12	-	82 0 6 1-2
Mary M. Couck	George Couck	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13	Niagara	5 June, '13	-	71 10 1 1-2
Zoba Hagar	Jonathan Hagar	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '13	District.	10 October, '13	-	64 10 11 1-2
Sarah McCollum	Colin McCollum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81 1 11
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 5 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 1 1-2
Susannah Petit	Uriah Petit	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Truesman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76 9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0 1-2
Children of -	Alanson Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	73 18 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do		1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Wooley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex		-			
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazal	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	65 13 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74 10 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 2 8 3-4
Mary McClean	Allan McClean	Private		Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Acting Sailing Master	- -	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Porrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s.
Janess Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston -	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George -	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 16 0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa -	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	49 17 3
Alexander Root	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington -	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	66 14 3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel McCollum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty -	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51 7 11 1-4
Allan Stuall	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie -	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47 15 7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's -	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49 5 0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston -	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84 7 8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty -	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65 13 11
George Chase	do	do	do do -	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 6 0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty -	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Aaron Teetor	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy -	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3 1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry -	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau -	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie -	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66 9 10
William McMullen	Private	Hastings, attd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty -	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 19 5 1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston -	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Arfinus W. Cushman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty -	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	83 14 8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville -	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Joseph Dessaux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin -	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 13 11
Pierre Carthier	do	2 do	do do -	22 do '14	22 do '14	-	78 13 11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods -	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 13 0 1-2
Donald McDonell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh -	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Finley Monro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek -	10 Nover. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	62 17
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster -	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3in 14

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.
York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, the 15th of November last, a large BAY MARE, with a star in the forehead; white hind feet; about 14 years old. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold to pay for her keeping.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.
Scarboro' April 2, 1817. *3w15

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - -	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - -	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - -	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - -	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - -	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - -	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - -	*New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - -	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - -	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - -	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - -	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - -	*Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

GREY PAPER

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1817. No. 16.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported into "to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *Rideau Return*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and seven feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks, and the parts at which they propose to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 20th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

L. S.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, & Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE *late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.*

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE, of Niagara, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth, That the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died Intestate, without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money, in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said ISAAC SWAYZE.——NOW THEREFORE, These are to Cite and Require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the Town of York, in the said Province, on Monday, the 2d day of June, next ensuing the date hereof, then and there to shew cause, (if any you have) why Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said ISAAC SWAYZE.

Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

GRANT POWELL, *Official Principal, Court of Probate.*
W. W. BALDWIN, *Register in the Court of Probate.* Sun.—1 cv. m.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } To WIT. }

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allen, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf15

Mr. WIDMER,

LATE Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, informs his Friends and the Public that he has returned to reside in York, at the House lately occupied by Mrs. Detlor, intending to practice his Profession.

York, 10th April, 1817. *4w15

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf4

APPRENTICE.

WANTED immediately, at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—None need apply unless the Parents are of good character.

York 22d January, 1817.

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

TAKEN from a Bed-Room in the York Hotel, the undermentioned Deeds. Any person returning them to this Office, will receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Lot No. 8, in the Gore, rear of the village reserve, township of Coleperter.

Lot No. 1, in the Gore, or diagonal Concession west of the above.

Both Deeds are in the name of John Quick. 4w16

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession.		Acres.
16, 2d do.		
17, 4th do.		
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.		2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara.		1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown.		500
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concession.		
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Cross by, District of Johnstown.		600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown.		900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. of Pelham.		934

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. —— 6m. 24

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

NOTICE is hereby given, "That the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

To Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a good PRESSMAN to work by the Piece.—One of good character will receive liberal wages and constant employment.

York, April 3.

From the United States.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

From Buenos Ayres.

Captain Douglass, of the British brig Elizabeth, who arrived this morning in 63 days from Buenos Ayres, informs us that the Portuguese expedition had taken Monte Video, with very little fighting. He also states, that the troops of Buenos Ayres, comprising an army of 6000 men, had marched for the province of Chili, to induce or compel the people of that province to unite in the common cause against the Portuguese. In case of the union of the two armies of Chili, with those of Buenos Ayres, no doubt was entertained of their success. Four Portuguese brigs, laden with tallow and hides, had been seized by the government at Buenos Ayres. April 11.

From Havanna.

A gentleman passenger in the Bergere, 10 days from Havanna, informs us, that before he sailed the crew of a Dutch ship arrived there in an open boat, who stated they had been captured off the Marquesas a Carthagenian privateer, plundered of about 10,000 dollars in specie, and 60,000 dollars worth of dry goods. The crew were then put adrift in the long boat, and ship set on fire. The Dutch captain was robbed of his wearing apparel, and otherwise treated with great cruelty. The privateer afterwards shaped her course for the Isle of Pines. Our informant adds, that the waters in the vicinity of Havanna swarm with pleasure, composed of motley crews of all nations, professing and calling themselves Spanish Patriots.

The privateer brig, commanded by Capt. Jewett, (formerly the True Blooded Yankee) had recently been off Havanna, and it was understood had proceeded on a cruize off Cuba. Early in March, the squadron under Com. Taylor, captured, off Havanna, three Spanish Guineamen, one of which had a large quantity of gold dust.

From a Kie of Bermuda papers, to the 16th of March, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

HAMILTON, (*Bermuda*) March 15.

Rear Admiral Sir David Milne, we understand, was to take his departure in the Leander, for this place, in about four weeks after the Packet Chichester.

Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

On Thursday, 20th Jan. died at Blenheim, aged 78 years, his Grace George the third Duke of Marlborough. No death that has occurred for many years past, can have been more severely felt, than that of his Grace; will he; he was the most indulgent husband, the best of parents: kind and generous in the extreme to all his relatives; and will be bitterly lamented by all the poor within the wide circuit of his princely domains. The first Duke still deservedly retains the title of "The Great Duke of Marlborough;" the late Duke will, for many, many years, be remembered as "The Good Duke of Marlborough." The day before his death, the Duke took his usual exercise in his carriage, and did not shew any symptoms of an approaching dissolution. He was found dead in the morning by his valet, who for several years past, constantly slept in his chamber.

GREY PAPER

From Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

On Monday ... our poor seamen were ordered under arms at the levee of Warwick-house—having been ... ged: the others were lying upon the benches. A lady gave him a penny; the poor creature instantly ran to a baker now with dog's meat, which had just passed by, bought a piece, and swallowed it in a minute. A naval lieutenant, who saw this day, of a still-born female child; and it as well as can be expected.

" H. BALFORD.

" C. M. CLARKE."

Colonel Thornton waited upon the Prince Regent to inform him of the success which had been in readiness for several days to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, who all attended. His Royal Highness was brought to bed soon after their arrival, which was about one o'clock. The child was still-born.

In a short time afterwards the following Bulletin was issued :—

" St. James's, Monday, Jan. 27.

" Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland was delivered, at one o'clock this day, of a still-born female child; and is as well as can be expected.

" H. BALFORD.

" C. M. CLARKE."

Colonel Thornton waited upon the Prince Regent to inform him of the decease of Queen Charlotte.

Messengers were sent off to the Queen at Windsor, the Princess Charlotte at Claremont, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the other branches of the Royal Family ; also to the Duchess's family abroad.

Bank-House, near Warrington, in Staffordshire, the seat of Richard Heathcote, Esq. was, on Monday last, nearly burnt to the ground, by accidental fire ; the damage is estimated at several thousand pounds.

In Charlotte-street, Pimlico, on Monday, Mrs. Michael Countzen was delivered of four children, one girl and three boys, who with the mother, seem at present likely to do well.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Friday, Jan. 31. Lord Cochrane gave notice, that he should on the fifth of March next, submit a motion to him to bring in a bill for the abolition of sinecures, and for the reduction of the salaries of those Public officers which had been advanced of late years.

In answer to a question from Mr. Curwen, Mr. Vansittart stated that no plan had as yet been prepared respecting the Poor laws; but he trusted that in a few weeks, at most, he should be able to bring in a bill for the abolition of sinecures, and for the reduction of the salaries of those Public officers which had been advanced of late years.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that on Thursday next, a motion would be made for the appointment of a committee on the state of the nation, and its income and expenditure.

Sir M. W. Ridley asked whether it was intended to bring in a bill to amend and explain an act of the last session respecting the liability of manufacturing houses and shops to the window tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.

Sir William Lemon rose, to present a Petition from the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall. He observed, that the Petitioners felt the great pressure of taxation, but entertained with patience and confidence relying on the wisdom of Parliament to afford them relief. They therefore prayed the House to abolish all Sinecure Places, to withdraw all unnecessary and unmerited Pensions, and to reduce the exorbitant Salaries enjoyed by the higher Officers of the Army. The Petitioners likewise felt the necessity of a reform in the House of Parliament, but they wisely abstained from proposing any wild and visionary plan, or dealing that any rash experiments should be tried that might endanger the Frame of the Constitution, but leaving the entire measure to the superior judgment and wisdom of Parliament itself.—*Hear hear from all parts of the House.*—The petition was extremely well drawn up, and he should be appointed to inquire into the State of the Nation, embracing this interesting but difficult question ; and if a motion to this effect was made, he should gladly give it his support.

The Petition was then read by the Clerk. It lamented that the former Petition presented from the county, in favour of retrenchment in the public expenditure, had not been attended with the desired influence. It complained of the defective state of the system of representation, and remarked, that had the original purity of the Constitution been preserved in the House of Commons, the National Debt, which at the death of King William amounted only to seventeen millions, would not now exceed eleven hundred millions ; nor would the standing army, which at the conclusion of the Seven Years War amounted only to 70000 men, have been extended to 150.000. It concluded by praying generally for the abolition of Sinecures, &c. and was ordered to be on the Commons House of Parliament.

Mr. Brand stated, that he had been requested to give his support to Parliament to the Petition now presented, and this duty he was willing to perform—He spoke of the public meeting in Cornwall, where the Petition had been prepared, and contemplated the persons who had appeared active at it, for their prudence, learning and eloquence. The language of the Petition itself, its good sense, sound reasoning, and simple eloquence, struck him most forcibly, when compared with the farrago of unconnected absurdities which the House had witnessed the preceding evening. He lamented, that the Cornish meetings that had taken place elsewhere, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform: for he was convinced, that their Petition would have contained some strong protest against the wild and dangerous Doctrines, that too generally prevail throughout the country.

Mr. Elliot observed, that the question of a reform in Parliament had become one of the most general nature, that he could not abstain from expressing an opinion on the subject. He trusted, that when taking up a question of Reform, the House would consider the whole country particularly to the Gentlemen ... advocated that measure, he hoped they would not suffer passion to carry them beyond the venerable frame of the Constitution. He trusted the House would not overlook the question in silence this project proceeded, lest they would be launched into the nature and tendency of the plans connected with it, and the character of the men brought by which they are supported, before they would open the Constitution to those State Architects, who have no speculation but private interest, no principle but individual aggrandisement. He had little doubt but that agitating the question at present tended materially to aggravate the public distress, and that if any one of the theories were adopted, it would terminate in universal destruction.—(Hear! hear!)

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

February 8.

The Speaker informed the House of the presenting of the address to the Prince Regent, and of his Royal Highness's gracious answer thereto.

Mr. M. Taylor gave notice of a motion for that day fortnight, for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better preservation of the streets of the metropolis.

Mr. Saville said, that having received various communications in consequence of his notice on Saturday, upon the subject of tithes, he wished to state, that the subject, in bringing that question forward, was not to abolish the tithes altogether, but to induce the House, if he could, to adopt some measures which might relieve those who suffered most from the present system.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord A. Hamilton rose to present two petitions upon this subject, one from the inhabitants of Kirkintilloch, the other from the borough of Rutherglen. The noble Lord observed, that the peculiar circumstances under which he then addressed the House, drew forth from him a should say a few words before moving, that the petitions he held in his hands did be brought in a shorter space ... had been hitherto elapsed since the meeting of Parliament, had brought forth expressions from the other side of the House, so strong in favour of Reform upon every species of Reform, urged in different petitions, that he thought it incumbent upon him to state, that the present ones prayed for none of these plans —they asked neither for annual Parliaments nor universal suffrage (Hear !)—. He therefore hoped they should not be identified with any of them. They both lamented the exorbitant expenditure of the (Government) complained that they (the petitioners) were by that means with difficulties they could not exercise any ... which would procure them the necessary ... and which he concluded, not by presuming to suggest any particular mode of reform, but with hoping in the grievances of which they complained should be redressed by the wisdom of Reform or other.—He should make only one observation more, which he had made when presenting petitions from Scotland upon the same subject. He was warranted in saying, that there £10,000 a year in property, and ... £1000 a year in land, and yet not have a single vote at the election of ... say, therefore, without any disrespect to other parts of the united empire, that Scotland there as its opinion that two British soil of the two countries could be sufficient to compel these barbarians to submit to any terms of peace which might be proposed, he never said that two sail would be able to cope with these batteries: for he knew too well that these batteries could do against ships, or when strongly manned, to advance such an assertion. He spoke only to refer-... to the situation of affairs, upon the border of the sea, and to the effect which ... produced upon that, or any other city so placed, and inhabited by a numerous population of men, women and children, if cannonaded but for one hour. No man way better acquainted with the power ... sessed by batteries over a fleet ... and he would say, that the conduct of lord Exmouth and the fleet deserved all the praise which that house could bestow. The attack was nobly achieved in a way that a British fleet always performed its services. He could only state, that the vote had its most cordial concurrence, for he never knew or had heard of any thing more gallant than the manner in which lord Exmouth led his ships alongside the Algerine batteries.

Lord Castlereagh then proposed thanks to Sir David Milne, and the other officers of the fleet.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the House voted their approbation of the services of the marines, &c. and their thanks to admiral Van de Capellen, for his cordial assistance and co-operation, and the speaker was desired to communicate the same.

FOREIGN SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Tierney rose again and said, that after the continued silence of the noble Lord, he should feel himself justified in making a motion which he had in view, without giving any previous notice thereof. However, he would then give no line of his intention, to move on Thursday the 20th inst. for the removal of the third Secretary of State, as unnecessary office.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Mr. Brougham adverted to a motion made by him during the last session, respecting the Spanish Patriots and other refugees, which he had not pressed to a division, and was desirous to know what had been done respecting them.

Lord Castlereagh said, that communications had taken place with the Spanish government, but there was no particular intelligence which he had to lay before the House.

Mr. Brougham asked whether the noble Lord would have any objection to lay the correspondence that had passed before the House on this subject.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that it might be imprudent, and even injurious to the interests of themselves, if the correspondence were disclosed.

Mr. Brougham observed, that the list of the noble Lord was sufficient to cheer his hopes and fears ; but that he (Mr. Brougham) were to understand from this, that no possible had been done by the government here, and that the whole had fallen ... on the Duke of Wellington, and another from a hundred in Norfolk.

Mr. Bennet presented a petition from the town of Sheffield, praying for a Reform in Parliament.

Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from Castle Donington, Leicestershire, to the same effect.

Lord Edrington presented a petition from Ayr Burghs, in favour of an amelioration of Tythes and a Reform in the Representation.

SUPPLY.

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the House, that the House do go into a committee to consider of a Supply to be granted to his Majesty.

Mr. Ponsonby did not rise for the purpose of opposing the substance of this motion, as he was perfectly aware that a Supply must be granted ; but rose to say, that as a committee had been proposed, he should move the noble Lord, that if he did not take effectual steps on Friday, for the appointment of that Committee, he would himself submit a motion to the House on that subject. He was not aware whether the noble Lord had been a party to the decision before ... Lord Eldon on the utmost importance to the country ... no further time should be lost.

The Lord Castlereagh said, his motive for altering the day from Thursday to Friday was not for the sake of delay, but because it would be more convenient to the House, and to those who should have to make to the House, and were anxious to submit to the House what his Majesty's Ministers thought it most advisable to propose to the Parliament under the existing circumstances of the country. The right honorable gentleman would be more anxious on that subject than he was.

Mr. Lushington presented an account of the net produce of the revenue for 1 ... years, from the 5th of Jan. 1816, to the 5th of January, 1817.—Adjourned.

February 4.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor held an especial Court of Aldermen in consequence of the attack made upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on his way to the House of Lords, on Tuesday, which was attended by sixteen Aldermen, the city Officers, &c.—The court unanimously agreed to present an address to his Royal Highness, expressive of their horror at so atrocious an act ; an address being prepared accordingly, was read and agreed to.

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness with renewed assurances of our unfeigned veneration and respect.

Yielding to none of his Majesty's subjects in loyalty and attachment to your Royal Highness, as the Representative of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, we have contemplated with the greatest detestation, the daring and flagitious assault offered to your Royal Highness on your late return from Parliament, and by which your Royal Highness's Person was endangered while exercising one of the most sacred and important prerogatives attached to your Royal Highness's high station, as Regent of the United Kingdom.

We most earnestly pray, that the perpetrators of so act ... abhorrence in its ... may be delivered up to the justice of their country, and that Divine Providence may preserve your Royal Highness many years, and cause you to live in the midst of a free, generous and loyal people ; and we assure your Royal Highness that those are not in this United Kingdom, who are determined at any sacrifice to protect your Royal Highness's Person, and to preserve inviolate the constitution and the Laws, from his Majesty's faithful citizens of London.

Signed by Order of Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.

" I return you my warmest Thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address.

Whilst I have to lament a flagrant violation of the Laws, I cannot but derive the highest satisfaction from the fresh demonstrations which it has so generally called forth of the attachment of my ... to me and my family, and of a firm determination to protect and uphold our invaluable Constitution.

A meeting of some of the principal merchants, bankers and traders of the city, was yesterday held at the London tavern, Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. in the chair, when resolutions were agreed to, declaratory of their loyal attachment to the Prince Regent, and of their abhorrence of the late atrocious attack on his person.

Feb. 8.

The proceedings ... night in the House of Commons, will be read with uncommon interest by all classes to the country, and we are persuaded in asserting, with universal ... gratulation.

Whilst Ireland was put forward a statement of our Naval and Military establishments, and the noble and gallant Secretary at War pointed out to us progressive reductions ... expense, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to enquire into the public resources, we were ... ed to ... for the year 1817 :—

Army ... in 1816, 140,445 men ; in 1817, it is 102,500—reduction 37,945. The expense last year, including ordnance, was £28,000,000, this year it is £20,000,000. The Ordnance last year cost £1,900,000—this year it is £1,500,000. Total reduction ... £8,400,000.

Navy, last year, 33,000 men ; this year 19000 ... reduction 14,000. It cost last year £7,314,000 this year £4,891,000—saving, £2,717,000.

Miscellaneous services in 1816, £8,000,000, do this year, £1,800,000—saving, £4,000,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Army service	1,700,000
Navy ditto	2,717,000
Miscellaneous	4,000,000
Total saving,	£8,501,000

SUPPLY.

Army	7,000,000
Commiss. and Barrack, 1 Britain	1,000,000
Ditto ditto, Ireland	300,000
Ordnance, England	1,300,000
Ditto, Ireland	1,340,000
Navy	4,997,000
Miscellaneous Gt. Britain and Ireland	1,800,000
	£18,238,000

Thus it appears that the Army has been reduced about one sixth—the Navy almost one half. The miscellaneous services about three millions ; and lamentable to tell, the country pays annually the enormous interest of seven millions, after paying the interest on our debt!

However, we have the comfort of knowing, in some great step towards such a result as we ... ventilate our maladies ; and ministers are entitled to praise for daily ... about the reduction of *salaries*—yes, the work of reform ;" for if the country ... to the ... of the Ministers, he followed, as efficient, and a radical reform.

The Prince Regent has ... to Parliament, through his ministers, his intention to surrender into the hands of the ... Parliament to deal with his own ... personal revenue—The amount of this is ... £60,000 a year. Mr. Whitbread ... ministers themselves have more than doubled their intention to follow the noble example that has been set them by the Prince Regent ... the proposed committee shall faithfully discharge their duty, ... recommend the reduction of all unnecessary offices—and this be followed by the similar ... and discussion. The saving to the nation will be such as will be found to contribute beneficially in restoring vigor and health to every ... being connected with the public expenses.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Lord Cochrane presented a petition from Lymington, praying for Parliamentary Reform.—The petition being bro't up and read,

Mr. Lockhart begged to have the passage in the petition, stating, that the House of Commons, in place of being a control in favor, had become a control on the people, read. He thought such language from petitioners highly disrespectful and improper.

Lord Castlereagh expressed his coincidence in the opinion of the disrespectful tone of the petition, and contended it ought not to be received.

Lord A. Hamilton did not consider the objectionable passage as specifically disrespectful, and therefore ought not to be rejected.

On the question being put for its reception, the Speaker decided for the ... ayes 45—Noes 72.—Majority for the rejection 29.

On our re-admission to the Gallery, we found Lord Cochrane presenting a petition from the Parish of Wick, as we understood, praying for Parliamentary ... He felt it his duty, in the ... country, to reprobate the conduct of an honorable member, who had come into the House only before the division took place, and had given his vote in part of Ministers, without hearing a single argument in favor of the petition being received. This was a practice without doubt too common in the House, yet not the less reprehensible on that account, and one which every independent member should detest. He moved the petition be now held in his hand be brought up.

Sir Francis Burdett seconded the motion, and could not avoid expressing his indignation at the manner in which petitions had come to us that day. Those petitions from the people were presented not in unison with the general inclination of the majority. [Hear, hear!] So totally opposite was the spirit of the House, to every thing like unbiassed honest feeling, that whenever the Minister thought proper to give his negative in a petition being received, though he gave no reasons in support of that negative, he was instantly met without the slightest hesitation supported by the majority of the House—the House, falsely called the House of Commons—

Here the Speaker called the Honorable Baronet to order, not conceiving such language to be Parliamentary.

Sir F. Burdett proceeded. The conduct of the House made it the duty of all the truth of what he was saying. After the speech made by the Speaker some years ago, and after the declaration in which the noble Lord opposite was detected, viz. that of bargaining for the ... of seats in Parliament, a crime certainly the most ... against the spirit of view, which could be committed against the Constitution, it was singular that the House ... attention paid to language, and that fondness for ... which prevailed in a certain quarter [Hear, hear !] The house were now in a singular situation. They were now called to oppose petitions complaining of that infamous crime in which the noble Lord was ... detected, on the ground of these petitions being ... in a ... proper language. Such was now the rage for criticising petitions, such the miss attention paid to ... that if a man must own he felt himself at a loss to know what to do with the petitions he had been requested to present to the House [Hear, hear !] There was a most alarming nature existed in that House, that corruption prevailed there in its most hideous ... and that petitions, and yet the House expected petitions complaining of, and remonstrating against these abuses, and that corruption, to be drawn up in the usual style of adulation [Hear, hear, hear!] The house ought now to appoint a new office, where petitions might be drawn up that thus the people might know what to ... and in what terms to address Parliament when they felt their duty to complain of the grievances under which they ... [Hear, hear!] And here he could not ... expressing his displeasure at the unseemly ... which he had witnessed within and without that House, to those who presented petitions in the way of petitioners.—Magistrates had not contented themselves with ... by their presence, but they ... and were exposed to from various violent proceedings (a part of their duty, with which ... they could find fault,) but they had in the best manner ... and ... stated the people without the smallest foundation in truth, for they had said, and ... done every thing in their power to ... themselves that the people ... had no reason to complain, but on mean could on rational grounds say, that the petitioners for Parliamentary Reform had the smallest connection with such outrages. They had not ... perpetrated by quite a different class.—

Yet exertions had not been wanting to ... such false and ... statements abroad, and the late attack on his Royal Highness, had furnished a favorable opportunity for so doing [Hear, hear !]—To support such exertions, we had the solemn mockery and piety of prayer to Almighty God, for the preservation of his Royal Highness's life from the treasonous attempts made against it. [Hear, hear !]—Every temple in England was ... to ring with falsehoods and base insinuations against the petitioners in consequence of this prayer, or (to express it more properly) this most solemn mockery. This prayer was ... in every church and ... That an attack had been made on his Royal Highness, none could doubt, but the conviction of every ... was ... ed against his life ; and he was certain, had that illustrious individual been allowed to follow the dictates of his own ... he would never have adopted the measures which have since taken place. No man could too highly condemn such an outrage—as that committed in the Park ; but it was impossible to see without disgust such attempts as were made by Ministers to induce the world to believe they exclusively were interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Royal Highness [Hear, hear !]— He would not now enter into any discussion of what were likely to be the measures adopted by the noble Lord, in consequence of the disclosure to be made to the House ... Committee given him. [Hear !] ... the noble Lord of the pleasure he should have in ... the ... that ... of the noble Lord ... [Hear, hear !] ... he could not ... now the House, that ... of the noble Lord ... [Hear, hear !] ... that ... existed a well-grounded dissatisfaction in the country, with the system which ... [Hear, hear !] ... and, which might lead to scenes not different from those in a neighbouring country ; which ... perhaps the noble Lord and seen without disgust, which ... he hoped he should not witness without dismay [hear, hear!] Alarming, indeed, was the very supposition, (God forbid it should ever be realized) that such means should ever take place here ; but he was afraid they only could be prevented by a radical reform of abuses, and by a timely attention to the wishes and desires of the people. The people were sensible of the ... effective state in which they were represented, and of the grievances they had consequently to endure, and they were now exercising their constitutional right of stating those grievances, in petitions to the House, and to which the House would do well to listen in time [hear, hear!]

Mr. Thornton said he was always desirous to preserve the sacred right of petitioning, but surely that right could not be exercised in any other light than violated, if proper care was not taken to prevent petitions, insulting the House, from being received.

Lord Castlereagh was confident the House would always consult its dignity respecting the petitions presented to it, and that ... petitions were not ... the greatest jealousy, that these petitions were expressed in at least proper language. He could not avoid stating his firm opinion that the measures adopted on the other side, was actually endeavoring to mislead the country by the line of conduct which ... pursued. Every ... attempts to persuade the country that the House would not receive the petitions, [cries of Order ! Order !]

Mr. Brougham rose to order. He conceived the expression of the noble Lord respecting his honorable Friend ... to be highly unparliamentary. The country was not Parliamentary, and the noble Lord had certainly no right to impute motives (hear !)

Lord Castlereagh was proceeding in the same ... when he was again called to order.

The Speaker said, as the noble Lord had been called to order, he felt certainly a right to explain and to show he was not out of order. The House should therefore hear him.

Lord Castlereagh certainly considered, that sufficient grounds existed for the ... in ... to receive petition presented for the ... in a manner ... to the ... ceeding, especially when they considered the manner in which Parliament was ... by the ... [Hear, hear!] The House solely out for the purpose of imposing ... taxes. (hear !) The honorable Baronet now come here to ... to ... for his sin in being ... to ... petitions which had certainly offered a studied insult to the House, in consequence of the ... which ... had been ... elsewhere. He would never permit the dignity of the House to be attacked. The attack on Parliament was nothing, but he could not consider ... to ... petitions ... which this night had said, in any other light, than a premeditated insult to the House.

Mr. Lushington ... that the petitions were indispensably ... in ... language of Petitioners was respectful, and he was confident the country must ... [Hear, hear!] ... he ... to ... every attention was paid to the Petitions which it was thought necessary to ...

The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Lord Lascelles presented a Petition from a number of Individuals in the W. Riding of ... praying the House would take their distressed ... into consideration. The Petition being read,

Mr. Brougham said, he was much gratified to ... the ... of the petition which the Petitioners stated their case, which at all times was certainly the ... of the House ... The petition was in itself a strong proof of what he had always asserted respecting the sound spirit of the people, and their desire to look to Parliament for relief. While such was the case—while they continued to look for relief to the only constitutional means ... and ... such relief could be derived, there was no ... for the people to believe that the Constitution was not ... Here he could not avoid observing, that the [illegible] which some ... individuals had been guilty in wishing to check the unchimney altogether. The state of the country, and the numbers thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery, was a proper subject for the attention of the House, and one which he had no hesitation in saying was attended with great difficulty. He would not go into any remarks on the State of the Country just now, as that would be soon before the House in another shape, but he begged to say, that in his speech last night, he had not alluded to the arrest that had taken place, nor indeed could he say any thing on that head, when he considered that no documents had as yet been laid be-

GREY PAPER

fore the House, and that they therefore were in the dark respecting the propriety of those proceedings, to which he only referred for ... to the ... of the ... ceedings.

Lord Castlereagh entirely coincided with the honorable and learned gentleman, respecting the proper manner in which the Petition just read had been drawn up. He trusted the House would be assured he was as anxious as any individual could be to preserve the right of petitioning, and to ... the good valuable blessings of the constitution, and he was confident, if the people were left to ... up their petitions themselves, they would do it in the best and most proper manner. It was the means made use of to delude them, by imposing on them ... and ... petitions, that excited the disapprobation and disgust.—It was an insult to an Englishman, to suppose him incapable of stating his own grievances in a plain respectful manner. [loud !]

February 6.

We are authorized positively to contradict an ... ly unfounded article from Frankfort, which announces the ... of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with the Dowager Princess of Leiningen.

Antwerp, Feb. 6.

Letters from Cambray say, that several English Regiments will soon ... march to Calais, for the purpose of embarking for England ; many ... are said to be two regiments of Foot Guards in garrison at Cambray, and seven Regiments of Cavalry. The current reports state, that a quarter of the army of Occupation will leave France.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE, OR, YORK ALMANACK;

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1817.

In the last week's Gazette, where notice is given of a sentence to be put in execution this day, of " Stephen Burnett," read " *Alfred* Burnett."

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to provide for the Representation of the Commons in the Houses of Parliament and other ... in Parliament.

[Passed, 6th Feb. 1817.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 31st Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled " An Act for dividing into ... new District ... out of certain parts of the Home District, and the Districts called the District of Gore, ... It is enacted, that the Townships of Etobicoke, Toronto, Chinguacousy, Albion and the Gore, ... in the County of Wentworth ; and that the Townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, ... (the latter division Flamborough-east and ... Flamborough-west) and Nassagaweya, in the County of Halton, ... shall ... form ... District, to be called the District of Gore ; and that the Court of Quarter Sessions ... to be held at the House of ... in the Township of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, ... AND WHEREAS by the Laws now in force, the power ... to be exercised by the Representatives in the Commons House of Assembly, ... for the County of Wentworth, ... and by the Representatives in the Commons House of Assembly, ... for the County of Halton, ... and by the Representatives in the Commons House of Assembly, ... for the County of Lincoln, ... and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, " An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, the said Counties of Wentworth and Halton be each ... represented by one Member."

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff of the said District of Gore shall, by his Precept under the Seal of his Office, to be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, command the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of this Province, or his Deputy, to issue Writs of Election for Members to serve in the said Assembly, for the Counties of Wentworth and Halton, in the manner and form prescribed by the eighteenth Clause of an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty's Reign, intituled " An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and to the Returning Officer or Officers of the said Counties of Wentworth and Halton, to cause Elections to be had and made of Members to serve in the said Assembly, for the said Counties of Wentworth and Halton, in the manner and form prescribed by the said Act.

By Order,

S. HEWARD,
Cls. Parlt.

York, April, 30th 1817. 4t 4in

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC ALSO,

American Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Shop of

H. DREAN.

York, 29th April, 1817. 4t 4in

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendent of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York ; to whom ... encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Yonge Street, April 24, 1817. 4t 4in

ANY person or persons wishing to contract for Ploughing, Harrowing and Sowing 30 acres of Land, will please send in proposals in writing to the Subscriber, on or before the fifth day of May, at the Farm lately the property of Mr. Rizer.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Yonge Street, April 24, 1817.

MONTREAL PRICE-CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES	from	to
Ashes, pot,	0	0
Ditto, pearl,	0	0
Beeswax,	0	0
Beef,	0	0
Bread,	0	0
Butter,	0	0
Candles, mould,	0	0
Ditto, dipped,	0	0
Cheese,	0	0
Coals,	0	0
Cocoa,	0	0
Coffee,	0	0
Corn, Indian,	0	0
Ditto, rye,	0	0
Ditto, barley,	0	0
Ditto, oats,	0	0
Ditto, peas,	0	0
Cotton wool,	0	0
Ditto, yarn,	0	0
Ditto, cloth,	0	0
Ditto, stockings,	0	0
Ditto, gloves,	0	0
Ditto, caps,	0	0
Ditto, handkerchiefs,	0	0
Ditto, shawls,	0	0
Ditto, counterpanes,	0	0
Ditto, blankets,	0	0
Ditto, flannel,	0	0
Ditto, fustian,	0	0
Ditto, velvet,	0	0
Ditto, ribbons,	0	0
Ditto, lace,	0	0
Ditto, thread,	0	0
Ditto, tape,	0	0
Ditto, braces,	0	0
Ditto, garters,	0	0
Ditto, hats,	0	0
Ditto, bonnets,	0	0
Ditto, shoes,	0	0
Ditto, boots,	0	0
Ditto, saddles,	0	0
Ditto, bridles,	0	0
Ditto, harness,	0	0
Ditto, whips,	0	0
Ditto, gloves,	0	0
Ditto, caps,	0	0
Ditto, handkerchiefs,	0	0
Ditto, shawls,	0	0
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Ditto, boots,	0	0
Ditto, saddles,	0	0
Ditto, bridles,	0	0
Ditto, harness,	0	0
Ditto, whips,	0	0
Tobacco, Virginia,	0	0
Tobacco, Kentucky,	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland,	0	0
Wood, Staves,	0	0
Ditto, Pipe,	0	0
Ditto, Puncheon,	0	0
Ditto, Hogshead,	0	0

*As demanded. (Had Above Quotations. Spirits, Merchandize, (Dutch) and Dry Goods.

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Selective Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at his Store, at the House occupied by Mr. THOMSON GIVENSBY.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. 4t 4in

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the Town of York, the County of Russell, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of Niagara, and after the passing of this Act, the said Town of York and Niagara and Halton be each Represented by one Member."

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff of the said District of Gore shall, by his Precept under the Seal of his Office, to be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, command the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of this Province, or his Deputy, to issue Writs of Election for Members to serve in the said Assembly, for the Counties of Went... and Halton, in the manner and form prescribed by the eighteenth Clause of an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled " An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and to the Returning Officer or Officers of the said Counties of Wentworth and Halton, to cause Elections to be had and made of Members to serve in the said Assembly, for the said Counties of Wentworth and Halton, in the manner and form prescribed by the said Act.

By Order,

S. HEWARD,
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York, April, 30th 1817. 4t 4in

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FRANCIS JACKSON.

Yonge Street, April 24, 1817.

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 24th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

NAME OF WIDOW, &c	NAME & RANK OF DECEASED Husband or Father of Children. NAME	RANK	NAME of GUARDIAN of CHILDREN.	REGIMENT or Battalion	TIME of DECEASE.	BY WHAT BOARD RECOMMENDED.	PERIOD to which PENSION is in course of PAYMENT. From	To	PENSION CURRENCY, DOLLAR at 5s.
NANCY M'Donell	Donald M'Donald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813		20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	75 14 6
Margaret M'Dougal	Don'd. M'Dougal	Teamster	- -	1 Glengar	1 Feb'y. '13		21 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 11-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	1 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	1 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 11-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Ranch	Private	- -	1 do	12 do '13		28 do '13	-	73 12 4
Children of -	Robert M'Laughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	3 Aug't. '13		3 Aug't. '13	-	69 0 3-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	3 Glengarry	13 Feb'y. '13		13 Feb'y. '13	-	77 10 11-2
Elizabet. Hamblin	John Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 10 11-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 13 4 1-4
Children of -	Godolphin Fuller	do	- -	-	-	-	27 do '13	-	73 6 10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	- -	Prince Ed'd	10 Novem. '12		10 Novem. '12	-	81 15 0 0-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '13		31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy M'Grath	John M'Grath	do	- -	do	30 April, '14		30 April, '14	-	53 9 7
Christina Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '12		31 October, '12	-	82 2 11-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '13		24 do '13	-	65 15 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13		31 March, '13	-	73 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12		31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '13		31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Stevens	Henry Stevens	do	- -	Incorp'd.	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Duffy	Dagbey Duffy	do	- -	do	13 March, '13	District.	13 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed	27 Decem. '12		27 Decem. '12	-	80 3 5 5-4
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12		18 Novem. '12	-	82 2 11-2
Catharine Pulse	David Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13		14 June, '13	-	71 0 5 1-4
Rachel Cornellan	Edward Cornellan	do	- -	Hastings	23 Jan'y. '12		23 Jan'y. '12	-	82 1 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '12		31 Decem. '12	-	81 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13		8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 15 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13		6 April, '13	-	74 15 10 1-2
Children of	Sinnet Archart	do	John Archart	do	31 Decem. '13		31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12		12 do '12	-	81 1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dist't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	46 15 9 1-4
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14		1 Septem. '14	-	46 15 9 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13		26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 5 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	2 York	17 Decem. '12	Gore	17 Decem. '12	-	81 1 7
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	District.	11 do '12	-	81 5 0
Children of -	Hugh Backborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14		27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Cleek	1 do	10 June, '12		10 June, '12	-	82 1 4 1-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	23 Novem. '12		23 Novem. '12	-	81 0 4 1-2
Mary M. Cuock	George Cuock	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12		4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13		5 June, '13	-	71 10 1-4
John Hunter	Jonathan Hunter	do	- -	2 do	30 October, '12	Niagara	30 October, '12	-	82 1 4 1-4
Sarah M'Collum	Colin M'Collum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	District.	12 Decem. '12	-	81 1 4
Mary Sickle	John Sickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12		10 do '12	-	81 4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13		10 Septem. '13	-	66 8 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	2 do	31 Jan'y. '13		31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 1-2
Susannah Petit	Urith Petit	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '13		1 do '13	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Truman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12		10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Minker	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	2 do	7 Jan'y. '13		7 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Kilhaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12		15 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '13		6 March, '13	-	76 9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchison	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0 1-2
Children of -	Alexander Dean	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	52 0 0
Martin Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13		16 March, '13	-	75 18 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13		27 June, '13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children of Isaac & Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do	- -	1 Norfolk	21 Decem. '12		21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Boomer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12		24 October, '12	-	82 18 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	5 Essex	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wright	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	2 do	11 do '12		11 do '12	-	81 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazel	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12		10 do '12	-	81 10 11 1-4
Elizabeth Buchanan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '12		19 Septem. '12	-	65 13 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13		1 April, '13	-	74 16 4 3-4
Children of -	Mary Augustin	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13		30 June, '13	-	70 6 4 3-4
Mary M'Clean	Allan M'Clean	Private	- -	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Acting Ensign Pulling Master	- -	Prov'l. Mar.	9 October, '14		9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Perrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15		1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '13		18 May, '13	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

NAME OF PENSIONER.	RANK.	REGIMENT or SERVICE TO WHICH BELONGED.	ACTION &c. IN WHICH WOUNDED	WHEN WOUNDED.	PERIOD to which PENSION is in Course of PAYMENT. From	To	PROVINCE CURRENCY, Dollar at 5s.
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Stoneston	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '13	31 Dec. 1816	64 7 8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George	28 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
Lewis Grenier	do	2 do	Chippawa	5 July '14	4 July, '14	-	68 17 3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68 17 3
Angus M'Dougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel M'Cuan	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	49 14 4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	46 15 7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49 2 0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	13 Octr. '12	13 October, '12	-	64 7 8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	28 Septr. '15	28 Septem. '15	-	65 15 11
George Chase	do	do	do do	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 6 0
Peter Langman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Octr. '12	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Aaron Teter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	18 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3 1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchison	Seaman	Provl. Marine Hastings, att'd to Dragoons	Lake Erie	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66 5 10
William M'Mullen	Private	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	14 Decr. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 19 3 1-2
John Cornell	do	Addington	Kingston	10 Novr. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Arminus W. Cushman	do	Addington Drg's.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Lords	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Joseph Deneire	do	2 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 15 11
Pierre Cartbier	do	2 do	do do	22 do do	22 do do	-	78 15 11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 15 0 1-2
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Thomas Rose	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Finley Monro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	10 Novr. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	66 - -
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

*Jan 14

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof, and Lots No. 6, 7, 8, & 8, in the second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

400 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1500 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.——ALSO,

280 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 } Acres in the Township
} of Etobicoke.
200 } Acres in the Township
} of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.
York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until "forbidden, and charged accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
Sp. McNabb, Esq. - - *Ballieville.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

GREY PAPER

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1817. No. 19.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. Be it THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported "to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place hereinafter mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen—in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office, York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the Communication between *Lit Cana.* and Augusta, by the course of the *Ri. Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which proposed to build them: also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } writ of *Levi Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the Fifth Concession, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions.—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,

Blank Deeds & Memorials

Bound and split at Gore of Dower. Just received, Summonses, &c. &c. Gazette Office.

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. TRIBODEAU Quarry.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC: ALSO,

American Bills, Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of

H. DREAN.
York, 29th March 1817. tf 18

Lands for Sale.

		Acres
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession,	}	
16, - 4th do.		200
Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.		
Lot or Elbow, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,		100
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con.		
North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,		500
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concession,		
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,		60
Broken Lot, No. 25, in and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken Lot, No. 24 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,		900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. of Pelham,		334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m 21

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendant of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.
Yonge Street, April 24, 1817. tf 18

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the "Beach East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town." No Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.
York, April, 30th 1817. tf 18

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

TAKEN from a Bed-Room in the York Hotel, the undermentioned Deeds. Any person returning them to this Office, will receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Lot No. 8, in the Gore, rear of the village reserve, township of Colesporte.

Lot No. 1, in the Gore, or diagonal Concession west of the above.

Both Deeds are in the name of John Quick. 4w 16

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 31st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

To Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a good PRESSMAN to work by the Piece—One of good character will receive liberal wages and constant employment.

York, April 3.

Agricultural.

Account of an Experiment made to discover whether whole potatoes or cuttings are preferable for planting, with some observations on taking up potato crops. By Mr. J. Wimpey, of North Rackhampton.

From the Letters and Papers of the Bath and West of England Society—The encouragement of Agriculture.

Early in the spring of last year, I had a large quantity of potatoes, out of which I selected 48 bushels for seed.—The ground intended for them, the summer before, had horse oats and vetches, which were mowed green and given to the horses in the stables; after which it was depastured till January. It was then clean ploughed, and lay till the end of March. Twenty four cart-loads of long dung, forty bushels to the load, were then spread over it equally; and furrows were drawn the lengthway of the field, at a yard distance from each other. In eleven of these furrows, containing 60 perches or poles, were dropped fourteen bushels of whole or uncut potatoes, the size generally from a large pullet's egg to that of a goose. The rest of the ground, being 965 poles (making in the whole 325 poles, or two statute acres and five poles) was planted with thirty-four bushels of cut potatoes, being the remainder of the forty-eight bushels. These were cut mostly out of large potatoes, in pieces about the size of a middling potato's egg. The largest were cut into six or eight pieces, the less into four; being careful to preserve a proper number of eyes or buds in each cutting. The sets of both cut and uncut were planted about fourteen inches asunder, in the rows. The furrows were turned out with a plough having a double mould-board, and, when planted, were completely covered, by running the same plough up the middle of each interval, which threw the earth half one way and half the other; this is the speediest, easiest, and cheapest method of planting I am acquainted with. The ground was planted the fourteenth and fifteenth days of April.

In June they were horse-hoed, with a small one-horse plough, which I keep for horse-hoeing: and this was all the labour and expense bestowed on them during their growth.

The 20th of October, the taking them up was completed. The whole produce was only 378 bushels; a very indifferent crop! little more than half the produce per acre of last year. The expense of ploughing them up, harrowing, dragging, picking up, loading, carrying home about a quarter of a mile, unloading and carrying into the barn, &c. was not quite three pence a bag, or one penny a bushel. The state of the crop in a comparative view, I make out as follows.

The measure of all the ground planted was 325 poles; the produce 312 bushels.—The ground planted with whole or uncut sets was 60 poles; and the produce of the same was 66 bushels.

Now, if 325 poles, the whole measure of the ground planted, produced 378 bushels, then 265 poles should produce 308 bushels (I omit the fractions); but this quantity of ground, planted with cut potatoes, produced nearly a bushels more, that is, 312 bushels. Again, as 325 poles produced 378 bushels, 60 poles should have produced 69 bushels; but it produced only 66 bushels, which is upwards of 3 bushels short of its proportion. It is true, the difference is too trivial to be worthy of notice; but what it is, is in favor of the cut potatoes—With respect to the produce per acre then, it is a matter of little importance whether the ground be planted with cut or uncut potatoes.

The produce per acre being nearly the same, whether planted with whole or cut potatoes, the great and interesting question remains, viz. What is the difference of the expense in the planting of cut or uncut potatoes? This is very satisfactorily ascertained as follows.

If 45 bushels, the whole quantity of seed, produced 378 bushels, then 34 bushels a, the quantity cut, should produce 238 bushels; but they produced 312, which is 45 bushels more than the proportion. A-ain, if 48 bushels produced 378 bushels, then 34 bushels should have produced 110 bushels; but 14 bushels of uncut produced only 66 bushels, which is 44 less than the proportion of 34 bushels. Hence the error is in favor of cut potatoes, in comparison with whole sets! By this statement it clearly appears, that any quantity of land planted with potatoes cut into pieces of the size aforementioned, will, *ceteris paribus*, produce as great a crop as an equal quantity of land planted with uncut potatoes, the weight of which should be 40 per cent. more: for example.

To plant a statute acre with potatoes as above, would require, of uncut, 37 1-2 bushels; of cut, only 20 1-2, the difference nearly 17 bushels; which at two shillings and fourpence per bushel (the price they sold at in March last) amounts to one pound nineteen shillings and eight pence. An object much too considerable to be neglected by the planter of many acres, even when the price may be as low as three shillings a sack.

N. B. Potatoes in this country are usually sold by the bag. By a bag is understood a sack which will hold four bushels of corn, nine gallon measure; which they fill so full as they can, leaving room to admit of its being tied; and the usual weight is twelve score or two hundred and forty pounds. This sack holds three bushels of potatoes heaped.

The foregoing experiment was conducted with all imaginable care and precision; the facts are laid down fairly, and the writer hopes the calculations are just.

—P. S. In case 5, a premium is offered to the inventor of the best new constructed plough for ploughing up potatoe crops, by which the work may be done with the least loss, or damage to the crop. As the method of taking the potatoe crops is not attended with the least loss or damage, and is, I conceive, as expeditious and as little expensive, as any other, I request leave to lay it before the Society.

As observed before, I plant my potatoes in rows, with the beds 3 1-2 feet, for the convenience of horse-hoeing them. When the haulm is decay'd, I proceed to take them up in the following manner, with a common plough, or wheel plough, much used in this part of Hants, and in Wilts; the ploughman (having first taken out the coulter, and adjusted the wheel so that the point of the share may pass under the bed of potatoes) begins at one end, just under the middle of the bed, and with a good furrow turns them out on the surface of the ground. Two or three boys or girls follow the plough, and pick them up as they appear; and when the first furrow is cleared before the ploughman has finished another) and thus they proceed, without the least hindrance or interruption to each other.

When the whole is ploughed and picked in this manner, a pair of drags is run over the whole, which separates and exposes the potatoes that may have been covered by the clods of earth, which are then also picked up, and the ground nearly cleared. The season now will come for sowing wheat, the ground is clean ploughed, and the few potatoes that may possibly remain fully exposed to view, may be done also just as the ground is rendered very clean. In this way, the whole expense of harvesting the crop is little more than picking up and carrying home, for that expense of ploughing &c. is little, if any, more than would have been incurred in tilling the ground equally well for the wheat crop.

Now I think it impossible for any operation or device whatever, to take up a potatoe crop with less loss or damage. The crop of the above experiment was taken up and carried home with great ease, but not so much as a single gallon was bruised, cut, or damaged, in any degree whatever.

From Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Arrest of suspected Persons.

The following statement is from the ordinary gazette, extraordinary:

The apprehension of Messrs Watson, Preston, the Ewins, Keene alias Kearney, Castles, alias Jackson, was arranged and executed in the following manner: they were all apprehended at the same time, although some of them reside at a considerable distance from each other, and were all in four coaches at the door within an hour and a half of each other, so that it was impossible for any alarm to be created among the conspirators. They were kept apart from each other during the day as much as possible, from the time of their being removed from Bow-street office, to the secretary of state's office, to be examined before the cabinet ministers. The officers expected to find Watson with Preston, at a meeting of the Spafields society, which was held at the Black Bear public house, in Strangle-street, Lambeth, where Preston acted as president, which was numerously attended. Some officers were in waiting on the outside of the house, who knew Watson by sight, and they being observed by some person, gave information to Mr. President Preston, who treated it with his usual coolness and firmness, and harangued his auditors upon the subject, telling them of the information he had received, and that for any violence of which they might be spies of government in the room, which certainly was open for any one. It was stated yesterday by mistake, that Dr. Watson was in the same bed with Preston: he was on a bed on the floor in the same apartment.

The American ship Aqueela, capt. Tabor, has sailed for New-York, from Portsmouth, and 20 persons originally of that neighborhood, emigrated to the United States.

February 13.

A reduction of three hundred in each flag ship, and two in each other line of battle ship, is to take place immediately. Each division of the royal marines is to undergo another alteration, which, it is said, will occasion in the whole about 80 lieutenants to be placed upon half pay.

The amount of the French loan, it now appears, is only positive for 100 millions of francs, about four millions sterling, but optional for the second 100 millions or four millions, by the expiration of eight months, the completion of the first four millions may take the second, but at a higher price of the French funds, which are now considerably contracted for are taken at 55, French funds—and the payments are to be completed by the end of ten months from the date of the contract. The contractors are—first, Mr. Baring, of London; next the Hopes, of Amsterdam; Parish of Hamburgh; a house at Frankfort; and five banking houses at Paris.

The royal court of Paris, has, at length given judgment in the important question between the royal exchequer, and the house of Barnadiston, of Suffolk, regarding certain hills which that house negociated for Buonaparte, on the eve of his abdication, to the amount of 710,000 francs, or 29,583 pounds.

The Sir Francis Drake is to be commissioned by captain Rouker, for the flag of vice-admiral Pickmore, at Newfoundland.

The four state prisoners recently committed to the Tower, are confined in separate apartments, with a sentinel over each of them. A yeoman attends upon them with their victuals. They are allowed tea, or bread and butter for breakfast; and a pound and a half of meat, with a due proportion of bread, and a pint of porter for dinner. Every proper attention is paid to them, so that their personal comforts are greater than they enjoyed when at liberty.

Yesterday, Dr. Watson, the two Ewin's, Keene and Castles, were examined again at the Secretary of State's office. The examination lasted from twelve till four. Old Ewin in the custody of a sergeant at being classed with such a man as Preston. He disapproves of Sir F. Burdett, Hunt and his mob, and in fact, no public character seems to come up to his standard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 17.

Reform in Parliament.

Lord Cochrane said, he had in his hand a petition which prayed for Parliamentary Reform, and went the length of asking for Universal Suffrage, and Annual Parliaments. It, therefore, he supposed, would meet the opposition of an honorable and learned gentleman, who had said, those who urged any such measure, wished to mislead and dupe the people. When such assertions as these were made they called for some answer; and he should take this opportunity of making some observations upon them. The noble Lord then read some extracts from Judge Blackstone, in which it was laid down, that as the subject was to obey, they ought to have a voice in making them; and that they were bound to obey the laws, because they had a voice in making them. Now, in Scotland, there were 2,700 electors, and there was a population of 3,000,000 of persons;—could it be contended that the people of Scotland were represented, or had they a voice in making the laws? they had not; and, therefore, were not bound to obey them.—*Loud cries of order, order! Chair, chair!*

The Speaker said, the noble Lord must be aware such language could not be tolerated.

Lord Cochrane.—If the House would have allowed me to complete my sentence——

The Speaker.—The noble Lord had made it too complete.

Lord Cochrane.—I should have added, according to Blackstone's theory. The noble Lord then continued. He agreed with the people, who always thought coolly, and decided wisely.—*Hear, hear!* He was not equal to the learned and hon. Gentleman, who had seemed him of misleading and duping the people, but he must say, that the hon. and learned Gentleman, when making the assertions, should have used some respect for the opinions held by himself on former occasions. The learned Gentleman was now a representative of a rotten borough, which, at the time he held the doctrines from which he had departed, he entertained hopes of being the representative for Westminster. He alluded to what had passed at a Common Hall held place at the London Tavern, in June, 1814. On that occasion, the hon. and learned Gentleman, declared his principles to be, that suffrage should be as extensive as taxation. That such was the hon. Gentleman's political creed at that time, he could read in that gentleman's own hand writing. "I will ask him, is it not his own hand writing?"—[Here the noble Lord held a paper to Mr. Brougham, and there was a cry of order all over the house from all parts of the House.]—The noble Lord contended he did not know whether he was quite regular,—*a laugh*,—but he would read it that it was written. That he and learned Gentleman, according to the the paper, said at that dinner, that suffrage and taxation should go hand in hand.—Now as there is there that did not pay taxation, even in the shoes he wore and the bread he eat. The hon. Gentleman also said, that Parliaments ought to did more good in the last year of its sitting, than it did the other six, and that it was because they were conscious they would soon have to meet their constituents. Mr. Brougham on that occasion also objected to a toast which was given, namely, a full, fair, and a free representation of the people, and learned Gentleman said, the words "of the people" should have been added—there was no reason already, he said, a full, fair, and free representation, a full representation of the aristocracy, a fair one of the landed interest, and a free one of the influence of the crown. He knew he was very little representation of the people. These were the opinions of the hon. and learned Gentleman then. He had no reason to suppose that the hon. and learned gentleman, but it was somewhat singular, that he should publish this his political creed, just at the time when it was supposed he would be called upon, would be expelled, and that there would be a vacancy for the city of Westminster. The noble Lord might have been the Gentleman's motives, the noble Lord observed, he thought he should have been a little more delicate, in reflecting upon those motives, than he had been. He called the people the deceived and duped, and those the deceivers, amongst whom the most honorable men were charged, namely, he was afraid an ways be most happy to claim the honor of being acquainted with; a man who had never been of any party; he meant Maj. Cartwright.—*A laugh.*

Mr. Brougham always felt pain in speaking of himself; at the same time, he could not but express his grateful him his indulgence on the present occasion. *Hear, hear!* Whilst he thanked the noble Lord for the frank manner in which he had explained his motives, he must confess he could not but complain of the noble Lord, for suffering himself to be misled by those persons, who, for the sake of their impatience in not waiting a few days, when they would have had his full opinion upon the bill, which at present they had not; as on the night in which he made the observations which had called down the present censures of the noble Lord upon himself, and more particularly against giving any pledge, as to the vote which he should give on this great and most important question. The hon. Gentleman had entered into a detail of what passed at the dinner, which the noble Lord had alluded to, and denied that any change had since taken place in his opinions. The noble Lord, said, and he said now, that taxation should bound suffrage; but he did not mean to those who paid by beggars in the street. He said then, and repeated, that in his opinion, direct taxation towards the support of government should entitle to suffrage. Ten years ago he held the same opinion, though he then said it would be politic to take what could be got of reform, even if it were confined to the freeholders, or some of the close boroughs, and thus extending the representation. He recommended this course, then, because he thought it would be politic to get a footing first, and having done so then to proceed to the ultimate object. Did the noble Lord now suppose that by proposing a specific bill, or by a speech after dinner, he should induce him to swerve from any opinion which he might have have taken up, for fear of a charge of inconsistency; and, that under the lash he should be now deterred from giving his vote and opinion fairly one conscientiously. *Hear, hear!* Let no one be induced to alter his conduct in a bad thing which the noble Lord could say, either in the House or out of doors.—*Hear, hear!* As to the hon. and learned gentleman's insinuation of the noble Lord, that for the sake of occupying a seat, which the noble Lord had filled, or for the gratification of being brought into the House, on the shoulders of a mob, as some others had been, he would give up his opinion: he treated it with the contempt it merited. *Hear, hear!* The hon. Gentleman concluded with expressing his regret at the folly and madness which had been displayed, and the base expedient which had been adopted to separate the people and to gratify party feelings, and the ambition and party purposes of a few individuals; he trusted, however, that no honest man, either in the House or out of doors, would be bound to support the schemes of these individuals.

Mr. Wood said, he must say a few observations on the feelings which might actuate either the noble Lord, or his hon. Friend, who perhaps were each of them friendly to the same cause, tho' they took a different view of it; but he regretted that it should have been stated at any time, that a little step might be gained without a series of steps, by the objects obtained at first, should satisfy first efforts: he was persuaded, that to make any innovation in our Constitution would be dangerous in the extreme. That was his first opposition.

Mr. T. Burdett did not consider that supporting the first steps to Parliamentary Reform should be so taken as to pledge any man against going further if found necessary; but he was persuaded, if such a Reform were adopted as should guard and control the public purse, the great fault of the people would be satisfied. With respect to the feuds which an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ward) seemed to entertain of any innovations in the Constitution, why, the Irish Parliament was purchased, and the learned Gentleman said, the words "of the people" should have been added—there was no reason already, he said, a full, fair, and free representation, a full representation of the aristocracy, a fair one of the landed interest, and a free one of the influence of the crown. He knew he was very little representation of the people. These were the opinions of the hon. and learned Gentleman then. He had no reason to suppose that the hon. and learned gentleman, but it was somewhat singular, that he should publish this his political creed, just at the time when it was supposed he would be called upon, would be expelled, and that there would be a vacancy for the city of Westminster. The noble Lord might have been the Gentleman's motives, the noble Lord observed, he thought he should have been a little more delicate, in reflecting upon those motives, than he had been. He called the people the deceived and duped, and those the deceivers, amongst whom the most honorable men were charged, namely, he was afraid always be most happy to claim the honor of being acquainted with; a man who had never been of any party; he meant Maj. Cartwright.—*A laugh.*

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As a proof of the correctness on which this surmise is founded, Lord Castlereagh actually refused to take leave of Buonaparte, previous to his quitting St. Helena, although most pressingly invited and urged to this act of common civility. It is supposed that Las Casas, whose habitual cunning and dexterity at dissimulation never were equalled, declined all participation in the plan, lest doing should occur to frustrate his fixed resolution of quitting a service, with which, from his appetite for intrigue, being completely baulked, he has long since had abundant reason to be disgusted.—Buonaparte was reported to be in bad health when the Orontes left St. Helena. He still obstinately adhered to his haughty resolution of not taking exercise without the limits which subjected him to the escort of a British officer. His medical attendants have informed him, in vain, that his health would suffer from the privation of air and exercise.

The Orontes has brought home from the Cape, another of Buonaparte's attendants, a Pole, by the name of Piontowsky, not Pomatowsky, as the public papers have called him. This person it has been doubted a Colonel by common fame, which is an honor to which he has no claim. He merely held the rank of sub-lieutenant in some obscure Polish regiment, and having deserted it, and he literally forced himself upon the British government, who giving credit to his story, gave him a passage to St. Helena, in a sloop of war, which followed the Northumberland.—On his landing at St. Helena, Buonaparte said he did not know him, and would not see him for many months; but on his being an acquaintance was, however, ultimately formed between them; but Monsieur Piontowsky, not finding the speculation upon which he had come to be such as all profitable, or even agreeable, manœuvred so as to get transmitted to the Cape, and from thence to Europe. He ought not to omit mentioning, that while Piontowsky was occupied at St. Helena, a kind of underplot was attempted in London, by a female intriguer, to whom he was married a few days previous to his leaving Plymouth. This lady displayed the most eager anxiety to follow her husband, and made every sort of application to persons high in office, to obtain that permission; but her visits were entirely discontinued. In the intriguing into the affair, it was discovered that Piontowsky had communicated to her the failure of his own projects at St. Helena, and the necessity he got him to Europe, as soon as he could.

Of the above interesting subject, the *Hull Advertiser*, received yesterday, contains the following important article:

Extract of a letter from Capt. Clifford of the Prince Regent, of Hull, recently arrived in the channel, to his father at that port, dated Sea-reach, 31 St. Helena, being only allowed to come to an anchor, and not permitted to go on shore, or have any communication with the island.

A frigate has come with us, in addition to the ships on with water, and as soon as that was done, we were ordered by the Admiral to sail immediately, and not to lay to, until we were out of sight of the island. They take great care of Buonaparte. The officers told us he seldom leaves the house, and they say much dissatisfied with his situation, as also with the allowance. Las Casas had been detected in attempting a clandestine correspondence with the partizans of Buonaparte through the medium of a lady in London. A letter had been detected in the lining of a black boy's jacket, written on very fine silk paper, which was found out as yet unknown for the want of a key. Las Casas was removed, and confined on a close prisoner. Buonaparte, a few days before the Orontes left them, had it up a quantity of plate and sold it, under pretence that his allowance was not enough. He is very much reduced in flesh; there is no other in which he would be secure; four vessels of war continually cruise round the island; no fishing boats are allowed to be out after sunset, nor all haven ticket given them in the morning, which they must produce every night. In fact, if he escapes from thence he must be something more than man.

When the Orontes left the Cape, Lord C. Somerset was preparing for a journey into the interior, for the purpose of making further enquiries into the Slave Colonies, who since the reduction of the Cape militia, had become very troublesome to the settlers. Capt. Clifford, in his letter, brings a full confirmation of the reports some time in circulation, of a rendezvous having been broken out among Buonaparte's companions at St. Helena. Las Casas, and his son had been expelled from the Island, and had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Gorgon sloop of war, when the Orontes left that settlement. The charge against Las Casas and his Son, are, for corresponding on secret correspondence with two or three of some notorious characters in Europe, but more particularly in France. It was, however, strongly suspected at St. Helena and the Cape, as one of them already hinted to our readers, that Las Casas had no other object in view, but that of separating himself from Buonaparte, who had of late become so revish and discontented, that all he said him were kept in perpetual mo-

GREY PAPER

French agent and his family, in the isle of Angouleme, Lot, Gaze, Mouth in the Dept. of the ringleader on board, with the intention of carrying him to France, to be punished. He sent the others to Smyrna.—An English cruiser had taken up the coast of the Morea, another Pirate, named Cattrasmatzo.

The new French Governor, of the isle of Bourbon, the Baron de Richmont, has been for many years in London, associating with the board of trade, on the subject of the future commercial intercourse between the Isle of France and the Isle of Bourbon. We are happy to say, that arrangements have been made on reciprocal advantage. In future, British vessels may go to the Isle of Bourbon, first landing and re-loading their cargoes at the Isle of France, on payment of eight per cent at Bourbon, in addition to the French duties already existing there. The same arrangement, mutatis mutandis, is to extend to French vessels trading with the Isle of France.

National Debt.—Capital stock purchased by the trustees and the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, up to the 5th of January, 1817:

Total amount purchased by G. Britain and Ireland	£308,101,058 £10,332,956
Funded debt of G. Britain in perpetuity	311,859,173 10,199,692
Total redemptions	
Excess redeemed	£56,337,866 £34,978

GENOA, January 28.

We learn from Algiers, that the Dey reviews his troops daily, and exercises his cannoniers in the roads. He has purchased great quantities of warlike stores and arms.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The Emperor of Austria has founded in his states, a sinking fund, like that of England and William Pitt.

The disputes between the Jews, and the city of Frankfort, are not yet terminated. The Diet has referred the Jews to the Senate, and the Senate refers them to the Legislative Body, where, it is supposed, their claims will be heard.

It appears by the letters received in Paris from Algiers, that the Dey of Algiers, in consequence of the remonstrances of the negroes and soldiers. The latter particularly, armed themselves against those who wished to extinguish the flames, and actually cut the hose and pipes which were conveying the water to the engines, in order that they might plunder with more effect.—Many of these wretches perished in the flames, in a state of intoxication.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE, YORK;

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1817.

From some very late American papers, which have been politely sent to us, we have made as copious extracts as the time would allow.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

We stopped our Press yesterday afternoon, to announce the arrival from Liverpool of the ship *Ann-Maria*, Capt. Bell, and the brig *Jane*, Capt. Rathbone, in 36—furnishing us with London papers to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th of March.

Among the articles selected for the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, the reader will find a detailed and interesting account of the execution of Cashman for high treason. He was executed for the murder of Mr. Beresford at the Spafield meeting with arms in their hands.

The Royal Assent was given on the 6th of March, to the bill for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*.

On the 6th of March, the Prince Regent held a Levee, at which both Houses of Parliament and loyal addresses were presented to His Royal Highness.

A bill to reduce the number of seamen and soldiers in the service of government, passed the House of Lords on the 6th of March.

The unfunded debt in Exchequer bills, outstanding on the 5th of Jan 1817 amounted to £48,000,000 of which £30,000,000 have been since liquidated, and 18 millions remain yet unprovided for

An extra Gazette is published in London every Thursday, filled with loyal addresses and declarations, from all parts of the kingdom

On the 1st of March, a serious riot took place at Ballina, (Ireland) on the occasion of the populace attempting to stop a quantity of oatmeal &c. which were on the way to Sligo. The Military fired several rounds. Six of the rioters were killed and wounded. On the 2nd of March, Galway presented a most dreadful scene; the rioters broke the windows, rushed into the houses, and plundered and molested with fiend-like rage. All Constables who dared to show face, were beaten to death. Nocrust—no Castlereagh—off with their heads—Down with the Orangemen, were the watchwords. These are the short but significant expressions of their handbills. They had read Burdett and the Hampden Club, and acted up to the principles of the French demagogues. Happily the military were on the spot, and on the route by which they arrived at their goal was too long.—The royal Insurrs were not put out of fear even after the military had arrived. Any marching had been put in motion. The love, the divine affection of Burdett, Hunt & Co. had been. and Fore Dandeaux of France, did not rise to the top quick enough. They had a severe battle with the mob, and did not retire from the scene of the disaffected here. They waited to see if from the point of bayonets, they could act men in office. They marched between treason and loyalty, and the latter triumphed. Peace is the pioneer of their paths.

The statue of Gen Moreau in one of the numerous arches to ornament the bridge of Louis 16th. at Paris

Tallyrand, grand Chamberlain of France, presented his services to the King.

A motion to abolish Slavery has been decided in the affirm. in the House of Lords, by a majority of 80—8 members only voting in the affirmative

The government has suggested to the public creditors, the propriety of reducing the present interest. a portion of their monies for the public benefit

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a Gentleman on Philadelphia, dated March 29, 1817.

We had yesterday a most entertaining mob here in consequence of the English ship Hamilton having on board a small cargo which have some resemblance to the contraband flag. Every vessel, or Frenchman who saddled on the levee, armed with cowhides, pistols and cutlasses of the captain of the ship, on each of which he hoist down the flag, upon the captain refusing to haul it down they made a charge, and, in the hustle, killed one of the Englishmen. The Mayor, Governor, and the Commons' Committee—paying themselves diligently to this point, gave it to their Irish pensioners. But the benevolence of that day were deliberately premeditated; and consequently they were not to be disappointed. Accordingly at the moment, or the unsubdivided attempt of any unpremeditated splendour.

The report of the Committee may be divided into two parts; the first relating to the Metropolis, and the other parts to the rest of the country. The picture they draw of the latter is distressing in the extreme. The poor-rates are in all most evidely; and "in for the greater number of them, and particularly in those which are included in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, the distress short of a Revolution is the object expected and avowed." The Committee show the intimate connection between the Clubs and Societies of Spa Fields, and the country—they state that lists of us' of the members of these societies were found in the possession of the electors for the purpose of procuring signatures to petitions for Parliamentary reform. They contained the names of many persons, who, on the faith of the petitions were presented by Sir Francis Burdet.

GLASGOW, March 8.

"After long and patient examinations before the Sheriff, 14 persons have been committed for trial, on the charge of Conspiring against the Government, and high treason an unlawful Oath."

Important Intelligence from MANCHESTER.

We announced yesterday that four persons had been taken into custody at Manchester, on suspicion of being concerned in the plot, and that more were expected to be apprehended. This morning's Gazette contains the following account of the information which we subjoin. It appears that a meeting was held at Manchester on Monday, previous to any one being intimated that the warrants collected on that day, would proceed in a body to the house of Mr. Ogden, in Deansgate, in pursuance of the provisions of the late act, and there take into custody all persons found assembled. The meeting was held at

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 24th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. NAME	RANK	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By at Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.
NANCY M'Donell	Donald M'Donald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	73 14 6
Margaret M'Dougal	Don'd. M'Dougal	Teamster	- -	Glengar.	1 Feb'y. '13	-	21 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77 7 4 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Ronch	Private	- -	1 do	22 do '13	-	22 do '13	-	67 0 3 1-4
Children of -	Robert M'Laughlin	do	Nadah Eastman	Incorp'd.	24 Aug't. '13	-	24 August, '13	-	67 0 3 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Grenville	17 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	72 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do	- -	do	27 do '13	-	27 do '13	-	73 6 10 -
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	- -	Prince Ed.	30 Novem. '12	-	20 Novem. '13	-	81 5 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy M'Grath	John M'Grath	do	- -	do	30 April, '13	-	30 April, '13	-	73 9 7 -
Christiana Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	43 7 11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph - ks	do	- -	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	68 15 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	Captain	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	73 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '13	Midland	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '13	District.	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Darby	Dudley Darby	do	- -	do	31 March, '13		31 March, '13	-	76 6 4 -
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed.	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 5 5 1-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	David Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3 1-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	- -	Hastings	25 June, '13	-	25 June, '13	-	72 12 2 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 15 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74 14 10 1-2
Children of -	Simon Archart	do	John Archart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81 1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dist't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	3 York	13 June, '13	Home	13 June, '13	-	73 9 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	41 5 2
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46 13 8 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	-	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	5 Lincoln	3 Decem. '12	Gore	3 Decem. '12	-	81 0 0
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	District.	11 do '12	-	81 3 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71 4 7 3-4
Children of -	William Serum	do	William Serum	1 do	23 Novem. '12	-	23 Novem. '12	-	82 0 6 1-2
Mary M'Cook	George Cook	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13	Niagara	5 June, '13	-	71 10 11 1-2
John Hagar	Jonathan Hager	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '13	District.	10 October, '13	-	64 10 11 1-2
Sarah M'Collum	Colin M'Collum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81 0 0
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warres, Esq.	2 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 1-2
Susannah Pratt	Uriah Pettit	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Trueman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76 9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0 1-2
Children of -	Alanson Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75 17 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta. Duston	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children & Inasse Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do	- -	1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	88 15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazal	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchanan	Wm. Buchanan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	65 13 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74 10 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 2 8 3-4
Mary M'Clean	Allan M'Clean	Private	- -	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 12 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Acting Sailing Master	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Seaman	- -	Prov'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Porrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.
Jamess Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa	5 July '14	5 July '14	-	49 17 3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68 14 3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 13 4
Daniel M'Collum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 13 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51 7 11 1-4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47 15 7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49 3 0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	13 Oct. '13	13 October, '12	-	84 7 8
Joseph Loug	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65 13 11
George Chase	do	2 do	do do	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 14 0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	88 15 7 1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3 1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66 5 10
William M'Mullen	Private	Hastings, att'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 19 8 1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Artimas W. Cashman	do	Addington Drgs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	83 14 8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Joseph Dessaux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 13 11
Pierre Carthier	do	2 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	78 13 11
John Mitchell	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 12 0 1-2
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Finley Monro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	10 Nover. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	62 17 -
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3m 14

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description—also,

210 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macnajer, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Amherst.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

GREY PAPER

Council Office
Secretary's Office
York
17th [illegible]
Upper Canada



UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1817. No. 20.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Declared to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Fifteenth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Forty-Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, as may be desirous of Contracting to build the whole or any part of the water communication between La Chine and Kingston, by the course of the Rideau, navigable for Boats drawing six feet water, and ten feet width, also to Locks having three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which the proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA, Western District, } *George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*
Surrogate Court. }
L. S.

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "of Probate in this Province "and also a Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the County of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 8th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Building Materials, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, the 19th of May, at the Garrison of York, the undermentioned *BUILDING MATERIALS*, being a surplus quantity not at present required for the use of the Garrison, viz:

18,000 feet of well seasoned FLATTED PINE TIMBER, 10 × 12 inches in pieces from 25 to 40 feet long.
8,500 feet of well seasoned SQUARE PINE TIMBER, 12 × 12 inches, in pieces from 20 to 45 feet long.
1,000 ROUND PINE PICKETS, from six to eight inches diameter, and from 18 to 20 feet long.
240,000 BRICKS.
1,047 bushels of ROACH LIME.
1,192 bushels of SAND.

Together with a number of OLD CARTS, WHEEL-BARROWS & TOOLS of various descriptions.

York, May 5th. 2w19

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and delivered of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2*d.* per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1*s.* per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER, from Edinburgh,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

Enquire at this Office.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the "Beach East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town." No Person or Persons shall erect or place any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

York, April, 30th 1817. tf 18

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC: ALSO,
American Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of

H. DREAN.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendant of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Yonge Street, April 24, 1817. tf 18

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

TAKEN from a Bed-Room in the York Hotel, the undermentioned Deeds. Any person returning them to this Office, will receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Lot No. 8, in the Gore, rear of the village reserve, township of Colborne.
Lot No. 1, in the Gore, or diagonal Concession west of the above.

Both Deeds are in the name of John Quick. 4w 16

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. THEODORUS OLMSTEAD.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicinity, that they carry on the BOOT & SHOE MAKING in all its branches, in the house belonging to Mr. George Duggan, in Duke Street, where all commands will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

SHANNON AND HICKEY.

York, 9th May. tf 19

Lands for Sale.

960 ACRES in the Township of Harwich, Western District at the Round O, being Lots No. 19 and 20, with the broken fronts, in the first and second concession.

240 Acres in the Township of York, Lot No. 2, in the first concession, with the broken front.

200 Acres in the Township of Vaughan, Lot No. 29, in the seventh concession.

For Terms apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 21st Jan. 1817. tf 4

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession, 16, 3d do. 17, 4th do.	2400
Township of Bosbrook, District of Niagara, Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 8d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	300
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess. Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots, No. 22 & 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,	900
Lots. No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. of Pelham,	334

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by
WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m 21

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

Agricultural.

Further Observations respecting the best manner of planting Potatoes, by Mr. Joseph Wimpey.

I FORMERLY gave an account of an experiment made to discover whether whole potatoes or cuttings are to be preferred implanting.

The result of that experiment it clearly appeared, that the advantage lay greatly on the side of cuttings. But as, from long experience, I know conclusions drawn from single experiments cannot be safely dependedon, and as the result of that experiment differed so widely from an account given by a very respectable correspondent of the society, whose accuracy is well known, and of whose probity and veracity I have the highest opinion, I resolved to repeat my former experiment as exactly as possible, by way of establishing a fact so interesting to the public, if found just, or of retracting an error, if it should appear to be one.

In the spring of 1791, I prepared about three acres of ground, and in April planted it with potatoes. A certain quantity of the largest and finest were selected, one half of which were planted whole, the other cut into pieces of a moderate size. An exact account of each was kept at taking up, when it appeared that the produce per acre was much the same as in the former experiment; but the cut potatoes were nearly four times the ground that the whole sets did, the advantage lay, in the same proportion, on the side of planting with cut potatoes. I therefore still think there cannot be the least doubt that the preference is to be given to cuttings, as the success of the two experiments so nearly coincides.

I have been used for some years to furnish my neighbours with potatoes for planting. The last season those of them desired I would let him have them all small. He said he had planted small ones several years, that he found them equally productive with the largest, and thereby saved much trouble in cutting. Others (who carried their economy much further) preferred the largest, as they, it seems, used to pare them, to eat the fleshy part, and to plant the rinds only. Upon inquiry, I found this was not an unusual practice among the Germans here, and, I have been credibly informed that they get as large crops, and as good potatoes, in that method of planting as in any other whatever. If this be a fact, it seems to appear, that the fleshy part of the bulb is of no use in supplying nourishment to the young root, after the fibrous roots have put forth, and laid hold of the ground. Perhaps an experiment of this sort may be thought worth making.

From the United States.

From the Norfolk Herald of April 9.

A most destructive fever has prevailed in the island of Bermuda, for several months past past, which has swept off a large portion of the population, and proved particularly fatal to strangers arriving.—Nearly a thousand men are said to have died in the garrison at Bridgetown alone, during the period of its continuance, and on board of the shipping, the mortality was proportionably great, many vessels being almost stript of their crews. The contagion is supposed to have been imported in a vessel from the Isle of France.

CHARLESTON, April 11.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, via Savannah, has favored us with New-Orleans papers to the 14th ult.—He also informs us, that Mr. Lattimore and the other proprietors of the Batture had submitted certain propositions to the city Council, calculated to conciliate the interests of the city, with their own private claims, to this important part of New-Orleans. The propositions were published by the corporation, for the information of the citizens—and the general belief was, that they would be accepted by the Council; and that this useful part of the city would be immediately improved.—The Mississipi had begun to rise at New-Orleans on the 6th of March; and some small pieces of ice had been seen floating past the city, which had never before been observed by the oldest inhabitant. The winter in the Western country had been very severe. The Ohio did not break up at the Falls before the 1st of March.

Owing to the severe winter above, and the consequent low state of the Mississippi, flour and Western produce generally, were very scarce and high in price, along the river. At Natchez, it sold for 15 dollars.—But the supplement of December and toboteco from above, it was supposed, would be very great this year.

The port was crowded with shipping, no less than 200 sail of square rigged vessels and freights very dull and low Cotton 1 cent per To. to Liverpool. cot Cotton at New-Orleans 28 cents.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

The Ann-Maria has brought upwards of six thousand letters. As papers we have received by her contain most distressing accounts of the damage done during the long continuance of tempestuous westerly gales; these had also produced much inconvenience and expence to the ship owners, and extreme misery to numbers of poor individuals who had taken their passage in Packets for Ireland, and who but for the assistance afforded by the Stranger's friend society, would have been exposed to the greatest extremity of wretchedness.—The wind had continued adverse to vessels having Liverpool for nearly eight weeks. The Dublin Packets which usually sailed every day, attempted getting out five successive Tuesdays, but were forced back each time by the contrary gales, and it was twenty seven years since a detention had occurred to them. The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th of March, states, that there were then in that port 606 sail of vessels, out of which from a moderate calculation, there were upwards of 300 ready for sea.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, April 1.

"A gentleman from St. Barts, informs, me, that an American Indiaman has arrived at St. Barts in distress, *in two hundred and twenty days* from Calcutta, all but the captain, chief mate, and one seaman having died of a contagious fever on board. The ship was in quarantine, and my informant could not learn either the name, or that of her captain or supercargo, but says she certainly belongs to Baltimore."

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 17th, states that at the last session of the Legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed incorporating a company to construct "on the Atlantic steam coasting company," with the exclusive privilege of entering the Mississippi from the sea with vessels impelled by the force of steam for the space of 20 years. It is understood the object of this company is to establish a steam ship between New-Orleans and New-York.

Something Singular.—We understand there is a gentleman in this town, of the name of Myers, from Germany who is possessed astonishing power and flexibility of voice. They, it seems, taught him to equal the complexity of the stringed Instruments, and the softness and melody of the Hautboy or Clarionet. In the present dearth of Musical Entertainment, a phenomenon might be usefully brought forward for the public amusement.—*Boston Even. Gaz.*

Common Schools—The Superintendant of Common Schools reports to the Legislature, that "the common schools of the state, exclusive of the city and county of New-York, at least five thousand Common Schools, which have been organized and kept up under the act for their establishment; and the number of children annually taught in them, exceeds two hundred thousand." The sum distributed last year from the common school fund, was about $65,000.—*Alb. Argus.*

Fat sheep.—Mr. Dunn, of Green street brought to town, this week, 13 sheep, fattened at his farm in Guilderland, the finest he ever saw. On being asked his price, he answered two hundred dollars for the thirteen, or $ 15 62 each. The enquirer immediately drew a check for the amount, and closed with the offer. The sheep have been exhibited in the New-York market.—They are from the Bakewell breed, captured in a prize by the privateer Tenare, during the late war. They have short legs, large fleece, and remarkable broad chests. It is a characteristic of this breed, that they become remarkably fat on the same quantity of food that it requires to subsist ordinary sheep. Farmers who raise sheep for the butcher, will do well to attend to these hints.—*Ib.*

Despatch in Printing.

A new novel lately received from England, entitled "THE PASTOR'S FIRESIDE," in three large duodecimo volumes, making together 628 close printed pages, was put into the hands of the printers on Wednesday morning, and delivered by them complete to the bookseller on the Tuesday morning following, in time to permit him to offer it for sale by 6 o'clock—a little more than four days and an half—a despatch in the line of our profession seldom equalled.—*Daily Adv.*

From Europe.

From the London Courier of Feb. 20.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.

That it appears to your committee, after a most attentive consideration of the evidence submitted to them from various parts of the country, that attempts had been made, and still to take advantage of the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing classes of the nation, with a view not only to effect a parliamentary reform on the principle of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, but to cause the total overthrow of all our institutions, and of every description of landed and funded property.

That this scheme of general confusion chiefly proceeded from the doctrines maintained by a number of societies, distinguished by the style of "Spencean," whose books were principally taken from the works of a visionary writer, published above twenty years ago. That at a meeting of some of those societies it was urged, "that positive property was the root of all the miseries of life, and that the only remedy was to destroy it;" but that it was not only a *sinful measure*, and that the people ought to look to the protection of the land, and nothing short of that; and that as to the constitution, of which so much had been said, this country had no constitution, for it was not to be found in any book, nor could any assertion of what it was. In other societies founded on the Spencean principles, it had been maintained, that the only remedy for the grievances of the people was to burn down the land-owners, and to deprive them still greater wretches the funding proprietors of their unmerited rights.

It appeared also, that these, and other doctrines of a similar atrocious character, gained the most blasphemous and impious proceedings; and that so they assumed to be of a connected system, the societies and public meetings were followed by songs of the most lascivious and seditious description, and by the most impious parodies of the liturgy, and of various parts of the holy scriptures.

That in order to extend the principles of these societies over the whole kingdom, the most unremitting efforts were made by their various members; and in consequence those principles were disseminated in numerous and public meetings of the disbanded soldiers and sailors, and to the distressed labourers and manufacturers of the country, and that the chief object, incredible activity and been used to disperse cheap, and seditious publications, tending to subvert and unfolding the doctrines of the societies.

That the plans thus proposed for the satisfaction of your committee, that a number of the members of those various societies, resting in a body at midnight, connected and determined, in their opinion the objects which they had in view could only be said to be attained by an effort of the physical strength of the people to overturn the present constitution of the country; they considered the first step which should be taken by them for this purpose, was by timely discontents of the metropolis and its vicinity, and that a number of persons should be selected by the individual delegates to the general body.

That it appears to your committee that a plan to include the meeting of the whole, and of which, to surprise the soldiers, and in the terror which would thereby occasioned to fix the attention to various places, in order to take possession of the barracks, the tower and the bank—and incorporating, at the same time, the most formidable machine was invented with which the whole of the disaffected might be united. This plan was, however, relinquished as premature; and it was resolved that it would be more advisable that the members of the whole disaffected party, by assessing meetings under the pretext of reforming parliament, obtain the large mail of reform in Parliament; and a map of London having been procured, in order to point out whence an attack on the bank and the tower could with the greatest facility be made. That the meeting of delegates, which was originally advertised for the 18th of November that printed bills were circulated for the purpose of it in all parts of the town, of one of which the following is a copy.

"Resolved to arms: The whole country only waits the signal from London. Break open the gaols—Seize the Arm repositories—Arm with the Instruments. No rise in the price of bread. No Excise—No Taxes—Equality of Wealth—Equality of Rights. No bishops; they are only useless lumber.

N. B. 5000 of these bills are posted up in the town and in the principal parts of the neighborhood."

That the intended insurrection assumed all the symbols of the French revolution. That a large quantity of pikes and arms were formed, consisting of 24 members. That flags and cockades were prepared, and that the words, Liberty and Equality, who are described in consequence of the discussions which took place in the country have assembled in London and are expected to be joined by many more. Whatever may be the real object of these clubs in general, your committee have no hesitation in stating, from the evidence before them, that the leading members are active in the circulation of seditious publications, and that they have collected, ready prepared have been sent down into the country for the purpose of the immediate dissemination of the objects of the Spencean system, and which are composed of the lowest order of artizans, neither short of a revolution in the state, nor of a division of property.

Your committee find, from copious undoubted information, that the doctrines of the Spencean clubs have been extended to the remotest parts of the country, either by the emissions of similar societies in London, or by the personal circulation of missionaries or delegates whose business it is to propagate those doctrines among the country people to whom they are strangers. It is to the universal practice of these societies, to receive from the members a small weekly subscription, which provides a fund for the expenses of their missionaries, and for the purchase of the seditious tracts which are read and commented on at their meetings. Some of these tracts, your committee have in their possession in the original manner, the necessity of overturning, not only only the present system of government, but also of the whole system of society, and of every profession useful to society. A new order is declared to be the will of the people; rebellion is justified by the assertion that no man can be said to rebel; and all religion is disowned, as well as every law, by the assertion that the universe is the creation, "would you live without gods or kings?—We abjure tyranny or every kind.

It seems, indeed, to be a part of the system adopted by these societies to consider the interests of the people for the destruction of the present law and order, as inseparably connected with the ruin of decent and regular subordination, but all the principles of morality and religion. Your committee find that there is scarcely to be found in numerous society in the parts above referred to, a single publication of a seditious nature, in which some of the leading speakers do not openly avow the most seditious opinions, and do not endeavour to prepare the people for the actual insurrection. Topics for discussion are given out at each of the meetings, and the resolutions, whether the jacobin or the loyalist be the best form of government, and whether annihilating is recommended. it is proposed to be considered in such a manner, by an immense number of persons assembled at the same time, in several parties, attached to each other, and formed into an order of battle, and to force whatever they demanded. A general idea seems to be prevalent among those who compose these societies, that some bloodshed, at no very great distance, is to be appointed for a general massacre. They even begin to look forward to the meeting in London, as the signal for the commencement of the work, and to the day of journing their own assemblies simultaneously to the same day; and it is a lamentable instance of the misconception which is formed with those societies, that

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 21th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia-Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. Name.	Rank.	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By what Board commended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s.
NANCY McDonell	Donald McDonald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813	}	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	75 14 6
Margaret McDougal	Don'd. McDougal	Teamster	- -	2 Glengar.	1 Feb'y. '13	}	1 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77 7 4 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	- -	1 do	22 do '13	-	22 do '13	-	73 12 4
Children of -	Robert M'Laughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	24 Aug't. '13	-	24 August, '13	-	67 0 3 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Grenvills	17 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	72 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do	- -	-	27 do '13	-	27 do '13	-	73 6 10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	- -	Prince Ed	20 Novem. '12	-	20 Novem. '13	-	81 15 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy McGrath	John McGrath	do	- -	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	53 9 7
Christiana Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	43 7 11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	63 15 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	75 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Frenlove Darby	Darley Darby	do	- -	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed.	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 5 5 1-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	Henry Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3 1-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	- -	Hastings	25 Jan'y. '13	-	25 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74 13 10 1-2
Children of -	Simon Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81 1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Dolar Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	3 York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	41 5 2
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46 13 8 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	-	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6 1-2
Children of	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	Gore	5 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	District.	11 do '12	-	81 3 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	74 4 7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	25 Novem. '12	-	25 Novem. '12	-	82 0 6 1-2
Mary M. Couck	George Couck	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13	Niagara	5 June, '13	-	71 10 1 1-2
Zaba Hagar	Jonathan Hagar	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '12	District.	10 October, '12	-	64 10 11 1-2
Sarah McCollum	Colin McCollum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81 1 11
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 1 1-2
Susannah Petit	Uriah Petit	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Trueman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76 9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0 1-2
Children of -	Amason Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75 18 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, 13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do		1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Bermer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazal	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	65 13 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74 10 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 2 8 3-4
Mary McClean	Allan McClean	Private	- -	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Acting Sailing Master	- -	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Perrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston -	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George -	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 16 0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa -	5 July '14	5 July '14	-	49 17 3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	60 14 8
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel McCollum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51 7 11 1-4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 16 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie -	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47 15 7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's -	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49 8 0
Daniel Seward	do	1 do	Queenston -	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84 7 8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65 13 11
George Chase	do	do	do do -	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 0 0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3 1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie -	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
William McMullen	Private	Hastings, attd'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 19 8 1-2
John Carnell	do	Lenox	Kingston -	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Archibald W. Cushman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	85 14 8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville -	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Joseph Dewaux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin -	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 13 11
Pierre Cuvier	do	2 do	do do -	22 do '14	22 do '14	-	78 13 11
John Mitchell	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods -	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 1 0 1-2
Donald McDonell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh -	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do -	22 do '14	22 do '14	-	77 1 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Finley Moore	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	10 Novr. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	60 17
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster -	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3m 14

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

360 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance*, to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements to be sent before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, or they will not appear in the next day's Gazette.

Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged for accordingly.—When advertisements directed to be inserted until forbidden, are to be discontinued, it is requested to be made in writing, and sent to the Office, as a verbal message given to a Journeyman in the street, is very liable to be forgotten.

☞ A liberal Allowance will be made to those who advertise for six months or longer.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormack, Esq. - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

GREY PAPER

ONE ISSUE MISSING

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1817. No. 22.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing Other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified: BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported into "this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited Land for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be convened, holden, called and elected, and to every of you Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of April last, WE thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration, the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do as unto us seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dy. Secy.

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive; and farther particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other right of Incumbrance, are hereby advised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HAWKINS, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Commissariat Office, }
York, 19th May, 1817. }

ANY Person being desirous to Contract for supplying the Garrison at this Post with BREAD, to be baked from Government Flour, between the 25th of June and 24th of December 1817. will send in their proposals in writing to this Office.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC: ALSO,

Lower Canada Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of

H. DREAN.
York, 29th April, 1817. tf18

TO BE SOLD BY

Public Auction,

AT the Commissariat Stores, on Saturday, the 31st Inst. the undermentioned Provisions: viz.

RICE, Twenty Tierces.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.
York, 19th May, 1817.

By Auction.

THE House and an Acre Lot in the West end of the Town of York, formerly the property of the late HON. HUGH HEARD, will be exposed to sale, at the Market place, in the said Town of York, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June ensuing. Terms of payment to be made known at the sale.

York, 13th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS THOMSON, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. EDWARD HARTNEY, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges: and all who have any claims against the said Estate, are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,
Administrator to the Estate.
York, 20th May, 1817. 3m20

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the "Beach East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town." No Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.
York, April, 30th 1817. tf18

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendant of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.
Yonge Street, April 24, 1817. tf18

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th Inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,

Groceries. Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf15

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. TRADDEUS GILBERT.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf18

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 20, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 37, in the Third Concession of King; and

Lot No. 36, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge: all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low for CASH.*

ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; it being in a good Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.
York, 14th May, 1817. tf21

PRINTING.

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION.

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED; either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be provided to when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 2d Concession. 16, 3d do. 17, 4th do. Township of Benbrook, District of Niagara.	2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara,	1000
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown,	300
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess. Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 22 & 27, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown,	900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. of Pelham,	85

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. *6m. 21*

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 37 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' the Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

From the United States.

From the Boston Daily Gaz. Ex. Feb. 27.

Yesterday, at 8 P. M. Don Manuel Patillo, the consul to this capital, being the Royal Standard, which was captured at Charabuco. It was presented to H. E. the Supreme Director in the presence of many civil and military officers. At 6 it was deposited in the Citadel, serving as a trophy to the national colours. Salutes were fired on the occasion, accompanied with military music and the joyful acclamations of an immense concourse of people.

March 1.

Chili.—On the 6th Feb. the freemen of the capital of Chili, assembled to choose a Governor, and elected unanimously Don Bernardo O'Higgins, with the title of Supreme Director. He has announced to the Supreme Director of these Provinces, his predecessor, the tyrant *Marco del Pont*. Nothing more was wanting to crown the glory of the Chilians, and of the heroes of Chacabuco, than the capture of an insolent general, who boasted that he governed by the affections of the people which he oppressed. Tyrants! such is the destiny that awaits you.

VENEZUELA.

Bulletin of the Liberating Army.—No. II.

Since the 14th of February, in the evening, when the remainder of the Spanish army, under brig. gen. Real, retired in the greatest disorder, from before the Puritos, notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it, we never could bring them to a decisive action.

On the 11th, his excellency gen. Marino, commander in chief of the forces, entered these head quarters, at the head of his army.

On the 17th, we had an engagement with an Spanish vessels, of two hours and a half, without any loss on our part. On the same day, having received intelligence that the enemy had left the Pilar, orders were given to march against them.

On the 14th, we directed our march to the road to St. Bernardino, where we arrived in four o'clock in the afternoon at that place, where we found part of the king's troops entrenched in a convent, which they defended till night, at which period they left our march by that road to the Pilar, was too difficult and troublesome, orders were given for a counter march, which was effected with the loss of only 6 wounded on our part.

On the 15th, the army returned to head quarters.

On the 18th, a squadron of 17 king's vessels came off this harbor, the entry thereto being defended by only four gun boats, under the gallant captain of the navy, Jacinto Baltar, who, supported by three privateers anchored in the port, not only prevented the enemy from entering, but finally forced them to bear up. From the prisoners taken on that occasion we understand that they had forty killed and upwards of 70 wounded, amongst them Don Guerrero, the commander of their gun boats.

On the 19th we had a similar glorious and fortunate action.

On the 22nd, when our army was ready to march to the Pilar, having been informed by our reconnoitering parties, that the enemy advanced to the Puritos, three leagues distant from this city, we resolved to wait for them, and to endeavor to attract them to these vicinities, where their defeat or retreat would be inevitable; however, we could not succeed in getting them out of their ambuscade of the Juncal, where they had entrenched themselves, notwithstanding every stratagem on our part, to bring them to a general action.

On the 23d, the armed sch. Gen. Marino, blew up a king's schooner, stationed to windward of this port, to watch our movements on the coast, in the presence of the Spanish squadron.

The single broadside was sufficient to put the enemy's vessel in a blaze, without a shot being fired on her part, although she mounted 7 guns, 1 of which was 18 pounder. Capt. Dubouet, who commanded the Independent sch. received no other damage to his vessel, than the mainsail having caught fire, when he immediately returned to Margarita.

On the 28th, at 3 o'clock at night, the enemy broke up their camp and retired along the coast to Caracces.

On the 4th inst. our gun boats, under the command of Antonia Diego, one of the navy, with 300 infantry under col. Armeo gained the most glorious triumph. A battery, constructed by the enemy on the heights of Boca de Rio, rendered the approach to their formidable position in that quarter, which, besides, was supported by 18 vessels of war, a most difficult task. At the hour of 2 of the 5th of two of our guns was opened upon them, while four of our gun boats, coming up from the river, attacked the Spanish force with rapidity that they thought on nothing else but to snake their escape, and to abandon the battery, the harbor, and even the coast.

The confusion of the enemy at this moment was most frightful; the scoop of war Boylen, the brig and schooner, cut their cables, and in a most cowardly manner, were towed to leeward.—The attack made by col. Armeo on the infantry of the enemy, was conducted with the greatest valor, and nothing is to be compared to the courage we saw troops in that battle. The velocity of their march saved them from suffering a great loss, considering the nature of the road, which is extremely difficult, exhausted by the enemy, having upwards of 100 pieces of cannon on both sides, from which a deluge of shot of every description was poured from the most intrepid troops. These repeated good successes have delivered us from the blockade of the Spanish squadron, which covered itself with everlasting shame, as the Spaniards were superior as well in number of arms as in their superior position—but the royal troops are not to be compared with the Republicans, they having lost all hope, confidence and deportment.

The troops of Real, for which the Spanish government made such great sacrifices, are destroyed, without having obtained the least success.—Our loss does not amount to 60 men.—The Spanish squadron, consisting of 18 sail, has likewise disappeared, with the loss of only 13 men on our part, while theirs amounted to upwards of 200, in all the different battles. We are therefore allowed to say, that our triumphs have been glorious and prosperous.

Head quarters, Barcelona, 5th March, 1817.—7th.

RAFAEL DE GUEVARA, Maj.Gen.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Two vessels of war had sailed from Ostenda for the Mediterranean to protect the trade against the Pirates. Strong precautions are said to be more numerous than ever.

An Austrian vessel, with a cargo of wood and stone, had arrived at Genoa, being the first Austrian vessel that had ever got so high up the Nile—she was received with inconceivable joy.

The ship Hardenpole, of London, capt. Donald, from Lisbon for London, struck on a rock and upset on the 3d of March, 16 miles from Mogadore. The captain and 11 of the crew took to the long boat, which with down.

May 7.

The Grand Duke of Russia, Nicholas, was to arrive at Berlin about the 15th of March, where her Royal highness the Princess Charlotte is to be solemnized. Europe is well planted with the kindred of the Russian Royal family.

A plot of the Lilliputian writers to destroy the town of Ely, by fire, fortunately failed. Amongst the combustibles was a piece of charcoal, the fire of which appeared to have been provided for the occasion extracted from the waist of air. The fire was placed under a floor among a number of casks of gun-powder.

The London Courier of April 11th, states, that orders would have been taken in execution for £18,000 for duties on his Weekly Pamphlet, had he not made his escape as he did.

The Vienna papers state that Prince Schwartzenburgh's health is dangerous. His malady is a liver complaint.

Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemburgh, lately married to Mademoiselle de Montmorench, is to be appointed governor of Neufchatel to wait for them, and to endeavor to attract them to these vicinities, where their destruction would be inevitable; however, we could not succeed in getting them out of their ambuscade of the Juncal, where they had entrenched themselves, notwithstanding every stratagem on our part, to bring them to a general action.

On the 22

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 29th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. Name.	Rank.	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By what Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s.
NANCY M'Donell	Donald M'Donald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	73 14 6
Margaret M'Dougal	Don'd. M'Dougal	Teamster	- -	2 Glengar.	1 Feb'y. '15	-	21 Feb'y. '15	-	77 8 1 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '15	Eastern	18 do	-	77 7 7 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '15	District.	1 March, '15	-	76 15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	- -	1 do	22 do '15	-	22 do '15	-	73 15 4
Children of -	Robert M'Laughlin	do	Nailah Eastman	Incorp'd.	24 Aug't. '15	-	24 August, '15	-	67 0 2 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Grenville	17 May, '15	-	17 May, '15	-	72 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '15	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '15	-	77 18 4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '15	District.	1 March, '15	-	76 13 4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do	- -	-	27 do '15	-	27 do '15	-	77 0 0
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	- -	Prince Ed.	30 Novem. '12	-	30 Novem. '13	-	81 15 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy M'Grath	John M'Grath	do	- -	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	53 9 7
Christiana Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	21 October, '14	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	69 15 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	75 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '12	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '12	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Darby	Dudley Darby	do	- -	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 5
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed.	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 15 4 3-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	David Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3 1-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	- -	Hastings	23 Jan'y. '13	-	23 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	75 15 10 1-2
Children of -	Simon Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81 1 1
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dist't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	9 York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Dayton	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	5 Jan'y. '13	District.	5 Jan'y. '13	-	81 5 2
Child of -	George Marlatt	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46 13 8 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	-	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	Gore	5 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Archer Latham	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 Decem. '12	District.	11 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71 4 7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	23 Novem. '12	-	23 Novem. '12	-	82 3 2 1-2
Mary M. Condy	George Condy	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13	-	5 June, '13	-	71 16 1 1-2
Tobit Hagar	Jonathan Hager	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '13	Niagara	10 October, '13	-	64 10 11 1-2
Sarah M'Collum	Colin M'Collum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	District.	12 Decem. '13	-	81 1 1
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 1 1-2
Susannah Petit	Trink Petit	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80 0 0 1-2
Elizabeth Johnson	Trueman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76 14 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 17 0 1-2
Children of -	Alanson Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75 15 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusben	1 Oxford	27 Jan'y. '13	-	27 Jan'y. '13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do	- -	1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	7 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazal	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	30	29 Septem. '13	-	29 Septem. '13	-	65 19 11 1-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74 10 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 2 8 3-4
Mary M'Clean	Allan M'Clean	Private	- -	1 Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	83 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Acting Sailing Master	- -	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Perrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Pensions belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s.
James Sword	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chipawa	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	49 17 3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68 14 3
Angus M'Dougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel M'Collum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51 7 11 1-4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 16 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort George	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	42 15 7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	46 12 5
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84 7 8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65 15 11
George Chase	do	do	do	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 6 0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3 1-2
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
William M'Mullen	Private	Hastings, stt'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 15 8 1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Artimus W. Cushman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	83 14 8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Joseph Desmun	do	1 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 15 11
Pierre Cartnier	do	2 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	78 15 11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 15 0 1-2
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Thomas Rose	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Finley Moore	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	10 Novr. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	65 17 4
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

Sm 14

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREE-HOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 13, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.
York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

330 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars & a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid *in advance* (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, half a Dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line for each insertion. And two pence per line, each time after such advertisements shall be inserted for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement under 10 lines, to be charged less than a Dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. M'Cormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

GREY PAPER

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1817. No. 23.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "or Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired:—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects residing within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, in the name and by the authority vested in me by the said cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the use of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported into "this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper-Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be commenced, held called and elected, and to every one

GREETING.

Executive Council Office, } York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTZEL, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Commissariat Office, } York, 19th May, 1817. }

ANY Person being desirous to Contract for supplying the Garrison at this Post with BREAD, to be baked from Government Flour, between the 25th of June and 24th of December 1817. will send in their proposals in writing to this Office.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

NOTICE.

TO be built by Contract, Three Frame Buildings at the Naval Establishment at the Naval Depot, Holland Landing, till the first of June next, from each person or persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the erection of the whole or part of the said Buildings.

Drawings may be seen, and further particulars known, by application at this Post.

Tenders will also be received for 1000 bushels of Charcoal, to be delivered at Penetanguishene; 500 bushels at or before the first of July next, and 500 bushels on or about the 30th Sept 1817.

GEORGE CHILLES, *in Charge of Naval Depot, Holland Landing.*
20th May, 1817.

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC; ALSO,
American Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of
H. DREAN.
York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

TO be sold by AUCTION, at the Market House, on Saturday the 28th of June, at 12 o'clock,

One-fifth of an Acre, opposite the Market-House: there is a good Stable and Slaughter-House on the Lot.

Terms of Payment will be made known at the time of sale.

5w22 THS. MOSLY, *Auctioneer.*

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, has reserved the "Beach East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town." No Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.
York, April, 30th 1817. tf 18

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendant of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.
Yonge Street, April 24, 1817. tf 15

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.
York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. THADDEUS GILBERT.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the 4th Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 30, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 2 & 3, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King: and

Lot No. 36, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge: all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Crumbolee, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low for CASH.*

ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; it being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.
York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

---------- *PRINTING*----------

BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS,
ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION.

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash,* and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston,* and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be pickett-ed in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

GEORGE DAWSON,
BOOK-BINDER, from Edinburgh,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

Enquire at this Office.
York, May 29th, 1817. tf 19

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 2, in 24 Concession. } 200
Lot No. 17, 4th do. }
Township of Pembrook, District of Nipigon. } 2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. } 1000
of Nipigon, }
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown, } 80
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concession
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19 the 8th Concession, Sandwich, by District of Johnstown
Broken Lots, No. 7 4th Concession and Broken 5th Concession District
Lots, N of
do

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 2, in 24 Concession. } Acres.
16, 3d do. }
17, 4th do. }
Township of Pembrook, District of Nipigon. } 2400
Lot or Block, No. 1, 2d Con. do. } 1000
of Nipigon, }
Broken Lots, No. 24 & 25, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown, } 80
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concession
Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19 the 8th Concession, Sandwich, by District of Johnstown
Broken Lots, No. 7 4th Concession and Broken 5th Concession District
Lots, N of
do

From the United States.

RUSSIAN FLY.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) May 6.

We are sorry to state, that the wheat crop is seriously under the fly. The accounts we have received of it are very gloomy. A farmer from Powhattan assures us that ground from which he expected a few days ago to get thirty bushels the acre will not yield 5. Fifthly five. Some estimate their loss at 5-8ths—others at more. The change has been a rapid one. But a few days ago, the wheat bore a most promising appearance; giving delight to the eye and gladness to the heart of the farmer. But the fly suddenly came, and the hopes of the harvest are vanishing.—We have not had an opportunity of hearing from many quarters of the state, but in Powhattan, in Goochland, and in the neighborhood, the ravages are very great. Report indeed says that to the east of the Ridge the fly is destructive, and has appeared in great number.

We are informed that wheat sown in rich land, and at an early season, will be able to escape enough to come up in lead—but land sown late, and on a thin land, must fall a sacrifice to the fly.—*Enquirer.*

From the Baltimore Patriot May 8.

Lamentable Occurrence.—Captain M'Donald, who arrived here yesterday in the British sch. Margaret, informed the keeper of the Coffee House Books, that on Monday last, on entering the Bay, he discovered a Bureau Agency in the sch. the former under the command of commodore Chaytor—the latter was the Santafecino, (formerly the Romp,) which sustained a little distance from the brig, near Cape Henry; that a pilot boat was near the schr. and appeared to be discharging powder on board—that when the shocking spectacle was witnessed of the schooner ascending the air in a blaze of fire, without a vestige of her having afterwards been by the astonished beholders. The shock was sensibly felt on board the Margaret, and it was first supposed that she had struck on a shoal. The Pilot Boat probably shared the fate of the Santafecino. It is since related that the number of lives lost in the sch. was 22, supposed to be all who were on board when she exploded.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival on Saturday, of the brig Golden Age, capt. Harris from Laguira, we learn, that the Royalists gained possession of Barcelona, on the 20th of April. The city was taken by storm. The force of the Royalists consisted of about two thousand men. The Patriots had been closely invested for some time—their principal troops retreated to the fort of Cutarch, in which they had considerable supplies. Here they remained some time, engaged with the heavy battering artillery of the Royalist. They at last, it is said, to make a desperate *sortie*, but although the few which remained fought bravely, they were soon cut to pieces, by the superior number of the opposing troops.

The loss of the Royalists was considerable, particularly in officers. Two generals, it is said, who had been for some time officers of distinction, and who were severely wounded in the sortie, were taken to Caracas, and shot, by order of the Captain General of that place.

General Bolivar left Barcelona some time previous to the attack upon it, and had proceeded into the interior, where he was expected he would be met by the General Morillo. At the last advices the latter was within one days march of Caracas.—*N. Y. Spectator, May 21.*

Very late from Pernambuco.—By the arrival this forenoon of the brig General Ward, Capt. Underhill, from Pernambuco, which place he left on the 20th March, we learn that all was quiet at that place. The Portuguese were preparing gunboats, and putting the fortifications in order, to defend themselves against an expected attack from the Portuguese ships of war. No arms had been received from St. Salvador, or Rio Janeiro. Paraiba and Rio Grande had declared themselves independent. A production had been issued by the Provisional Authority of Pernambuco, forbidding the departure of any persons or vessels from that port without a passport.

IMPORTANT—If true.

The following extract of a letter gives us a most interesting account, if true, which we believe, has been a long time expected—having passed to the mind of Cuba, of the time being ripe to awaken a spirit of revolution.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated April 7, 1817.

"The news of the day here, is, that the Viceroy of Mexico, Apodaca, has declared himself Independent, and has an immense force arrayed to sustain his declaration. I have not been able to learn satisfactorily, the source whence this intelligence is derived. The policy pursued by Apodaca, since his elevation to the Viceroyalty has been a complete to the general policy of the Mother Kingdom, in relation to her Colonies, that we may reasonably suppose in him an ambition equal to the Viceroy to Spain, and a patriotism above mere tranquilizing or subduing of a revolutionary spirit, to sink it and a into the gloom of despotism, which is necessarily for the past, or hope for it at present.

"If this news be true, the fate of New-Spain is decided, and Old-Spain, will not shortly again, I conceive, hold a tone of insolence and ambiguity towards us, such as she has lately manifested. A few days, will I suppose, decide upon the truth or falsehood of this intelligence.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Extract of a letter received by the Pizarro, dated Glasgow, April 9.

"We have had ten days of very fine weather, and the oats are almost all sown. It is a curious fact that there is no granary unoccupied, either of the quarter or in the east country; and that upwards of twenty vessels are lying with cargoes of grain on board for want of store room.

"We are advised from St. Petersburgh, that 200,000 quarters of wheat, and 1,000,000 of rye, are to be sent off during the winter, been contracted for at St. Petersburgh, Liebau, and Riga alone."

NEW-YORK, May 13.

The British Packet, Lady Wellington, from England to New-York, has been spoke by a vessel arrived at Boston.

May 16.

The British Parliament had been adjourned from the 11th to the 17th of April, on account of the illness of the Speaker. A London paper of the 19th, says that the Speaker had come to town for medical advice. He was expected on the 18th, and was considered much better after the operation. The same paper observes, that it is believed Parliament would be further adjourned to the 28th.

The Morning Post of April 12th, says that it has at length been determined upon to lay a tax of 20 per cent upon the property of all absentees.

On the 17th of April, seven of the Luddites were executed at Leicester. Most of them have left widows, and more than *thirty children* are left to be provided for.

The British Government, it is said, prohibited Lord COCHRANE, from proceeding to South America, in a ship of his force which he lately purchased for that purpose.

May 17.

His Excellency ANTONIO GAZZALO DE CAIX, minister from the Argentine Government of Pernambuco, has arrived at Boston, in the brig Gypsey, Capt. Harris.

Dublin papers of April 16, mention, that great preparations were making for raising grain. More than 30,000 acres ploughed this year within 30 miles of Dublin, than had ever been before within the memory of any living person.—The Spring had set in there, much earlier than usual, and an early and plentiful harvest was expected.

Three transports had arrived at Cowes on the 18th of April, from the Downs, to take in troops for Quebec.

A Council of Revision has annulled the decision of the Council of War, which had declared itself incompetent to try Gen. Grouchy. This circumstance has been, that a second Council has been assembled, which has still, in like manner, declared its incompetence, by a majority of five to two.

China Trade.—A late London Courier, in speaking of the trade with India, says, "that by the latest accounts from Canton, received by an American ship, the vessel sailed, *no less than forty-two ships*, chiefly American and Swedes, *loading in the river with Teas*, and *forty more* were daily expected. It is also said, that the authority of Pernambuco, forbidding the departure of any persons or vessels from that port without a passport.

IMPORTANT—If true.

The following extract of a letter gives us a most interesting account, if true, which we believe, has been a long time expected—having passed to the mind of Cuba, of the time being ripe to awaken a spirit of revolution. The most

had heard a Bulletin to prevent transgressions within the limits of the Emperor's limits.

The British Admiral, Sir P. Malcolm, was in expectation on the 8th being relieved by Admiral Plumbin, who was hourly looked for.

As a proof of the vigilance of the Emperor who are set to watch his late Imperial Majesty, it is only necessary to state, that the Hortsia was telegraphed 60 miles distant from the island. The provisions of all kinds were very scarce, and the inhabitants were supplied by strangers—and a joint of fresh meat was looked upon as a great luxury on a General's table.

We also learn from the Hortsia, that it had been very sickly in the interior of India, particularly among the European troops—it was healthy, however, at Calcutta. All was quiet in India, except that frequent incursions were made by the Pindarees, a kind of Banditti, who assembled sometimes to the number of 10,000, and committed depredations upon defenceless villages.

The right hon. Mr. Elliott, was about to return to Europe in consequence of ill health; Mr. C. M. Ricketts was reported as his successor. Lord Moira's expedition had failed.

The Port Louis Gazette of the 14th of September, announces the arrival of His Majesty's ship Tyne, from Java, having on board two brothers of Radam, King of Ova, who are to be educated under the care of the British government. These young Princes are aged 10 and 11.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Earthquake.—We learn from Mr. Richie, a passenger on board of the Islington, that there had been a severe Earthquake, between Clarence and the South Seas, 60 miles distant from the former place, which had sunk land 30 leagues in extent—the whole face of the country was changed—the rivers Topsaco and St. Francis, were rendered impassable by thousands of floating trees on the banks of Trade—a village had been swallowed up, with all its inhabitants.—*ib.*

SALEM, May 8.

A Steam-Boat has been launched at Berlin, destined to ply between that city and Hamburg, with passengers and merchandize.

By letters from the Levent we hear that an English frigate having sent on shore some sailors to obtain fresh water, in the neighborhood of Praya, the inhabitants fired on them, and murdered several; to revenge this inhuman conduct, the frigate demolished several houses.

A Belfast paper says business has revived greatly in that place and neighbourhood.

In the quarter ending April 5, 1817, the British revenue was 687,375*l.* better than in the quarter ending April 1815, ar 1816.

Col. Erskine is appointed Governor of New South Wales, which Colony, it is said, will be discontinued as a place of punishment for convicts, and held for more important purposes.

From Europe.

CALCUTTA, December 23.—The Jaxartes, 74 guns, Capt. Lapenotiere, is well reconciled to their old masters the Dutch, having again the dominion over them, as to leave the new authorities without an opportunity of serious evils taking place on the departure of the English. A reinforcement of Dutch troops was expected at Batavia, about the end of November; and it is not improbable, that until they arrive, the English will not take their leave. The reason of this is, that the fate of the Netherlands, is one of the many acts of unwise policy; with which the ministers of England are chargeable, and not the least remarkable for its short-sightedness.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

The number of English embarked and embarking at Calais, to return to England, amounts to 6,500, including all the sick and wounded, who come to the going home. The horses that go with them are from 1000 to 1300, both of the cavalry and artillery. These troops take with them 70 pieces of artillery, and the necessary ammunition waggons. The British cavalry remaining in France are still to remain in the same cantonments, on the sea-coast of French Flanders.

PARIS, March 5.

A letter from Corsica, gives the following details: "Great preparations are making at the Palace of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for a long journey. Her Royal Highness intends to visit Persia, and make a long stay at Ispahan. Draftsmen, Naturalists, Poets and Scarvers, will make part of the Caravan which accompanies this august Princess."

FRANKFORT March 14.

The Swedish brig Commerce, Volks, from Alexandria to Leghorn, put into Cagliara in distress, and in consequence of some of the crew having died on the passage, she was burnt by order of the board of health.

LEGHORN, March 1.

We continue to have the finest weather that has been witnessed since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, all our fruit trees have been in blossom since two weeks; the present prospect for the ensuing harvest, is unusually promising.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.

On Monday last it was sold 300 bags of flour, consigned to B. Cogan and others of this city, was stopped at a place called Sandestown, county of Kildare, near the 19th Lock on the Grand Canal, and plundered of one half of its cargo, by a multitude of the country people, who had provided themselves with carts for the purpose of taking it away. In some time after this occurrence had taken place, two Magistrates brought out a party of the military, and coming up with the country people, they did not display the least disposition to violence, but declared their intention of keeping what they had got, until it should be forced from them—stating, in a manner the most affecting, that the whole of them, to a man, were *starving*—that a scanty supply of potatoes in the possession of some few, was so small and wet as to be almost unfit for use. They were told, that if where it was, punishment must follow such a violation of the laws. They replied, "they were all ready to resign what they had taken and go into a gaol to get food, as there was any thing was better than the horrid torture of death by starvation; but while they had no resource of their own, they could not see how else it could be found." It has been stated, that the situation of these unfortunate people had a sad effect on the minds of those who went out to oppose them; they returned without attempting to use force, leaving them in undisturbed possession of the property they had taken.

Two boats, laden with flour, have, we understand, arrived without molestation at Sallins, since the occurrence of the outrage.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The subscription for the Canal of the Union, between Glasgow and Berwick, already amounts to £300,000 sterling. It is thought the requisite sum will be completed before the meeting of Parliament.

Genl. Kosciusko has entered into the Prussian service, and is about raising a Polish corps.

The Duke of Marlboll Grouchy for high treason, and continuancy was to commence on the 17th or 18th of March. It was whispered in some of the circles of Paris, that a regency of Amnesty was under the contemplation of government.

The tobacco on the estate of Orange has received the title of Duke of Brabant.

LONDON, February 3.

One of the last numbers of the *Journal des Debats*, gives the following account of the state of matrimony in England, for the year 1816:

Wives eloped,	1,134
Husbands run away,	2,308
Legally divorced,	4,715
Living in open bedlock,	17,345
Secretly divorced,	34,720
Mutually indifferent,	55,210
Passing for widows,	3,115
Hastily happy,	12,000
Truly happy,	12
Total	96,859

We have here, as our facetious neighbours tell us, a new species of animal. One of the first moralists of France, it is added, is engaged in forming a similar register of marriages, which will be ready to appear in two years. Then, we shall have an opportunity of seeing which nation has over the other in matrimonial balance.

March 15.

It is said there is a Chinese Proclamation in town acquitting Captain Maxwell of all blame in the affair between the Alceste, and the forts near the Bocca. From the general tenor of this document, some persons draw very favourable conclusions, as to the continuance of our former relations with China.

It is said that the differences caused by some excesses committed by the Turks at Corfu, have been amicably adjusted. It is also asserted, that the new Governor of Bagdad has taken possession of his government without bloodshed.

March 22.

Advices have been received from Canton to the 20th of December, which is one week later than the information previously received. The Embassy had not returned to Canton at that date, nor had our ships all balanced

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 21th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 10th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name or Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. Name	Rank	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged	Time of Decease.	By what Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s. £	s	d
NANCY McDonell	Donald McDonald	Ensign	- -	Stormont.	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	733	14	0
Margaret McDougal	Don'd. McDougal	Teamster	- -	2 Glengar.	1 Feb'y. '13	-	31 Feb'y. '15	-	77	4	1 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	28 do '15	-	77	7	4 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76	15	4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	- -	1 do	2 do '13	-	22 do '15	-	79	12	4
Children of -	Robert McLaughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	24 Aug't. '13	-	24 August, '15	-	67	6	3 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Grenvill	7 May, '13	-	17 May, '15	-	72	10	11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '15	-	77	18	4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76	15	4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do			27 do '13	-	27 do '15	-	75	6	10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do		Prince Ed.	30 Novem. '12	-	30 Novem. '12	-	81	15	0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60	1	1
Dorothy McGrath	John McGrath	do	- -	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	58	9	7
Christians Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	48	7	11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	63	15	7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	75	2	6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	60	1	1
Ann Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.		-		-			
Susanna Best	George Best	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60	1	1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60	1	1
Priscilve Darby	Dudley Darby	do	- -	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76	4	4
Deborah Tompkins	Dudley Darby	do	- -	Prince Ed.	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80	5	5 1-2
Mary Young	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82	8	2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	Henry Young	do	- -	do	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71	0	2 1-4
Rachel Carscallan	David Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '13	-	25 Jan'y. '15	-	78	12	7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Edward Carscallan	do	- -	Hastings	22 Jan'y. '13	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Catharine Brown	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '15	-	77	18	4 1-4
Child of -	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74	15	10 1-2
Children of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Hannah Patterson	Simon Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	do	21 Decem. '12	-	12 do '12	-	81	1	11
Children of -	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12	-	24 June, '13	-	74	14	9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't	7 April, '13	-	80	0	0
Child of -	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	a York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	41	5	2
Children of -	Elijah Darphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	46	13	8 1-4
Children of -	George Marlatt	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	75	11	6 1-2
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	Gore	26 Jan'y. '13	-	81	9	7
Children of -	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	District.	5 Decem. '12	-	81	3	0
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	80	17	6 1-2
Children of -	Hugh Buckhorough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	76	17	6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71	4	7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	23 Novem. '12	-	25 Novem. '12	-	82	0	6 1-2
Mary M. Cook	George Cook	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81	10	8
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	5 June, '13	Niagara	5 June, '13	-	71	10	11 1-2
Zoba Hagar	Jonathan Hagar	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '12	District.	10 October, '13	-	64	10	11 1-2
Sarah McCollum	Colin McCollum	Private	- -	2 do	2 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81	1	11
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81	4	1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66	2	10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78	7	1 1-2
Susannah Petit	Urish Petit	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80	0	0
Elizabeth Johnson	Trueman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	84	4	1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80	0	0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80	18	7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	76	0	10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64	12	0 1-2
Children of -	Alanson Peaco	do	Elizabeth Kourns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	66	0	0
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75	15	10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70	6	0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of	Samuel Wilson	do		1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80	1	1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83	15	7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex		-		-			
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84	9	10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hozal	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84	10	11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	65	13	11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '15	-	74	10	4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70	2	8 3-4
Mary McClean	Allan McClean	Private	- -	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78	6	0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85	1	1
Widow of -	James Miller	Acting Sailing Master	- -	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44	12	0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Perrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40	0	0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '13	-	18 May, '13	-	72	9	10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s. £	s	d
John St Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston -	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816 -	84	7	8
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George -	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa -	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	49	12	3
Alexander Ross	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington -	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68	14	3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48	13	4
Daniel McCollum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48	13	4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty -	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51	7	11 1-4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie -	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47	15	7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's -	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49	3	0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston -	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84	7	8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty -	19 Septr. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65	13	11
George Close	do	do do	-	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70	6	0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71	10	0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty -	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83	15	7 1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy -	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49	6	3 1-4
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry -	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48	16	5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau -	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54	4	11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Prov'l. Marine	Lake Erie -	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66	3	10
William McMullen	Private	Hastings, att'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty -	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80	19	8 1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston -	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	87	16	11 3-4
Attimus W. Cushman	do	Addington Dr'gs	Accident on duty -	13 Sept. '13	13 Septem. '13	-	83	14	8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville -	7 Febry. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77	19	5 1-2
Joseph Desaure	do	1 Essex	River Raisin -	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78	13	11
Pierre Carthier	do	2 do	do do -	22 do '14	22 do '13	-	78	13	11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods -	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56	17	0 1-2
David McDonell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh -	22 Febry. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77	1	4 1-2
Finley Munro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek -	10 Nover. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	60	17	
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Ancaster -	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48	0	10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3m 14

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars & a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid *in advance* (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 6 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged—No advertisement above 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar for first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - *New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

GREY PAPER

Supplement to the Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, Thursday June 5, 1817.

The Steam Boat Frontenac, left Kingston for the Bay of Quinte on Thursday, to take in wood &c. before—so far, the Proprietors feel the strongest confidence in her powers, and that she will fully equal their most sanguine expectation.—She proceeded at the rate of 8 1-2 miles an hour against a strong head wind. It was reported in Kingston, that Gen. Washington would proceed in her to the place on Tuesday or Wednesday last, and she may now be hourly expected. Apprehensions were entertained that her size was much greater than would be necessary for the navigation, but it is now proved that a smaller vessel of that description would not be able to encounter any severe weather on the Lake; as is shewn by the American Steam-boat, which has been compelled repeatedly to put back for shelter; her last trip, it was confidently asserted, would be performed in seven days, but was not effected in less than thirteen. it being found that she could not make way through a heavy swell.

From Lloyd's list of the 15th April, received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

Gravesend, April 11. Sailed Experts, Montreal.—12. Trader, Quebec. Gaudeau, Montreal.

From Shaw's Liverpool Advertiser, of April 21.

Cleared, April 16. Cumberland, Montreal.—17. Carrick, Quebec; Cassie, do.; John and Mary, Gaspais.—18th. Alexandria, Quebec.—19. Thomas Gibson, Brewer, Quebec.

(Finances Report Concluded.)

person, as may appear to them adequate, after a full inquiry into the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, and the degree of official and pecuniary responsibility which necessarily attaches to some of them:—If it should be thought proper in any Act to be passed with reference to the subject of this Report, to enact, that whenever any of the said offices shall be reduced and regulated, there should be laid before both Houses of Parliament a comparative statement of the number, duty, and emolument of the respective offices under the old and new establishments, your Committee conceive that the parliamentary check, created by this arrangement, would be sufficient to prevent any abuse of a power which seems properly to belong to the Lords of the Treasury, as the official and responsible advisers of the Crown, upon all matters which relate to the superintendence and control over the public expenditure.

It may not be improper in treating this part of the inquiry, to call the attention of the House more distinctly to some peculiar circumstances before alluded to, which are connected with offices of great emolument in the Courts of Law in Ireland.

It appears, that upon a vacancy which recently occured in the office of Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer, by the death of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, a claim to the appointment to that office was preferred by the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and an individual was appointed by him, and was sworn in before the Court of Exchequer. A proceeding by *pro rata* was instituted on the part of the Crown, and the judgment of the Court of King's Bench was adverse to the claim of the Chief Baron. An appeal, however, has been made to the Court of Error; and may have since been made, by either party to the House of Lords. In the mean time, by an Act of the Legislature, 56th Geo. III. c. 125, the emoluments of the office are paid into the Treasury, and the clear discharge of all the official duties provided for. It is not impossible that claims, similar to those which have been preferred in this instance by the Chief Baron, may be preferred to the appointment to other offices in the Law Courts of Ireland, of great and disproportionate emoluments, which have hitherto been considered as at the disposal of the Crown.

Your Committee cannot, however, avoid submitting to the House, whether it would not be perfectly consistent, both with justice and sound policy, to provide for the regulation of all such offices after the expiration of the legally vested interests, upon the principle on which it is proposed to regulate other offices partaking of the character of Sinecures.

3d. By limiting the number of pensions which could be granted, and in operation at any one time in each class. 5thly. By providing that the power of granting such pensions should be suspended progressively into operation at stated intervals, affording a reasonable probability that at least an equal saving will have been effected by the failing of the salaries or emoluments of some of the offices to be regulated or abolished, instead of commencing at once upon the vacancy of the first of such offices as might exceed the £2000, a year, or at any one given period. 5thly. That the provision of the bill which would have made it law ful for his Majesty, when any person should have served in more than one of the four classes, to grant such pension as is annexed to the highest class in which he may have been employed, (without any reference to the duration of his services in that class,) should be so far amended as to require from any such person a certain period of service in the highest class.

With reference to these principles of modification, your Committee submit, that the number of pensions in each of the four classes should be limited as follows:—

1st Class—First Lord of the Treasury, First Lord of the Admiralty, Three Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer—six pensions of 3000£.

2d. Class—Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary at War—three pensions of 2000£.

N. B. The Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland was included in this Class in the Bill of 1813.

3d Class—Two Secretaries of the Treasury, Principal Secretary of the Admiralty—6 pensions of 1000£.

4th Class—Under Secretaries of State, Clerk of the Ordnance—6 pensions of 500£.

That the Crown should have the power of granting one Pension in each of these classes, except the second, at the end of two years from the adoption of this system by the legislature, and so in succession at intervals of two years, until the expiration of twelve years, when it shall be lawful to the Crown to grant the whole number of pensions proposed in each class. With respect to the second class, it is proposed that the power should not commence till the expiration of four years, so as to ensure into complete operation at the same period of twelve years, as in the three other classes.

Your committee conceive that the offices of the President of the Board of controul, and Secretary to that Board, come within the description of effective civil and political offices, so far as to entitle them to be considered in any general system intended to be laid down with regard to such offices; but they leave it to the wisdom of the House to determine whether, as their salaries are entirely drawn from another quarter, and not from the public revenue, these offices ought to be included in the provisions of any Bill which may be framed upon the recommendations contained in this report, or to form the subject of ——— other legislative measure.

The duties attached to many of the principal offices in the courts of law in Ireland, appear indeed to be so various and important, and to be necessarily performed by so many persons, that it would be extremely difficult, without the most mature consideration, and probably without inquiries, instituted on the spot, to suggest any arrangement for the future conduct of the business of those offices, when the existing interest in them shall have terminated.

Your committee understand, however, that there is at present a commission in Ireland, appointed in consequence of an Address of the House, to inquire into the state of the Courts of Law in that part of the united kingdom. It would be very desirable that the members of this commission should be required by the executive government, to examine, with as little delay as possible, into the circumstances under which the several offices in the courts of law which have hitherto been considered in the disposal of the crown, stand, with respect to the performance of the duties attached to them; and that they should also be required to suggest such a plan for the future regulation of those offices as shall provide for the respective duties being discharged by persons, at such salaries as shall be deemed a just and reasonable compensation to the individuals discharging them.

An Act of the Legislature will be necessary to give effect to any plan which may be suggested by the Commissioners; it will therefore be competent to Parliament to adopt generally the suggestions made by the Commissioners, or to depart from them according to their discretion.

In the supposable event of a vacancy occurring in any of these offices before the Commissioners make their Report, it is of course understood that a temporary arrangement will be made for the performance of all the necessary duties which shall not in any way interfere with the immediate regulation of the offices, on the principles above recommended.

Mode of rewarding high and efficient Political services.

Your Committee would have found themselves under considerable difficulty in submitting to the House any specific plan for enabling the Crown to reward the most efficient political services, if they had not been for their guidance the principles and regulations established by the Bill, so often referred to, as the basis of the suggestions which they have to offer under this head.

After an attentive consideration of the mode proposed in that Bill for enabling the Crown to recompense the faithful and meritorious discharge of high and efficient civil office, your Committee entertain an opinion that, considered, by, as they trust, with this important object, it will be practicable to make the new means of reward which it is proposed to grant to the Crown less extensive, and, at the same time to place the power of conferring those rewards under limitations more restrictive than had been provided by the regulations of that Bill.

Retaining the list and classification of offices according to that bill, your committee are of opinion that it would be expedient either to limit the total sum, which should in no case be exceeded, or to proceed, in another mode, towards attaining the same object.

The regulations of the bill, with respect to length of service in each of the four classes, your committee are of opinion might be amended in the following manner:—

1st Class—Not less than two years' service in one or more of the offices of that class; 2d and 3d Classes—either five years' in one of the offices of the other classes, so as to make in that case, at least eight years' services; but in the whole 4th class, at least ten years' service.

The only further alteration which it has occurred to your committee to recommend in limitation of the regulation of the bill, is that the pensions of each class should in all cases be limited to the smaller sum specified in the bill, viz. 3000£ for the first class; 2000£ for the second; 1500£ for the third; and 1000£ for the fourth; without any progressive increase depending upon length of service; and that one half of such pension should alone upon the grantee being appointed to any civil office or employment under the Crown of equal or greater amount.

It has occurred to your Committee, that circumstances might probably arise, though of an exceptional and rare occurrence, in which it might be highly expedient for the Crown to possess the power of granting one pension in the first class, without reference to any specific period of service in the person to whom it might be granted; and although there might be no actual vacancy in the class. They therefore submit to the House, whether it might not be expedient to grant such a power, subject to any regulations in the mode of exercising it, which may be thought necessary, and subject also to a provision that any such grant should be held to be supernumerary, so that upon any subsequent vacancy arising in the first class, it should not be filled up, except in favor of the person holding such extraordinary pension; who from that time would be considered as forming one of the limited list of 6h.

Although it may be objected to the limited number proposed by your committee for each class, that circumstances may arise in which, from the whole number of pensions in any of the classes having been previously granted, the crown might for a time be debarred from rewarding a person, who by long and meritorious services might be entitled to such a reward; such an inconvenience they apprehend could only exist for a short time; and on the other hand, your committee are of opinion, that without some such limitation, the saving, which they contemplate as one of the inducements for substituting this mode of recompencing public service, for that which is now at the disposal of the crown, might be ultimately disappointed.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Thomson, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. Edward Hartney, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges; and all who have any claims against the said Estate, are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,
Administrator to the Estate.
York, 20th May, 1817. 3m 20

Advertisement.

WILL be sold at *Auction*, at the Market house in *York*, on the 12th of July next, a Farm on Yonge Street, being one half of Lot No. 50, in the first Concession of the Township of Markham, containing One Hundred Acres, about eight of which are under improvement and planted with Fruit trees; there are also on the Premises a small Log House together with an excellent new *Saw-Mill* in complete and thorough repair, capable of sawing between 3 and 4 Thousand feet of Lumber in the 24 hours, erected upon a never-failing stream, being the East branch of the river Don.

The value of this Property must be evident to every Person who is at present or may become acquainted with it, the distance from York being but twelve miles, as well as from its being situated between two of the most populous Townships on the Street (Vaughan and Markham,) where there is constantly a demand for Lumber of every description. Just below the Saw Mill there is a very fine Seite for a Grist Mill.

Terms of Payment will be made known on the day of Sale, and a good and sufficient Title given by the Subscriber.

THOS. ARNOLD.
Milford, Yonge Street, 15 6. 5w22

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1817. No. 24.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places "of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector, or "Collectors of the same," has lately expired—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereinafter specified: BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to this Province from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places." And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Place herein-after mentioned and Specified; That is to say, the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the District of Gore, shall from the first Day of January next, be, and the same is by these presents Established and Proclaimed to be a Port and Place of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act so passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN Under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twentieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every person

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourth day of May last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-second day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, *Dy. Secy.*

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them: also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the western communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

HOME DISTRICT, } To Wit. }

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the river Humber, in the fifth Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house and out-houses thereon. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Ghanford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Commissariat Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

ANY Person being desirous to Contract for supplying the Garrison at this Post with BREAD, to be baked from Government Flour, between the 25th of June and 24th of December 1817. will send in their proposals in writing to this Office.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

NOTICE.

TO be built by Contract, Three Frame Buildings at the Naval Establishment at Penetenguishine Dimensions as follows

	Length	Breadth
No. 1	48 ft. 8 in.	32 ft. 6 in.
No. 2	73 0	25 0
No. 3	88 0	25 0

to be completed on or before the 31st of October 1817. Tenders stating the security to be given, will be received at the Naval Depot, Holland Landing, till the first of June next, from such person or persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the erection of the whole or part of the said Buildings.

Drawings may be seen, and further particulars known, by application at this Post.

Tenders will also be received for 1000 bushels of Charcoal, to be delivered at Penetenguishine; 500 bushels on or before the first of July next, and 500 bushels on or about the 30th Sept. 1817.

GEORGE CHILLS, in Charge of Naval Depot, Holland Landing.
20th May, 1817.

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC: ALSO,

American Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of

H. DREAN.
York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

TO be sold by AUCTION, at the Market House, on Saturday the 28th of June, at 12 o'clock,

One-fifth of an Acre, opposite the Market-House: there is a good Stable and Slaughter house on the said Lot.

Terms of Payment will be made known at the time of sale.

THS. MOSLY, *Auctioneer*
5w22

ORDERED, that WHEREAS by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the "Beach East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town." No Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.
York, April, 30th 1817. tf 18

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendant of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.
Yonge Street, April 24, 1817. tf 19

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, *&c. &c.*

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. THADDEUS GILBERT.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. NOW ON HAND, AN *Extensive Assortment of*
Woollen, Silk & Cotton
GOODS,
Of all Descriptions,—AS ALSO,
Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,
&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf 15

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 36, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King; and

Lot No. 36, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge: all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Crumbie, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low for CASH.*

ALSO,

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared. There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; it being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.
York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

PRINTING.
BLANKS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION.

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketed in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the seat of the present Court-House.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS THOMSON, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. EDWARD HARTLEY, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges: and all who have any claims against the said Estate, are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,
Administrator to the Estate.
York, 20th May, 1817. 3m 20

Lands for Sale.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in 3d Concession. } 16, 3d do. } 17, 4th do. } Township of Beaubrois, District of Nassau.	2400
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con. do. of Niagara.	1000
Broken Lot No. 24 & 25, 3d Con. North Crosby, Dist. of Johnstown.	300
Lots No. 18 and 19, 9th Concess. Broken Lots, No. 18 and 19, in the 8th Concession, South Crosby, District of Johnstown.	600
Broken Lots, No. 25, 26 and 27, 4th Concession, No. 24 and 25, and Broken lots No. 27 & 28, 5th Concession, North Crosby, District of Johnstown.	900
Lots, No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Con. of Pelham, }	770

To which Good and Sufficient Titles are now ready to be given, by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6m 7

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Church Catechism.

From the United States.

For the Baltimore Republican.

THE CUT WORM,

Which is making such destruction in the east fields, is really destroyed, and the crop of corn much benefited by the following process; put on each hill of corn a table spoonful of tar, mix it well double that quantity of dead or leached ashes, let it be spread well over the hill so as to surround each stalk of corn;—the best method of putting it on is to carry the ashes in a bucket or basket, and with a shovel made of the thin end of a shingle about three inches wide, take the quantity above mentioned, and putting the shovel near the ground, throw the ashes in a horizontal direction, and it will spread, and light around the bottom of the stalks, the dew and rains will produce a lye that will destroy or drive away the worms; great care should be taken (particularly with the lye ashes) that it does not light on the blades of the stalks; in which case it is almost as destructive as the worms; therefore it will be particular in describing the best method of putting the ashes on; these observations are the result of successful experiment for several years in fields where the worms were always sure to cut rows that were not ashed were almost totally destroyed, but where the ashes were, the corn flourished unmolested, and produced abundantly—the process is not tedious, one hand can easily rub three acres in a day, and do it well. I would recommend to the gentlemen who propose making holes for the worms to fall into, to put a little ashes in each hole, in order to kill them immediately, and not let the poor devils be a long time in agony.

A FARMER.

It has been well ascertained that sowing the wheat after the *first frost*, effectually prevents the fly. Farmers are too apt to sow early. On the Susquehannah in the state of Pennsylvania, the fly is not known where the grain is not destroyed with ease, by pouring a small quantity of strong soap-suds about the roots of the plant, when they are supposed to be, and if the worms are concealed in the ground, within reach of the liquid, it will force them to rise instantaneously to the surface, where they may be despatched with but little trouble. The effect of the suds is perfectly sure, and a garden or any other *enclosure*, may be entirely rid of them in this way.

Something Curious !!!—On the 25th of April last, the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was found one dollar and fifty cents, for not attending a militia muster, as a private sentinel, in strict conformity to the laws of the State of Ohio—*Western Courier & Chronicle.*

From Europe.

LONDON, April 15.

The prices of all sorts of provisions, have according to our promise, begun rapidly to decline. Oats have, since our last fallen two shillings the barrel of 14 stone; and potatoes have sunk from fourteen pence to nine pence the stone weight, within the same period; the scarcity any sales could be effected at the reduced prices yesterday, so we may look for a still greater decline.—*Dublin Weekly Gazette.*

April 21.

The Duke of Wellington and his suite, arrived yesterday at Dover, on Monday, and after taking some refreshments, set off for London. We are glad to state, that his grace is in excellent health.

The health of the Speaker continues to improve, and there is every reason to expect, that he will be able to take the chair again on Thursday. There is no doubt we believe, that the Speaker will retire, and that Mr. Manners Sutton, will be proposed as his successor.

Viscount Exmouth is arrived in Jersey from Paris, and attended on Saturday, at the Admiralty. His Lordship is said to have had several conferences with Sir Sydney Smith and Sir Colin Knight, at Paris, engaged in the abolition of white slavery in Africa.

Letters of the 10th inst. from Paris, state, that bills upon London were getting unusually scarce, in consequence of the English wishing to remit the money arising from sales in the French funds.

A private letter from Cadiz, of the 29th March, states, that a regiment of Lancers, and the regiment Navarre, forming part of the force destined to act against the Patriots of South America, had refused to open marching on the 25th and had declared to the centenal of their colonels. They cried out they would not go out to act as butchers to the Castile monopolists; swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and themselves obtain their arrears of pay out of the Treasury. The other quiet regiments were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day.—During the whole time the greatest alarm prevailed in Cadiz; the windows and doors of every house was shut up. A postscript of the courier adds, that the contest was renewed on board, when a great number of men were slain, whose mutiny, as well as those who had previously deserted, were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison.

Dutch and Hamburgh Mails have arrived. The papers from the latter city contain a detailed account of the Swedish conspiracy. It is attributed to some discontented officers, their arrears of pay dies, too, are charged as accomplices, and so far it is conformable with Scrub's account of a plot, in which a woman is an essential ingredient. There is, however, some ground to suspect that the Crown Prince is not so alarmed as he would be willing to make people believe. Nobility will be deprived of many privileges which they now enjoy, and that the Government will derive a new accession of power.—The following is the account :—

Hamburgh, April 12.—We have received, from a good source, the following confirmation relative to the late events at Stockholm—we cannot, however, pretend to warrant the correctness of it in every particular. A party of malcontents, who, it is said, are numerous in every locality, whose chief seat (or focus, as it were) was in Gothen, had for a long time attracted the attention of government—and the Prince Royal had redoubled his exertions to gain more and more for himself and his son, the affections of the nation, by making great sacrifices to the advantage of several classes, and particularly the military. Nevertheless, a part of the Nobility, among which were some officers of the guards, persevered in its discontents—The reason seemed to be, that the officer's commissions, and the more important civil offices, were filled up exclusively to the Nobility—and there was formed, against the existing government, a conspiracy nearly similar to that of which King Gustavus III, was the victim twenty-four years ago.

As the conspirators of that day had gained a part of the guards to their cause, and the heads of the party assembled at a masked ball, where captain Ankerstrom mortally wounded the King, which was discovered in the night by the pistol, which the assassin had let fall.—In the same manner the present conspirators had resolved to assassinate the Prince Royal at a grand masquerade, to seize King Charles XIII, and Prince Oscar, and then by the aid of some other troops, to declare who were in the plot, to proclaim the son of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

The impudent expressions of an officer of the guards, who, when in a state of intoxication, had cried, « Long live King Gustavus Adolphus !," and in a many-tongue letter, was sent to the Royal of the danger on the evening of the 13th of March, which was fixed for the execution; he showed himself more prudent than Gustavus III, and neglected a similar warning. The Prince Royal immediately ordered the guard of the Palace to be doubled, and the steps on whom he could depend ! he summoned the same evening the Council of State and the corps of officers of the regiments stationed at Stockholm and in the environs, unveiled to them the whole plan, called to their remembrance the frequent conspiracies of a similar nature formed by the Nobility against the Government, particularly that against Gustavus III; he enumerated the services which he had done to Sweden, the sacrifice of a great part of his private fortune, to restore the prosperity of the country and to raise the public credit, the conquest of a whole kingdom, the revival of the warlike reputation of the army, and the advantageous situation in which he has placed the military. The speech was heard with the liveliest enthusiasm among the officers who were devoted to him—they swore to sacrifice their fortune and their blood to defend him and his son. The Council of State remained sitting till two o'clock in the morning, but hitherto nothing certain had transpired respecting the resolutions which it adopted. Two officers only of the guards have been arrested.

The number of the conspirators is not exactly known, there are several in the Provinces, whither expresses were dispatched in the night on the 13th of March. It was many credit public report, a Counsellor of State, known for his diplomatic missions, and the son of a high functionary of the State, discontented at the loss of an office which he held very lately, were at the head of this conspiracy, but they are not put forward. However several arrests have been made. It is not proved whether the old King Gustavus Adolphus was informed of the plan. Count Nett Och Dag, who has been condemned to death by the High Court of Justice, is supposed to have served the conspirators as negociator.

SECOND REPORT.

FROM THE SECRET COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, March 29, 1817.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into, and report to the House the finances of the United Kingdom for the year ended the 5th of January, 1817, and to consider of the state the probable income and expenditure (so far as the same can now be estimated) for the years ending the 5th of January 1818, and the 5th January 1819 respectively, and to report the same, together with their observations thereupon, from time to time, and also to consider of such further measures as may be adopted for the relief of the country from any part of the said expenditure, without detriment to the public interest, and to report the same from time to time; and to whom the several accounts and papers relating to the finances of the country, beginning with the year 1792, were referred, have, pursuant to the said order, proceeded to examine the said accounts and papers, and have agreed to the following report, which they have directed to be laid before the House :

The difference which appears in the present year, between the income and the expenditure, is chiefly owing to the extraordinary expenses of the late war, and to the unavoidable delay in the reduction of the establishments, consequent thereupon.

In this department the first object that presented itself to the committee was the amount of the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the precise sum by which the annual Military Establishments should be fixed, on account of political considerations, and others of a still more delicate nature, which must necessarily involve themselves in the question. In taking into consideration the Military Establishments of the country, it must be remembered, that if on the one hand they are proposed to be kept up on a scale of expensive preparation, with a view of affording entire security to the nation both at home and abroad, the continuance of such a state of things must depend upon the resources of the country, acts produced by the pressure of the late war, and the kind of debt incurred during a period of unprotracted hostilities on the other hand, if they should be reduced so low as the temporary gain in point of economy might at first appear to recommend, it might place the nation in a situation in which this kingdom, together with the European states and colonies would be at once exposed to the breaking out of an undreamed or sudden war; for which they might possibly not be prepared, and which might possibly offer no small temptation.

It is therefore for the consideration of the House, and of the Committee to offer an opinion; but they observe that the difficulty and delicacy of the task must be a comparison between the estimates of the two last years, and for the present year, much of which will appear to have been effected in the way of reduction, both as to numbers and as to expense; and they have observed, that, from the further reductions still to continue to be made, or may be found consistent with all the true interest of the country, neither erring on the side of absolute confidence on the long duration of peace, nor giving way to unwarrantable apprehensions of danger and aggression.

And your Committee further submit, that as the duration and magnitude of the astonishing events which the year 1793 gave birth to, and the late war, have made it necessary to draw forth resources then brought into operation, which could not be called into action but in a state of war than during the whole course of that eventful contest, so there can be no question but strengthened in no other way than by retrenchment and economy during the opportunity afforded by a return of peace.

At the same time, this most important consideration should not be lost sight of, that our military establishments should once be established upon the standard of efficiency and discipline, to which they have now arrived, and that the operations of war, during the whole course of that eventful contest, have called forth and created an experience, it will not be possible to maintain the character of the army without great waste of time, however urgently all their services may be required.

LAND FORCES :—1. In the Estimates.

The first of the Returns compares the numerical force maintained in the year 1816, with that intended to be maintained in the year 1817, as to the difference of actual establishments in those two years, and of the charge on account of which a charge is incurred by the public, as distinguished from the force in France and in India.

The second gives the comparative force in the numbers in the years 1814 and 1817.

In the third is given the military expense in the years 1816 and 1817, and also the expense incurred in the year 1816. The reduction of that great establishment which the war had occasioned, was begun in 1816, and has been carried considerably further in the present year; although the observance amounts to no less a sum than 17,646,400 pounds sterling, independent of ordnance, such as Hall Pay, Chelsea Pensioners, Lei, and other allowances of a similar kind, as necessary, in consequence of the expenses of the war, and a diminution of the numbers under them no effect.

Besides the more numerical reduction, a principle of economy has been applied to the cavalry, by which the number of horses kept up in time of peace is much lessened; by which a saving is made for the service of each : mount, to the extent of 40 l. each horse per year; in the last year, not only two men disembodied in each troop, and that number is now doubled, by which a considerable saving is effected, without any loss to the efficiency of the regiments.

The particulars of the charge of a regiment of infantry in the years 1792 and 1817, are annexed, for the purpose of shewing the general establishment of expense as compared with that prevailed at that period, compared with the present and as connected with the question of the relative charge of maintaining the same numerical force in the two periods, shewing the proportion of very nearly two to three ; being £25,000 in 1792, and £33,924, in 1817, for 1,000 infantry.

A comparison is also given of the expense of regiments of cavalry in the same years, for regiments of 666 rank and file each (the establishment existing in 1792,) and such battalions of 800 rank and file each ; by the establishment which formed an annual saving of £73,326. as well as a saving in the number of horses, and the proportion this amount of force on the same number, bears to the public.

The pay of the army, with regard to rank and file, has been exactly doubled since 1793, with the exception of subsistence, which has been augmented by 1s. 6d. per day ; the augmentation of pay and daily allowance has been made upon a much lower scale to the officers ; and the General still stands upon the same footing as in 1792

In the cavalry no addition has been made to the pay of any rank superior to that of *Lieut.* which has been increased from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per day ; the dragoon soldiers, whose daily pay was 2s. 2d. in 1793, now receive 3s. 3d. with the addition of 1d. after 10 years, and 2d. after 17 years of service.

The rate of Agency remains precisely the same as in 1793 for corporal Industry ; for every 1l. of Cavalry, the same as in 1792 appears to have been reduced one fourth, from 26th July 1793. It is remarkable that no augmentation has ever been made to the allowances for clothing and appointments of either Cavalry or Infantry. The rate of allowances which has been fixed for the reign of Queen Anne, and they remain the same at present. The only alteration which has been the great increase in the price of leather during the early part of the late war, an advantage of 10 per cent. was given to the Agency and appears to Colonels of Cavalry regiments, from July 1795, after increasing from £11 10s. to £13 per man for every man wanting to complete the full establishment. This allowance has been found sufficient, and has been continued to the present moment, though during that no diminution of the price of leather has taken place.

The difference which appears in the present and the preceding year, between the expense of clothing, arises from the regulation of equal numbers ; in order to prevent any loss of clothing upon the 25th and regulations which have been established which for a cavalry regiment of 604 rank and file, amounted to £9,965, and upon the Irish £9,865, and upon the Irish (in Irish currency) to £10,640, or £9,196 British. This is stated to be a very old regulation, in which no alteration has been made of late years.

The difference which appears in the present year, between the expense of the Staff and Garrison establishments of Great Britain, and of Ireland, is chiefly owing to the reduction of the latter part of the year 1816, and the first months of 1817 ; also, of the rank and file for the same years.

Your committee in making a reference to the year 1792, have been led into the full knowledge of the low establishments of the latter part of that year, which were then considered as the ordinary peace establishments of the country, and although many circumstances are now changed by events which have subsequently taken place, and which must for ever prevent from being drawn between the two cases, especially in the article of pensions, your committee are very unwilling that no near an approximate that here scale of establishment and expense as may be found consistent with the present state of possessions, and with the augmented rates of pay, should be adopted from which no danger to the nation and the kind of debt incurred during a period of unprotracted hostilities on the other hand, if they should be reduced so low as the temporary gain in point of economy might at first appear to recommend, it might place the nation in a situation in which this kingdom, together with the European states and colonies would be at once exposed to the breaking out of a sudden or undreamed war ; for which they might possibly not be prepared, and which might possibly offer no small temptation.

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The Paymaster-General of the Forces has, in virtue of his office, the office of Inspector-General of Chelsea Hospital, and the Board which is one half for the general business of the Hospital, and the other half for the affairs of the disabled soldiers, who have either in regard to age, or disability, to be placed upon the pension list.

By the Act of 46th Geo. 3. cap. 69. persons are enabled to enlist for a limited time for a limited period of seven years, to enlist for a second period of seven years, and for a third period of seven years. In the cavalry, for a first period of eight years, a second of seven years, and a third of seven years, and by such they will be entitled to their discharge at the expiration of the first period, or at the expiration of the second period, on application being made by them to such pensions for their services as his Majesty, by any Act of Parliament, may be issued in pursuance of that Act, might think proper to allow.

By a warrant of his Majesty of 7th October 1816, a pension of 8d. per day was given and to private men after the expiration of their first and second period, viz. fourteen years in the infantry, or seventeen years in the cavalry ; and to a sergeant 1s. per day, and to a corporal 10d. though it may be carried in the same manner, and it is still a charge for the pay of the army, for pensions, but for the purposes of education, would not be received at so early an age, £36 per year, and 1s. per day, and of such infantry, giving on the whole an annual disbursement of £1,825. and for each cavalry soldier £1,277. a year ; and for each student, in the junior branch school, £14 1s. 1d. for the salaries of the officers are divided between both departments in the proportion of 3 to 1 ; and the number of students must be made of £16, nearly to each student. And if the pay of the pensioners soldiers is augmented, as it is, though it may be carried in the same manner, it

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 28th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. NAME.	RANK.	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By what Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollars at 5s
NANCY M'Donell	Donald M'Donald	Ensign	-	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	75 14 6
Margaret M'Dougal	Dod'd. M'Dougal	Teamster	-	2 Glengary	31 Feb'y. '13	-	21 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1-14
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	-	1 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Eastern	18 do '13	-	77 4 4-14
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	-	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March '13	-	76 15 4-14
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	-	1 do	22 do '13	-	22 do '13	-	73 12 4
Children of -	Nadab Eastman	do	Incorp'd.	1 Grenville	14 Aug'st. '13	-	24 August, '13	-	67 0 3-14
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	-	1 Grenville	17 May, '13	-	17 May, '13	-	77 18 4-14
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	-	2 do	8 Feb'y. '13	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4-14
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '13	District.	1 March, '13	-	76 15 4-14
Children of -	Nadelphia Fuller	do	-	-	27 do '13	-	27 do '13	-	73 6 10
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	-	Prince Ed.	30 Novem. '12	-	30 Nov'em. '13	-	81 15 3-14
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	-	do	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy M'Grath	John M'Grath	do	-	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	53 9 7
Christiana Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	-	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	48 7 11-14
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	-	do	24 do '13	-	24 do '13	-	65 15 7-14
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	-	Frontenac	31 March, '13	-	31 March, '13	-	73 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	-	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Forbes	Private	-	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	-	Lenox	31 do '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	-	Addington	31 do '13	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Darby	Dudley Darby	do	-	do	11 March, '13	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	-	Prince Ed.	27 Decem. '12	-	27 Decem. '12	-	82 1 2-14
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	-	Lenox	18 Novem. '12	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2-14
Catharine Palise	David Palise	do	-	Addington	14 June, '13	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3-14
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	-	Hastings	25 Jan'y. '13	-	25 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7-14
Elizabeth Cole	Abrahm Cole	do	-	Lenox	31 Decem. '13	-	31 Decem. '13	-	80 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	-	do	8 Feb'y. '13	-	8 Feb'y. '13	-	77 18 4-14
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '13	-	6 April, '13	-	74 13 10-14
Children of -	Simon Archard	do	John Aertiart	do	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	-	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81 1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '13	Newcastle Dis't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9-14
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	-	3 York	1 Jan'y. '13	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Durphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '12	District.	9 Decem. '12	-	81 5 2
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46 13 8-14
Sophia Carpenter	James Carpenter	do	-	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '13	-	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6-14
Children of -	Robert Cruse	Private	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	Gore	5 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Archer Likens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	District.	11 do '12	-	81 0 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6-14
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '13	-	10 June, '13	-	71 4 7-14
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	1 do	23 Novem. '12	-	23 Novem. '12	-	82 0 6-14
Mary M. Couck	George Couck	Teamster	-	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 0 6
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	-	2 do	5 June, '13	Niagara	5 June, '13	-	71 10 11-14
John Hager	Jonathan Hager	do	-	2 do	10 October, '13	District.	10 October, '13	-	64 10 11-14
Sarah M'Cullum	Colin M'Nair	do	-	2 do	12 Decem. '12	-	12 Decem. '12	-	81 1 11
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	-	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 1 11
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	-	2 do	10 Septem. '13	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	3 do	31 Jan'y. '13	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 11-14
Susannah Petit	Uriah Petit	Sergeant	-	2 Norfolk	1 do '13	-	1 do '13	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Truemas Johnson	do	-	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	-	1 do	1 Jan'y. '13	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Killwaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '12	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7-14
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	-	1 do	6 March, '13	-	6 March, '13	-	75 0 9
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '13	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0-14
Children of -	Alanson Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 -
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	-	1 Norfolk	16 March, '13	-	16 March, '13	-	75 18 10-14
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '13	-	27 June, '13	-	70 10 2-14
Children & Insane Widow of -	Samuel Wilson	do	-	1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7-14
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	-	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	-	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10-14
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazel	do	-	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 10 11-14
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	-	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	65 15 7-14
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	-	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74 10 4-14
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 2 8-14
Mary M'Clean	Allan M'Clean	Private	-	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 5 0-14
Monica Gurty	Thomas Girty	Ensign	-	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	83 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Acting } Selling } Master }	-	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0-14
Child of -	Joseph Porrier	Seaman	-	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	-	1 Essex	18 May, '15	-	18 May '15	-	72 9 10-14

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which attached.	Action &c. in which wounded	When wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	At entick	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '13	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 5
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George	21 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 14 0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	49 17 3
Alexander Rose	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68 14 3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do do	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel Johnson	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51 7 11-14
Daniel Stewart	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47 15 7-14
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49 0 0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84 7 8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	65 15 11
George Chase	do	1 do	do do	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 0 0
Peter Lampman	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7-14
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose his enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3-14
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Ilsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine Hastings, att'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 19 8 1-2
John Cornell	do	Lenox	Kingston	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 5-14
Artimus W. Cashman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty	15 Sept. '12	13 Septem. '12	-	83 14 1 14
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-2
Joseph Dessaux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 15 11
Peter Cartwright	do	2 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	78 15 11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 1 0 1-2
Donald M'Donell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 4 1-2
Finley Moore	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek	10 Novr. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	62 17 -
John Campbell	do	5 Lincoln	Amaster	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3m 14

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, occupied by the Subscribers, consisting of a excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.
200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London —being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars & a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid *in advance* (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven per cent. for every subsequent insertion. Those of 9 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line each time afterwards—except where continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged—No advertisement above 30 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - *Prescott.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - *Nine-Castle.*
R. Hall, Esq. - - *Amaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1817. No. 25.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by An Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector, or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS, the said Act hath since been revived by An Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants, and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there is immediate occasion for appointing One other additional Port or Place of Entry and Clearance, at the Place hereafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for a Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported in"to the Province of the United States of America, now "paid on Goods "and Merchandize, imported from "Great-Britain, and other places. "And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and specified: That is to say, the Harbour of Prescott in the District of Johnstown, Ernest-town in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Eighteenth day of June instant, severally and respectively, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, as passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of the Town of York, on the twenty-second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourth day of May last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY COMMANDING and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-second day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dy. Secy.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

L. S.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, & Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.

WHEREAS ISAAC SWAYZE, of Niagara, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth, That the said OLIVER GRACE, some time past died Intestate, without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money, in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said OLIVER GRACE, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said ISAAC SWAYZE.

Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

GRANT POWELL, *Official Principal, Court of Probate.*

W. W. BALDWIN, *Register in the Court of Probate.*

sm.—1 ew. to.

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in aforesaid Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER M'DONELL,
WILLIAM CHEWITT,
STEPHEN JARVIS,
} Esq'rs. Justices of the Peace.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained a special permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Cinders, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Front of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Footpath, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in case of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the Foot Path.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck; Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill;—Weights from Fifty Six Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Stalls, Ware Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures not having already a Standard Stamp, (exclusive of those in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark

U. C.	for Measures; and York, for Weights
S. M.	

for doing—which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each stamp, and no more.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be kept constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more roof Ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and reaching to the eaves; and where the chimney or chimneys, rise more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to rest against each chimney of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of ten shillings each and every conviction of neglect or refusal; that every chimney or flue, in which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspector of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks, and when the same are used daily, as in kitchens and manufactories, once in every two weeks throughout each and every year in the same manner, for which duty the Inspector of chimneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence half penny for each chimney on the first sweep as aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulation shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings; That each and every owner, tenant or occupier of a dwelling house within the Town of York, shall provide the said house with two or more good and serviceable Leather Buckets, capable of containing three gallons each, which shall be hung up and exposed to view in the most convenient place nearest the front entrance of the said house, to be in readiness to assist in the extinguishing of Fires, under a penalty of not more than forty nor less than ten shillings. *Provided always*, that no fine shall be imposed for the procuring of such Leather Buckets, on conviction, if it shall take place after the first day of November next; *And provided also*, that if Leather Buckets as aforesaid, cannot be procured, the like number of good and serviceable Wooden or Tin Pails, of equal capacity, and kept for the same purpose, may be provided. That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, four discreet and active persons to be Fire Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward of the Town of York, to cause of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve as far as possible, order, regularity and decency in the lines, for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and other effects, pointed out by the Chief Fire Ward and Fire Warden shall (to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station) carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff with some other visible distinguishing badge of office, and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to run at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be paid by the owner or owners thereof for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine so found running at large shall be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public sale, after three days notice has been published of their being in his custody, remaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Swine, shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away."

Ordered to be Published.

S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

WANTED,

A STEADY MAN, as Steward and Superintendant of an extensive Farm in the vicinity of York, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the Printing Office.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

This subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken Mr. Robert G. Anderson, into Partnership with him, and that after the 15th inst. the business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, at York, will be continued under the Firm of

Wood & Anderson.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st May ensuing.

GUY C. WOOD.

York, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. Now on Hand, an *Extensive Assortment of*

Woollen, Silk & Cotton

GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,—As also,

Groceries, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware,

&c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of GRAIN, taken in payment for Goods. tf15

Drafts Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on Montreal or Quebec; Also,

Anerican Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, 5. .... Store of

H. DREAN.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

Beg leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

Storage and Shipping (until *hgir* wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be palletted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on consignation, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf5

Notice is hereby given, to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Thomson, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. Edward Hartney, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges: and all who have any claims against the said Estate, are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,

Administrator to the Estate.

York, 20th May, 1817. 3m20

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

Notice is hereby given, That if John Hartford, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

H. DREAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Montreal, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, at the House occupied by Mr. Thadeus Gilbert.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

To be sold by AUCTION, at the Market-House, on Saturday the 28th of June, at 12 o'Clock,

One-fifth of an Acre, opposite the Market-House: there is a good Stable and Slaughter house on the said Lot.

Terms of Payment will be made known at the time of sale.

Ths. Mosly, *Auctioneer.*

Advertisement.

Will be sold at *Auction*, at the Market house in York, on the 12th of July next, a Farm on Yonge Street, being one half of Lot No. 30, in the first Concession of the Township of Markham, containing One Hundred Acres, about eight of which are under improvement and planted with Fruit trees; there are also on the Premises a small Log House together with an excellent new *Saw-Mill* in complete and thorough repair, capable of sawing between 3 and 4 Thousand feet of Lumber in the 24 hours, erected upon a never-failing stream, being the East branch of the river Don.

The value of this Property must be evident to every Person who is at present or may become acquainted with it, the distance from York being but twelve miles, as well as from its being situated between two of the most populous Townships on the Street (Vaughan and Markham,) where there is a constant demand for Lumber of every description. Just below the Saw Mill there is a very fine Seite for a Grist Mill.

Terms of Payment will be made known on the day of Sale, and a good and sufficient Title given by the Subscriber.

THOS. ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge Street, May 6. 5w22

For Sale,

An excellent Stand for a Tavern, with three hundred Acres of LAND, situated on each side of Dundas-Street, being lots No. 10, in the township of Toronto, it will be sold single or seat of Government. There is on the premises large and convenient house for the accommodation of travellers and others, a valuable stream of never-failing water, eighty bearing apple trees, and about 60 acres under fence.—The above property may be bought on reasonable terms for Cash, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, who can give an indisputable title for the same.

PHILIP CODY.

June 10, 1817. *23w24*

Commissariat Office,
York, 19th May, 1817.

Any Person being desirous to Contract for supplying the Garrison at this Post with BREAD, to be taken from Government Flour, between the 25th of June and 24th of December 1817. will send in their proposals in writing to this Office.

T. H. THOMSON,
D. A. C. G.

Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

NOTICE.

To be built by Contract, Three Frame Buildings at the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene; Dimensions as follows

	Length	Breadth	
No. 1	45 ft.	30 ft.	27 ft. 6 in.
No. 2	73	0	25 0
No. 3	38	0	25 0

to be completed on or before the first of October 1817. Tenders stating the security, will be received at the Naval Depot, Holland Landing, till the first of June next, from such persons or persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the erection of the whole or part of the said Buildings.

Drawings may be seen, and further particulars known, by application at this Post.

Tenders will also be received for 1000 bushels of Charcoal, to be delivered at Penetanguishine; 500 bushels on or before the first of July next, and 500 bushels on or about the 30th Sept.1817.

George Chiles, *in Charge of Naval Depot, Holland Landing.*

20th May, 1817.

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

This is to give Notice,

That Tenders will be received at this Office from such Persons or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, in the course of the River *Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

Ordered, that Whereas an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the Town Plot East of Humberville Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town.

Now, therefore, no Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,

S. HEWARD,

York, April, 30th 1817. tf 17

Sheriff's Sale.

Home District, } By virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of

Fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Andrew O'Keefe, at the suit of William Allan, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. Five, on the River Humber, in the 10th Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are improved, with an Orchard, Dwelling-house, and Out-houses thereon. All of which property I will be ready to expose to sale at the highest bidder, at the Market place in the Town of York, on the fifth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 5th July, 1816.

All and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of sale.

From the United States.

From the Delaware Watchman of Saturday last.

Agricultural Prospects.

Accounts continue to reach us, of the ravages of the Fly and the Cut-worm, appreciated by the present drought; and in no place across the country do they look gloomy, than in the middle and southern parts of this state.

In some parts of the interior of Pennsylvania, it is said, the prospects had been in some degree mended by refreshing showers.

An intelligent farmer has informed us, that common *soot*, of a decoction of it, applied in moderate quantity to the hills, has proved fatal, on experiment, to these mischievous insects.

A neighboring farmer suggests a simple method of checking the Cut-Worm, by making little pits, or holes with a sharp stick, about four inches deep—over which holes, on experiment, have been found in the morning partly full of the insect, which had crept in, and been unable to extricate themselves.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Friday.

The observations we made yesterday concerning the approaching harvest, were dictated by a desire to place the subject in its proper light. No doubt the crops in many sections of the union have received serious injury. Many others, on the other hand, in the most parts of the country *from* which we have heard, the season will be enormously productive —it is believed sufficiently so fully to supply the deficiency which may in the first instance be sustained.

We have now additional accounts, which represent the aspect of the harvest peculiary favorable, particularly, north of Maryland and south of Virginia. The ravages which were said to have been committed by the Hessian fly, are now attributed, in some degree, to a neglect to sow the seed in season, on which account the fruit has prevented it from taking root effectually. A Norfolk paper says, that "the crops in the lower part of Virginia promise to be more abundant and early by one month than any preceding years;" an Onondago (N. Y.) paper remarks, that in that county "English grain looks well, and Indian corn has yielded a plentiful crop in some other parts of that state it is mentioned that the season never before was so promising.—With these appearances before our eyes, there is no occasion to apprehend an approaching *Famine*, because, in a few instances the grain may have been severely injured.

Something Singular.—Between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning, as we are credibly informed, eight criminals made their escape from the Baltimore gaol, by means of powder, by which they effected a breach in the wall that admitted the passage of a passage leading to the apartment of the sheriff and keepers. A sentry, who was there stationed, precipitately fled, and they were enabled without molestation, to regale their appetites at the expense of the gaoler for about half an hour. After having refreshed themselves fully to their satisfaction, they made their escape, encompassing the prison, and have not since been heard of. Their names are as follows—Moses alias Hardy, Andrew Anderson, Lewis Smith, John Thomas, son, Abraham Hoppe, James Brown, a Capt. Miller, and one by the name of Perry.

We forbear, at present, introducing any observations upon this *really singular* occurrence. We have stated what we are informed were the facts, and which we confidently believe to be correct. The circumstances attending this affair are too glaring to require elucidation, and furnish their own comment.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Singular escape.—On Saturday last, an infant 2 or 3 years old, unperceived by its family got out of the scuttle or dormant window of a house in Cherry st. and crawled down the roof to the back gutter. In this perilous situation the child was discovered by a man in Water st. and taken down safe to its affrighted parents, who reasoned in an agony of suspense for some time, until, by the activity of a cabinet maker, at work in an adjoining house, the adventurer was reached and handed in to the garret window in safety.—Cal.

By an arrival this morning, letters have been received from Martinique to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, announcing the death of Com. Taylor, some months since at that place. The privateers stating that in consequence of the decease of Com. Taylor, the Commissioners appointed by Congress, viz. the Commodore had notified General Brown, and ordered details all Hyperion ship St. Joseph, Prevost, master, bound to the Island of Trinidad, with provisions, and raised as prisoners of war. On the 26th of April, the Hyperion was still in a state of blockade.

Latest from Ireland.—The price of Flour was on the decline. In the United Kingdom, several barrels of American flour was offered at Dundalk on the 22d of April, and only twenty barrels were sold.—They were purchased at 48s per barrel.

A convoy of twenty-two vessels, with troops on board, sailed from Cadiz on the 1st of April, for South America.

June 4.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia, has ordered from Boston a large quantity of the best East Lothian seed, whose produce is celebrated for its productiveness, and to such poor persons in the Province, as have made prepared seed and the means of purchasing seed.

From Europe.

LONDON, April 4th.

It is confidently asserted that an extensive Brevet promotion will take place on the 4th of June, the anniversary of His Majesty's birth. The following statement by anticipation has been lauded about in the military circles :—

All Lieutenant-Generals, to Lieutenant-General Lord Wellington.

All Major-Generals, to Lord Howard, inclusive.

All Colonels, to Sir A. Barnard, inclusive.

All Lieutenant-Colonels, to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, York L. I. V. inclusive.

All Majors, to Major Ogilvie, 4th Dragoon Guards, inclusive.

And every Captain, the date of whose Commission may be 1st, or antecedent to 4th June, 1807.

April 21.

A private letter from Grand Cairo, in Egypt, dated Dec. 28. says—" The plague, which had raged with great fury, has considerably abated, but the number of deaths is still very great in this pestilence. He was a young man of distinguished abilities and attainments, and admired by the people and the soldiery. Some other relatives of the Pacha had also died of the plague, and of those four minutes duration. At Cairo they had experienced a circumstance of a most unusual nature. After twenty-six days of successive torrents of rain, which had fairly destroyed whole villages. The houses having been built of mud, they were in a dwelling executed without injury, and had the rain continued for a few days longer, half the city of Cairo itself must inevitably have been washed away." Lady Hester Stanhope had reached Egypt. Her Ladyship continued in good health, and was distinguished for her humanity to all around her, and for the liberality with which she afforded the Christian Pilgrims going to Jerusalem. The Nile was at the time receding, leaving the country in the most abundant luxuriance.

April 22.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in London yesterday morning, so early as five o'clock, accompanied by a single attendant.

It is said that the Marquis of Huntley is to be appointed governor of all the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of Lord Charles Somerset. who pere's to Ireland.

April 23.

Sudden indisposition of the Queen.

Her Majesty was taken suddenly ill at an early hour this morning. Sir Henry Halford was immediately sent for, and had paid her Majesty two visits before nine o'clock. Communications were instantly sent off to the Prince Regent and other branches of the Royal Family. And the Privy Council was called and report, the following was issued :—

BULLETIN.

"Queen's Palace, 9 o'clock, A. M.

April 23.

"The Queen having been indisposed in the night, her Majesty is not able to receive company at the Drawing-Room this day."

One o'Clock.

We are happy to learn that her Majesty is better, and that there is no ground for alarm on her Majesty's account.

The health of the Speaker is sufficiently restablished to enable him to take the Chair to-morrow. It is understood, further that the Gentlemen will retire at the close of the Session, or a short time after the Recess.

Some hints are held out of greater facilities being about to be afforded to the accommodation of Country Bankers, in the way of Exchequer Bills, or Consolidated Annuities. It is said in a general letter, still unanswered, to the Lords of the Treasury, that the Bankers, generally have been reduced to the necessity of selling out their Consols, and that, probably have been forced to do so at the first Monday of the ensuing term has been fixed upon for the payment of the Property Tax, should intervening circumstances render it necessary.

Letter from Malters. Feb. 19.

The activity of the Duy he now within a half year wholly annihilated the appearance of one of the bloodiest battles which the shores of Africa have witnessed for many centuries. It is thought the intervention of Europe will cease. This however did not happen. The Ions continued in the hottest pursuit of the Dey, and the wounds, the magazines and workshops, the store of ammunition and provisions, in short all the elements of political life, were saved. The changed fortifications are now stronger than before, and the number of the corsairs of Tunis and now built vessels, may be said to be daily augmenting.

"The abolition of slavery seems to have been the chief object of the expedition. But either the interests or the views of the Cabinet, which has the misfortune to fall into the hands of these Barbarians, will be found to be the same means.

"The Algerines do not trouble themselves a bout this difference, if they can only notice war upon the European nations at their pleasure, and thereby fill the state with the spoils of commerce. Thus the whole of the Marine of this place is, however, at present employed in fitting out an athouser which was sent soon after the bombardment with an Ambassador, and rich presents, to Constantinople. It is now not yet come back; and according to all appearance no new negotiations will be entered into previously to an answer from Constantinople. Since the Monopoly of the Trade and Corn Factory at Bona, which was granted to England, from 1606 for 50,000 hard piastres, has ceased, it has been offered to France and Spain. France, which had possessed the privilege from the Algerine Government previously to the English, is not disinclined to take it again on the old terms, that is about 18,000 hard piastres; but the Dey insists as he received of the Englishman, and the affair is still undecided.

"Mentelone and Bona are ceded. The last harbour was most excellent, and there is abundance of corn in the country, the Dey will not allow it to be exported but to Marseilles, whereby high prices have been offered him, particularly from Genoa, which are refused. The Coral Fishery of the Bona Fishery terminated before he allows any purchase of corn in the country.

The House of Commons resumed their important discussions, last night a motion for dispensing with the Sinking Fund, for which we brought forward by Mr. Tierney, and resisted by Mr. Vansittart. The debate on the leading shape was also touched upon again—the Faction drive at this in order to paralyze the vigorous of the Country. In order to give the Ministers with extraordinary exaggeration into all instances of the most trifling and partial oppression. The object is consistent, but we do not approve of the means.

In both Houses last night a discussion took place in consequence of a construction given by the Magistrates at the Old Bailey Sessions to the bodilous Meetings Act, by which a society may be assembled for the purpose of petitioning on legal, political, and historical questions. Ministers, in both Houses, disavowed the construction put upon the Act by the Magistrates.

It is understood that Mr. Grattan and Lord Castlereagh are agreed to the principle of the proposition to be submitted to Parliament respecting the Catholic Question.

Enlargement of the Poor.—In the House of Commons on Monday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his plan for the employment of the poor.

The sum proposed to be voted are, for England, 1, 500, 000 in Exchequer Bills; and for Ireland, 500, 000. out of the Consolidated Fund of that kingdom.

Commissioners are to be appointed, who are to be empowered to advance money to Corporations and other Bodies, for the purpose of making Roads or Canals, or for the Repair of Roads, or to any persons engaged in public works now in progress or about to undertake them.

Advances are to be made by the Secretary of the Poor Rates in England. No advance to be made to any person or persons who have not in the *Gazette* made the average of the two preceding years.

Manufacturers of Birmingham and other places to be assisted with loans.

The 250, 000*l.* to be issued for Ireland is to be employed in the completion of public works or the improvement of the Fisheries.

The Exchequer Bills to be payable in the year 1820. Security to be taken for the payment of the several advances by instalments, the first of whole shall be repaid by the time the Exchequer Bills become payable, but the whole by the Prosperity of the Province indicates the Prosperity of relieving the Parent State from this burden. And although the Act of Parliament to defray in future, the current Charge of the Administration of Justice in this Province by the Imperial Parliament, and His Majesty's Government has accordingly withheld the usual Sum hitherto granted by it. And the Lieutenant Governor is under the necessity of Recommending the House of Assembly, that since the first Organization of this Government, the Charges of its Administration have far exceeded the Provincial Parliamentary Grant for that 1st Purpose, that His Majesty's Government has been pleased to direct, that the Sum granted for the Wants and Inability of a Province, in its infancy, but the increasing Prosperity of the Province indicates the Propriety of relieving the Parent State from this Burden, and

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 24th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the General Agent for paying Militia Pensions in this Province, pursuant to the directions contained in the seventh Section of the Pension Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, that he has received the further sum of Five thousand five hundred pounds, in Aid of the payment of the said Pensions, for the period up to the 31st of December last; and that the same are in course of issue to the undermentioned Persons.

Supplementary List of Widows and Children admitted as Pensioners, between the 18th of September last, (the date of the List then published) and this date, whose Husbands or Fathers have Died from Disease contracted while on Militia Service, during the late war with the United States of America,—with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name & Rank of Deceased Husband or Father of Children. Name.	Rank.	Name of Guardian of Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease.	By what Board Recommended.	Period to which Pension is in course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.
NANCY McDonell	Donald McDonald	Ensign	- -	Stormont	20 March, 1813	-	20 March, 1813	31 Dec. 1816	72 14 6
Margaret McDougal	Jon'd. McDougal	Teamster	- -	2 Glengar.	1 Feb'y. '15	-	21 Feb'y. '13	-	77 4 1 1-4
Mary Grant	William Grant	Private	- -	1 do	5 Feb'y. '15	Eastern	19 do '13	-	77 7 4 3-4
Nancy Campbell	William Campbell	Teamster	- -	1 do	1 March, '15	District.	1 March, '15	-	76 15 4 3-4
Children of -	Thomas Roach	Private	- -	1 do	2 do '15	-	22 do '13	-	75 12 4
Children of -	Robert McLaughlin	do	Nadab Eastman	Incorp'd.	4 Aug't. '15	-	24 August, '13	-	62 0 1 1-4
Catharine Fraser	William Fraser	Captain	- -	1 Genesee	7 May, '15	-	17 May, '13	-	72 10 11 1-2
Elizabeth Hamblin	Silas Hamblin	Private	- -	2 do	8 Feb'y. '15	Johnstown.	8 Feb'y. '15	-	77 18 4 1-4
Children of -	Jacob Van Camp	do	John Lamson	1 do	1 March, '15	District.	1 March, '15	-	76 15 4 1-4
Children of -	Rodolphus Fuller	do	- -	-	7 do '15	-	27 do '13	-	73 6 0 0
Children of -	Joseph Clapp	do	- -	Prince Ed	20 Novem. '12	-	20 Novem. '12	-	81 15 0 3-4
Catharine Farrington	Samuel Farrington	do	- -	do	31 Decem. '15	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Dorothy McGrath	John McGrath	do	- -	do	30 April, '14	-	30 April, '14	-	55 9 7
Christina Smith	Benjamin Smith	do	- -	do	31 October, '14	-	31 October, '14	-	63 7 11 1-4
Elizabeth Hicks	Joseph Hicks	do	- -	do	24 do '15	-	24 do '13	-	63 15 7 1-4
Charlotte La Tour	Joseph La Tour	do	- -	Frontenac	31 March, '15	-	31 March, '13	-	73 2 6
Nancy Young	Henry Young	Lieut.	- -	Prince Ed.	31 Decem. '12	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Anna Forbes	Adam Fo bes	Private	- -	Incorp'd.	-	-	-	-	-
Susanna Ben	George Ben	do	- -	Lenox	31 do '15	-	31 Decem. '13	-	60 1 1
Hannah Storms	Henry Storms	do	- -	Addington	31 do '15	Midland	31 do '13	-	60 1 1
Freelove Darby	Dudley Darby	do	- -	do	11 March, '15	District.	11 March, '13	-	76 4 4
Deborah Tompkins	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	- -	Prince Ed	27 Decem. '15	-	27 Decem. '12	-	80 5 3 1-2
Mary Young	Henry Young	do	- -	Lenox	18 Novem. '15	-	18 Novem. '12	-	82 8 2 1-2
Catharine Pulse	David Pulse	do	- -	Addington	14 June, '15	-	14 June, '13	-	71 0 3 1-4
Rachel Carscallan	Edward Carscallan	do	- -	Hastings	23 Jan'y. '15	-	23 Jan'y. '13	-	78 12 7 1-2
Elizabeth Cole	Abraham Cole	do	- -	Lenox	31 Decem. '15	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Catharine Brown	Henry Brown	Teamster	- -	do	8 Feb'y. '15	-	8 Feb'y. '15	-	77 18 4 1-4
Child of -	Samuel Watson	Private	Esther VanSteinberg	Addington	6 April, '15	-	6 April, '13	-	74 15 10 1-2
Children of -	Simon Aerhart	do	John Aerhart	do	31 Decem. '15	-	31 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Hannah Patterson	John Patterson	do	- -	Lenox	12 do '12	-	12 do '12	-	81 1 11
Children of -	John Wood	do	Keziah Raymond	Durham	7 April, '15	Newcastle Dis't.	7 April, '13	-	74 14 9 1-2
Susannah Kendrick	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Lieut.	- -	2 York	1 Jan'y. '15	Home	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Child of -	Elijah Dunphy	Private	Frederick Hinds	Incorp'd.	9 Decem. '14	District.	9 Decem. '14	-	41 5 2
Child of -	George Marlat	Sergeant	Rebecca Kenny	2 York	1 Septem. '14	-	1 Septem. '14	-	46 18 8 1-4
Sophia Carpenter	Jauca Carpenter	do	- -	5 Lincoln	26 Jan'y. '15	Gore	26 Jan'y. '13	-	78 11 6 1-2
Children of -	Robert Cook	Private	Mary Beatty	3 York	5 Decem. '12	District.	5 Decem. '12	-	81 9 7
Children of -	Archer Lakens	do	Catharine Myers	5 Lincoln	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	81 3 0
Children of -	Hugh Buckborough	do	Eunice Grant	5 do	27 Feb'y. '14	-	27 Feb'y. '14	-	56 17 6 1-2
Children of -	John Overholt	do	John Clark	1 do	10 June, '15	-	10 June, '13	-	71 4 7 3-4
Children of -	William Cole	do	William Seram	3 do	23 Novem. '15	-	23 Novem. '12	-	82 0 6 1-2
Mary M. Couck	George Couck	Teamster	- -	2 do	4 Decem. '12	-	4 Decem. '12	-	81 10 5
Mary Wilkerson	Robert Wilkerson	do	- -	2 do	15 June, '15	-	5 June, '13	-	71 10 1 1-2
John Hagar	Jonathan Hagar	do	- -	2 do	10 October, '15	Niagara	10 October, '13	-	64 10 11 1-2
Sarah McCallum	Colin McCallum	Private	- -	2 do	12 Decem. '12	District.	12 Decem. '12	-	81 1 11
Mary Stickle	John Stickle	do	- -	2 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	81 4 1
Mary Pew	Samuel Pew	do	- -	2 do	10 Septem. '15	-	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
Children of -	Pierre de Lamace	do	John Warren, Esq.	2 do	31 Jan'y. '15	-	31 Jan'y. '13	-	78 7 11 3-4
Susannah Pott	Uriah Pott	Sergeant	- -	2 Norfolk	1 do '15	-	1 do	-	80 0 0
Elizabeth Johnson	Truman Johnson	do	- -	1 Oxford	10 Decem. '12	-	10 Decem. '12	-	81 4 1
Ruth Marks	Cornelius Marks	do	- -	1 do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '13	-	80 0 0
Children of -	Thomas Smith	Private	Elizabeth Kilmaster	1 Norfolk	15 Decem. '15	-	15 Decem. '12	-	80 18 7 1-2
Frances Cope	William Cope	do	- -	1 do	6 March, '15	-	6 March, '13	-	76 9 10 1-2
Children of -	Alex'r. Hutchinson	Sergeant	John Backhouse, esq.	1 do	9 October, '15	London	9 October, '13	-	64 12 0 1-2
Children of -	Alanson Pease	do	Elizabeth Kearns	Middlesex	1 Jan'y. '14	District.	1 Jan'y. '14	-	60 0 -
Martha Barnum	Wheeler Barnum	Private	- -	1 Norfolk	16 March, '15	-	16 March, '13	-	73 18 10 1-4
Children of -	Solomon Nichols	do	Violetta Dusten	1 Oxford	27 June, '15	-	27 June, '13	-	70 6 0 1-2
Children & Insane Widow of ——	Samuel Wilson	do		1 Norfolk	31 Decem. '12	-	21 Decem. '12	-	80 1 1
Children of -	Levi Beemer	do	Martha Woolley	2 do	24 October, '12	-	24 October, '12	-	88 15 7 1-4
Sarah Roberts	William Roberts	do	- -	1 Essex	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Wigley	Christopher Wigley	do	- -	1 do	11 do '12	-	11 do '12	-	84 9 10 1-2
Hannah Hazel	Richard Hazel	do	- -	1 do	10 do '12	-	10 do '12	-	84 16 11 1-2
Elizabeth Buchannan	Wm. Buchannan	Captain	- -	1 do	19 Septem. '13	-	19 Septem. '13	-	60 17 11 3-4
Sophia Augustin	Abel Augustin	Private	- -	1 do	1 April, '13	-	1 April, '13	-	74 16 4 3-4
Children of -	Johnston Story	Sergeant	Mary Roach	1 do	30 June, '13	-	30 June, '13	-	70 2 8 3-4
Mary McClean	Allan McClean	Private	- -	Kent	1 Feb'y. '13	Western	1 Feb'y. '13	-	78 6 0 1-4
Monica Girty	Thomas Girty	Ensign Acting Sailing Master	- -	1 Essex	18 Septem. '12	District.	18 Septem. '12	-	85 15 1
Widow of -	James Miller	Seaman	- -	Pro'l. Mar.	9 October, '14	-	9 October, '14	-	44 12 0 1-2
Child of -	Joseph Porrier	Seaman	- -	do	1 Jan'y. '15	-	1 Jan'y. '15	-	40 0 0
Archange Meloche	Louis Meloche	Private	- -	1 Essex	18 May, '15	-	18 May, '15	-	72 9 10 1-2

Supplementary List of Persons belonging to the Militia Forces, disabled by Wounds received on Actual Service, or from Accidents occurring whilst on Duty; with the Sums accruing to them respectively, to the 31st of December 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Regiment or Service to which belonged.	Action &c. in which wounded	When Wounded.	Period to which Pension is in Course of Payment. From	To	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s.
James Secord	Captain	1 Lincoln	Queenston -	13 Octr. '13	13 October, '12	31 Dec. 1816	84 7 3
George Adams	Lieutenant	1 do	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
Lewis Clement	do	2 do	Chippawa -	5 July '14	5 July, '14	-	46 17 3
Alexander Ross	do	Incorporated	Accident at Fort Wellington	26 do '13	26 do '13	-	68 14 3
Angus McDougal	Serjeant	do	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Daniel McCollum	do	4 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane -	25 do '14	25 do '14	-	48 15 4
Donald Cameron	do	1 Glengary	Accident on duty -	7 June '14	7 June, '14	-	51 7 11 1-4
Adam Stull	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Bryant	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie -	12 August '14	12 August, '14	-	47 15 7 1-4
Frederick Thompson	Private	1 Lincoln	St. David's -	18 July '14	18 July, '14	-	49 5 0
Daniel Steward	do	1 do	Queenston -	13 Oct. '12	13 October, '12	-	84 7 8
Joseph Long	do	Incorporated	Accident on duty -	19 Sept. '13	19 Septem. '13	-	60 18 11
George Chase	do	do do	do do -	1 July '13	1 July, '13	-	70 0 0
Peter Lamphier	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George -	27 May '13	27 May, '13	-	71 10 0
John Campbell	do	1 do	Accident on duty -	24 Oct. '12	24 October, '12	-	83 15 7 1-4
Aaron Teeter	do	4 do	Accident while on march to oppose the enemy	15 July '14	15 July, '14	-	49 6 3 1-4
Joseph Book	do	4 do	Wounded while standing Sentry	24 do '14	24 do '14	-	48 16 5
George Elsworth	do	Northumberland	Accident on service, on board a Batteau	16 April '14	16 April, '14	-	54 4 11
George Hutchinson	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie -	10 Sept. '13	10 Septem. '13	-	66 3 10
William McMullen	Private	Hastings, att'd to Addington Dragoons	Accident on duty -	14 Dec. '12	14 Decem. '12	-	80 19 8 1-2
John Cissell	do	Lenox	Kingston -	10 Nov. '12	10 Novem. '12	-	82 16 11 3-4
Arthur W. Cashman	do	Addington Dr'gs.	Accident on duty -	15 Sept. '12	15 Septem. '12	-	83 14 8 1-4
Nathan Baxter	do	1 Leeds	Brockville -	7 Feby. '13	7 Feb'y. '13	-	77 19 5 1-4
Joseph Desmoux	do	1 Essex	River Raisin -	22 Jany. '13	22 Jan'y. '13	-	78 19 11
Pierre Carthier	do	2 do	do do -	22 do '14	22 do '13	-	78 19 11
John Mitchel	do	Kent Vols.	Long Woods -	4 March '14	4 March, '14	-	56 12 0 1-2
Donald McDonell	do	1 Glengary	Ogdensburgh -	22 Feby. '13	22 Feb'y. '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Thomas Ross	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Daniel Cain	do	1 do	do -	22 do '13	22 do '13	-	77 1 4 1-2
Finley Munro	do	2 do	Hoople's Creek -	10 Novr. '13	10 Novem. '13	-	62 17 -
John Campbell	do	3 Lincoln	Ancaster -	1 Nov. '14	1 Nov. '14	-	48 6 10

(ERRORS EXCEPTED)

EDWARD MAC MAHON,
General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

3m 14

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the 1st English Concession, and Lot No. 30, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 78, in the Third Concession of King; and

Lot No. 86, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge; all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the 20th Concession of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be sold low for CASH.

ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; it being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

FOR SALE,

THAT very eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the Town of York, owned by the Subscribers, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Store, Stables, Coach-house, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the value of this situation, as it must be too well known to need description.—ALSO,

240 Acres of LAND on Yonge Street, Lot No. 19, commonly called Springfield; with about 60 acres of improvement. This Lot contains advantages that must be obvious: it has two excellent Dwelling-houses, Still house, Barn, Stables &c. with a never failing creek running through the front, sufficient for a Grist or Saw Mill. Its vicinity to the metropolis of the Province, combined with these advantages, must make it a valuable acquisition to the Merchant or Farmer.

200 Acres in the Township of York.

200 Acres in the Township of Uxbridge.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, which can be had of the Subscribers.

J. M. JACKSON & SONS.

York, March 13, 1817. tf 11

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District;—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.——For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Supplement to the Upper Canada Gazette.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1817.

PARIS, April 21.

From Naples we hear that the weather is very fine, and the crops promise abundance; the heat which has been experienced there, is however, very extraordinary.

Rain has at length fallen at Marseilles, after a heat of great intensity, and a drought of seven weeks; while in Paris a north wind has occasioned considerable frosts, and a severe cold.

A contagious disorder is said to have manifested itself in Poland.

April 23.

A steam-boat is arrived at Hamburg from Berlin in 35 hours 35 minutes, the distance being 72 leagues. It is destined to ply between those two cities constantly.

Odessa, we learn from St. Petersburgh, has been declared a free port.

The first columns of Prussian troops returning from France, has passed Coblentz, and the first Austrian column by Ratisbonne.

It is reported that the King of Prussia will visit the head-quarters of the army stationed in France, which he will review, after visiting the new provinces of the Prussian empire. It is rumored also that he will visit Paris for some days.

They write from Bayonne, that all letters coming there from Spain are dipped in vinegar, and that this precaution had been dictated by the news, that very contagious disorders then raged in certain parts of that country. It is said that an epidemic has caused great ravages among the troops in Estremadura.

The Count de Blacas, Ambassador from France to the Holy See, arrived in Paris yesterday. It is thought this journey has some affairs of negociation in view from the Court of Rome.

General Masseras was of Jewish origin, his real name was Menassah; he has left property in the amount of 40 millions of francs.

April 26.

The following letter shews that the Austrian government is about to open a commercial intercourse with the Brazils:

Extract of a letter from Trieste, dated April 10.

Sailed for Rio Janeiro, two Austrian frigates, the Austria, Capt. Pasqualigo, and the Augusta, Capt. Asseri, giving freight and protection to many tons of manufactures of the empire as an encouragement to its subjects to commence a direct commercial intercourse with the Brazils.

STATISTICAL.

Account of the Chinese Empire.—At a time when we are in suspense relative to the fate of our embassy in China, and ignorant, with the exception of private accounts, both of the causes and probable consequences of the late affair between an English ship of war and a Chinese fort, the following account of that immense empire must excite some interest.

Extent of the empire in	
square miles	1,297,000
The same in acres	830,710,300
Number of the inhabitants	333,000,000
Revenues in sterling	£32,140,625.

This gives 256 persons to a square mile, of 2 1-2 acres to each, which is full one-half more in proportion than the population of England.

Industry in China is nevertheless carried to the highest degree; and there are not to be found in China either idle persons or beggars. Every small piece of ground is cultivated, and produces something useful; and all sorts of grain are planted, not sowed, by which means more seed is saved than would supply all the inhabitants of Britain and Ireland.

In that country every one labours, and even rocks are covered with earth, and made to produce. The sides of mountains are cultivated, and irrigation is very general, and conducted with great art and care. Cloth and paper are made from various vegetables, which in Europe are thrown aside as useless.

In one word, they neither waste time, nor space, nor materials, and pay scarcely any taxes. Nevertheless they are so poor, that is, they enjoy so few of the necessaries of life, that the law permits the stifling of newly-born children, when the parents have not the means of bringing them up.

This account, from the best authorities, and which certainly is not far from the truth, affords abundances of material for thinking to our speculative economists; but if any thing were wanting to complete the strange result of such a population and so much industry, it is, that the Chinese despise all other nations, but most of all commercial ones, and they have always as much as possible insisted on having gold or silver in exchange for what they sell to strangers.—*London paper*

Wreck and Plunder of the Inverness.

Particulars of the wreck and plunder of the Inverness, Captain Leith, in the river Shannon, loaded at Limerick, with a cargo of provisions, on account of Mr. E. D. Hammer's contract with the Victualing Board, and bound to London.

From Captain Miller, of the Police, to Mr. Speight, merchant, Limerick.

KILRUSH, Feb. 24.

DEAR SPEIGHT,—As I am now in possession of most of the particulars of the wreck of the Inverness, I shall detail them to you as follows:—

She went on shore on Wednesday night, the 19th inst. taking Rinevaha for Carrigahold, and would have got off by the next spring tide, had the peasantry not boarded and rendered her not sea-worthy, by scuttling her, and tearing away all her rigging, they then robbed the crew of all their cloaths, tore her sails which they made bags of, to carry away the plunder, and then broached the tierces of pork and distributed the contents to people on shore, who waited to convey them up the country. The alarm having reached this on Thursday, a sergeant and twelve of the police were sent down, with the chief constable at their head, and they succeeded in re-taking some of the provisions and securing them, driving the mob from the wreck. The police kept possession of what they had got during the night; but very early on Friday morning the people collected in some thousands, and went down to the beach, where they formed into three bodies, and cheered each other with huts off, advancing with threats, declaring that they defied the police, and would possess themselves again of what had been taken from them, and of the arms of the police: the police formed into one body, and shewing three fronts, endeavored to keep them at bay, but in vain; they attacked them with stones, sticks, scythes and axes, and gave some of our men some severe blows, which exasperated them so much, that they were under the necessity of firing in self defence, and four of the assailants fell victims—two of whom were buried yesterday.—During the skirmishing, which began about seven o'clock, one of the men mounted, was despatched to the town for a reinforcement, when Major Warburton in half an hour, with twenty cavalry and a few infantry mounted behind them, left this, and in one hour and a half were on board the wreck, and took twelve men in the act of cutting up the wreck: one of them made a blow with a hatchet at Major Warburton, which he warded off, and snapped a pistol at him: the fellow immediately threw himself overboard, when——Troy charged him on horseback, up to the horse's knees in water, and cut him down.—The fellows then flew in every direction, pursued by our men, who took many of them, and wounded several. Nine tierces of pork have been saved. Her bowsprit, gaff and spars are all gone, with every stitch of canvass, and all the running rigging. The shrouds are still left. Two anchors and their cables are gone, and even the ship's pump. A more complete plunder has seldom been witnessed. Yesterday the revenue wherry went down to Rinevaha, and returned in the evening with the Major and a small party, with thirty-five prisoners, who now are all lodged in Bridewell.—The women in multitudes assembled to supply the men with whiskey to encourage them. Nothing could exceed the coolness of——Balfice and his party, who certainly made a masterly retreat to the slated store at Carrigahold, where I found them. He and Fitzgerald were wounded, but not severely; Fitzgerald had a miraculous escape, and would have been murdered, but was preserved by a man he knew from Kerry, who put him under his bed, &c.

(Signed) J. MILLER."

QUEBEC, May 29th, 1817.

Between 20 and 30 vessels were to sail from London for Canada in April, as many from Liverpool, and 10 or 12 from the Clyde, besides great numbers from the out ports; of these only eight have arrived. Several of them have been 15 or 16 days in the ice. One, the first from the Clyde, has sustained considerable injury, and was only saved from sinking by the judicious exertions of the master and ship's company, in throwing about forty tons of the most weighty articles of her cargo overboard.

This Ship, the Montreal, Wm. Reyside, Master, sailed from Greenock on the 8th April, in company with the Cherub. Stevenson for Montreal, and parted from her off Loch Ryan, the Cherub bearing away for the south Channel, and the Montreal beating up for the north; on the 13th the Montreal was off Tory, from whence she was driven by southerly winds to lat 57d. 8m. in the long. of Rorkol. On the 1st of May, in lat. by reckoning 60d. 5m. she fell in with islands of ice. In the evening of the second, lat. by observation at noon 62d. 12m. long. 46d. 16m. she met with quantities of broken ice and sailed along a field of it during the night, and finally got a passage through it; at four o'clock on the morning of the 3d she had soundings on the outer edge of the great bank. Islands of ice were occasionally seen till the 6th, when she made St. Peter's Island, then completely covered with snow. The same afternoon, 52 miles to the westward of St. Peter's, the whole horizon to the southward and westward was discovered to be covered with ice; after beating in different directions, to discover a passage, several fields, which showed clear water beyond them, were passed; the next day she got completely entangled in the ice, and it was finally determined to push through it. She was generally favored with fair winds, but the ice was almost constantly covered with a fog, which prevented any observation from being made; besides, it was impossible to calculate the distance or courses to any certainty. At 12 at noon, on the 12th, the fog clearing up, Cape Ray was discovered, bearing north-east, dist. 3 miles. On the 14th and 15th, she was entirely stationary in the ice, lying along side of the Isabella. M'Vicar for Miramichi, which sailed on the same day from Greenock and passed through the South Channel. On Sunday the 18th at noon, all the sails on the main and mizen masts being furled or hauled at the time, the point of an upwardly thin piece of ice, and of about three or four hundred feet in superficies, struck the starboard bow, knocked the ends of the starchions into the timbers and broke, and drove in the lower edge of it an oak plank of 2 1-2 inches thick, about two feet under water. The water poured fast on the pump, and the Carpenter reported that the part could not be secured without getting to the leak outside; under these circumstances the passengers were stationed at the pump, and the crew was employed in removing all the weighty articles on the deck, clearing away the main hatch, and throwing the most weighty articles of the cargo overboard. At this time a ship was discovered coming out of the bare arbors and entering the ice. A signal of distress was immediately hoisted; but not minding her hoist on board. Capt. M'Coll, late of the Cossack, and a boy, as if one man, all that could be spared, were sent on board of her to ask the assistance of their Carpenter and any hands the ship could spare. The assistance was refused, under the pretext that it was blowing too fresh. Cap. M'Coll returned to the ship; the master of the stranger promising to stay by the Montreal unless she hauled down her signal of distress. He however shot ahead; at 4 P. M. he hoisted his top gallant sails, and was soon out of sight, the Montreal's signal of distress still flying. This Vessel's name was the Leech of Liverpool, Master's name unknown; the Master and Crew were Guernseymen and bound to Chaleur Bay. At 8 P. M. boards were got over the outside of the port, and next morning it was finally secured. At this time the ship was supposed to be about 40 or 50 miles South of the East point of Anticosti. On the 16th at noon the ship was again in a condition to carry sail. The next day she was out of the ice, and made Anticosti to the West end of South point. This morning she arrived at Gorbet without having seen any more ice, excepting on the shores near the mouth of the River. Some pieces of ice among which the Montreal passed were about 50 feet under water and about 6 or 8 above it. The weather was generally very cold, ice forming every night, and the decks were frequently covered with snow. About a dozen vessels in all were seen in the ice from the Montreal. The Captain of the Isabella counted 12 outside of Cape Ray, ten of which he said he saw within the Cape. He was nearly ashore on Cape Ray; he spoke outside of the Cape, the Isis from London, and saw the Alexander, Vickers, from Liverpool.

St. John's (N. B.) May 24.

The shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last at 31 minutes past three o'clock. It was preceded a few seconds by a noise, as if a gale of wind had suddenly sprung up, after which the earth began to shake violently, and there was a rumbling as if some heavy carriages were passing. The trembling lasted about 15 seconds.—The air was perfectly clear, and there was not a breath of wind.—In about a minute after the shock, deep reports were heard for a short time, which appeared to come from the South-east.

We have heard that the Earthquake was felt at Fredericton about the same time, and that it was as violent as at this place.

By accounts from St. Andrews, we are informed the Earthquake was very severely felt at that place—the alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their Barracks, and many inhabitants their dwellings.

CAME into the enclosure of the Davenport Farm, a few days since, a large white COW, spotted with red; the owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. W. W. BALDWIN.

June, 17, 1817. tf 23

GREY PAPER

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1817. No. 27.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, ESQ. LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province; And to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for Three additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize, imported into this Province, from the United States, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and specified: That is to say, the Harbour of Prescott in the District of Johnstown, Ernest-town in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Eighteenth day of June instant, severally and respectively, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Francis Gore,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every one of you GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourth day of May last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-second day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dy. Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

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

Whereas, by our Letters

Patent under the Great Seal of our Province of Upper Canada, WE have been pleased to appoint the Honorable SAMUEL SMITH, (one of our Executive Council of our said Province) to Administer our Government of our said Province, during the absence of our Lieutenant Governor, or until our further pleasure shall be known.

WE do hereby Require and Command all our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other our Inhabitants of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Samuel Smith, in the execution of all and singular the Honors and Authorities, contained in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1817, and fifty-seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Ass't. Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

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

Whereas, by an Act of

our Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of our Reign, entitled, an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of our Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is amongst other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly, in either of our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada) respectively, shall be presented for our assent, to our Governor or Lieut. Governor of such Province, or the Person administering our Government therein, such Governor or Lieut. Governor, or Person administering our Government, shall, and he is hereby Authorized and Required to declare according to his discretion, (but subject nevertheless, to the Provisions contained in the said Act, and to such Instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs or Successors) that he Assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the same Act, that no such Bill which shall be so Reserved for the Signification of our Pleasure thereon, shall have any Force or Authority within either of our said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieut. Governor, or Person administering our Government shall signify, either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to Assent to the same; And that an Entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council of every such Speech, Message or Proclamation; And a Duplicate thereof duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept amongst the Public Records of the Province; And that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any Force or Authority within either of our said Provinces respectively, unless our assent thereto shall have been so Signified as aforesaid, within the space of two Years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our Assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering our Government of such Province. *And whereas*, a certain Act, entitled, "An Act to appropriate a certain Sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned, was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the [illegible] Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, and was presented on the Twenty-second day of March, in the Fifty-sixth year of our Reign, to our Lieut. Governor of our said Province for our Assent thereto, and was then by him Reserved for the Signification of our pleasure thereon, and was thereupon transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State, for the purpose of obtaining our Signification thereon. NOW KNOW YE, That WE do hereby signify within two Years from the said Twenty-second Day of March, on which Day the said Act of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our said Province was presented to and reserved by our Lieut. Governor aforesaid; that the same having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of our most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, the said Lords of the Committee did report as their opinion to us that the said Act of the said Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province was proper to be approved, and we were thereupon pleased to declare our Approbation thereof, and pursuant to our Royal pleasure thereupon expressed, according to the form and effect of the Act of the said Parliament of Great Britain in that behalf, the said Act of the said Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada, is thereby and hereby Confirmed, finally Enacted and Ratified.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS, the Honorable SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this Fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1817, in the Fifty-seventh Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Ass't. Secy.

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Surrogate's Notice.

UPPER-CANADA
Western District } *George the Third by the*
Surrogate Court. } *Grace of God*
L. S. } *of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

To all Persons any wise related to ROBERT WOOLSEY, late of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS application has been made to our Surrogate Court for the Western District, by John Gentle of the Town of Sandwich Merchant, stating that Robert Woolsey, late of Quebec died intestate and that there is no person next of Kin to the said Robert Woolsey resident within this Province, and therefore the said John Gentle, PRAYS that Letters of Administration may be granted to him.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you or some of you appear in our said Court, to be holden for the Western District, on or before the first day of September next, to take out Letters of Administration, agreeable to an Act of the Assembly intituled, "An Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province" and also a Surrogate Court "in every District thereof." Or to shew cause if any you have, why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said John Gentle. That the same may be granted to him accordingly.

WITNESS the Reverend RICHARD POLLARD, Surrogate of the Western District, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

WILLIAM HANDS,
Register.

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and *Kingston*, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them: also the number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Irish Creek.

Tenders will also be received for opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the waters communicating from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 20th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 20th, 1817.

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. TRADWELL Gurney.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 20th April, 1817. tf 18

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may think their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

James E. Des,

INFORMS the Public, that he intends commencing a MUSIC SCHOOL, on Monday the 30th of June. Any Person desirous of learning to Play on the Violin, Clarionet, Flute or Fife, will receive the greatest attention.

Hours of Teaching from 1 P. M. until 8 o'clock in the Evening every day, excepting Saturday, when every Scholar will be expected to attend at one o'clock for the purpose of Playing together.

Terms of Tuition—Four Dollars per Month—one Dollar entrance.

N. B. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age, desirous of learning the Fife, will be taught *gratis*, upon condition that they agree to play for the Militia on parade days, unless prevented by sickness.

York, June 26, 1817. 3w 26

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTZEL, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

From the United States.

From the Washington Gazette.

DUTCH RESURRECTIONISTS.

Dutch Redemptioners, passed through here on Wednesday last, on their way towards the lucky, to certain individuals of which state they have indentured themselves in Europe for debts to defray the expense of transportation from Amsterdam to the U. States.—Three hundred are said to have arrived at Annapolis in the brig ——, for which the Captain gets one hundred dollars a head. In point of cleanliness, many of the Redemptioners seem to fall far short of the Hessian standard, and in point of stature, they are not quite deficient of clothing when they are sold. It is possible, for all this, that many of a free and enlightened State should legislate such a trade?

SURVUS.

HARRODSBURG, (Ken.) April 16.

Dutch Slaves.—A New Style!—Four of the droves of "Redemptioners" mentioned in the above extracts arrived here last week, consigned and owned by Capt. Thomas P. Moore.—Twelve or Thirteen more of them are at Col. R. Johnson's farm. The rest of them have gone on their way. The cry of "Dutch Slaves," soon announced the town around the stand.—I, (being a German myself,) naturally visited them. They bore in appearance of their usage, and attire, that they had been shipped from the "Fatherland" (belted and battened) from the beginning to the end. Three of them have since deserted, and, though pursued by the agents of their owner, and by advertisements of "Run away Dutch Servants," have not yet been found. One of them can speak a word of English, and they are all moderate. Their owner, Moore, was here, working as a tailor at Mr Watson's shop, for his board, and very well treated.

He is a youth of 19 years, with a very prepossessing countenance and conduct, indeed he is a favourite of the town. Also, he has travelled through he left brothers and sisters in Germany, who, he told me, with tears in his eyes, are ignorant of his immortalization. I believe that he appears altogether incapable of telling a falsehood; I have the following account of their unhappy fate.

A Hollander (thanks be to God he is not an American) of the name of Bluther, captain and owner of the ship Trueflow Johanna, enlisted them, with all the liberality of a Hollander by high wages and the best treatment in a land of freedom, as to the wealth of my informant, by telling them that the mountains of Virginia were of Gold, and its rivers of Melted Silver, to be in their sight at land for the landing in North Columbia. Trust their owning it at they were up to the gunwales of foreign Blucher principalities! them that he could trust them at the vast acquisitions of rich tradesmen in America. Also, to the fact of Redemptioners having established him to place such of them in a situation, by which by their high wages, they could pay it in a short time enabled to repay him. They yield the character of Americans always stood high in Germany, and our Min ster at the time, no additional fact upon the name of the only Republic in existence. Under such handed promises were descended by the captain of which 30 stipulated for each passenger 1 lb. of cheese, and 1 quart of butter per week, 1 lb. of flour, and meat and lb. of bread.—Potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables enough to touch, as necessary. Good sugar and good wine along with the cheese if they only got half their allowance in stinking meat, a touch of the rice and bought of a Russian ship, as contraband. that the passengers to certain ill health. Not one potatoe, not one grain of rice, on the voyage, salt only yielded barley, and black bare bellies bloated, and the dead, for half allowance only, was their constant fare. Butter and cheese were out of the question. Before this time, the scanty fare, was totally exhausted, before they had proceeded half their way, and if they had not got by the mercy of Medicine of Providence met a ship coming from America (by which the Captain of Bluther procured something like a supply, they must, inevitably, all have been starved. They were overtaken and boarded by an African vessel, but the hideous yell which the captain ordered from his cabin, frightened the black off to the Indies away. Bluther had been seriously ill, and was not expected, they must have been carried into Algiers or Tripoli as slaves, so they jumped into the potatoe-hole"—the house itself unscuttled and torn, all to pieces in search of the jewels and gold which was carried a small distance and stove in the water, not left out in the ground. Of upwards of 200 fruit trees, that were in Burnett's orchard—only ten were left standing—the rest being broken off or torn up by the roots; the most of them being torn up, and some of them carried with the fruit on them a considerable distance. This indeed was no singular fact; in almost all places, cedar trees, which are low and afford little purchase to the wind, and large oak trees with much wood and dirt, shared a similar fate.—Almost every panuel of fence on this plantation was swept down.

Hence, it struck a body of woods for the length of a mile: breaking off or tearing up the trees by the roots, and throwing them together cross and pile.

A road passing through the woods was for the space of 2 or 300 yards covered with trees laying the "cross and pile" and considerable labor will be requisite to clear the road of the timber. You can hardly get along a foot.

From the woods, the whirlwind fell upon the plantation of Mr. Nathan Burnett, where Mr. Hughes was sold, it had swept nearly every tree, and panuel of fence—and one old house.

It then struck Mr. Miller Brown's plantation—blew down his kitchen—only the edge of its whirlwind struck the edge of his dwelling house—his wife ran out of it with her child in her arms

—the storms here her along the distance 30 or thirty yards, and snatched the child out of her arms, and carried it about 200 yards from her—it escaped unhurt. After passing the house, it struck a large orchard of fine apple trees, which it blew down—four negroes, who were in them, were considerably hurt —three of them were put out of their senses—the fourth the power of the wind had totally bereaved three of their senses—a fifth, less fortunate even than his companions, was carried about 150 or 200 yards, and left mashed against the ground, and he died next day."

Mr. H. heard of no other trace of the tornado, until it struck the plantation of Mr. Judge Turner.—Here it seemed to tear every thing to pieces—but he did not learn of any injury being done to the people.

The next account he had of it, was, at Major Fox's on the river—here it did considerable damage—destroying most of his small grain.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Hughes was informed, that on the other side of the river, it had killed a white man, destroyed most of the small grain where it went, twisted off the rye-heads as if it had been done by the human hand.

He was informed, that about a mile from the river, the whirl seemed to rise from the earth, until it had travelled for the space of a mile and a half—when it descended and struck with more violence than before. This is the last account he has received.

We learn from other sources, that its violence was astonishing, and the damages done to trees and other high objects, within the limits of about 2 or 300 yards through which it traversed, considerable. *Richmond Compiler.*

A Jamaica paper of May 21, states that a slave in that Island has been sentenced to transportation for life, for practising pleas or witchcraft.

A. HUNN.

The whole number of newspapers printed in the United States, as of every description, from daily to weekly, from magazines to half sheets, octavo, is about five hundred. The number of newspapers printed in the whole of the United States, in every week, may be fairly estimated at between two and two hundred and fifty thousand.—*Sec. Rep.*

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Insurrection at Barcelona.—On the 2d inst. was published an article (translated from a Paris paper of the 2d April,) announcing that a serious insurrection had recently occured in Barcelona and its vicinity. This intelligence is confirmed by the arrival this morning of the brig *Nymph*, Captain Williams, in 20 days from Gibraltar. The insurrection, says Mr. states, commenced about the 10th or 11th April, when the populace, greatly dissatisfied with the government and particularly disaffected towards the Friars, rose in a body, seized the Friars, murdered many and threw them in a horrid and brutal manner." Gen. Lacy, who held a military command at Barcelona, in his efforts to suppress the insurrection, was killed, and other officers severely wounded.

Such is the first account of the transaction, as it reached Gibraltar. No additional or more detailed information on the subject had been received when Capt. Williams left that port.

Extract from the Journal of the Kingston, (Jam.) April 26.—His Majesty's ship Cherub, of 24 guns, captain Fisher, came in on evening, at day, from Spanish Main. Having left Cape Coast Castle on the 28th March. On Tuesday last she touched at Agostilla Bay, Porto Rico, and on Thursday, off Cape Tiburon, spoke the Bideman brig, Capt. Tefft. During the passage from Cape Coast, the Cherub fell in with a brigantine, and after a long chase, came up with her, but she refused to show her colours or to speak to the ship in any manner. Henderson, were sent to examine her, but on coming alongside, she fired a Turkish flag, and commenced firing. It did not, however, appear having boarded and carried in a very gallant manner, with the loss of only one seaman killed, and Mr Miller, Master, Mr. Pascoe, Midshipman, and nine seamen wounded. most of them severely. The brig proved to be a pirate from Guadaloupe, mounting nine guns, with a crew of 70 men. She was a large one, built to barter for 500 slaves. She was sent to Sierra Leone.

The following article is copied from the London *Philanthropist* for January last. It was drawn up at the desire of the Spitalfields Society, by W. H. WILKINS, M. D. one of the Physicians to the Spitalfields Dispensary. We recommend it to the reader, with the assurance, from the work, from which it is copied, that it is entitled to the fullest confidence; more easily understood, even by the humblest capacity, and calculated to prevent confusion, and misapplied exertion, than any others that have come before the public.—

[N. Y. Spectator.

Apparent death from Drowning.

"1. Untie the neckcloth, and strip off the clothes immediately, or cut the body and cover it in cold or damp weather with a blanket or any woollen garment, these clothes of some person present, and cover it carefully and expeditiously with as little agitation as possible to the nearest house;—it may be carried either in men's arms, or upon a door or hurdle, *with the head raised and the body inclined in the right side;* should the house be at a distance, a cart may also be procured, will be the best method of conveyance.

"2. Lay the body (*the head still raised*) on a bed or mattress, or on a low table covered with folded blankets, in winter at some distance from the fire, in summer near the window, and if possible in the open, taking especial care that not more than six people be allowed to remain in the room at any one time, for a greater number might prevent the return of life; these six may be divided into two sets, one set being active in restoring the warmth of the body, whilst the other is employed in recovering the breathing.

"3. Close the mouth and one nostril, whilst another person blows into the other with the utmost of a pair of bellows, or his breath, if he has not a pair at hand, with sufficient force to fill the lungs with air; which being done, the mouth and nostril are to be closed as before, and the chest is to be observed to be moved by the breath. This is to be repeated time after time, (*and not long*) nor will the whole body, *particularly the right breast,* be found to be softened occasionally with oil or hog's lard, either of which is better than flour of mustard, salt, or spirits, which are highly injurious.

"4. The lungs should be filled and emptied time after time, (*and not long*) nor will the whole body, *particularly the right breast,* be found to be softened occasionally with oil or hog's lard, either of which is better than flour of mustard, salt, or spirits, which are highly injurious.

"5. If the body feel cold, gradual warmth should be applied as well as the means recommended for the drowned: but of all remedies, none is more the excercise of the brain in cases of apparent death from lightning. ELECTRICITY is the most effectual, having this advantage, that it instantly affects the whole system of the frame. On which account, let an electrifying machine be procured with as little delay as possible, the other means being in the interval constantly employed.

Persons Frost-bitten, or apparent Death from Intense Cold.

"1. The body being slightly rubbed, rub the body generally with ice, snow or cold water.

"2. Restore warmth by slow degrees, with the application of ice to the place the person before rubbed, or snow.

"3. Should no appearance of life be observed after these means have been assiduously tried, put the person in a warm bed and suffer him undisturbed, to recover from the stupor of death.

"4. The Carotid commenced here about ten minutes after the first application of ice was made. The General, however, has given orders that the Officers of the Army shall not go naked which has not a little astonished the Turks, who otherwise promised themselves.

"We are informed from the world here, that we hear but little news. The receipt of letters from England is, therefore, a high treat. Our life is very monotonous. We are in hopes that the Yankees, or some other people will soon disturb the peace of the bosom of the inedrift, and thereby hinder the free communication of ships.

"Tobacco cigaters are highly pernicious: up it tobacco in any form, as it has a powerful tendency to destroy rather than increase the powers of life.

"The following clysters will answer almost every purpose:

"1. To a pint of warm water, add two tea-spoonful spirits of harts-horn, one heaped tea-spoonful of flour of mustard, or a table-spoonful of the essence of peppermint, and if neither of these can be obtained, put the same quantity of warm water half a gill of brandy, rum, or gin, or two table spoonfuls of common salt.

"Bleeding, if necessary, should be one of the first remedies: but can be proper in persons only of a full habit of body, and those who have received an injury on or near the head.

"Emetics should be dispensed with, unless it be ascertained that the stomach is oppressed with food or spirituous liquors. When given, they should be of a fortable—powdered ipecacuanha wine, or a table-spoonful of antimonial wine, or forty grains of ipecacuanha powder, or two grains of emetic tartar dissolved in a wine-glass of water, either of which may be repeated if necessary every quarter of an hour.

"Electricity should be useful only in the hands of such persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the treatment of persons seemingly dead.?

The Ruspians have lately formed an steadiness from some of the settlements upon the N. W. Coast of America, and taken possession of one of the Sandwich Islands.

PARIS APRIL 5.—Returning Spring never yet announced itself with more auspicious promises than at the present moment. The farmers are in open willing to compensate the sterility of last year by every hope which can console the cultivator or animate the patriot. The country are beginning every where to be abundantly clothed with verdure, and the prospects of the future harvest had hitherto engaged the spirits of the people in his occupations.

The number and quantity of the sugar-cane yesterday at Longchamps were so considerable, as to occasion a long and unusual delay in the first evening females so dazzling, that instead of seeing a population inhabiting under the burden of external temperature, they would have imagined the scene reminded me of Hyde Park and the Spring Gardens, in their most attractive hours.

From the Paris Moniteur, of April 20.

An unfortunate soldier of the Imperial Guards, yesterday entered the Metropolitan Church of St. Sulpice, where some changes had been made his way to the Chapel of the Virgin. From the interior of the Grand Sanctuary, he threw off his dress with a view to assume that of the staggered into the Choir, until he reached the Chapel of the Theological Throne, leaving as he went, the traces of his crime. He was immediately carried to the Hotel Dieu, where the wound was pronounced to be mortal. It appears that this unhappy man, tormented with evil thoughts and agonising recollections had sought in religion a solace for his sufferings: and it was not until after he had entirely lost his reason, that he formed the horrible resolution which fatal effect.

The Metropolitan Church, which had been defiled by the effusion of blood, was, in consequence, closed; and after a cession of the Chapter

had been made, it was restored to purity, according to the form prescribed by the ritual. At a quarter past five o'clock the Clergy of the Metropolis assembled in the Church, and closed the doors. The pascal taper, the chandeliers, the candles, and the Cross of the Great Altar, were taken away, and the busts of the universe. The Vice-General, Jaubert, being clothed in a violet-coloured vestment went forth out of Church by the great door of the cathedral with three Priests, and the Clergy who attended the Prelate *Eyssagon Jean Baptiste*, entered in the Church by the same way, the Clergy moved in procession by the side of the great Altar, with the officiating Priest, who sprinkled the Altar, the Sanctuary, and the Nave, where the suicide was consecrated, and the places stained with his blood.

The Bishop, with his hands up some time, was attended, and participated in, by the people, and concluded with prayers being again repeated at the foot of the Altar.

SCOTSFU, Feb. 3, 1817.

"We have been since the 1st of October among these islands, never under weigh more than one day, and that was to remove the ship from one island to another with the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Hislop, attended by the title of King Toon. During these months we were once or twice nearly being the Governor of the island of Barbadoes, in the beginning of December, where, in company with the Governor, we were received with the most magnificent rocks close to the spot where Ulysses landed. After the dinner, we got off. With the loss of anchor, and cable, and were wrapped in the fog for upwards of 24 hours, when we made the island of St. Mauris, Cephalonia, &c. and off Trevizo, the coast of Italy, and off the Island of Ali Pasha, the greatest man in this part of the world, with the dominions pre of great extent, and although he is considered by the Turks as a tyrant, he is not only his own master, but dread-ed by the Turks. We passed the Island of Candia without land nor write, and is supposed to be the first Prince in existence

"We have been blessed with many matters of late years, that the inhabitants are distrustful of its particular name. Some say, that it is the most extraordinary set of men. They are divided into parties—Greeks, Venetians, French, German, English, and Republican.

"The Carnival commenced here about ten days ago. The General, however, has given orders

"We are informed that a number of counterfeit Dollars are now in circulation in this vicinity, and that there are now in town persons actively employed in circulating them.

AN ACT to Incorporate sundry Persons under the name, style, and title, of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada.

(Reserved for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.)

WHEREAS, the establishment of a Bank in the Province of Upper Canada, for the encouragement of the progress of Commerce and Agriculture, in the said Province, will greatly tend to the benefit of the Inhabitants thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by Virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the Authority of the same, That John Strachan, Thomas Markland, Peter Smyth, Laurence Heckert Hatt, Joseph Wells, Thomas Fraser, and Peter Whitehead, William Bradley, Jr. Allan N. McLeod, D. Jones, P. Smyth, Thomas Gisborne, by their purchase of Shares in the Capital Stock, have proved for the Privilege of being Incorporated by the Name of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, and shall be, and are hereby Ordained, Constituted and Declared to be a Body Politic and Corporate, to have continuance for the Term of Twenty one Years, from and after the passing of this Act, and shall be, and are hereby Ordained, Constituted and

From the *Baltimore Federal Republican.*

Bonaparte in South America.

INTELLIGENCE.—It is reported that Bonaparte has escaped from St. Helena, and is now in South America, ready to join the cause of the revolted patriots—that his brother Joseph expects soon to embark for that country, and to cause himself to be proclaimed King of the revolted colonies—Napoleon, it is reported, is to be made generalissimo of the Royal forces—and no doubt is entertained of the success of the patriot cause.

Reader! unfortunately there is not a word of truth in this report, and yet if the editors of our public journals would only consent to alarm the public mind by tales of this character, their papers would be considered interesting. We will suppose then that we had actually published such intelligence, and that after we had risen at the mouths of millions on the gape, after the rumour had flown like lightning from one end of the continent to the other, we should then put on our readers with a paragraph of this kind—

We can now assure the public that there is not one grain of truth in the rumour which we published a few days ago, that Bonaparte had made his escape from St. Helena, and was actually arrived in South America. We can further state that the report that the ex-king Joseph was on the point of embarkation to that country, is equally destitute of foundation.

In strict propriety, what would any honest man deserve, who would thus confidently trifle with the fears and hopes of his fellow citizens—who would give currency to every vagabond rumour for the mere purpose of contradicting their statements afterwards? Ought he not to be shunned as a wretch who will demean himself so much as to become a retailer of daily lies—who will procure his daily meal?—And yet, because our papers are not crimsoned with the accounts of bloody battles; because the sickle is yet about to shine in the fields, so recently illuminated by the blaze of hostile swords; because the sword is green again, and the thunders of the cannon have ceased to roar; because there remain no more human victims to be butchered, 'because the arm of slaughter is so weary that she is at last compelled to drop her sanguinary knife—our papers, with some gore-tainted appetites, have become insupportably dull and uninteresting.—This is our evidence of gratitude to the Father of all mercies, for having stopped the rapid sanguinal effusion of human blood. Let such men speak fairly—do they wish human carnage once more, that they may enjoy the delightful recreation of reading how many thousands of their fellow beings have been sent to their graves—how many widows and orphans have been left to pine in misery and want—how many mutilated remnants of man are to be seen tottering in our streets, the mangled monuments of human impiety! Could this be the case, we should not be complained of as an intolerable grievance, will these gentlemen inform us what it is that is the worthy object they have in view? Is it because it is true that our public papers are not now made the records of daring achievements, and we thank our God that they are not, that they are made such records. The mild and genial influence of peace is felt, not by the conflagration of cities, or by the prostration of empires, but in that quiet and sacred calm which pervades the civilized universe—it is felt in the confidence by which the government formed within the arms of the soil of his native country, anticipates the future epoch—or by which the more adventurous merchant commits his treasure to the mercy of the winds and waves—by which the brown son of industry plies his anvil with repeated strokes from morning to night, and finds in the evening, that the curse which was originally inflicted on the parent of the human race, that he should earn his bread in the sweat of his brow, is now converted into a blessing.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

A Strawberry which grew in a garden in this city measuring three inches and three quarters in circumference, was brought by a gentleman to the Federal Gazette Office this morning.

Monmouth Rag!—A Hog was killed in the town and county of Chatauque, by Messrs Cutter, which weighed the absurd number of 1227 dollars !!! The canine hog was sold for twenty-five cents per pound.—*Com.*

An extraordinary Race.—On the 2d day of June last, a piece of wood was weighed, above 2 pounds, being free from tags and entirely dry. It was shipped on board the sloop Washington to Mr. Joshua Judson, of Addington, Vermont.

[*Vermont American Reg.*

Ingenious and useful Invention.—It is stated, that Mr. T. Carter Galpin, a young man of Cridport, has invented an instrument, which, in one second of time, gives the day of the month; the moon's age; rising and setting of the sun; time of high water at Bridport harbour; the degree of the sign in which the sun is; the moon's southing; declination of the moon; reserve, &c. &c. for any number of years.—*Lon. Paper.*

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS from England; will open a *Boarding Day School* at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC: ALSO,

American Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of

H. DREAN.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 18

Removal.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have removed from Dr. Style's house to the corner of Duke Street, north of Thomas Hamilton's, Innkeeper, in King Street; where they offer for Sale, a fresh assortment of *BEAVER, MERINO, FUR, and WOOL HATS of the best quality*, which they will dispose of *Low for Cash or for approved credit.*

CASH paid for FURS.

Two Journeymen wanted, none but good Workmen need apply

ROGERS & STOCKING.

*** Two apprentices wanted to the above business: good recommendations will be required.

York, June 18th, 1817. 3m 25

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the 1st Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 30, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King; and

Lot No. 26, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge; all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low for CASH.*

ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; it being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

Advertisement.

WILL be sold at *Auction*, at the MARKET HOUSE in YORK, on the 21th of July next, a Farm on Yonge Street, being the last half of Lot No. 30, in the first Concession of the Township of Markham, containing One Hundred Acres, about eight of which are under Improvement and planted with fruit trees; there are also on the Premises a small Log House together with an excellent new Saw Mill, completed on a thorough repair, capable of sawing between 3 and 4 Thousand feet of Lumber in the 24 hours, erected upon a never-failing stream, being the East branch of the river Don.

The value of this Property must be evident to every Person who is at present or may become acquainted with it, the distance from York being but twelve miles, as well as from its being situated between two of the most flourishing Townships on the Street (Vaughan and Markham,) where there is constantly a demand for Lumber of every description.

For further knowledge the Saw Mill there is a very fine Suite for a Grist Mill.

Terms of Payment will be made known on the day of Sale, and a good and sufficient Title given by the Subscriber.

THOS. ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge Street, May 6. 3w22

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, House and Chimney *LADDERS*, of different sizes and at the lowest rate.

R. BAKER.

York, June 26, 1817. tf 26

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Opposite the House of Mr. Brent, and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post, Watch Maker.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

York, May 29th, 1817. tf 19

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the « Bench East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulation of the Police of the said Town:" No Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Building, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach or Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

York, April, 30th 1817. tf 18

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS THOMSON, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. EDWARD HARVEY, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges: and all who have any claims against the said Estate are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,
Administrator to the Estate.

York, 20th May, 1817. 3m 20

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in aforesaid Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
JOSEPH WILCOCKS,
WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
STEPHEN JARVIS,
} Esq'rs. Justices.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published annually by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of the Town.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against this regulation, to forfeit and pay such a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, in a book before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Front of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Cart or other Carriage at a more than reasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Foot-Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in cases of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built upon, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage-way of the other half.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill;—Weights from Fifty Six Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Wore Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and also « the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures not having already a Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark

(C).

for Measures; and York, for Weights S. M.)

of long which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each stamp, and no more.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more roof Ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and two Hooks to the eaves of « over the chimney or chimneys, rise more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to rest against each chimney in order to rest against each chimney in order to rest against each chimney in order

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Bonaparte in South America.

INTELLIGENCE.—It is reported that Bonaparte has escaped from St. Helena, and is now in South America, ready to join the cause of the revolted patriots—that his brother Joseph expects soon to embark for that country, and to cause himself to be proclaimed king of the revolted colonies—Napoleon, it is reported, is to be made generalissimo of the Royal forces, and no doubt is entertained of the success of the patriot cause.

Reader! unfortunately there is not a word of truth in this report, and yet if the editors of our public journals would only consent to alarm the public mind by tales of this character, their papers would be called interesting. We will suppose then that we had actually published such intelligence, and that after we had risen out of the mouths of millions on the gape, after the rumour had flown like lightning from one end of the continent to the other, we should send to us our readers with a paragraph of this kind—

We can now assure the public that there is not one word of truth in the rumour which we published a few days ago, that Bonaparte had made his escape from St. Helena, and was safely landed in South America. We can further state that the report that the ex-king Joseph was on the point of embarkation to that country, is equally destitute of foundation.

In strict propriety, what would any honest man deserve, who would thus endeavour to interfere with the fears and hopes of his fellow citizens—who would give currency to every vagabond rumour for the mere purpose of exciting a false alarm rumour afterwards? Ought he not to be shunned as a wretch who will demean himself so much as to become a retailer of daily falsehoods, to procure his daily meal:—And yet, because our pages are not crimsoned with the accounts of bloody battles; because the sickle of the scythe are about to shine in the fields, no recently illuminated by the blaze of hostile swords; because the sound is green upon us, and the thunders of the cannon have ceased to roar; because there remains no more human victims to be butchered, because the taste of slaughter is so weary that she is at last compelled to drop her sanguinary knife—our papers, with some exceptions, have become the most unpurtably dull and uninteresting—This is our evidence of gratitude to the Father of all mercies, for having stopped such a prodigal effusion of human blood. Let such men speak fairly—do they wish human carnage once more, that they may spur the dulness of the creation of reading how many thousands of their fellow beings have been sent to their graves—how many widows and orphans have been left to pine in misery and want—how many mutilated remnants of man are to be seen tottering in our streets, the unsightly monuments of such impious Curiosity!—If this is what is not complained of as an intolerable grievance, will these gentlemen inform us what is the evil in reality want? It is true that our public papers are not now made the records of daring achievements, and we think our Creator that they are no longer made such records. The mild and genial influence of peace is felt, not by the configuration of cities, but in the consolation of empires; but in that quiet and sacred calm which pervades the civilized universe—it is felt in the confidence by which the patient farmer while he turns up the soil of his native country, anticipates the future crop—or by which the more adventurous merchant commits his treasures to the mercy of the winds and waves—by which the brown son of industry pies his anvil with repeated strokes from morning to night, and finds in the evening, that the curse which was originally inflicted on the parent of the human race, that he must eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, is now converted into a blessing.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

A Strawbury which grew in a garden in this city measuring three inches and three quarters in circumfere nce, was brought by a gentleman to the Federal Gazette Office this morning.

Mammoth Hog.—A Hog was killed in the Town and County of Chattanque, by Messrs Cravens, which sold for the almost incalculable sum of 127 dollars !!! The entire hog was sold for twenty-five cents per pound.—!!!

An extraordinary fowl.—On the 24 day of June instant, a fowle of wood weighing fifteen pounds, "being free from legs and entirely dark, was shapt from an ebon bag" belonging to Mr. Joshua Jodders, of Arlington, Vermont.

[Vermont Journeyman Rag.

Ingenious and useful Invention.—It is stated, that Mr. T. Carter Tipliph, a young farmer of Cridport, has invented an instrument, which, in one second of time, gives the day of the month; the moon's age; rising and setting of the sun; time of high water at Bridport harbour; the degree of the sign in which the sun is; the moon's southing; declination of the sun; nouvenbis hours; cycle of the moon; exact, &c. &c. for any number of years.—*Lon. Paper.*

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and MRS. ROBERTS from England; will open a Boarding and Day School at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

Drafts Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay *Cash* for *Drafts* on MONTREAL or QUEBEC:
ALSO,
American Bills Exchanged at a moderate discount, at the Store of
H. DREAN.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 13

Removal.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have removed from Dr. Style's house to the corner of Duke Street, north of Thomas Hamilton's, Innkeeper, King Street; where they offer for Sale, a fresh assortment of *BEAVER, MERINO, FUR, and WOOL HATS of the best quality*, which they will dispose of Low for Cash or approved credit.

CASH paid for Furs.

Two Journeymen wanted, none but good Workmen need apply.

ROGERS & STOCKING.

*** Two apprentices wanted to the above business: good recommendations will be required.

York, *June* 16th, 1817. 2m 15

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 30, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of King: and,

" Lot No. 26, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge; all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low* for CASH.

ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 43 acres are cleared—There is a good Mill Seat on the Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives: it being in as good a state of repair, for a family to live in, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

Advertisement.

WILL be sold at *Auction*, at the MASSEY MOCK IN, York, on the 12th of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, Yonge Street, being one half of Lot No. 30, in the first Concession of the Township of Markham, containing One Hundred Acres, about eight of which are under improvement and planted with Fruit trees; there are also on the Premises a small Log House and Stable, and a never failing stream, being the East branch of the river Don.

The value of this Property must be evident to every Person who is at present or may become acquainted with it, the distance from York being but twelve miles, as well as from the Post Office in Markham, where there is constantly a demand for Lumber of every description. Just below the Saw Mill there is a very fine Scite for a Grist Mill.

Terms of Payment will be made known on the day of Sale, and a good and sufficient Title given by the Subscriber.

THOS. ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge Street, May 6. 3w22

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, House and Chimney *LADDERS*, of different sizes and at the lowest rate.

R. BAKER.

York, June 26, 1817. tf 26

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. Brown, and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post, Watch Maker.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

York, May 29th, 1817. tf 19

ORDERED, that WHEREAS an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, having declared the "Beach East of Russell's Creek, and the Carriage way in front of the Town of York, subject to the Regulations of the Police of the said Town." No Person or Persons shall erect or place thereon any Building or Buildings, or obstruct by any means the free passage along the said Beach and Carriage way, under the pains and penalties by the said Act imposed.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Cls. Peace, H. D.

York, April, 30th 1817. tf 18

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS THOMSON, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. EDWARD HARTNEY, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges: and all who have any claims against the said Estate, are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,
Administrator to the Estate.

York, 20th May, 1817. 3m20

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained at adjourned Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER CHEWETT,
WILLIAM CRAWLEY,
STEPHEN JARVIS,
} Esqrs. Justices.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published annually by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. And that every Baker shall be visited from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, by the Board, any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep a correct list of the Licensed Fire Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each division of the Town who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command the assistance of, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve as far as possible, order, regularity and despatch in the lines, for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and other effects, from injury and pillage; that the said Fire Wardens shall (no person may one pleading ignorance of his station) carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff or some other visible distinguishing mark of their office, and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to run at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be levied by distress, to be shared by the prosecutor for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine so found running at large shall be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public sale, after three days notice has been published of their being so in custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Swine, shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,
S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

JUST PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,
Blank Deeds & Memorials
With and without Barr of Dower.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court House.

Lands for Sale.

1400 ACRES in the Township of Southwold, District of London, being Lots No. 5, 6, 7 & 8, in the first Concession, with the small broken Lots in front thereof; and Lots No. 6, 7, & 8, in the Second Concession.

350 Acres in the Township of Townsend, District of London—being the Southern quarter of Lot No. 14, in the tenth Concession; Lot No. 14, and West half of Lot No. 15, in the eleventh Concession.

240 Acres in the Township of Harwich, Western District—being Lot No. 24, in front on the River Thames.

600 Acres in the Township of Beverly, Home District;—being Lots No. 1, 2, & 3, in the 5th Concession.

1300 Acres in the Township of Pickering, Home District;—being Lots 22, 23 & 24, in the first Concession, with the broken Lots No. 22, 23, & 24, between the first Concession and the Lake.—For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 15 Jan. 1817. 3-36

For Sale,

AN excellent Stand for a Tavern, with three hundred Acres of Land, situated on each side of Dundas-Street, being lots No. 16, in the township of Toronto, 14 miles from the seat of Government. There is on the premises a large and convenient house for the accommodation of travellers and others, a valuable stream of never failing water, eighty bearing apple trees, and about 60 acres under fence.—The above property may be bought on reasonable terms for Cash, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, who can give any indisputable title for the same.

PHILIP CODY.

June 10, 1817. *3w24

Darlington.

LANDS FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Land, about 35 miles from York, being Lots 31 & 32, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Darlington.

This Land is of the best quality, and in an excellent situation, a large stream of water and the main road from York to Kingston, passing thro' both Lots.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, four Dollars & a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in *advance* (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, for the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement to be now 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - -	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - -	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - -	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - -	*Brockeville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - -	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - -	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - -	*New-Castle.*
R. Hait, Esq. - -	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - -	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - -	*Queenston.*
D. Rose, Esq. - -	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - -	*Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1817. No. 28.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And "to appoint one or more Collector or "Collectors of the same," his late] expired—And WHEREAS the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: And WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for Three additional Ports or Places of Entry, to be established at the Places hereinafter specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported "into this Province, from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and "Merchandize imported from Great "Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, to our Lieutenant Governor, or until our further pleasure shall be known.

WE do hereby Require and Command all our Officers and Subjects of this Province, and all other our Inhabitants of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Lieutenant Governor, in the execution of all and singular the Honors and Authorities, contained in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

F. GORE.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dy. Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

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

Whereas, by our Letters

Patent under the Great Seal of our Province of Upper Canada, WE have been pleased to appoint the Honorable SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. (one of our Executive Council of our said Province) to Administer our Government of our said Province, during the absence of our Lieutenant Governor, or until our further pleasure shall be known.

WE do hereby Require and Command all our Officers and Subjects of this Province, and all other our Inhabitants of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Samuel Smith, in the execution of all and singular the Honors and Authorities, contained in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1817, and fifty-seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Asst. Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

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

Whereas, by an Act of

our Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of our Reign, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of our Reign, entitled, an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of our Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is amongst other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly, in either of our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, respectively, shall be presented for our assent, to our Governor or Lieut. Governor of such Province, or the Person administering our Government in the said Province, he shall declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless, to the Provisions contained in the said Act, and to such Instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs or Successors, that he Assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the same Act, that no such Bill which shall be so Reserved for the Signification of our Pleasure thereon, shall have any Force or Authority within either of our said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieut. Governor, or Person administering our Government shall signify, either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to Assent to the same; And that an Entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council of every such Speech, Message or Proclamation; and a Duplicate thereof duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept amongst the Public Records of the Province; And that no Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any Force or Authority within either of our said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so Signified as aforesaid, within the space of two Years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our Assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering our Government of such Province, as aforesaid, as by the said recited Act, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear.

Now KNOW YE, That WE do hereby signify our Assent to the Bill entitled, "An Act to appropriate a certain Sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned, was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in the Fifth Session of the Sixth Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, which was presented on the Twenty-second day of March, in the Fifty-sixth year of our Reign, to our Lieut. Governor of our said Province for our Assent thereto, and was afterwards reserved for the Signification of our pleasure thereon, and was thereupon transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State, for the space of Twenty-second Day of March, on which Day the said Act of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our said Province was presented to our Lieut. Governor of our said Province, at York, this 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1817, and fifty-seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Asst. Secy.

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

H. DREAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from MONTREAL, a

Large and Extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH, at the House occupied by Mr. THADDEUS GIDLEY.

CASH paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE and FURS.

York, 29th April, 1817. tf 13

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and MRS. ROBERTS from England; will open a Boarding and Day School at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful Branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

NOTICE.

TO be disposed of *by Public Auction*, on Saturday the 12th of July, at the Market House, York, about *Gent. of genuine dry White Leaf*, in 28lb. Lots, and *5 cwt. of Spanish Brown*, in the same quantities, without reserve.

2w 27

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS THOMSON, of the Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, to make payment of the same to Mr. EDWARD HARTNEY, now residing there, who is fully authorized to give the necessary discharges: and all who have any claims against the said Estate, are required to present them duly authenticated to the said E. H.

W. ALLAN,
Administrator to the Estate.

York, 20th May, 1817. 3m20

NOTICE

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the current Year, commencing the 4th day of January, 1817, are hereby named:

Town of York,

John Jourdan	Barlow Ashley
Thomas Johnston	George Duggan,
Chisholm Thomas,	James Ross,
Thomas Hamilton.	Catherwood Stoldeus,

Township of York.

Zachariah Galloway,	Charles C. Lount,
Lake Stonebridge,	James McMillan,
Jacob Snyder,	William Myers,
Samuel Heron,	William Cooper,

Township of Scarborough.

William Cornell,	Andrew Thomson,
David Thomson,	

Township of Pickering.

Noadiah Wedroff.

Jabez Lyndie,	Township of Whitby

Township of Markham.

Silas Fletcher,

Township of Vaughan.

Whitfield Patterson,

Ezekiel Playter,	Township of Toronto,
James Fleck	Home District.

S. HEWARD
Clk. Peace, Home District.

York, 1st July, 1817. 3w27

NOTICE.

THE Tenders will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of this Home District, until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 25th, 1817.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 30th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jesse Hartzell, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court House.

Storage and Shipping.
William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2*d.* per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1*s.* per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their store.

York, 29th Jun. 1817. tf 5

Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 19th Feb. 1817.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that Tenders will be received at this Office on each Person or Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to render the whole or any part of the water communication between *La Chine* and Kingston, by the course of the *River Rideau*, navigable for Boats drawing two feet water, and ten feet width, also for Boats drawing three feet water, and twelve feet in width.

The tenders are to specify the number of Locks and the places at which it is proposed to build them; the total number of Flood-gates in each Lock, and the period for completing the work by the Month.

Tenders will also be received for re-opening the communication in the direction of the Rideau Lake, and the navigation leading from thence to Mud Lake, and from thence to Kingston.

Tenders, stating the securities for performing the Contract, will be received until the 30th of June next inclusive: and further particulars may be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's Office at York, the Office of the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Quebec, or of the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Kingston.

York, February 25th, 1817.

GREY PAPER

From the United States.

From the Charleston City Gazette, June 12.

Late from Cuba.—Capt. Callander, arrived yesterday in 32 days from Cadiz, inquires no that glorious day stay at that place, two fleets of Spanish transports, each under convoy of a frigate, sailed for South America. One of them throat to the other one week, and the convoy returned to his departure. They both together contained 5000 men, destined to reinforce the Royal Armies in the South American Provinces. Capt. C. further states, that these troops were literally forced away against their wishes—and probably more than half of them, though they would join the cause of Independence, as soon as they arrived.

Merchants be on your guard.

Fraud in Cotton.—A respectable merchant purchased, a few days ago, a load of Cotton from a waggoner, named William P. Sims, and on examining one of the bales, he found it to contain about 50lbs of stones, 50lbs of earth, rubbish, cotton seed cotton seed; the balance of the bale, about 39 or 40lbs of good cotton. He immediately informed the said Sims of the circumstance, who returned the money without hesitation; and, in corroboration of his innocence, went before a magistrate, and made oath that he received the said bale of Cotton for disposal, from the grandson M'Colough, of Greenville district.—

Patriot.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.

By passengers arrived from Galvestown, we learn that General Mina, with his expedition, had landed at that place the 1st of April last, without obstruction, at Soto la Marina, province of New St. Andre, 35 leagues to the north of Tampico. By a vessel from this latter port, it is known that the royalist commander, being informed of the landing of General Mina, (who was supposed to have 7000 men under his orders) went in pursuit of him, at the head of 1500 men, collecting on his way all the detachments placed in the different towns.—It is more than probable that General Mina will not compromit himself with forces on the upper; and that after having placed his heavy artillery in a place of safety, he will strike into the interior with his light pieces, to begin a partisan warfare and effect a junction with his first insurgent corps he may meet with.

Note.—An intelligent person who comes from the scene of action, and was present at the landing, this moment informs us that Mina was well received at Soto la Marina, a small town of 800 inhabitants, and that he immediately marched on St. Andre, capital of that province; and that 7 or 800 men of the militia of the country had themselves under his colors.

Amis des Lois.

NEW-YORK, June 19

Trinidad 15th May.—On Sunday the 11th inst. a 74 gun ship, frigates and 13 sail of transports were signalled passing the Bocas, supposed for Margarida, with troops on board, to change the order of things on the Spanish Maine. We have now a report that Margarida is in possession of the Royalists, and that Augustura has surrendered to the Independent army."

June 21.

A Kingston (Jamaica) paper, of the 20th of May states, that the noted Pirate Johnson, is prisoner at Port-au-Prince. The account of his capture is thus given:—Johnson' He had recently captured an Haytien schooner on board of which himself and a crew of four men went, while he dispatched his own vessel, a schooner, fitted out at Baltimore, in chase of a Spanish vessel. As soon as Johnson's vessel was out of sight, the Haytians overpowered and threw him overboard, but he was picked up by a fellow from the people of which recognized him as having some time previously robbed them, when he was taken to Port-au-Prince, and delivered over to the head of the government, who ordered him to be imprisoned preparatory to trial."

June 23.

The schooner *Aurora*, Capt. Sidler, which sailed from this port on the 16th of March last, for Portsmouth, returned this morning.—The Aurora, arrived off Portsmouth, on the 30th of May, when she found that port blockaded by a squadron, consisting of 3 frigates and a sloop of war. The commander of the squadron ordered Captain Sidler, to go on board for sloop of war with his papers. When on board, Capt. S. was informed that Portsmouth was in a state of blockade, and that he could not enter. It was further observed, that the Aurora could enter at St. Sebastian or any ports to the windward, but that the ports to the leeward were blockaded.

About twenty days before the Aurora arrived off Portsmouth, a number of schooners, had received off that port to water, but were not suffered to enter.

The remainder of the sloop of war informed Captain Sidler, that the port was full of American and British vessels.

* The Government of the United States has purchased of RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Esq. what is commonly called Sandy Hook, a very large and valuable promontic, extending from the Portland Highlands to the sea, a distance of seven miles. On this beget must it hand there is a considerable quantity of valuable cedar, which, in time, must become useful in ship building.—The sum paid, we understand, was 30,000 dollars.

FROM ENGLISH & IRISH PAPERS.

Received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

Daily.—A letter from Rome of the 6th inst. says—of lord Exmouth, that he had returned from Naples; although there are picquets placed all along the road, at a distance of a mile from each other, and he had an escort of guards, a banditti attacked him, and he was not escaped till after an actual engagement. This you may depend upon as true, though I will tell you no further particulars of it. I learn also, that two gentlemen (whose names I will not repeat upon pleasure) coming from Florence, were stopped and robbed, between the picquets, near Viterbo, and one of them shot. Several of the Italian Governments are ashamed of the disadvantages which this interruption to the access of foreigners must bring upon their subjects, that they connive at such outrages, and tardily in measures adopting for protecting the roads, with considerable expence doubtless to themselves, but hitherto, as you see, without success, either on the southward or northward of Rome."

A Ministerial Evening Paper says—"By recent and authentic letters from Portugal, we learn that the disbanded troops are making to complete the military establishments of that country. Annonces are in circulation for the most vigorous spirit seems to animate the people. The frontiers are surrounded by Spanish troops, and matters seem to be fast coming to a crisis. An armament is fitting out at the ports of the state of South America, and the mysterious operations of the Portuguese court, are on the grounds of this apprehended contest between Spain and Portugal.—To these grounds of difference may be added, the refusal of Spain to give up the fortress and territory of Olivenza.

Wars between France & England.

The following account of wars between France and England, is extracted from the Evangelical Magazine, printed in London, Jan. 1812. The left hand columns give the year in which several wars commenced, from the year 1110 to 1813—the right hand column gives the duration of each war.

War Commenced A. D. years.	A. 1 years.
1110 contin'd. 0	1649 continued 1
1141 1	1557 2
1161 23	1562 2
1211 13	1627 2
1224 19	1665 1
1294 5	1689 10
1332 21	1709 11
1368 25	1744 4
1422 49	1756 8
1492 1m.	1776 7
1512 2	1793 9
1511 6	1803 10

From this shocking account it appears, that the number of wars was 24; that 260 years of the 700 were employed by these nations in waging war one another; that from 1161 to 1471, a term of 310 years, 186 were spent in war; that from 1265 they were at war 101 years in 103—leaving a peace only of two years duration.

If we add to this account the years that these nations were employed in war with other nations, and the years of civil war with each other, it will probably appear, that they have spent more than half the time in waging the last 700 years. How awful must have been the loss and amount of carnage and suffering! If the island of Great Britain and the whole territory of France, could now be sunk by an earthquake, the loss of lives would be perhaps less than what has been occasioned by the voluntary and antichristian wars of the people of which recioned him as having some time previously robbed them, when he was taken to Port-au-Prince, and delivered over to the head of the government, who ordered him to be imprisoned preparatory to trial."

In the *Madrid Gazette* of April 22, we find a notice of the death on the 20th of that month of the Infant Don Antonio, of a violent bilious fever that lasted six days. In the 66th year of his age. He was unite to the king.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) May 27.

The Luna, Amis, and Zephyr Transports have arrived at Barbadoes, with reinforcements for the Army, amounting to about 600 men. Among the officers belonging to about the 63d regiment, Lieut. Col. O'Hara of the 63d, and Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the Royal York Rangers came out in the Zephyr. The former has already arrived at St. Kitts, where the Staff of the 63d is at present stationed.

The Engineer (Army Brig) after conveying col. O'Hara from Barbadoes to St. Kitts, arrived here on Saturday evening, and sailed yesterday on her return to Barbadoes, with brevet Major Austen, of the 25th foot, which regiment has been ordered home.

The 21st regiment are under orders for the West Indies; and the 1st W. I. (part of which are in garrison here) are destined for the Cape of Good Hope.

From Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 30.

IRISH CATHOLIC PETITION.

Sir Henry Parnell presented a Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, complaining generally of the disabilities and inconveniencies under which they at present laboured, from the effects of the Penal Laws now in force, and praying for their application to their relief; that the disabilities complained of were incurred by them merely on account that they had taken the oaths prescribed by the Act of Queen Anne, and established by their public appeals and general conduct, as well as by the most unequivocal declarations and most satisfactory testimony of their loyalty and attachment to the Government and the Throne; that notwithstanding these circumstances the sincerity and zeal in the cause of their common country, they still continued subject to the most degrading and vexatious yoke imposed by the Penal Laws, and to a system of exclusion and disqualification from the highest offices of the State, adhered to the religion of their forefathers. It represented that this conformity to the received religion of their country was not adopted from motives of interest and from any eminent and excellent faculties of the mind, but from the solid basis of reason and doubt of the reasons of the motion which felt Right Hon. Friend. the Member for Dublin would shortly put out to the consideration of the House. They did not ask for Catholic emancipation, they only asked the Committee to take their case into consideration, and if they could be convinced, or would be more gratefully received. He could imagine no objections to the enquiry he proposed. He did not regard this as a political question, nor was he, in any way, connected with party politics. He was desirous of having every application to their duty

Miscellaneous.

Dreadful Occurrence.—A dreadful occurrence took place at Wickham on Sunday se'nnight.—Anton Graham, the wife of W. Graham, blacksmith, murdered two of her children by strangulation, left another for dead, and afterwards cut her own throat! The following particulars will clearly show that the wretched woman laboured under strong mental derangement. On the preceding day she dressed herself, and took her children for a walk, a circumstance with her very unusual on such a day. She went with them to a small stream of water, and looking into it, remarked that it was not deep enough, as they would come another time" (as on Monday) morning, she strongly persuaded her husband to go to church, and when she had out his breakfast—before she gave him a bible she handkerchief, instead of a white one—he observed the former, and asked her to let him have a white one. His wife immediately said to him in a singular tone—"Then you shall have it when you're all by dead!" Graham took no particular notice of this neighbour. went to church. As soon as he was gone, she called the children into the house and locked the door—after washing them, she gave the eldest (a boy about nine years of age) an infant to hold which was sucking at the breast, and then took one of the other children into an adjoining room, put it to death by strangling it with her hands, and then laid it into a bed. She returned for another, which was strangled in the same manner. When she came for the third, the boy before-mentioned inquired what she was doing, and observed, he thought she was killing the children. She replied, that she would let him soon see what she was doing with them, and went into the room with the third, which she also strangled. The boy being alarmed, laid the infant on the floor, and got into the blacksmith's shop by a door which communicates with the dwelling-house, where he concealed himself until the large bellows of the smith followed him into the shop, and searched but could not find him. After she returned into the dwelling-house, the boy escaped from the shop by the window, by which means he got under the door. He met his father as he was returning from church, and told him the dreadful tale; but came on to the dwelling-house, and on first entering the house, the unhappy woman was found with her throat dreadfully cut, without any signs of life; the infant was lying on the floor without; and the other children also strangled and laid out in a decent manner. She gave him a bible with handkerchief, instead of a white one—for which purpose, and indeed how to let him have a white one. His wife immediately said to him in a singular tone—"Then you shall have it when you're all by dead!" Graham took no particular notice of this neighbour. — went to church. As soon as he was gone, she called the children into the house and locked the door—after washing them, she gave the eldest (a boy about nine years of age) an infant to hold which was sucking at the breast, and then took one of the other children into an adjoining room, put it to death by strangling it with her hands, and then laid it into a bed. She returned for another, which was strangled in the same manner. When she came for the third, the boy before-mentioned inquired what she was doing, and observed, he thought she was killing the children. She replied, that she would let him soon see what she was doing with them, and went into the room with the third, which she also strangled. The boy being alarmed, laid the infant on the floor, and got into the blacksmith's shop by a door which communicates with the dwelling-house, where he concealed himself until the large bellows of the smith followed him into the shop, and searched but could not find him. After she returned into the dwelling-house, the boy escaped from the shop by the window, by which means he got under the door. He met his father as he was returning from church, and told him the dreadful tale; but came on to the dwelling-house, and on first entering the house, the unhappy woman was found with her throat dreadfully cut, without any signs of life; the infant was lying on the floor without; and the other children also strangled and laid out in a decent manner. She gave him a bible and

From the United States.

From by Boston Courier, of June 14.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE U. STATES.

The commissioners under the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the North-eastern frontier of the United States, and the British dominions, and to determine to which of the two the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy and the Isle of Pauby are respectively entitled by the boundaries established by the treaty of 1783 as modified by the peace on the 14th of May last.

The commissioners under the fourth article were employed for some days after their meeting in the examination of facts, documents, maps and plans, in order to be possessed of a state of the controversy on both sides of the line which T. Austin, Esq. agent of the American commissioners, opened and a written argument in behalf of the United States, which employed him a week to read.

W. Chipman, Esq. the agent on behalf of the British government, then entered into his argument, in favour of the claims of that nation, which occupied him one full day. These respective arguments having been interchanged, the commissioners adjourned to meet on the 26th of November next, at which time the parties will be heard, in reply to each other.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty, appointed two parties of explorers, consisting of thirty persons of each nation, and a suitable number of surveyors to be employed from the monument upon the St Croix, and pursue the boundary line to the Highlands; which divide the Waters which empty into the Atlantic from those that fall into the St Lawrence. The commissioners adjourned to meet again on the 8th of May next, to receive the report of the explorers, and of the surveyors.

By the treaty of Ghent, it is provided, that in the event of a difference of opinion arising upon the subject under the consideration of the commissioners, the alternative adopted by the government of the United States, agree to refer the difficulty to some friendly sovereign or state, then to be agreed for that purpose; and in consequence of which expectation all the arguments are delivered in writing.

According to the construction of the British agent, the boundary line would cut off part of the river St. Johns, and vacate 7 millions of acres of land from the District of Maine.

EASTON, (Maryland) June 24.

Hurricane.—It is reported, and we believe correctly, that there was at Cambridge, on Saturday evening last, about half after 8 o'clock, one of the most violent hurricanes that ever was known in that part of the country.—The city of Cambridge was thrown into the greatest consternation & uneasiness from, and raged with incredible violence, for about ten minutes, during which time and blew down several houses in the town, and prostrated every tree and fence in its course. Robert Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, was unfortunately placed in such a situation as to fall a victim to its fury.

The circumstances as we have heard are as follows: Mr. Goldsborough was at the door, when the wind, he from to a door in a covered way between the dwelling house and the kitchen, he was endeavouring to keep the door shut, when unluckily the wind overpowered him, and a plank so displaced, from one of the floors, that having h...allings from blowing in person struck him on one side of the head & fractured his temple. He was found shortly afterward prostrate on the floor and weltering in his blood, but not entirely deprived of his senses. He languished a few hours, and received all the medical aid that could be afforded.—but alas, all was useless, he soon became delirious, and so continued until relieved from a painful existence by the dread, leaving a disconsolate wife and three small children to bewail the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father.

CONGRESS. June 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Serjeant Onslow had leave to bring in a bill for repealing the laws regulating, or restraining the rate of interest on money. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion for the second reading.

It was reported from Constantinople that a treaty had been concluded between the Porte and the Great Britain, by which the strong peace of Parga is ceded to the latter.

Sir William Garrow, Attorney General, has accepted the appointment of *Pocune Baron* of the Exchequer. He is to be succeeded as Attorney General by Sir Samuel Shepperd, and it is supposed that the office of Solicitor General will be filled by Mr. Scarlett, or Mr. Copley.

A corsair of Ronsparte, has been arrested and sent to the Prefecture of Paris. The motive is not known, as well as the name of Madame Reynault de St. Jean. Angely are not publicly known.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

The following paragraph is copied from the Post-script of a letter from a Secretary in Charleston to his friend in this city. The letter is dated June 15th ult.

"To day our countryman, Gen. Sir George Mc Gregor, held this port, with a squadron of seven men. in three vessels, generally smart fellows.—I hope that he will always bear in mind that he is a native American was his countrymen."

From the N.Y. Daily Advertiser, June 30.

AMELIA ISLAND.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship White Oak, from St. Mary's, we learn, that the people of East-Florida were in a constant state of alarm. Intelligence had been received that it was the intention of the patriotic privateers to take possession of the Island of Amelia. A number of families had fled to St. Mary's for safety. In addition to the force of Gregor M'Gregor, who was at Charleston recruiting men, was to command the expedition. In addition to the force of the Charleston papers, received by yesterday's mail, contain the following:—

Important.—A letter from St. Mary's, dated on Saturday last, 14th inst. says, "There are four large Patriot armed vessels now off Amelia-Island; several families have removed to this place in consequence.

We are all anxious to know their object."

KIDNAPPERS TAKEN.

It gives us pleasure to state, that a number of villains, engaged in the atrocious crime of kidnapping people of colour, have lately been discovered in this city, through the benevolent exertions of Mr. S. Kelly, of Poughkeepsie, who suspecting the plot, came to this city on Thursday last, and communicated the intelligence to the Manumission Society. Immediate measures were taken for the detection of the villains and rescue the unfortunate victims that had fallen into their clutches. The principal of the gang is a man called Daniel Eanna H. Thompson, who last fall purchased some slaves of a Captain Storer, who united from this port in a vessel called the Allegator, with Thompson on board. He visited, trapped here, touched at Philadelphia, and proceeded two more, and then proceeded to Baltimore, where he sold his cargo. Thompson undertook to convey them to Georgia, but in passing through North Carolina, the blacks seized an opportunity to rise on board their oppressor, and by some travellers, w... interceded in their behalf. On reaching the town of Wilton, Thompson was seized, and bound to appear at Court. Having given bail, he came on to this city, for the purpose of procuring testimony concerning his slaves. During the winter he was knocked down in Warren-street, by Arthur Miles, captain Storer's mate, and robbed, as he stated, of rising one thousand dollars. After this he went down to Georgia, where he resides, being, according to his own story, a farmer in King's country, and has a family of seven children. Some time ago, he took passage in a vessel at Savannah, and came to this city, accompanied by a negro woman and child. Here their nefarious combination was formed. Their head-quarters was a tavern, kept by Lawrence into Vandenburgh, 34 nos Nichols, in Love-lane, a road last little travelled, about two miles and a half miles from the city. Nichols was supplied with the necessary funds for a Northern tour—at Albany he procured two and at Poughkeepsie six blacks, proceeding he purchased them for his own use, and Thompson, on the evening of the Friday last, had one hundred and fifty blacks on board, secured in the hold and cabin. On enquiry of Thompson, as to the authority he had as the owner of the vessel, he stated that two of the blacks were known persons, the one were passengers, and the other a boarded by Nichols, who were to be landed at Poughkeepsie and Albany, where the vessel was bound for a load of cheese and from thence to Georgia. Suspicion was excited, and the vessel was boarded by the Custom-House Officer, and Thompson and his accomplices examined at the Bull-well. On Saturday, Thompson was committed before the Police for examination—in the course of his evidence, he stated he had purchased the six blacks of Nichols, and that the blacks were bought for his relations in Baltimore. He denied having any connexion with Nichols, and protested he knew no such person as the 6 tree, but being more closely questioned, acknowledged they came passengers together from Savannah. After the Recorder was drawn it was drawn up, it was handed him to read, and notwithstanding he stated it to be correct, refused to sign it.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, June 14.

A passenger in the Lavinia, informs that off Liverpool, N. S. he saw his countrymen, (supposed to be American) under convoy of a sloop of war, two of which she had in tow, bound to Halifax. He also states that an American schooner lay off Little River, while two small vessels apparently from that place, went to her—*probably to cancel their bonds.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, of June 23.

We give on Friday last some verbal intelligence, brought from Bahia, by the Sarah, which had then arrived at quarantine in this port, having left thence May 8. We now give the detailed account of the voyage, which we find a file of a papers of that city, received by Capt. Gould, his company consisting of Mr. Sargeant, of Philadelphia, left Bahia five days later, and brings a report, that Monte Video had been taken from the Portuguese by the Buenos Ayreans, and that a part of the Batam troops had joined the republicans at Portugueza. We have no means of testing the truth of these reports. They are stated in too loose a way to admit them to much credit, though the events cannot be regarded as by any means improbable.

South America.

Translated from the Golden Age of Bahia, printed at Bahia, St. Salvador, for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Bahia, April 29.—A vessel that has touched at this port from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that a squadron of his Most faithful Majesty's ships sailed thence to blockade the port of Pernambuco; and a considerable force, the commander of which has issued the following proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo, Chief of Division in the Royal Navy, Knight Commander of the Squadron of the North, to the inhabitants of the province of Pernambuco.

Nothing could cause more astonishment as well as pain to the mind of the Kingdom I... than that a province of Brasil, where so many honors and favors have been showered down, whose illustrious by their valor in opposing the enemies of the throne, and the union of the Portuguese, are engaged in an atrocious rebellion, which has already broken out into open disorder, to throw down the representative system of His Majesty, expel the Governor, and establish a faction opposed to their duties.

His Majesty is at the same time persuaded, that the majority of the inhabitants of Pernambuco have been seduced by a few turbulent men, they inherit from their ancestors, and that they will always give proofs of the same to his august Majesty; and that they will detest but the unprincipled and factious assuming out of the rebels will be shortly suppressed, and they brought to the same sentiments.

It is grateful to the compassionate heart of his Majesty to be obliged to force and vex his subjects, in proscribing the means of subduing the rebels, but his paternal affection for his people his august Majesty has given me orders, to blockade the ports of Pernambuco, and to suppress the ports of Pernambuco.

Moreover it is the policy and duty of his Majesty to remove all the instruments that Providence has placed at his disposal in destroying in the germ the evil, and to prevent the seeds of a civil war, the thought those of which is so dreadful. In defence of our Sovereign, and which has filled with such horror the hearts of all his faithful subjects, we have heard of this this blot on the national fidelity. A memorable example in the Portuguese Monarchy, and who, by its representation, gave the speedy punishment and property at the disposal of his Majesty's Ministers, and the Tribunals charged with the case. But his Majesty hopes that his good subjects, the inhabitants of Pernambuco, will on this occasion make ample amends for their past extravagancies.

Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo.

Every day vessels arrive at this port, ordered off from Pernambuco by the Portuguese squadron from Brasil, but arrived here, which was expounding for Pernambuco, and which had likewise transpired the men and guns which were requested by the governor of Seriphaem, and which were actually delivered at the Portuguese Fleet, under the protection of the corvette Maranon, as set by which I have the honor to inform you, right to the arms to and appliance of the whole world. This follows the orders of our Sovereign, and the commandant, from the Judge of Orphans to the whole people, have been a letter whose copy the Portuguese style also at the end of the grandeur of the letters of Pernambuco, and consequently the rebels will speedy punishment of the rebels.

A copy of a letter to the chief of the blockading squadron of Pernambuco.

In this occasion the people of Seriphaem have the honor to inform you, that they have the moment and ammunition, as well as a full allowance, and more in the matter of a letter signed by the crown of our Sovereign, seeing we are all ready to defend the Royal Standard of our Sovereign. The honor of this can, if it be the wish of your Excellency, point out the place where this direct to the Portuguese Squadron, that is in Pernambuco or Rio Formoso, where all the people will be assembled with arms to receive it, and are equally ready to receive the orders of your Excellency, which is the name of the same Sovereign.

We have also to inform your Excellency, which we are fortifying, to cut off all communication with the rebels of Pernambuco, and the land with the troops that have marched against Seriphaem, the matter of a letter signed by the crown of our Sovereign, seeing we are all ready to defend the Royal Standard for him

THE FAT OFFICER.

MARK well that brazen eye, that brow of care,
Where strife seems struggling with despair;
That air on book that density it mans.
Which—in those jaded germs—it cannot screen:
Such is he man who lately fed his corpse
To fifty, to conquer, or to bleed for your pe
Such is the man who late in proud array,
Mounts with the proud, the great, the lofty, the gay,
But what, alas! now wears with weary mien
Each group, each equipage that passes by,
Alter to turn if haply he should meet
Those whom his pride forbids him now to greet
The dangers stretch where the plain does to dust
It shows 2, compared with the gratefully poor,
No stubborn pride assails his callous breast
No thoughts of past ill-cloth his nightly rest.
The cottager his daily labour o'er
Has still the blessing of a home in store,
The poor that house the coast & course his fare
His wife's his children's smiles await him there
Not so for him no early heaven for home,
Three boundless seas and foreign climes to roam
Empire! by dread, disease and death to lure,
To guard the wealth he ne'er has must share:
His wife how sweet receives his wasted form,
No wife to greet, no lisping babes to charm:
His meal before him all untasted lies,
While tears of bitterness burden his eyes:
To him alas! now only hope is given
A page in history—a share in heaven!
Public my country, the child weaned,
For liberty thy bounteous darling sons prepared
These who go off thy blood-red flag unfurl'd
Who hand thy banner o'er the sanguy world,
Who fearless of what dangers threat'ning roar
First spoil'd Neptune of his glorious way;
This they did, when his plenty bore,
Yet still they, right, they'll brave, they'll serve
Let you.—Morning Chronicle.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

From experiments on the strength of different kinds of Wood made by Col. Bernard, and recorded in the present Number of the Thomson's annales, the result of which appears that strongest wood; next to that the Locust; fourthly, the Ash; fifthly, the Beech; sixthly, the Oak; seventhly, the Elm; eighthly, the Pine; ninthly, the Chestnut; tenthly, the Willow; eleventhly, the Poplar; twelfthly, the Alder; thirteenthly, the Cedar; fourteenthly, the Cypress; fifteenthly, the Juniper; sixteenthly, the Lime; seventeenthly, the Walnut; eighteenthly, the Pear; nineteenthly, the Plum; twentiethly, the Cherry; twenty-firstly, the Apple; twenty-secondly, the Fig; twenty-thirdly, the Hazel; twenty-fourthly, the Vine; twenty-fifthly, the Mulberry; twenty-sixthly, the Fir; twenty-seventhly, the Yew; twenty-eighthly, the Birch; twenty-ninthly, the Elder; thirtiethly, the Hornbeam; thirty-firstly, the Box; thirty-secondly, the Ivy; thirty-thirdly, the Holly; thirty-fourthly, the Heath; thirty-fifthly, the Broom; thirty-sixthly, the Furze; thirty-seventhly, the Rose; thirty-eighthly, the Bramble; thirty-ninthly, the Reed; fortiethly, the Rush; forty-firstly, the Sedge; forty-secondly, the Moss; forty-thirdly, the Lichen; forty-fourthly, the Fungus; forty-fifthly, the Mushroom; forty-sixthly, the Toadstool; forty-seventhly, the Puffball; forty-eighthly, the Truffle; forty-ninthly, the Morel; fiftiethly, the Agaric; fifty-firstly, the Lichen; fifty-secondly, the Fungus; fifty-thirdly, the Mushroom; fifty-fourthly, the Toadstool; fifty-fifthly, the Puffball; fifty-sixthly, the Truffle; fifty-seventh

From the United States.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Republican, July 1.

The accounts from South America, mentioned in our last, are brought by the Schr. Mary Ann, Capt. Wyatt, master of the river Orinoko. Between the Castle rock and the Royal forces. The Royal party were so strongly entrenched on the central hill, that no attempt to dislodge them was thought to be practicable. Reinforcements had been continually coming in from the other bank of the river by which means it was hoped that they would be able to receive succour from their metropolis, where they could not be attacked but with considerable advantage. The rebels were encamped on the plain that draws from the foot of the hill, and a council of war was held at the point of the bayonet. The Royalists maintained the impetuosity of repeated charges with the bayonet, and were always victorious, but never pursued, slowly and reluctantly retired from the field—at length the Patriots, flushed with success and confident of victory, charged the retreating enemies of the enemy with redoubled fury, and compelled them to fly in every direction.

According to the Patriotic account of this affair the Royal party left 300 dead on the field of battle, 497 were taken prisoners—600 muskets were taken and 2500 musket cartridges—The merchants of the town Guayanne, it is calculated will be the consequence of this victory—the garrison described as in a feeble and demoralized state, oppressed with sickness and famine—and incapable of making any long defence without the smallest prospect of obtaining any succour. The Patriotic troops are stated to have lost in this decisive battle, only 38, and that 70 only are wounded.—An official account of victory, before enquiry, it may be presently noted, this is in the present instance, where all pour, his blood seems to be the heaviest and most quashed enemy, such an enormous disparity between the killed and wounded of the contending parties will be given, as is perfectly irreconcilable to the assertion that so much courage was displayed by the conquered party. In the present instance, 300 are slain on the part of the conquered and 38 on the side of the victors—and yet the battle was severely fought, and begun and ended with the point of the bayonet.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

We have been politely furnished by a gentleman who arrived in the Bay, in the Baltimore packet Patriot, with the following interesting information relative to affairs in S. America.

On the 1st of June inst. a Spanish squadron, consisting of the Morgiana commanding 50 guns, 2,500 men, on the Bourbon flag, and another of 36 guns, other pleasure vessels, and 20 sailing boats, and pressing a number of fishermen and committing numerous other depredations to the amount of 200 men, for the service they had not disembarked, as they were in an unhealthy situation, and finding that Gen. Bolivar was determined to dispute the ground with them.

A few days previous to the sailing of the Patriot from Pampatar, he received despatches from Gen. Bolivar, requesting two men of war and four gun boats to enter the harbour of Cumana to intercept the Royal tyrants of Spain, which contained a rich Spanish merchant vessel from Guayanas, previous to its capture, and now lays, at Augustine, with all their effects, supposed to amount to four millions of dollars.

Gen Bolivar only awaits the answer of Ld. Cochrane, before he attacks the city of Angostura, which is in the hands of the tyrants in that quarter.

A list and situation of the Republican armies of South America, in the Provinces of Venezuela, and Guayana.

Gen. Simon Bolivar, at the head of the main army, his head quarters at Angostura, with 5000 men, consisting of the new and old Guayanas, with the divisions under Generals Piar, Arismendi, Cedeno, Bermudez, Valdez—cavalry, 2000 men, infantry and cavalry.

Gen. Marino, with the armies of Lower Apure, also 6000 strong, mostly cavalry.

Gen. Sarasa, at Cinjanna, in the Province of Barcelona, south of Cumana, with 1500 cavalry and about 600 infantry.

Gen. Monagas, in the rear of Barcelona, with 700 cavalry and 300 infantry.

Gen. Mariño, in the Province of Cumana, with 2500 infantry, and 300 cavalry.

Gen. Bermudez, at Maturin, with 700 cavalry and infantry.

Gen. Brion's and Macquire's squadron, consisting of three brigs, country and Spanish built, and the Royal schooners lately surrendered to them at the mouth of the Orenoko. Accounts from Gen Brion's and Macquire's squadron, that they, viz. a frigate, corvette and 2 brigs, being part of the Royal squadrons lately surrendered to them, had also taken from Barcelona for the Orenoko, leaving the remainder of the squadron in that port. They had embolled their prizes, and put them in number, who joined to Morillo's forces, had destroyed the 1st division of the army, and routed 9th General in pursuit of the Independents under General's Bolivar and Piar.

The Franciscan Convent, Mariner and Packet, were apparently quiet under the Republican authority.

From the Norfolk Beacon, of June 30.

By experience the enemy are convinced of their daring. In the schr. Hope, Captain Wyatt, from the river of Orinoko, the keeper of the Light House was informed, that on the 14th inst. which he entered, they were visited by an armed force and plundered of about, belonging, as they said to a Carthagenian privateer ship, then but a short distance off, and continued at a great part of the property, bundle of pork, and a number of other articles of provision &c. An officer and crew of seven, on board, then urged that their Captain was sick, and required such articles for nourishment; offering much in return for assistance. In the course of the day, they left her. They refused to tell the name of their vessel or commander, but from what she was New-York built, that she was lost from Margaretta, or some place in which they had made prize—and a Spanish vessels. This vessel's companion to be the *Two Hundred Tonner* that two—the boat—crew supposed to be Spaniards, they said their Captain was a Frenchman.

From the Augusta Herald, of June 24.

In a thunder storm on Wednesday last, six fine horses belonging to Captain John Sykes, in South Carolina, about 16 miles from this place, were killed by one stroke of lightning—the horses were standing under a small China tree, a species of electric fluid penetrated, accompanied on count with a tremendous clap of thunder and instantly killed the whole of them; they probably stood so nearly together, as to serve for conductors to each other; or the quantity of electric matter was so great, as on occasion its efforts to be diffusively experienced. No marks of the lightning we understand were left upon the tree, but a small bruise was observed upon one of the noses of it, where probably the fluid had passed off into the ground.

On Saturday afternoon last, three children standing under an apple tree in the Sand-Hills were knocked down by a stroke of lightning—one of them was killed on the spot—the other two although stunned, were not materially injured—a dog was also killed by the same stroke—he fell some distance his received his hold, and escaped uninjured; no marks were left upon the tree.

CHARLESTON, June 26.

Bravery of Slaves.—An elderly black man named Jeamey, a fisherman, was on Tuesday killed near Fort Johnson, by a musket shot from the enemy. It appears that his boat got adrift, and he swam out to it; but just as he had got hold of her, the Shark arrived, and it was supposed cut him entirely in two. Nothing was afterwards to be seen but his head and arms. The poor fellow was at the spot. He belonged to Josiah Taylor, Esq.

Extract of a letter, dated "Aguia, (Virg.) June 25th."

"I must now relate to you a very extraordinary circumstance. In repairing our church in this place, there were found secreted in a remote part of the premises, a number of children of negroes, women and children, together with several other articles. Among the clothing, which was necessarily of ancient fashion, and probably long since for many years, were steps of the Revolution, and what adds to the singularity of the affair and gives interest to conjecture is, that the children were found to be all of the same complexion, a shade of mulatto, supposed to be about 10 years old. The whole matter is involved in deep mystery, and it is believed that not the smallest prospect of obtaining any account. The Parochial records are stated to have lost in this decisive battle, only 38, and that 70 only are wounded.—An official account of victory, before enquiry, it may be presently noted, this is in the present instance, where all pour, his blood seems to be the heaviest and most quashed enemy, such an enormous disparity between the killed and wounded of the contending parties will be given, as is perfectly irreconcilable to the assertion that so much courage was displayed by the conquered party. In the present instance, 300 are slain on the part of the conquered and 38 on the side of the victors—and yet the battle was severely fought, and began and ended with the point of the bayonet.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

It is said, that Count Regnaud St. D-Angely has been acquitted, and that the Count Lavalette has invited him to return to France.

July 5.

Steam Boat Accident.—The Boston papers of Wednesday morning, that on Thursday of last week, a new steamboat, intended to ply between Boston and New London, burst her boiler on her passage from the former place, and that three persons by this accident were killed outright, and one dangerously scalded. It is said that the boat was not completed, and was under a certain, when one of them, discovering some irregularity in the movement of the machinery, called to the engineer to stop the boat, which he did; when immediately going forward, and had scarcely reached the spot, when the boiler burst, took place with such violence as nearly to demolish the whole boat. Capt. Wm. Hall, formerly of Guayanas, previous to its capture, and now lives at Augustine, with all their effects, supposed to amount to four millions of dollars.

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Miscellaneous.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

IT is well known, that in the year 1789, His Majesty's ship Bounty was sent to the south seas on a voyage of the usual circuit round Cape Horn, to the West-Indies, &c. on every which, by her men, and the Captain and some of his officers put on board a boat, which, after a passage of twelve hundred leagues, arrived at Dutch settlement on the island of Timor. The remainder were left on board the ship, who proceeded with some expressions which escaped them, to have made sail round Cape Horn, to return to England for trial before a court-martial which subjected six of them to suffer death, and acquitted the other four.

From the documents given by those men, as well as from some documents that were procured, it appeared, that in one of the Friendly Islands (now from the ship, the twenty-five mutineers proceeded with her to Otaheite, where they remained six weeks; but that the ship was found to build out little encouragement, they resolved to quit Otaheite, and having burnt the ship in a large supply of stock, they were more than their departure for Toobouai, carrying with them 6 men, 6 women, and 1 boys, natives of Otaheite.

They continued, on their second arrival, the buildings they had left, but, through disputes among themselves, and quarrels with the natives, the original number of 6 Otaheitans were reduced to one, who was soon discovered that his authority over his associates was at an end; he therefore prevailed upon them to remove to Otaheite; that as many as chose it should be put on shore at that island, and that the rest should proceed in the ship to any other place they might think proper. Accordingly, the ship went accordingly to sea, and arrived Matavai, 26th September 1789.

Here the names of the twenty-five landed, fourteen of whom, as already mentioned, were taken on board the ship. Of the other two it is reported by Coleman (the first who surrendered himself to Captain Edwards) one had been made a captive in battle, and the other was a child himself afterwards murdered by the natives.

Coleman, with the remaining eight of the mutineers, continued on the island amongst the natives of Otaheite, the greater part women, to part so, 21st Sept. 1279, in the morning the ship was discovered from Point Venus, steering in a north-easterly direction; and here terminate the accounts given by the natives, who were either taken or remained themselves at Matavai bay. They stated, however, that Christian, on the death of his companions, was known to declare, that he should seek for some uninhabited island, having established his plan of life, to break up the ship; but all endeavours to Captain Edwards to gain further information, either of the ship or her crew, at any of the numerous islands visited by the Pandora, failed.

Of the information communicated by Christian or his companions reached England from Captain Edwards, when aboard the Pandora, and of the subsequent proceedings respecting Christian or his companions reached England from Captain Edwards, when aboard the Pandora, and of the subsequent proceedings respecting Christian or his companions, information will be found in Phenix's Island. My principal object was to procure coal-sloss for the China Market; and for the account given of the island in Captain Carteret's voyage. I procured it, as established; but, on application for the store in my boat, I was met by three natives with a double canoe, from the island, consisting of some fruit and hens. They spoke to me in the English Language, and informed me that they were born on the island and that their father was an Englishman, who had settled with Captain Bligh.

"After discovering with them a short time, I landed with them, and found an Englishman, of the name of Alexander Smith, who informed me, that he was one of the Bounty's crew, and of the after getting Captain Bligh in the boat with half the ship's company, they returned to Otaheite, at the earnest desire of every one to carry him Mr Christian, with eight others, the landing which, I ordered poles to a more remote place of shelter, and after I had been on shore a day or two, they took whatever stock men wanted, they procured for me a house, which I occupied the first night after taking every thing out of my boat which they thought would be safe in the house. Object six years after this, I found the same servants attended and looked all the English, and was myself very much treated. The same night, the Otaheitans, having drunk with the women and children, where he had resided ever since without any disturbance.

I considered but a short time on this island before I was presented to my wife, a native of the place, and on a smooth compass, which he said he brought to the Bounty, by the time they were all discovered by the governor of the island of Juan Fernandez, after I had it in my possession about two days. Mr Smith appeared to be a man of sound sense, and made use of it on many occasions, where which he said he had been put to by an instrument-maker in London. I now toward it by your knowledge, therefore, I now found it a useful collection in preserving it, merely from the extraordinary circumstances attending it.

"MATTHEW FOLGER."

Nearly about the same time, a further account of these unfortunate people was received from Vice-admiral Pigot, in a letter addressed to him by Sir Sidney Smith, one of His Majesty's Aides de Camp, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir, *Berlin, Valparaiso, Oct. 16, 1814.*

"I have the honour to inform you that on my passage from the Sandwich Islands to this port, on the entrance of the 26th September, I fell in with an island which none I had been in the neighbourhood or other charts, and from several circumstances of its appearance, I judged it to be uninhabited; but on sending my boat to it, I found it to be inhabited, and on my going to it, I found it to be inhabited by a race of men, who, I have discovered it to be, and on my great astonishment, found that every individual on the island (forty in number) spoke very good English. They prove to be the descendants of the defunct crew of the Bounty, which, from Otaheite, proceeded to the above-mentioned island, where the ship was burnt.

"Christian appeared to have been of a leader and the sole cause of the atrocity in that ship. A venerable old man, named John Adams, is the only surviving Englishman of those who had quitted Otaheite in her, and whose example conducted and faithfully care of the whole of the present population, who commend admiration. The same manner in which all those born in this island have been reared, the correct morality of religion which has been instilled into their young minds by this old man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, to whom they look up as the father of the whole and one family.

"A son of Christian was the first-born on the island now almost twenty-five years of age (entered Thursday-October Christian) is the elder Christian fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitan man, within three months after his arrival on the island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitan men and twelve women; the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died of different periods, leaving at present only — men and several women of the original settlers.

"The island most undoubtedly be that called Pitcairn's although erroneously laid down in their charts. We found the meridian not close to it, which gave us 25° 4' S. lat. and 130° 25 W. long. by chronometers of the highest order.

"It is abounded in yams, plantains, hogs, geese, and fowls, but affords no shelter nor a ship or vessel of any description; neither could a ship water there without great difficulty.

"I cannot refrain from offering my opinion, that it is well worthy the attention of our benevolent religious and philanthropic societies, in propagating the Christian religion, the whole of the inhabitants speaking the Otaheitan tongue as well as English.

"During the whole of the time we were on the island, only once were the natives seen to be enumerated with them, which took place on the 29th, when a double canoe was seen to the Topaz, of Boston, Mayhew Folger, master.

"The island is completely iron-bound with rocky shores, and landing in boats at all times difficult. I have no apprehension of the island's short distance in a ship.

"I. STAINES."

As the real position of the island was necessarily found to be not laid down in the charts, it is usually laid down in the charts, and as the existence of the island, as well as many of the others, as already mentioned, were unknown to the Spaniards, and to all other nations, it is little surprised, on approaching its shores, to find a plantation of cocoa-nut trees, and huts or houses more neatly constructed than those on the Marquesas islands. When about a league from the shore, some natives were observed bringing down their canoes to the water's edge, the ship, sail out in the English language, "Won't you come in a canoe, Jack?"

The first man who got on board the British soon proved who they were. His name, he said, was Thursday-October Christian, the son of Fletcher Christian, the head of the mutineers of the Bounty, and the only man, about six feet high, his hair deep black, his countenance open, and his eyes full of a lesser size cast, but free from that malice of a reddish tint, which prevails on the Pacific Islands; his only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat, ornamented with the black feathers of the Tropic bird, confined by a red silk handkerchief. "They expressed great surprise on seeing a ship — they had heard of, and were in doubt whether she was a great gun or a horned sow.

* *There was so much sameness in the Bounty's crew to need here any account of it, by his real name, Alexander Smith.*

(To be Continued.)

THE JEW'S LEAP,

A dangerous and fruitful Pass, over which Capt. Riley and his companions were obliged to take their journey from Santa Cruz towards Nugdessa, are related in his narrative.

The path we were now obliged to follow, was not more than two feet wide in one place, and in another left it broke off at once, and a hundred feet deep to the sea; the sands at the bottom were loose, and the only method of safety is rider down the rocks to inevitable and instant death, so there was no alternative but to be led by bold of by which a man might save his life. Very fortunate for us, there had been no rain for a considerable time previous to this, or the road was now dry. Rain told me when it was wet it was even impassable for the most expert and accustomed to the mountains, though there was another road which led round the mountain, but it was of the same difficulty.

One of these accidents he said he would mention. "A company of Jews, six in number, from Santa Cruz, [or St Nicholas,] came to us here with their loaded mules in the twilight; after some of, being very anxious to get past it before dark, and not unwilling to assist them, I would venture to meet them, or show us past in the night. One of our valuable mules missed its look out, and fell about half-way the ascent in; for there is a place built on each end of this dangerous piece of road, which I have before mentioned, where others on it not being quite half a mile in length, a person by hallooning, can always be heard from one end to the other, and it is the practice of the guards on duty there, to give a signal. A company of Moors had entered at the other end, going towards Santa Cruz, at the same time; they also supposed, that one of them would dare to enter it that hour, — one on either side bound to remain till the day broke over and in the most difficult place, the two companies met, — there was no possibility of passing each other, nor of turning about to go back; the Moors were mounted as well as the Jews—neither party could retire nor could any one, except the foremost get off his mule — he North were therefore called to and threatened to throw the Jews down headlong—the Jews (though they had always been treated like dogs) were called to submit to every insult and indignity, yet finding themselves in this perilous situation, without any possibility of escape, and unwilling to break their necks, meekly to accommodate the Moors, the foremost Jew dismounted carefully over the head of his mule, with a cool stick in his hand, the Moor turned him off the stone, and came forward to attack the defeated crew of the enemy

From the United States.

From the Boston Courier, of July 12.

Captain Barrett, from Pernambuco, arrived in Nantucket, informs, that on the 19th May, the Portuguese royalists obtained possession of Pernambuco without any bloodshed.—That on the previous night 1100 patriots and others stormed the forts headed by their officers; and that the next day the bloodless squadron sent there to join the patriots, hauled their colors down, and made his escape;—that Elbert, formerly a Priest, had committed suicide; and another officer, probably the one that established the Adjutant's club in the insurrection took place; but when shot by the royalist army outsides. That it was said the royal army was quite numerous, and had been joined by many Indians; and that previous to the sailors getting possession of the place, there had been two actions between the Patriots and Royalists, in which the former, as they told the story, came off victorious driving twice their numbers.

Pernambuco encouraged by the Patriots.

A letter, dated at Pernambuco the 25th of May, and received at Boston, by the arrival of the brig Indus, at Nantucket, states, that on the evening of the 20th, (the port having been rigidly blockaded for 30 days by the Portuguese squadron from Rio Janeiro) the Patriot army encamped in the town, and proceeded to Northwardly ; and that the Sailors took possession of the place on the following morning. On the 22d the Portuguese army attacked the town in two divisions, one of which immediately put to the rout of the Patriot army. The victorious troops were again repulsed, and a general had begun to reason his former character.

From Havana.—Capt M'Donall, of the ship James & Agnes, arrived on Saturday evening, in 7 days from Havana, informs us, that the Constable sloop, captured by Com. Porter's squadron, fell unmanned and equipped, was to sail from Havana, about the 1st inst. destined for the coast of Africa. That previous to their arrive there before Sir Gardon M'Gowan and his followers gain possession of the fortress, we may expect to hear of warm work between the two gentlemen.

[Charleston Cour.]

From the New London Gazette.

"Another Steam Boat accident," Explained.

The account given of the accident which befell the Norwich Steam-Boat, on the 23 inst. and reliming through the public papers, is calculated to mislead the use who are unacquainted with Steam-Boats. The facts are as follows :—

The boat in question is a small vessel lately built and rigged by a few individuals in Norwich, to ply between Norwich and New-London, the proprietors of which to save the expense of Pilots and Listingers, employ a regular and an expensive engine, have put into her a simple engine upon a new construction and entirely experimental, with seven perpendicular Cylinders, and the history as it may appear WOODEN bellows, with old Comforters, safety valves of leather &c. wherein the steam is raised by many, her wooden boilers burst, and three persons hurt, but not dangerously.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the Steam-Boats upon the North River and Long Island Sound, constructed upon the Fulton and Livingston plan, have been running ten years, without a single person ever being injured, and it is impossible any serious injury should happen to them, while the safety valves being calculated to relieve an excess of steam spontaneously.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

On the 25th of April, a plan for excluding the produce of the British manufactures from the Province of Canada was brought before the Provincial Council of State; and after due consideration, was rejected by a majority of 20 votes to 2.

It is whispered in the political circles in London, that the *Earl of Liverpool*, will soon resign his seat in the Administration, and that Lord Grenville will be selected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Canning, it is also said, will be Governor of Paris in room of Talleyrand, and in that case will resign his seat for Liverpool.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 2nd of May, for one week. The Earl of Liverpool, on proposing the adjournment in the House of Lords, intimated, that on the day of meeting, he should make a communication to the House from the Prince Regent. Earl Grey, in answer, but unnamed reply, intimated that he was in hourly to propose, at the termination of the recess, a renewal of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*.

The London papers state, that the trade of the country had of late greatly improved; and that there were many purchasers of English goods from America, in the metropolis.

The Merchants of Liverpool, who are interested in the importation of American flour, sent a memorial of a public nature, to the Board of Trade, on the 9th of May, to ascertain, throughout the country, the prospects of the approaching harvest. In noticing this act, the Liverpool Paper of May 2nd, remarks.—"We are happy to learn, that the parties employed have given it as their united opinion, that the country at large never stood in a more promising situation for rich and abundant crops of wheat, and all other sorts of grain."—*Spectator.*

It is said, three Steam-Boats are daily to save London for Portsmouth, for the accommodation of the Prince Richmond for London. It is also said, that a committee has been appointed by Parliament, to investigate the causes of the late disorders on board a Steam Boat on the Thames.—*Ibid.*

A Misanthrope.—Died, at New Marlborough, (Mass.) on the 14th ult. Timothy Leonard, aged 70. He was born near Canterbury, in Connecticut, of parents in low circumstances, and bound out and brought up in Woodbury. After he was of age he went to the town of Frederic Lodge, (N. Y.) where in father then resided. When about twenty four, he came into this town, a sprightly and industrious young man. For some time he dispersed and quarreled with his brother and drove him away. He gradually became deranged. At the time of the revolution, he fancied himself commander in chief, he frequently gave orders for the regulation of congress and the army; copies of which are now in the town. He called himself Admiral. His other titles were, a god, a king of the earth, &c. He became troublesome and dangerous, and was incarcerated by the civil authority. Since that time he has sought no intercourse with the rest of the world; has lived like a man in the wilderness, and obtained his subsistence by the cultivation of not more than one acre of land. This he manured with grass, leaves, and other vegetable matter. His principal living has been corn, potatoes and pumpkins. For a time he kept some stock—had some poultry, and for a number of years he has lived alone, with the exception of a few domesticated fowls. Woodchucks, rabbits, skunks, weasels, squirrels, rats and mice, and those without dressing, were the varieties of his table—His clothing consisted of two garments, fastened together at the waist with large wooden pins, and was mad of wood, hemp, or flax twisted coarse, and wove in narrow stripes, skewed together, and he put on one coat and probably without cleaning; and shoes or moccasins of bark shaped to his feet, and worn off. He could read, although he kept the year, day of the month and week. He was not disposed to converse much upon religious subject. He however kept a watch of time of day as regard to the sabbath; was addicted some what to profanity; and was a lover of natural spirits. He expected after death to be about as he was one of his neighbors and a number of his acquaintance. He was much esteemed by those who knew him for being faithful to the soldier after the end of the war. He was a man of considerable property, but left it all to be generally reported their offers.

The night on which he died, though his dress was uncomfortable and filthy, finding him very weak, they wished to have remained with him; but no, to morrow he should be alive and well. But in the morning early he was found a corpse. His remains were the next day committed, with suitable religious services, and in the presence of a numerous concourse, to the dust, on the place where he had spent almost half a century in the manner described. He has perhaps really destitute of friends nor enemies. He was industrious and he must. He lived for himself entirely, and still was a lesson of instruction to thousands ; the picture which he exhibited was human nature in ruins.

His relations, if he have any, are informed, that after all, he has left a property worth from five to six hundred dollars, will but little incumbrance.

Hartford Mirror.

From Europe.

LONDON, May 5.

Spitalfields.—This spot of ground will soon lose all its notoriety in state affairs. A row of houses is already built before the sign of Moslin's Cave; and the tiny lume window an recently attractive to the populace, is now completely enveloped. The above fields are, we understand, the property of the Earl of Shaftsbury; and ground has been purchased for the immediate erection of 400 houses.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Army Estimates.

Lord Palmerston moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole House, to consider further of the Supply. He also moved, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be directed to move the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Lord Palmerston then rose to propose the Estimates for the ensuing year. The estimates for the land service, he had divided into Estimates under four different heads of service. The first head was for the maintenance of force immediately belonging to the army, including the sum of 2,000,000 for the extraordinaries of the army, which was the same amount as last year. The second head was for the maintenance of the general establishments, which, though now to be considered as permanent, were intended to be discontinued in the course of the year. The third head was for the maintenance of those corps, which, though now to be considered as permanent, were intended to be disbanded. The fourth head was for the maintenance of the military establishments in the colonies, which, on the former occasion, caused an increased expense of 1,000,000 sterling, but which formed the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be disbanded, and the 2d battalion of the 95th to be reduced. The whole of the reductions would make a reduction of 2,000 men in the force of the regiments of foot guards. If to this were added the reduction made during the current year, in one regiment of cavalry and four companies of artillery, which were 2,300 rank and file, or 3,411, including officers, the whole reduction of the land forces, which he proposed out of the army, would be found to be 5,711. The sum to be reduced under all the heads of service, would be found to be 2,000,000 sterling. So that the general reduction, in the present year, would be to amount of money £3,200,000. The reduction of 1818 was 6,000,000. It was his view, that the Government had used due diligence, and applied with a strong hand every reduction in the expenditure of the country, that circumstances would at all admit of; they had adopted every plan of economy suggested, and reduced every thing to the lowest scale of expenditure, which could make a reduction of the military establishments of the country. He was aware that this service provided a reward for the gallant and meritorious officer, and was therefore more likely to be increased than diminished by a general military reduction—a reduction which was necessary to be made in this Department; Gardens Barrack Masters & Inspectors of Barracks, were reduced, which was the main amount no increase of expenses there-from. Commissaries of Musters, Clerks of Stores, and Military Storekeepers, were reduced, which was an increase of £100,000—this was, of course, a saving. Commissaries of Hospitals, Apothecaries, Physicians, and Surgeons, were reduced, and other corps. There was an increase of £100,000 on the Half-pay and Retired Allowances, and £56,000 for Out-Pensioners—part of this augmentation was, however, occasioned by the transfer of the Chelsea Out-Pensioners from the Ordnance to the Treasury. In the Military Asylum a difference was made of £30,000 between the present and last year's Estimate, of £8,000. In the commissariat there was a reduction of £100,000, though the real addition was only £9,000. A provision was also arranged, that in cases of retirement, the allowance should not exceed the pay—and should not be increased according to the progressive rank of the officer. This was a wise regulation, as the payment of the pension should be customary, according to the duration of the service, and not the amount being received by the Local Militia. There was a reduction of £70,000, the whole of which was in the Yeomanry, and the greater part reduced to Half-pay pensions. The increase on Volunteer Corps was £30,000, which was also was in the Department of Exchequer Fees, a saving of nearly £80,000.

The Noble Lord then pointed out, that he had omitted the Irish Barrack staff commission Department, which was a saving to the country of £10,000. He then proceeded to make some observations on the Estimates for Ireland, which he stated were framed on the same principle as those for England, with a view of effecting a reduction in the expenditure of the country, but that circumstances would not allow of the same reduction in Ireland as in England, and he should therefore propose a smaller reduction in the Irish than in the English Estimates. The Irish Establishments were those still remaining on the Irish Establishment, which had been formerly on the English Establishment, and which, though now to be considered as permanent, were intended to be discontinued in the course of the year. The Irish Establishments were those which did not come under the Mutiny Act, and which were provided for by the East India Company. The Irish Establishments were those which paid the Chelsea Pensioners, the Military Academy, the Royal Hospital, and the Royal Irish Artillery. These charges, which, though now to be considered as permanent, were intended to be discontinued in the course of the year, were, on account of some, some matter items of account, which would be found in a note at the end of the Estimates on the occasion, transferred from one head of account to another. He begged to be understood before the House were greatly reduced by the Second Report of the Finance Committee, which had been presented to Parliament, and which had now to form. By pages 38 and 39 of that Report, it would be found that the amount of the several corps, as contemplated at the end of the year, was in a reduced ratio of £1,778,000 to £1,000,000. The Irish Establishments which, on the former occasion, caused an increased expense of £1,000,000 sterling, which formed the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be disbanded, and the 2d battalion of the 95th to be reduced. The whole of the reductions would make a reduction of 2,000 men in the force of the regiments of foot guards. If to this were added the reduction made during the current year, in one regiment of cavalry and four companies of artillery, which were 2,300 rank and file, or 3,411, including officers, the whole reduction of the land forces, which he proposed out of the army, would be found to be 5,711. The sum to be reduced under all the heads of service, would be found to be £2,000,000 sterling. So that the general reduction, in the present year, would be to amount of money £3,200,000. The reduction of 1818 was 6,000,000. It was his view, that the Government had used due diligence, and applied with a strong hand every reduction in the expenditure of the country, that circumstances would at all admit of; they had adopted every plan of economy suggested, and reduced every thing to the lowest scale of expenditure, which could make a reduction of the military establishments of the country. He was aware that this service provided a reward for the gallant and meritorious officer, and was therefore more likely to be increased than diminished by a general military reduction—a reduction which was necessary to be made in this Department; Gardens Barrack Masters & Inspectors of Barracks, were reduced, which was the main amount no increase of expenses there-from. Commissaries of Musters, Clerks of Stores, and Military Storekeepers, were reduced, which was an increase of £100,000—this was, of course, a saving. Commissaries of Hospitals, Apothecaries, Physicians, and Surgeons, were reduced, and other corps. There was an increase of £100,000 on the Half-pay and Retired Allowances, and £56,000 for Out-Pensioners—part of this augmentation was, however, occasioned by the transfer of the Chelsea Out-Pensioners from the Ordnance to the Treasury. In the Military Asylum a difference was made of £30,000 between the present and last year's Estimate, of £8,000. In the commissariat there was a reduction of £100,000, though the real addition was only £9,000. A provision was also arranged, that in cases of retirement, the allowance should not exceed the pay—and should not be increased according to the progressive rank of the officer. This was a wise regulation, as the payment of the pension should be customary, according to the duration of the service, and not the amount being received by the Local Militia. There was a reduction of £70,000, the whole of which was in the Yeomanry, and the greater part reduced to Half-pay pensions. The increase on Volunteer Corps was £30,000, which was also was in the Department of Exchequer Fees, a saving of nearly £80,000.

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The Noble Lord

Miscellaneous.

Newman's Narrative.

(Concluded.)

then the two before six a few times, in the most easy, yet most measured time; then the two children dance a reel, holding each other by the hand; then Mrs. Smith begins to sing or whistle, to which they are to dance, at which the tambourine strikes, and away one do-do to the time, with modest ease and exactness not to be described. Many have been the observations of spectators, and brought to my ear, which I observed, that when starting the seven days, the machine is keeper said to himself, and that he believed him. All acknowledge with me, that it exceeds every thing they ever saw or imagined. His whole conduct from the first, has been, and is, one continued scene of mystery. He has never shown any sign of the knowledge of his trial or present situation; he seems to be in a world of shades and shades are no apparent inconvenience; connected like a dog or a monkey, broke to his shades; observing no other thing of any thing that is past, than if he had no recollection. He is short, is a mysterious character, presenting a wonderful self of unresolved, broad common capacity.

I am almost ashamed to forward you so long a letter upon the subject, and so unintelligible; I think, if I could have done justice in describing the exhibition, it would have been worthy a place in the Royal Gazette, and better worth the attention of the public than all the wax work ever exhibited in this province.

I am, with all due respect, dear sir,
Your very humble servant,
WALTER BATES.

Thomas Wetmore, esq. attorney general.

P. S. Wednesday the 30th. This morning I waited on Mr. Bates, and delivered to him the letter addressed to him, which I had written in the morning. I found him in a very low state of spirits, and he informed me that he had been visited by the same gentleman from Pennsylvania, doctor Price, a man of learning, and one of the first men of the age, whilst his travelling for foreign and literary information, and had made it a point to view all curiosities and wonders of the age, and among the rest, of Newman, who, after conversing with him, and examining him for some time, declared that he had an extraordinary character to deal with, came to him, and desired me to let him see him; with which I complied, and after some time, he came and every part of his exhibition and performances. He was much surprised, that he had travelled through all the continent of America, and Europe, and that he had never met with the equal of it; that he was now writing two volumes of his travels, in which he declared he should not fail to give a full account of this wonderful performance.

When doctor Price left me, he was by the name of doctor Conyers, from Ireland, who had been to see him, and was desirous to see him in his own house—I then introduced a gentleman to him, who came to see him as a friend, and who had been acquainted with him in Ireland, and was desirous to see him. He was at least wonderfully successful. He told his fortune in his tea-cup; after looking in it some time he took the tea and bread in it, and the gentleman ate it, and declared it was the same thing he had seen in Ireland. He told a lady in Scotland, that she had been in Holland; at Hamburgh, and other places famous for such exhibitions, but that he had never met with any thing of the kind that he had ever seen before him.

August 28th. Soon after the gentleman left the good, South said to him that he had been 8 days, and had supplied 4 days food, and desired him to cook it for him; on looking, the gentleman saw the chain that had been missing, then lying on the floor. After this, Newman's behaviour was more mysterious, and commenced fortune-telling; in which, if he did not possess the power of second sight, he was at least wonderfully successful. He told his fortune in his tea-cup; after looking in it some time he took the tea and bread in it, and the gentleman declared it was going away from this place, that he would not remain here long, and added a box in put his family in; that he saw there were three persons without any of his family, and that one was a man of a dark complexion, and that he was going to a place where there was a great deal of water, and that he would not return to his family in; that he saw a woman in a room with a child in her arms, and that he would not return to his family in; that he saw a woman in a room with a child in her arms, and that he would not return to his family in; that he saw a woman in a room with a child in her arms

From the United States.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30.

Latest from Mexico.

Further accounts from General Mina have reached town; they state that the General and his army, on the 18th of May, were at Soto La Marina, in high spirits; and would march, 1000 strong, to attack the royalists on the 20th. We have been politely favoured with Bulletin No. 1, of General Mina's army, as also his address to the Spanish troops, "of King Ferdinand, and a patriotic song on his landing;" they are in Spanish from the press of Samuel Bangs, formerly of Boston, printer to the auxiliary division of the Mexican Republic at Soto La Marina. The following extract is a tasty translation from the bulletin:

"We came to the bar of the river Santander, which is about 23 deg. 45 min. north latitude, and 97 deg. 38 min. west longitude, according to the meridian of Greenwich; and prepared for a general disembarkment, which was effected on the 21st of April, in good order and without opposition. Our troops occupied a deserted barrack. Shortly after, we perceived two individuals, who, as we afterwards suspected, were spies of the royalist detachment that was stationed here, but had fled on the appearance of our vessel. Notwithstanding, we travelled three without hesitation, and used them as guides. They assured us of the dissention, which we were aware existed between the Vice-Roy of Mexico and the Captain General of the internal provinces, and added, that the Royalists had not looked for us here, but at Tampico, whose army, had their principal dispose the force.

The 22d, the General departed on foot with his troops, amidst acclamations and rejoicing. The vanguard, under orders of Major Sturdis, was headed during its march by a party of royalist cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Garza, who did not dare to make the least demonstration. This man had made the people about Soto la Marina, believe that we were going to burn their houses, devastate their fields, lame the men and violate the women.—Thus the greater part of the inhabitants had abandoned the hamlet, and sought shelter in the woods.

The 24th, the division reached this town; the General was received by the Curate and some neighbors. The others learning that our conduct was the very opposite of what Col. Garza had alledged, came in successively.—The General harangued the people as to the object of his coming, and the justice of the American cause; and assured Mr. Mier Vicar of the division, who gave indulgence to those who in good faith would adhere to us and the noble enterprise we undertake. The general made such changes among the functionaries, as was fitted to the new order of things, chose by the inhabitants of the most credit and capacity. In a word, the people of Soto la Marina, are now very happy to have us for guests. The patriots have offered us horses and rations; the young men enlist among us; and all admire our good conduct and liberal ideas.

After the reverses that had preceded, a success so prosperous would induce a belief that Providence is willing to put an end to the misfortunes that afflict this fine portion of the new world.

From the Boston Patriot, July 19.

From letters dated April 29, Captain Brogden, at Marblehead, from Buenos Ayres, papers to the 16th of May have been received. They mention that the Royalists retain no place in Chili, and that the revolutionary forces are pressing into Peru.

The 25th of May 10, contains an official article from the General of the auxiliary army of Peru, dated Tucuman, April 26, stating several guerilla affairs, in which the Patriot troops had came off victorious, taking prisoners, ammunition and provisions. And another official article same date stating that the Royal army occupies Salta, but that measures were in process to make them abandon it.

A military Academy for 30 Patriot Cadets, had been established in Chili.

The Spanish brig Arcadian, had been taken by the Chilian brig Aguila.

Many Chilian Patriots who had been banished to the island of Juan Fernandez, had been brought back to St. Jago in triumph. The Tariff of duties had received further modifications.

From the National Intelligencer of July 19.

SURVIVOR'S CONSCIOUSNESS, Mr. MARY's.

Last Sunday the Patriot force, (as I wrote you was expected) took possession of Amelia Island, under Sir Gregor M'Gregor, their commander. Though they were in all about two hundred men on board the transport brig and schooner, (the only vessels that were engaged in this service) yet Amelia was taken by the small force of sixty-five or seventy men. The commander landed with the small party from the brig that came to anchor between the point of Cumberland and Amelia, at Amelia beach, immediately opposite to the vessels, from whence they marched to Fernandina, a distance of five or six miles. Fernandina, the name of the town on Amelia Island, is defended by a fort, a fort mounting seven carriage guns, six of them long eighteens—and by two block houses in the rear which commanded the only way by which an enemy can approach; and when it was taken there were at least forty men in the place under arms. The garrison were obliged to cross a creek in which every man was up to his waist in mud, and which was immediately under the fire of the block houses, through they might have been cut to pieces, yet not a single gun was fired. Such was the panic of the people, that when they did not even discharge their guns before they surrendered. I have been down to Amelia to view the new order of things, that place from which I now write from St. Mary's, where I had the pleasure of seeing the Patriotic General Sir Gregor M'Gregor. He appears to be about 32 years of age, his height is about 5 feet 8 inches, and he is somewhat inclined to corpulence.—His appearance is such, that in case he was to serve in ordinary life, with ordinary people, one would still fancy there was something uncommon about him. A fine bay horse awaited for Florida, the field of which is white with a blue cross. I wish it was in my power to send you copies of the proclamations which have been issued, but I cannot obtain them; the purport of the first was, as I understand, to endeavor to establish some discipline, amongst the motley crew of soldiers, &c. which at present there is very little, and induce them by bounties to enter the service for a certain time. The second was the establishment of a royalist government, that the Royalists had not looked for us here, but at Tampico, whose army, had their principal dispose the force.

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After the reverses that had preceded, a success so prosperous would induce a belief that Providence is willing to put an end to the misfortunes that afflict this fine portion of the new world.

From the Baltimore Patriot July 18.

Mr. ADAMS being daily expected in this country, to take upon himself the duties of Secretary of State, conjecture is busy with regard to the person who will succeed him at the court of St. James. The National Register appears to be of opinion, that Mr. PINKNEY will be transferred to the court of London, and Mr. RUSH, the present Attorney General, be appointed to St. Petersburgh. As, if the above arrangement should take place, the office of Attorney General will be vacant, it is also conjectured, and apparently with some grounds of probability, that Mr. WILLIAM JONES, Esq. the present United States' Attorney for the District of Columbia, will succeed to that office.

Near 300 constables are to be in attendance on the trials for treason.

Two British Generals are said to have been dismissed the service.

The King of England entered his 50th on the 4th ult.

The Spanish Consul and many Europeans have been massacred at Algiers. It was reported, that the British Consul was among them, but doubted.

A Tunisian cruiser put into a port near Corunna May 9. Two vessels had been seen on fire off there.

The proprietor of the Courier has obtained £100 damages of the proprietor of the Statesman, for a libel.

In the week ending June 7, there were imported at the port of Boston, Africa, 41,937 lbs. of flour, 1906 half do. 1258 qrs. 1452 bags, and 84 casks, of wheat—and small quantities of wheat from European ports.—*Palladium.*

About the 18th of Feb. H. B. M. ship Alceste, Capt. Maxwell, having on board Lord Amherst, late Ambassador to the Court of Pekin, was wrecked in the Straights of Gaspar; and so total was the loss, that in 15 minutes after she struck, she had filled, scarce allowing the crew time to save themselves in the boats, by means of which they reached Salt Island, from which they were distant 3 or 4 miles. His Lordship remained at Batavia on the 22d, and immediately despatched an English E. India Company's cruiser, which happened to be there, with a letter to the Governor, requesting the crew to Batavia.—*Saturday.*

A Gibraltar paper, of the 10th of May, states, that the Tunisian Bashaw has been notified by Captain Forrest of the British frigate Astrea, in the name of the Prince Regent, that he is at war with whom he may think proper, provided he comply with the article relative to the abolition of slavery.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Distressing Fire at New-Southwold.

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) June 24.

On Wednesday the 18th, between 11 and 12, A. M. a destructive Fire broke out at Carbonear, on the premises occupied by a widow named Hall, when a wind blew a heavy gale from the westward, which scattered the flaming fi ry brands in a shower over the town.—The Methodist Chapel, (nearly half a mile from the spot where it commenced) was in a few moments totally consumed—the Court House, Gaol, Barracks, lighting amongst shavings in the Church Yard—the Parsonage house providentially escaped.—From the Chapel the fire was carried half a mile further, and burned a house inhabited by Thomas Clark, at Crocker's Cove. In the mean time, 15 houses in the town were totally destroyed—the following persons have suffered by this calamity.—Mr. Kennedy whose loss is estimated at upwards of £2000—Mr. Thomas Barry, Mr. Donavan, N. M'Kie, W. Colbert, W. Burrell, R. Shea, J. Geary, J. Legg, &c. The premises of Messrs. Peck and Fraser, and Mr. Bemister's store, were preserved.—We have not heard of any lives being lost.

From Europe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of COMMONS, May 12.

Catholic Question,—May 9.

Mr. Grattan, previous to submitting his motion, begged leave to say a few words on the Roman Catholic Claims, moved, "That the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, presented on the 24th of May, 1810, be read."

The Petition was read by the Clerk accordingly.

Mr. W. Elliot moved, "That the Petition of the Roman Catholics of England, presented on the 28th of May, 1810, be read."—Which was also done.

Mr. Grattan then rose and said—Having been applied to by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, to bring forward their petition to the House, I shall now proceed to discharge that duty. In performing it, Sir, it is not my intention at present to go into the merits of question. I shall entrust the indulgence of the House to a few observations, which I shall make on the subject. On a question of this sort, which has been so often discussed in this house, it would be monstrous presumption in me to expect the attention I heard twice in the course of one night: I shall, therefore, only request the indulgence of the House for my reply—and shall now trouble the House with a very few words. The resolution I intend to move is for a committee of the whole House, to take the petition into consideration. It is the same motion which was carried in 1810—and does nothing more than plead for a hearing. The petitioners, I believe, with a view to relieve the Catholics—to give every security to the Protestant establishment—and, ultimately, to impart satisfaction to the people of the empire.—(*Hear!*)—I say, ultimate satisfaction—because, as a question at this, the hope of giving immediate satisfaction to the people of Ireland, is, for the latter impossibility; and, therefore, the House will perceive, that I am not likely to trespass on its time by any long speech. Sir, I am not in favour of the measure, as it is a measure which I think would attach the Catholics more firmly to the Protestant establishment, and would attach the Protestant more firmly to the Catholic—but I am in favour of it, because I think it would be the only great measure by which the present unhappy state of Ireland could be remedied. With respect to safeguards, I think it is one, that there is none, when he preserves rights, which he considers inestimable, that ought to be withheld. Whatever safeguard you may require, you will receive. I will cheerfully protect your civil and religious privileges—I will cheerfully defend your Church property—

Miscellaneous.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

(Concluded from No. 30.)

The two vessels on his Majesty's ships accompanied them about two days, when they came distinctly, and a good seeting, and with expressions of their gratitude, they bade them adieu. It was a touching through the end, and were soon out of sight by John, a man between 60 and sixty years, who conducted them to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old lady, blind with age. They were first struck with the visit was to apprehend him. But on being informed that they were perfectly ignorant of his existence, he was relieved from his anxiety.—Young ones amused that individual was all in all to the natives. It is impossible to describe the joy those poor people manifested, on seeing those whom they so pleased to consider as their benefactors. Tears, expressive of the most heartfelt gratitude, flowed down their cheeks; and the old man would have killed the fattest a hog for his visitors, but time would not allow them to partake of a hospitable feast.

The new colony now consisted of about forty-six persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the island, were very athletic, and of the finest forms—their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart; and the young women were the objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and symmetrically formed, with a set of features pleasing and unruffled good humour, but wearing a modesty and bashfulness, that set off to advantage to the most virtuous nation on earth; while both, like young people, were ingider and benevolent, without a blemish in their whole composition, and the most wanked Europeans.

The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen, resembling from the waist to the knees, and a mantle, a sort of shawl, thrown carelessly over the shoulders, and hanging as low as their ankles. The young men were dressed in a similar manner, but the mantle was generally divided thirdly as a protection against the sun and the weather, and it was frequently left off altogether; and when the upper part of the body was entirely exposed, and it not possible to conceive a more beautiful appearance than they exhibited. Their countenances wreath'd rays or bonnets for the head. Of the latter article, it is remarkable, that the first specimen of the sun; and though, as Captain Pitcairn observed, they were nearly half naked, when the Ontaheiian mutineers, on their arrival in London, would be delighted with the simplicity and neatness of their dress, and the taught genius."

Their modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality, instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, has hitherto preserved them from the practice of every vice, chaste, are free from all kinds of debauchery. Adams assured his visitors, that since the mutineers's death, there had not been a single instance of any young female having committed, or even attempt at seduction on the part of the men.—They all behave while young in the unification of the present; when promoted to the rank of wife, was quantity of charcoal land and of stock to maintain it. Every one was allowed to have as many children as the consent of Adams, who unites them by a sort of marriage ceremony of his own.

The general harmony prevails in this little community; their only quarrels, and those rarely happened, being a trifling matter, and even these are quarrels of mouth "they are honest in their dealings, which consist of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation. Their inhabitations are extremely neat. The little village is situated in a valley, that extends from the sea to the upper end of which are occupied by the Patriarch, Adams, and his family. The dwelling-house of his old bread wife, and three daughters, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of seven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a son-in-law. On the opposite side of the valley is the dwelling of Christian and his family, and in the centre is a smooth pavilion lawn, on which the public worship is performed, so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds.

All that can done was obviously undertaken in a settled plan, unlike to any thing to be met with in other islands. In their houses, which, they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds, bed-steads, tables, chairs, and cooking; they had also tables, and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing, which is neatly done by the elder Ontaheiian females. Adams's household of two women, and the two children had allotted to them at night. The younger part of the family slept in a house, in which each occupied with their brothers, under the direction of their common father, Adams, in the culture of the ground, which, from the fertility of the soil, produced fruit, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. They also have a variety of hogs and fowls, the whole abound with a species of wild hog, and the coast of the island with several kinds of good fish.

Their agricultural implements are made by themselves, from the iron-work of the ship Bounty, which, with great labour, they beat out into axes, hatchets, &c. This was not all. The good old man kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each hand, what had been done the day, and what was done on account;—There was, it seems, likewise a private property, a sacred respect to each other, or of which articles were issued on account of the public property, and the community; and, for mutual accommodation, exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent. Each of the first proselytes had a cabin and fruit for poultry, fish, &c.; also, when the stores of any one were low, or unluckily expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the common stock, to be repaid at a convenient season.—Here more invention; all which were carefully noted down in Adams's journal.

But what was most pleasing to the visitors, was the simple and unaffected manner in which they returned thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoyed. They never failed to say grace before and after meals, to say every morning and evening, and every Sunday attended the Lord's Prayer and the Church Service." "It was truly delightful," says Captain Pitcairn, "to see these poor people so well disposed to the worship of the only true God, and so ready to believe in the attributes of God, and to place their reliance on Divine goodness." The day on which the arrival was announced to the colony was the 28th September; but by John Adams's account, it was thought that the anniversary of their arrival on Sabbath by making it a day of rest and of worship—this was confirmed by the Bounty having proceeded the last on the Saturday, and not on Sunday having gone to the Westward; and that Captain Pitcairn's island, found to be one day reckoning, she also having approached it from the Eastward. Every one had a Bible, which, previous to Pitcairn's island, found a Copy of Good Hope, will find them a day after—the same which appeared there round Cape Horn, a day in advance, as was the case with Capt. Fodger, and Captain Sir T. Staines and Pipon.

To visit of the Topaz, in, of course a matter of extraordinary interest shown in Adams's mind. The first ship descried of the island, as was the 27th December, 1814; but as she did not approach the land, they could not make out to what nation she belonged. A second appeared more than after, but did not attempt to communicate with them. A third came sufficiently near to see the natives and their habitations, but did not attempt to send a boat on shore; which is the less surprising, considering the uniform ruggedness of the coast, the total want of shelter, and the almost constant and violent breaking of the sea against the cliffs. The good old man was anxious to know what was going on in the old world, and they had the pleasure of gratifying his curiosity, by supplying him with some magazines and a number of the Times. His library consisted of books that belonged to Admiral Bligh, but the visitors had not time to inspect them.

They inquired particularly after Fletcher Christian. This ill-fated, young man, it appears, was never happy after the mutiny and insensible to any enjoyment but that of the chase. He frequently sallied forth with his gun and dogs, and practised the very same kind of manœuvre towards his companions in guilt, which he had they so loudly complained of in their late commander. Disappointed in his endeavours to destroy himself by falling from a precipice, or throwing himself into the sea, he would most probably dreading a discovery, this deluded youth committed himself to the mercy of the waves, and thus put a period to his existence, by a manner similar to the same manner of his unfortunate friend.

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* *See Naval Chronicle, vol. xxxv.*

The horrid singularity of the facts we are going to relate, and the scarcity of the pamphlet in which the details are contained, excites the desire of giving the following narrative all the extent of which it is susceptible.

Mathew Lowat, shoemaker of Newcastle, offers an instance, extraordinary as it is deplorable, of the dreadful effects of an infantile melancholy, when excited to an enthusiastic excess. One of the first acts of this man's madness, was to destroy himself: as he had first prepared every thing necessary to dress up his wound, he effected his cure to successfully that no kind of accident or any other kind of consequence resulted therefrom. Not long after he pounded himself that God had ordered him to kill his wife and children, and from that moment his mind was constantly employed in the contemplation of his object, and his hands to procure all the instruments necessary for the purpose.

For upwards of two years he meditated in silence and retirement, on the means of executing his project. At last the fatal day arrived, and after a long interval, trophe happened at Yanker, in the month of May, 1805,) every thing had been previously prepared. Five knives were provided to insure the execution: Lowat placed on his head a crown of thorns, and stuck three or four thorns in the skin of his forehead; a wooden cross was then tied round his side and thigh, he covered the wound he had inflicted on himself, and

From the United States.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) July 4.

Singular Arrival.—Arrived at this port on Monday morning last, (30th June) a small schooner-built boat of about 40 tons burthen, 20 days from Rome, on the Mohawk river, state of New-York! The boat was constructed by capt. Dean and four Indians—passengers, two squaws and an Indian boy. It was a handsome model, painted in neat style, with two masts, and sails, and was a very important thing.—They sailed hence on the afternoon of the same day for the Wabash; their avowed object is to enter lands on behalf of their tribe, and they mean to ascend the Wabash to its source, cross over with their boat to the Maumee, and return by the way of Lake Erie. The boat left Rome on the 1st of June, passed into Lake Oneario by way of Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, and Oswego river, and after navigating the greater part of the southern coast of that Lake, was conveyed round the falls of Niagara on wheels, eleven miles; then by the way of Buffalo, cross the end of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cataragus creek, and up it to a portage of eight miles and a half cross to the head waters of the Alleghany river. It arrived at this place, after passing two portages amounting to nineteen and a half miles! During this time they were detained nearly ten days by head winds and rains.

Indian News.—The Milledgeville Journal of the 4th, contains some interesting, on account of which it appears Gov. Mitchell has ordered out a considerable Militia force under General Lloyd. The General himself says, there has been misconduct on *both sides*, we see, indeed, *assertions* that the Indians have stolen horses, and there are other accounts that white men have *murdered* Indians! The extirpation of these miserable wretches is certain, and it is only a question how they have got lands, and blindly offered their white enemies pretexts for hostility.—*Raleigh Minerva.*

NEW-YORK, July 23.

The Dutch fleet consisting of one 84, and 5 frigates, sailed from Gibraltar for Holland, on the 10th of June. A Dutch frigate and sloop of war, were left at Gibraltar.

When the Martha sailed, all was quiet among the Barbary powers.

A great deal of injury had been sustained in Holland from inundations.

Markets glutted with American produce.—Flour was selling at $12—Tobacco, $10.

We have just received the following by the schr. Ellen, Nichols, from Martinique.

The expectation of sugar from Martinique in American bottoms, was probably lost the 1st of July. The quantity allowed to be exported, is said to have been shipped.

The brig Hunter, Rodman, of Providence, with freight for Philadelphia, was ordered out the 1st of July, in consequence it is said, of the Broker having declared several thousand hundreds of sugar less than was on board.—*Bos. Dai. Adv.*

It is said that there are forty thousand weavers in Prussia, who for want of employment are unable to furnish subsistence for their families.

The Typhus fever has prevailed to an alarming extent in Savoy.

The Corsortic Diet was again in session, but it was expected to adjourn, on the 1st of July, for some months.

It is said that the Russian Court will pass the next winter at Moscow.

The dispute between the King and the States of Wurtemburgh, relative to the constitution, is yet unsettled. On the 4th of June, the Assembly rejected the proposed constitution, Nays 67, Yeas 42. The minority presented an address to the king, expressing their approbation of the constitution.

The king immediately dissolved the assembly, and ordered the members to their homes; and on the day following issued a decree declaring that the constitution should go into effect, as soon as it should be approved by a majority of the people in the several villages.—*Ib.*

On the 20th May, there was a riot at Sens, (France) and three of the ringleaders had been tried, and sentenced to death. The National Guards refused to turn out to suppress the riot and the King, by a decree, instantly dissolved the battalion, and ordered a new one to be raised, from which all concerned in the riot and disobedience were excluded.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris, for his Head-Quarters, at Cambray, the 9th of June.

We find Oudinot, Lauriston, and other old favourites of Bonaparte, are high in the confidence of Louis XVIIth.—*Bos. Centinel.*

Fire.—The steam-boat Yeats, capt Burns, took fire this morning about half past two o'clock—from the bow to the after cabin, when very much injured—she has been but lately fitted up in a very handsome manner.—*Bal. Del. Gaz.*

From Europe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of COMMONS, May 19.

Catholic Question,—May 9.

(Debate continued from page 127.)

Mr. Yorke would not enter at large into the detail of his arguments, but would reduce the subject, on the present occasion, to a narrow compass. The Catholic Question had now arrived at a crisis, and the House was bound to decide upon it one way or another.—(*Hear, hear.*)—They were now called upon as Jurors to pronounce a verdict, and as a Juror he was ready to give one; but it was a special one, and possibly of a description which would please nobody. Whether his sentiments were too far, or not far enough, he must leave for others to determine; they were most certainly sincere. He had always conferred great influence as the great bar to the full consideration of this question; it was this that affected the safety of the Protestant Church and Establishment. When he last spoke on this subject, in 1813, the state of the country was very different from what it is now. The country was then engaged in a war with nearly all Europe, and that Europe under the control of France, a country to which, of all others, it was not safe to submit, but at the time a close prisoner and a vassal.

—The case was now different, and the Pope was an independent potentate, residing in the heart of his own dominions, open to consultation and competent to negotiate. When he spoke of the authority of the Pope, was he to be considered the opinion of the Holy See of any material importance in the arrangement of any important question, but he would appeal to it for the ratification of the arrangements made on the part of the Irish Catholics, when they have the Pope with them; and now that his Holiness was at the Vatican, there was every facility for opening such a negociation. The Catholics ought to be the state of the subject, so far as the communication with the Holy See was at issue. Now, as to ecclesiastical arrangements hinted at by the petitioners, if he understood them correctly, they were these:—In the first place the petitioners objected to any verbal alterations. but certainly with substantial accuracy, the form of the oath laid down in the Bill of 1813. If there were ready to abide by that oath, and the Pope to agree to it, so far as the oath went, he (Mr. Y.) was certainly satisfied with it. (*Hear, hear.*)—The second point was, the nomination of the Bishops. He never was one of those who had been a stickler for a *Veto* in one particular form. All the arrangements in this respect were such as made the Church purely national in its distribution of her offices. If a mutual good deal would be effected; if the Clergy would swear, for instance, not to transmit any name to the Pope for his approbation, but that of a loyal, good, and moral man. The mode of election should be fair and open, and in every part unobjectionable. If, then the Pope found himself not to concentrate any Prelate within these realms, except such as had been presented to him by the four Provinces of Ireland. If these arrangements were *bona fide* entered into between all parties (and he thought among fair and reasonable people there could be no additional objection in them,) much of the difficulty in the case would be cleared away. As to the oath to be taken by those in the Inferior Clergy, he saw no reason why it should be altered—it might remain there as in Scotland, and elsewhere. Now, as to the Veto in these times, there should be fairly and fully laid down by Parliament—and a clause should be appended to the Bill, declaring the regulations made therein if the Pope refused his assent to the conditions submitted to his consideration.

—The negotiation with the See of Rome should of course be conducted by the Government, and let the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh) and the right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grattan) be appointed to hold the communication.

—Here the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. York) suggested that the Government ought to be also provided for allowing the Bulls and Papal rescripts which any pass between the Court of Rome and the Catholics of Ireland, subject to certain cases to the examination of Government. All these arrangements, however, could form no part of the Bill of June.

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—Here the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. York) suggested that the Government ought to be also provided for allowing the Bulls and Papal rescripts which any pass between the Court of Rome and the Catholics of Ireland, subject in certain cases to the examination of Government. He contended that the Constitution of the country was essentially Protestant, which implied not alone a Protestant King, but a Protestant Parliament and a Protestant Ministry.—(*Hear, hear.*)—He would freely admit that this principle had a direct reference to the danger of danger which threatened the establishment, and that if there were no danger the should unquestionably be no disposition to coerce. Great as his difficulty was with respect to admitting Catholics to the efficient offices under the Crown, it rather increased than diminished. If the Roman Catholics of Ireland were like those of the same persuasion in other countries, he did not think he would not hesitate to admit them to a full participation of all offices; but with all respect to his Catholic countrymen, they were not like those of other countries. (*A laugh.*)—he was compelled to say, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were the most bigoted in the world. They were much more so than those of Germany and France, although their scholastic literature ought, he feared, to be condemned. That of Ireland was essentially antistatic in the mode of considering the Protestant Church. He had said that every Roman Catholic Priest, who was ordained by a foreign Prelate, was ordained to be a heretic, and that every Roman Catholic Bishop appointed a confessor, who was authorized by a foreign Prelate to hear the confessions of heretics, but Protestants. It was not practice, however, prevailed in Ireland, for a confessor was never appointed but when the Bishop himself was labouring under some ecclesiastical bias from fulfilling his duties. There was only therefore a solitary instance in which either would prove the inconvenience of the honourable gentleman's statement. It would, however, be in the power of Government to adopt precautionary measures to prevent the appointment of such confessors. He would even go further, and say that if they were like the Roman Catholics of England, he would not find much objection to their admission. He could have no objection to see the Howards, and the Cliffords, and the Petres, and the Stourtons, and the Barnewalls, from the other side of the water, sitting in the House of Peers, but he feared to open the House of Commons to the Priests of Ireland. Their influence, especially amidstthe in the mode of considering the Protestant Church. He had said that every people rendered subject to the influence of fear, prejudice and passion, by the instrumentality of the Roman Catholic Priesthood

Catholic Debate, continued from page 120.

Mr. W. Bellew said, during the speech of the Hon. Member (Mr. Grattan) he had observed the considerable effect produced by the extracts read from a pamphlet, published by Doctor P. Q'Sullivan, for the reasons contained in which it would appear he had been rewarded with this work be proceeded to Rome, and had it bestowed by the unconditional favour of the Papal Court, whose sanction he obtained His Office, and the Memorial of the Protestant Palace, it had since been discovered, had through the intercepentation of Doctor Troy, Bishop, and his right honourable colleague, been induced to give an approbatior, or approval of its contents; *Hear, hear!* cries—Upon the discovery of its contents at Rome, Cardinal Litta immediately addressed Doctor Poynter here with the circumstances, and begged it to be understood, that the approval of the Memorial had been obtained surreptitiously, and by misrepresentation, which Doctor Grandolphy was immediately sent out to continue the deception of; *Hear, hear, hear.*)—The whole fabric, therefore, was built on the Honourable Member upon the contents and tendency of this work, fell to the ground. It was no longer authenticated or sanctioned by the Court of Rome. What had subsequently fallen from that hon. member only went to prove that the minds of the Catholic population had been so completely alienated in Ireland, that it would be better they should remain for ever in a state in which they were, than what they were to be subjected to. The Catholics had never been so much opposed to Parliament as at present. But he considered the object proposed to be considered with the authority of the people, as introducing the authority of a foreign power into the management of the Protestant Church, and those acknowledging another temporal and spiritual head, the most important offices of the state.

He objected to the insufficiency of the securities, which, he said, were to be taken unless taken to indictment those who were adverse to the claims of the body of Roman Catholics upon general principles, and regarded the admission of them into the Houses of Parliament as a measure of the most dangerous description.—(*Order, order!* Question.")

Lord Castlereagh said, he should trouble the house as short a time as possible upon a question on which no argument that had not been heard before could be said. He was induced by other circumstances to put his observations within a very narrow compass, for he was with considerable pain he regarded the constant repetition of a topic which should be set at rest for ever. There was no declaration in which he would more heartily then that of an Honourable Friend, that nothing could be more important to Parliament than its deliverance from such a question, and if the question could be released from its annual agitation with safety to the State, the house should be embraced which appeared most likely to cause so desirable an event. He by no means wished to be understood as inclined to advocate any principle containing a particle of danger to the Constitution. Whenever he supposed it was the case he would consider the best Houses of Parliament had done. and whether the proofs of confidence in the loyalty of the Catholics, which the house had given, was not a security that no danger could result from concession. He, for his part, conceived that nothing alarming was to be apprehended; but something should not then be kept hanging about the House as a circumstance of the most painful description. The great hope of the country at this moment was for peace, rest of conciliation and consequent confidence. This was not to be effected by the system of bribery and by doing away with all civil distinctions and disabilities. *Hear, hear!*)—Let the house be conciliative, concord, and harmony, the hon. the Catholic and Protestant bodies.—(*Hear, hear!*) The Catholic had then been accused of not the principles of toleration, professed and acted upon by the Protestant.—(*Hear, hear!*) This was not the question to which he had felt his duty called in the first instance, to draw the attention of the House. The dangers apprehended were not from various causes.—[Here the Hon. Member expressed his sorrow, as affected by the state of the house, that some time unable to proceed]—As I do not wish to trespass unnecessarily upon the ground of abstinent right. The Petitioners were deprived of the same body, yet their personal interests were the same. The Member might be the shades of difference in their sentiments, as to the mode of enjoyment, or consideration of their religious sentiments, in order to obtain political advantages. The Protestant and Catholic, too, are alike different parts of the same body; yet were they were not without a common interest. The Catholic, it was justly said, was Protestant; the State also Protestant; yet the Constitution made on the Protestant Petitioners existing in the common interest of this country, equally interested in the most splendid and beneficent acts of the present Prince Regent. *Hear, hear!*—As for his part, he had never been considered as the danger of the Protestant community; some had thought him the very reverse. yet he had endeavoured to the best of his power to avoid it, little cause to alarm the most timid in times succeeding the Reformation, during a short period to the Tudors.—*Or during the* reign of children Sovereigns, apprehension might very fairly have existed. Could it be said the security of a Protestant Accession; yet it was the interest of this country generally, and the true object of the first care of Parliament to provide, by all possible means, that the population of the Empire, from one end to the other, should be without cause of complaint, moving forth all in the same path of duty, in the spirit of cordial amity and affectionate brotherhood. Where was the wall they talked of Catholic concession, what did it consist in? It only meant that they had by means of certain legislative provisions the power to remove every effect on the Catholic mind, most beneficial and consonant to the interest of both Catholic and Protestant. Two centuries of experience had shewn that the expectation was unfounded, upon which the first laws had been passed, unanimously that the Catholic would oppose a persecuted church. The Legislature upheld them, by being restrictions on them, the foundation of their hostility, but they would only render them worse Catholics, and worse subjects. Was there anxiety to support the Protestant Ascendancy? they were to effect—not by an arbitrary, and property destitute of all authority—a *proof* of the power of the Protestant religion—*Hear, hear!*—This would, indeed, be a most unjustifiable act of all our principles.—Indeed as the Honorable Member, who had spoken last the Right Hon. Member, bending those who advocations had the power of conferring on the Catholics to effect a revolution in the order of things, he would ask, who would consider it? he were not, by such insinuation, poisoning the Catholic mind, and troubling the very elements of society.—(*Hear!*)—Was there another topic of discussion connected to the course of debate he considered unexpressible? It was not. It was absurd to think that in the present state of this country the establishment of the Penal Laws could afford any security to the Protestant Ascendancy

boat $90,000 (which was taken out) be the current sum—it does not appear from Cadiz, and although a supposition of the case, none of the cruizers, of which 4 or 5 were lying in the bay, ventured out until four days after. There was some talk of another expedition being fitted out for S. America; but a want of means would probably retard its going into effect. Prayers were ordered up and all amusements suspended, in consequence of the approaching accouchement of the Queen.—A considerable sensation had been felt among the holders of Spanish government, paper, or toilet racias, in consequence of a new system of finance proposed by the new Minister of "*Hacienda*," Garay, which it was supposed would be carried into effect—a copy of the system, with some several Madrid Gazettes, have been politely handed by Capt. Foster for publication, together with a late Gibraltar Price Current 11th June.—*C. H. B.*

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Extract of a letter dated Fernandina, July 2, 1817.

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From Europe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 9.

Catholic Question,—May 9.

(Debate concluded from page 132.)

General Mathew said he should not have risen at that late hour of the night, but for not the question asked by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He could answer that there was not a single Catholic now holding office, who had not taken the oath of allegiance. But when the Pope was appointed to any country, under the sanction of the government of that country, he was then considered in the light of a friend. It was true that they would take no step either forward or backward, without the sanction of the country. He allowed that, even if the measure was carried, it would not even then remove all the objections to the Catholic claims. But the question was, whether, by going so far they would not remove the greater objections—objections without danger to the establishment? If he was to see that the Protestant hazard of danger could result, he would agree that they ought to pause—but he could not even rather than risk such a danger; but before such a danger was incurred, that they might go with safety to the full extent of the measure now proposed, he was desirous to say, that they ought to go further—for he was sure that the Catholics would not be satisfied with the measure which crowns with the state of things which they would not rid of. He would take the measure of the Catholic claims from the hands of the committee the House was placed in a state of debate sufficiently full—but it was true that they would take no step either forward or backward, without the sanction of the country. He allowed that, even if the measure was carried, it would not even then remove all the objections to the Catholic claims. But the question was, whether, by going so far they would not remove the greater objections—objections without danger to the establishment? If he was to see that the Protestant hazard of danger could result, he would agree that they ought to pause—but he could not even rather than risk such a danger; but before such a danger was incurred, that they might go with safety to the full extent of the measure now proposed, he was desirous to say, that they ought to go further—for he was sure that the Catholics would not be satisfied with the measure which crowns with the state of things which they would not rid of. He would take the measure of the Catholic claims from the hands of their admission into Parliament. If such a measure was carried, he did not think that on no distant period they would not have a majority of the Catholics in the House. There were two classes of people who doubt objected to those who by their rank were entitled to the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the majority of Catholic disabilities, to inflame the passions of the people, and to excite a jealousy of the Protestant Church. But, to open the doors of the House of Commons to such men as these, would be to nullify the whole theory of the British Constitution (*Hear, hear.*)—By bringing them there, they would have the responsibility to bear with the mischief. It is Right Honorable Friend could state that the measure would be attended with the system as it stood, he would say, let it remain. But if there was an uneasiness of disposition which is found to exist, he would say, let it remain no longer, because he could not do all that ought to be done. The Catholics would not accept the boon, if it had been stated, that they ought to be sure that they were to be admitted to another. But how could they be sure?—(*Hear, hear.*)—It was not by caution out of doors but by enactments within, that they were to be sure of their admission. If the Catholics would not accept the boon, still let Parliament consider its duty. And they would find that those whom Parliament generously conferred on commoners would be sure to enrol their names, sons, place of birth, &c. These would not be considered enemies of the religion, and would demand accordingly their charges.

Next follows an act of the Supreme Executive powers of the United States of Venezuela, may 19th, of the year 7, which alters a preceding regulation, the decree of which gives those its gratitude to Great Britain and the United States of America, for their liberal policy shown to emigrants of the republic, and for admitting her ships into their ports, and receiving her flag on the high seas, decrees that the Brit-h or North American manufactures, merchandize of any kind, imported into the country under the flags of those two nations "shall pay but six per cent. and two per cent less than is paid by others, which the merchants of other nations must." All produce of the country in which the United Colonies pay two more duty than is received of citizens. All arms and military stores are free of duty, as well as the private carriages purchased for them. This article is to extend during the war. Despatches and North American vessels to proceed from port to port of the republic without being charged with duty.—Cal-

and subjects of those two countries who may settle in Venezuela are to be naturalized.

Then follows a battle-list, dated May 12, giving an account of a battle fought by Gen. Piar in Guiana, in which he claims to have routed the royalists, taken 1000 prisoners, including the adjutant General, gen of Guiana, & 17 officers.

Then follows a decree of the Executive power of the Sovereign Congress of Venezuela, shall be for the future, the duty of the Executive shall be The Responsible, that of the judiciary, that they could put in force the Gothic-law-list passed. The 25th of Nights was to be declared a festival. The 24th was declared the anniversary of the Independence of Venezuela. Those who deny that Catholics have a right to the privileges obtained by our Catholic ancestors, are Those who deny that Catholics have a right to the privileges obtained by our Catholic ancestors, are indeed. But you cannot take any persons oath, but that of the Church of England, in their sentence—they found their inheritance on the Protestant word of God.

First, they say that the Catholics are attempting to pass an oath which do not exist—and from this they draw their inference, that the Catholics are not to be admitted to that of the ancient republic of that name in Greece. The constitution given by the Respectable Executive Power for publication.

"CASIANO BAZARES, *Secty.*"

The next article is as follows.—Palace of the Government of the Republic of Venezuela, June 7.—"considering the distinguished services rendered to the republic by Don Luis Brion, [Admiral of Mercantile] in the struggle which they have sustained for the emancipation of the country and for the glory of the republic, this Island with the name of *Isla Brion*, on account of the renders

Miscellaneous.

The Vatican Pictures and Sculpture.

A "true born Englishman" has an idea of the ardent enthusiasm of the Italians, in their veneration for the productions of ancient art. Many persons went from Rome to Civita Vecchia, a distance of fifty miles, to hail the arrival of the English ship, which brought their celebrated pictures and statues from Antwerp, whither they had been sent from Paris. The venerable cardinal Gonsalvi, the Roman secretary of state, was sent by his holiness for the same purpose, and on his arrival on board, accompanied by the governor of Civita Vecchia, and other distinguished persons, made a salute from the ship, which was returned by the fort. Till that auspicious day the weather had been very boisterous, but on the first case being hoisted from the ship, containing the magnificent colossal statue called the Nile, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the fort, and the sea became instantly calm! It was remarked that the moment the Nile appeared on the deck, the wind abated, and when it landed, a French schooner which had lost entered the harbor got aground!—Such were the observations which the superstition of the people passed on the influence of the gods of the Nile, and they were confirmed by the opinion of the cardinal! His eminence, by command of the pope, invited the captain and principal officers to visit Rome, where they were received and treated with every mark of respect at the pontifical nest, who presented each of the officers with a casket of jewels; he ordered rings to be given to the petty officers, and a silver medal to each of the seamen, with 400 scudis in money, to be distributed among them.

After landing the precious cargo, which occupied four days, the captain gave a ball to the ladies, on board. Many of them had come from Rome, but the gods were not so propitious to them as they had been to the Nile—the sea became rough, and but few ventured to quit its shore—but those who did, joined in the dance, and were not a little amused with Jack's active and strenuous efforts in waltzing. The governor obligingly furnished the band of music which consisted of three violins, two flutes, one clarionet, and four guitars. A Roman lady, with great sang froid, asked the captain if the English did not generally use large ships, which question the captain very characteristically answered by putting Steel's List of the British Navy into her hands.

On quitting the ship sailors gave three cheers to the ladies, very much to their astonishment. From Civita Vecchia they proceeded to Leghorn, where the cases containing the caskets, &c. for the Prince Regent were embarked.—The ex-empress Maria Louisa, being then at Leghorn, went to the roads in a pinnace to view the English ship, but did not go on board. On her return being announced, all hands crowded to the side, and generously saluted her with 3 cheers in the English style, which her royal highness acknowledged by standing up, and treating Jack with 3 of her best courtsies!

During the time the ships remained at Civita Vecchia, they were abundantly supplied with fresh provisions, wines, fruit and vegetables by the governor, and the captain and officers were every where received with high favours by all ranks, from their arrival until their departure.

M. Mesmer, of Berlin, who has been employed in making models for the porcelain manufactory, has discovered it is said, the process of converting mahogany saw-dust into a soft paste, which becomes hard and solid by exposure to the atmosphere, and is susceptible of receiving and preserving the forms given to marble, to wood, or to bronze.—This substance takes the most beautiful gilding as well as the colour of bronze. The product of this manufactury are, candelabras, lustres, lamps, vases, statues and ornaments for all kinds of furniture. These objects rival in elegance the most beautiful works in bronze, and cost only the eighth part of the price.

The following account is from a Bengal paper. "A very interesting case has just occurred of a person, born blind, being restored to sight by means of a surgical operation.—A native of Burdwan, of the age of 18, was lately sent by his family to Dr. Farconer, whose success in the removal of the Cataract they had heard by public report. The operation was performed on the 26th May, and in six days he began to see and distinguish objects. He confirmed, with readiness, the conclusion so obvious, from the feelings of Dr Cheselden's patients, that our common judgment of figure, quantity and distance is not an inherent faculty in the mind, but a practical result, from the oft-repeated experiment of comparing the perspective with the actual figure, bulk or distance. For a cricket-ball was put in one hand, and a cake of soap in the other, and he was desired to describe their shape; he was unable to do it by his newly acquired and inexperienced vision, and was obliged to have constant recourse to the more practised sense of feeling. When any object is presented to him, although he can without hesitation declare its colour, he is wholly unable to decide on its quality until he his allowedto handle it."

Among the extraordinary instances which have occurred, of living animals being deeply buried in solid substances, where they had apparently existed for ages, the following is one of the most singular.

Two coalmen, working in a coal pit belonging to Viscount Dudley and Ward, in the Parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, in clearing or breaking up a stratum of coal called the stone coal, about four feet thick, and lying about fifty yards from the surface of the earth discovered a living reptile of the snake or adder kind, lying coiled up in a small coil within the said solid coal, which might be about twenty tons weight. When first discovered the reptile moved, and soon afterwards crept out of the hole it had eaten for itself, and lived, died in about ten minutes. The thickness and solidity of the coal, must have kept it entirely from the air. The hole, how place in which it lay was split by means of an iron wedge, and was rather moist at the bottom, but without water. The cell was about the size of a common tea-saucer, and the snake was about nine inches long, of a dark or darkish ugly color, and a little speckled. The above facts were sworn to before a magistrate, March 3th, 1817.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

Captain Manby's Intention.

During the gale, on Wednesday last, the Spanish brig Bilbaino, from London, bound to Bilboa, with a valuable cargo of merchandize, drove on shore over Rottingdean. Soon after she struck, the Agent for the use of capt. Manby's Invention attended with the apparatus, and a mortar was planted on the summit of the cliff, from which was discharged a barbed shot, with a rope attached thereto, coiled on a frame for the purpose, in the hope of lodging it somewhere about the vessel. The first shot failed in effect, but a second left the rope paying from her bowsh connected three violins, two flutes, one clarionet, and four guitars. A Roman lady, with great sang froid, asked the captain if the English did not generally use large ships, which question the captain very characteristically answered by putting Steel's List of the British Navy into her hands.

On quitting the ship sailors gave three cheers to the ladies, very much to their astonishment. From Civita Vecchia they proceeded to Leghorn, where the cases containing the caskets, &c. for the Prince Regent were embarked.—The ex-empress Maria Louisa, being then at Leghorn, went to the roads in a pinnace to view the English ship, but did not go on board. On her return being announced, all hands crowded to the side, and generously saluted her with 3 cheers in the English style, which her royal highness acknowledged by standing up, and treating Jack with 3 of her best courtsies!

During the time the ships remained at Civita Vecchia, they were abundantly supplied with fresh provisions, wines, fruit and vegetables by the governor, and the captain and officers were every where received with high favours by all ranks, from their arrival until their departure.

M. Mesmer, of Berlin, who has been employed in making models for the porcelain manufactory, has discovered it is said, the process of converting mahogany saw-dust into a soft paste, which becomes hard and solid by exposure to the atmosphere, and is susceptible of receiving and preserving the forms given to marble, to wood, or to bronze.—This substance takes the most beautiful gilding as well as the colour of bronze. The product of this manufactury are, candelabras, lustres, lamps, vases, statues and ornaments for all kinds of furniture. These objects rival in elegance the most beautiful works in bronze, and cost only the eighth part of the price.

The following account is from a Bengal paper. "A very interesting case has just occurred of a person, born blind, being restored to sight by means of a surgical operation.—A native of Burdwan, of the age of 18, was lately sent by his family to Dr. Farconer, whose success in the removal of the Cataract they had heard by public report. The operation was performed on the 26th May, and in six days he began to see and distinguish objects. He confirmed, with readiness, the conclusion so obvious, from the feelings of Dr Cheselden's patients, that our common judgment of figure, quantity and distance is not an inherent faculty in the mind, but a practical result, from the oft-repeated experiment of comparing the perspective with the actual figure, bulk or distance. For a cricket-ball was put in one hand, and a cake of soap in the other, and he was desired to describe their shape; he

Humorous Trial.—At the Quarter Sessions for Liverpool, Patrick Fitzsimmons was tried on Wednesday night, for *stealing a watchman's great coat*. It was proved the prisoner had, on the night of the 6th ult. broke open a watchman's box, and taken away the coat, which was found upon him about an hour afterwards. The prisoner, who, as his name imports, is a native of the sister kingdom, being called upon for his defence, placed himself in an oratorical position, and said, "May it please your honours,—I am accused of breaking into a watchman's box, and stealing away his coat; but I am perfectly innocent, and I'll tell you just how it happened:—I had been out drinking on the night they mention, and I had, to be sure, got mortally drunk, that I know is very wrong. About two o'clock in the morning, as I was going staggering home, I asked this here watchman, "Can you tell me where I can get a lodging, or where I can get something to drink?" "No," said he, "all the houses are shut up now; but in an hour and a half there will be a house open, where they sell capital purl, so step into my watch box, slip on my great coat, and make yourself any while I go my rounds, and when I come back we'll see what can be done." I did as he bid me; he locked the door, and in a moment I was asleep. Soon after I waked, and finding myself boxed up in this narrow cell, I could not dream where I was; so setting my feet against the door, I burst open the box, and walked out quite forgetting that I had on the watchman's coat. On my way up the street, I met two other watchmen, and asked them, "could I get any thing to drink?" —They told me there was a house hard by, where they sold rum at 6d. a glass. —I said, (saving your honor's presence) that was devilish dear; but I went in and they went with me. When the reckoning came to be paid, I happened to have no money; so one of the watchmen said to me, "How came you, Pat, by that great coat?" I said, "Sure, it is my own," not meaning to steal it, but intended only to keep myself warm with it until it was day-light. My companions, however, limited me away to Bridewell; and this, please your honors, is the whole truth. Is it likely that a man that has been 16 years in Liverpool, should be so foolish as to break open a watch box? Did not I know that there is generally in these places nothing but a broom and a shovel?—And how could I tell that the watchman himself was not in his box?"

This defence was delivered with great fluency and animation; and the recorder, in addressing the jury, said, that though this was the best speech he had heard for the last six months, yet he feared, that if they acquitted the prisoner, it must be rather for his ingenuity than his innocence. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the court sentenced Fitzsimmons to 14 days imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

Quackery.—It is a lamentable truth, that many people lose their lives by employing ignorant pretenders to the "healing art." The following statement of a recent occurrence in a neighbouring town is given in a letter from a friend to a gentleman in this town: The unfortunate had received a slight bruise on the shin, which in some way broke the skin; this was succeeded by inflammation & swelling. Four or five days after his bruise was received, the *Apollo of Tamaworth* and his *College* made an incision in the calf of the leg, *five inches* in length and *three* in depth with an expectation of *finding matter!* but found *none! Horrid!!* Ten or eleven days miserable existence closed the scene of the unfortunate.—*Dover, N. H. paper.*

INVERNESS, May 26.

A Highland Chieftain's Funeral.

The Chisholm's (Mr. Chisholm, of Chisholm,) funeral, which took place on the 15th inst. was conducted with a degree of splendor, which rivalled the pomp of ancient times in the last triumph of homage and respect to the remains of the deceased Chiefs. Invitations were very general throughout Inverness, and the neighboring counties, and nearly 240 guests sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided at Beauly. Upwards of 100 gallons of Claret were drunk on this occasion! The commonality, of whom a very large assemblage were in attendance, had not been forgotten—bread and cheese in ample abundance, and 30 ankers of whiskey were distributed among them—and they made so very free, that a man and two women died of the effects of intoxication! Many battles with sticks, fists, and stones were fought and many cracked crowns were given and received—but beyond the foregoing melancholy instances, no further fatal effects ensued. Various depredations, were, however, committed—and among others, some of the riders discovered, *next morning*, that they had come home without their saddle flaps, the well dressed leather of which, it has been discovered, would make superior brogue soals.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.		rent	21			To		
			£	s	d	£	s	d
Ashes, pot,		Ton.	27	10	0	28	0	0
—— pearl,		——	42	10	0	43	0	0
Bacon, hams,		lb.	0	0	10	0	1	2
Beef, mess,		bbl.	3	5	0	3	0	0
—— prime,		——	2	10	0	2	15	0
—— cargo,		——	2	0	0	2	10	0
Bread, white, 6lbs		loaf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
—— brown, 6lbs		——	0	1	0	0	0	0
Butter,		bl.	0	0	8	0	0	10
Candles, mould,		——	0	1	2	0	1	4
Cheese, English,		——	0	0	10	0	1	0
—— American,		——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Cinnamon,		lb.	0	11	0	0	12	0
Coals, Liverpool,		chal.	1	15	0	2	0	0
Coffee, best green,		lb.	0	0	11	0	1	1
Fish, cod,		bbl.	1	0	0	1	7	6
—— salmon,		——	2	7	6	2	10	0
Flour, superfine,		——	5	0	0	5	5	0
—— fine,		——	3	0	0	3	5	0
Grain, wheat,		bush.	0	9	7	0	10	0
—— Indian corn,		——	0	12	6	0	14	0
—— oats,		——	0	3	6	0	4	0
Iron Lard,		lb.	0	0	1	0	1	2
Lime, Sweden,		ton.	20	10	0	25	0	0
—— English,		——	14	0	0	15	0	0
Leather, English,		lb.	0	2	6	0	2	10
—— American,		——	0	1	4	0	1	6
Lumber, oak,		foot.	0	1	3	0	1	4
—— pine,		——	0	0	3	0	0	4
—— pine plank,		1000	8	0	0	9	0	0
—— boards,		——	4	0	0	5	0	0
—— staves,		——	45	0	0	46	0	0
Molasses,		gall.	0	3	0	0	3	1
Pork, mess,		bbl.	3	0	0	3	5	0
—— prime,		——	2	10	0	3	0	0
—— cargo,		——	2	0	0	2	5	0
Rum,		gall.	0	4	0	0	4	3
Salt, Liverpool,		bush	0	1	8	0	2	0
—— rock,		——	0	1	6	0	1	8
Soap, yellow,		lb.	0	0	7	0	0	9
Spirits, Jamaica,		gall.	0	5	0	0	5	3
—— brandy,		——	0	12	6	0	13	0
Steel, blistered,		lb.	0	0	7	0	0	8
—— Cumbey,		——	0	0	9	0	0	10
Sugar, Muscovado,		cwt.	3	0	0	3	7	0
—— lumps,		lb.	0	1	0	0	1	2
—— loaf,		——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Tallow,		——	0	0	7	0	0	8
Teas, gunpowder,		——	0	11	0	0	12	6
—— hyson,		——	0	7	8	0	8	0
—— hyson skin,		——	0	4	2	0	4	4
—— southong,		——	0	6	4	0	4	6
Tobacco, Virginia,		——	0	0	4	0	0	5
—— Maryland,		——	0	1	7	0	0	0
Turpentine, spirits,		gall.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine, Madeira,		pipe.	28	0	0	30	0	0
—— Teneriffe,		——	25	0	0	28	0	0
—— Port,		——	20	0	0	22	0	0
—— Sherry,		——	40	0	0	50	0	0

In demand. †Dull. ‡Active. §Scarce. ||Nominal. (June) July 26, 1817.

Least notice to you a very sweet case of good furniture. Some years ago, the unfortunate Col. Aaron Burr, sold to John Jacob Astor, a certain property (at that time out of this city, N. York) and I believe his country-house) for the sum of $40,000, reserving the right of redemption if at any time within twenty years, by paying the principal and interest. One day in the early part of this week, Col. Burr tendered the money to Mr. Astor, and demanded his property, (now become inestimable) which Mr. Astor declined receiving. Col. Burr then demanded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—Mr. Astor required three days to decide; and yesterday I had it from most unquestionable authority, that they had compromised by Mr. Astor's paying Col. Burr $100,000, in cash, by checks on the Bank of the United States."—*Richmond Compiler.*

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in adjourned Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.

William Allan,
Alexander Wood,
Alexander M'Donnell,
William Chewitt,
Stephen Jarvis,
} Esqrs. Justices.

BREAD.

No person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all seasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Front of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Foot-Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Foot-Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty four hours; except in cases of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the Foot Way.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill;—Weights from Fifty Six Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Ware Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures not having already a Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark

U. C.	U. C.
Y. M.	Y. W.

for Measures; and York for Weights

S. M.	S. W.

for doing which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each stamp, and no more.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be kept constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more roof Ladders, supported by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and reaching to the eaves; and where the chimney or chimneys, rise more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to rest against each such chimney of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of ten shillings on each and every conviction of neglect or refusal; that every chimney or flue, in which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspector of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks, and when the same are used daily, as in kitchens and manufactories, once in every 6 weeks throughout each and every year in the same manner; for which duty the Inspector of chimneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence halfpenny for each chimney or flue so swept as aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulation shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty nor less than ten shillings: That each and every owner, tenant or occupier of a dwelling house within the Town of York, shall provide the said house with two or more good and serviceable Leather Buckets capable of containing three gallons each, which shall be hung up and exposed to view in the most convenient place near est the front entrance of the said house, to be in readiness to assist in the extinguishing of Fires, under a penalty of not more than forty nor less than ten shillings. *Provided always*, that to give time for the procuring of such Leathern Buckets, no conviction shall take place or have effect before the first of November next; *and provided also*, that if Leathern Buckets as aforesaid, cannot be procured, the like number of good and serviceable Wooden or Tin Pails, of equal capacity, and kept for the same purpose, may be provided. That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, four discreet and active persons to be Fire Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each division of the Town who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve as far as possible, order, regularity and despatch in the lines, for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and other effects, from injury and pillage; that the said Fire Wardens shall (to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station) carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff or some other visible distinguishing badge of office, and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to run at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be paid by the owner or owners thereof for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine so found running at large shall be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public sale, after three days notice has been published of their being in his custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Swine shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,

S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 8 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged—No advertisement under 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Belleville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Roa, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

YORK:

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GREY PAPER

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1817. No. 36.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it has been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for the appointment of certain Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places here-in-after specified. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, certain Rates and Duties on "this Province, for the use of "Goods and Merchandize, imported "into this Province, from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and "Merchandize imported from Great "Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and specified: That is to say, the Harbour of Prescott in the District of Johnstown, Ergest-town in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Eighteenth day of June instant, severally and respectively, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this [illegible] day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Secry.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-eighth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of July last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-first day of August [illegible] and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Ass't. Secy.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTROSS, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

NOTICE

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the current Year, commencing the 5th day of January, 1817, are herein named:

Town of York.
John Jourdon, Jarius Ashley,
Thomas Johnston, George Duggan,
Chisholm Thomas, James Ross,
Thomas Hamilton, Catherine Barbeau.

Township of York.
Zachariah Galloway, Charles C. Lount,
Luke Stoneborough, James McMillan,
Michael Whitmore, William Myers,
Jacob Snyder William Cooper,
Samuel Heron,

Township of Scarborough.
William Cornell, Andrew Thomson,
David Thomson,

Township of Pickering.
Noadiah Wodruff,

Jabez Lyndie, *Township of Vaughan.*

Township of Markham.
Edward Thom on,
Michael Dye,

Township of Vaughan, Whitchall Patterson,
Leah Pleasington,
James Fleck,

Nathaniel Gamble, *Township of King*
David Cummings, *Township of Whitchurch*
Joseph Johnson, *Township of E. Gwillimbury.*
Jacob Smith, *Township of Etobicoke.*

Township of Toronto.
James McNabb, Gerald Connover,
Philip Comfy, George Cutter,

S. SHEWARD.
Co. Peace, Home District.
York, 1st July. 1817. 3m27

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES.—*Also,*

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among these Goods are the following articles, viz:

200 boxes Tin Plates I C I X D X,
400 canes Sheet Iron,
250 tons Swedes, Staffshire do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
85 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Plough Share Moulds,
450 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Traces, Halter and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Brass Kettles,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 & 8 1-2,
7 & 9, 8 1-2 & 9 1-2,
30 coils White Rope,
10 cases Guns (Fowling Pieces,)
150 Dozl Paints, assorted,
130 bundles Frying Pans,
500 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
230 casks and cases containing a General Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Wares,
150 Dozzles and Iron Shovels,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 casks Glassware, assorted,
75 crates Crockery do. assorted,

A great quantity of Castings, such as bellied and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 8s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards, and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Clothiers twilled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 4m25

Henry Drean,

HAS Just Received from MONTREAL, *A Large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, and
HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually low for CASH.

*** New-York State Bank Bills received at par for Merchandize.

York, 12th August, 1817. tf 33

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CASQUE, *No. 2, Division-Street, ALBANY.*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and landsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 32

Benbrook.

THREE valuable LOTS for SALE, in the above Township, viz:—Nos. 5 & 7, in the 3d Concession, and 5, in the 4th do. do.

The quality of the Land is excellent and well watered, and has the advantage of being near to the Grist and Saw Mills of Messrs. Serena's in Barton. For further particulars, apply at this office.

York, 12th August, 1817. 4w 33

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by sedulous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of these will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

Mrs. Page,

FROM EDINBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES of York, that she has commenced the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches, and trusts that nothing will be wanting on her part, to merit a share of their favors.

Mrs. P. has on hand, a handsome Assortment of LADIES *Dressed CAPS and HATS*; Also, a few very rich worked Baby's do.

N. B. Straw Hats, bleach'd & press'd.

☞ *OSTRICH FEATHERS*, cleaned and repaired.

South-west corner of King and George Street.

LOOK

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS (from England) will open a Boarding and *Day School* at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, those excellent MILLS, in the 3d Concession of Markham, commonly known by the name of the GERMAN MILLS; together with Lots No. 3 & 4, in the said Concession, containing 400 Acres more or less. The Land is of the best quality, which together with the Mills, stand surrounded by a thick settled and well improved Township. On payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 33

TO BE SOLD,

TWO HORSES, both the property of Capt. NOLAN, 70th Regt. and only parted with in consequence of their not being a match in harness.—*Enquire at the Garrison.*

Also—A beautiful Grey Horse, of extraordinary good shape and capital action; free from vice; has been driven both in single and double harness; is very pleasant to ride, and equal to any weight—showing a great deal of blood, and considered one of the best horses in Canada.—*Price 150 dollars.*

York, August 14th, 1817. tf 33

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, or ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 2s-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Store on, and will also be accommodation for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 36, in the Third Concession of East Gwillambury.

Lot No. 2, in the Third Concession of West Gwillambury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King; and

Lot No. 36, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge: all in the Home District.

Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of Crambie, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low for CASH.*—ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; if being in as good a State, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

☞ The above property will be *Sold* at *PUBLIC AUCTION*, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of October next, at the Subscriber's house. The sale to be continued by adjournment.

T. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

August 13, 1817. 8

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1817. No. 36.



UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same," has lately expired.—AND WHEREAS the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Inter-ests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for [illegible] additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places here-in-after specified. Be-IT THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported "into this Province, from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and "Merchandize imported from Great "Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the several parts of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and specified: That is to say, the Harbour of Prescott in the District of Johnstown, Ernest-town in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Eighteenth day of June instant, severally and respectively, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-eighth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of July last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-eighth day of August Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Asst. Secy.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

NOTICE

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the current Year, commencing the 5th day of January, 1817. are herein named:

Town of York.
John Jourdon, James Ashley,
Thomas Johnston, George Duggan,
Clinham Thomas, James Ross,
Thomas Hamilton, Catherine Rutherford.

Township of York.
Zachariah Galloway, Charles C. Lount,
Luke Swetenhamwright, James McMillan,
Michael Whitmore, William Myers,
Jacob Snyder William Cooper,
Samuel Heron,

Township of Scarborough.
William Cornell, Andrew Thomson,
David Thomson,

Township of Pickering.
Noadiah Wodruff,

Township of Whitby.
Jabez Lyndie,

Township of Markham.
Edward Thomson, Silas Fletcher,
Michael Dye,

Township of Vaughan.
Leah Flemengan, Whitfield Patterson,
James Fleck,

Township of King
Nathaniel Gamble,

Township of Whitchurch
David Cummings,

Township of E. Gwillimbury
Joseph Johnson,

Township of Etobicoke.
Jacob Smith,

Township of Toronto.
James McNabb, Grand Constable,
Philip Condy, George Gittes,

S. HOWARD.
Clk. Peace, Home District.
York, 1st July. 1817. 2m27

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES.—*Also,*

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among these Goods are the following articles, viz:

200 boxes Tin Plate, I C I X D X,
400 cases Sheet Iron,
150 tons Swedes, Gothland do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
85 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Patent Share Moulds,
450 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Traces, Halter and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Brass Kettles,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 x 8 1-2, 7 x 9, 8 1-2 x 9 1-2,
50 coils White Rope,
10 cases Guns (Fowling Pieces,)
150 kegs Paints, assorted,
150 bundles Frying Pans,
500 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
230 casks and chests containing a General Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Slater's Steam Kitchens, complete,
150 Double and Single Stoves,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 casks Glassware, assorted,
75 crates Crockery &c. assorted,

A great quantity of Castings, such as bellied and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards, and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Clothiers twilled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 4m25

Henry Dremn,

HAS Just Received from MONTREAL, *A Large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually low for CASH.

*** New-York State Bank Bills re ceived at par for Merchandize.

York, 12th August, 1817. tf 23

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CHAIR, *No. 2, Division-Street, ALBANY.*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 82

Benbrook.

THREE valuable LOTS for SALE, in the above Township, viz:—Nos. 5 & 7, in the 3d Concession, and 5, in the 4th do.

The quality of the Land is excellent and well watered, and has the advantage of being near to the Grist and Saw Mills of Messrs. Secord's in Barton. For further particulars, apply at this office.

York, 12th August, 1817. 4w 23

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

Mrs. Page,

FROM EDINBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES of YORK, that she has commenced the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches, and trusts that nothing will be wanting on her part, to merit a share of their favors.

Mrs. P. has on hand, a handsome Assortment of LADIES *Dressed CAPS* and *HATS*; Also, a few very rich worked Baby's do.

N. B. Straw Hats, bleach'd & press'd.

☞ *OSTRICH FEATHERS*, cleaned and repaired.

South-west corner of King and George streets, August 27th, 1817. 2w 35

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS (from England) will open a *Boarding* and *Day School* at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taug

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, those excellent MILLS, in the 3d Concession of Markham, commonly known by the name of the GERMAN MILLS; together with Lots No. 3 & 4, in the said Concession, containing 400 Acres more or less. The Land is of the best quality, which together with the Mills, stand surrounded by a thick settled and well improved Township. On payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 33

TO BE SOLD,

TWO HORSES, both the property of Capt. NOLAN, 70th Regt. and only parted with in consequence of their not being a match for horses.—*Enquire at the Garrison.*

A dark Bay Gelding, (without white) 15 hands high; 6 years old; shews blood; a remarkable quiet good horse to drive: goes well in harness: is very fast, and master of 15 stone.—*Price* 140 *dollars.*

ALSO.—A beautiful Grey Horse, of extraordinary good shape and capital action; free from vice: has been drove both in single and double harness: is very pleasant to ride, and equal to any weight—shewing a great deal of blood, and considered one of the best horses in Canada.—*Price* 150 *dollars.*

York, August 14th, 1817. tf 33

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 2s. 2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their *wharf* is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, where they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the 4th Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 30, in the Third Concession of East Gwillambury.

Lot No. 9, in the Third Concession of West Gwillambury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King: and

Lot No. 26, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge: all in the Home District.

Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be sold low for CASH.—ALSO

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives; it being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

☞ The above property will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of October next, at the Subscriber's house. The sale to be continued by adjournment.

T. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

August 13, 1817. 2?

From the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

A part of the bills for public printed in this city, which, at the last session of congress were directed to be sold, were put up at the Capitol on Saturday last, one day, and went off at an average of 47 cents per square foot, which would amount for rather more than $20,000 an acre. The condemnation of such property on account of the enormous money to be paid down, and for the purchase of such as do not sell, within 2 years a bonus 25 by 50 feet, 8 stories high.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

The 9th of August, 1817, will be a melancholy day in the history of this place. The borough of York had to bear a conflagration of the most awful description. In 1802, the inhabitants were visited with a calamity of the same kind, but of much smaller dimensions. In that unfortunate conflagration there were generally within the space of a few hours, 67 buildings, 57 of which were dwellings, reduced to ashes. Fifteen years have been employed in rebuilding the ruins of that conflagration, and the borough has not yet become fully restored to its former prosperity. Large sheets of water poured from the firmament, in the most copious manner, during the latter part of the day of the 9th, would have been a blessing to the inhabitants of this borough, if they had descended in time to have prevented the conflagration which ravaged it. But the rain descended in vain, and was even accompanied with violent winds. In the space of about two hours, between 3 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, 119 buildings, including stables, workshops, kitchens, smoke houses, barns, sheds, and other outbuildings, were laid in ashes. Among the dwellings destroyed, were those of the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Gross, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Gross, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Gross

Miscellaneous.

From a late English Paper.

A PLEASANT SONNET TO A SERIOUS CASE.

Would this suit you? "Twas a shell
Once of coloured spoils full!
This narrow cell, was Life's retreat:
This spacious room Thought's mysterious seat!
What boundless projects filled this spot
Which now affords of room but not
Nor Love, nor Joy, nor Hope, nor Fear,
Has left one trace or record here!

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye—
But of not one of the dissect void
Of social woes that eye employ'd;
It with no useless fire is glazed,
But through the dew of kindness beam'd,
That eye shall be for ever bright,
When stars and suns have lost their light!

Here, in this silent cavern, hung
The ready, swift, and cordial tongue:
If falsehood's honey it disdain'd,
And where it could not praise, was chain'd;
It hold its Virtue's censer's sway,
Yet prairie Concord never broke;
That lipless tongue shall plead for then,
When death unveils eternity!

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the wood or turn the soil
Can nothing more avail or boast?
Rot if the price of Truth disparaged,
It ought to be the poorest bought.
Those hands a richer jewel shall unlock
And deck it with unfading wreaths of fame!

Reels it whether here or there
Those feet the path of duty tread?
If into the bowers of vice they stray,
Or sustain Jehovah's humble bed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurn'd,
And to the cottage of Affliction turn'd?
Those feet with angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palaces of the sky!

(Concluded from Page 143 of this Gazette.)

Is bounded by Terra Firma on the south; by the mountains, or Cordelleras, the Andes, east; by Peru and Brazil west and north. It is about 1,400 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. It contains three millions of souls. Lima, or Los Reyes, and Los Charcas—Chief Towns—Callao, Payta, Lima, Cusco and Cuzco—Chief Ports—Produce.—Here are many gold mines not far from Lima; and silver too in profusion in the mountains of Peru, and quicksilver. The Northern part of Peru produces wine in great plenty. Sugar, cotton, and tobacco, with the finest bark are very productive here.

Commerce.—The merchants of Lima may be said to monopolize the whole trade of Peru, for their own account and others for others. Here all the produce of the Southern provinces are conveyed in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima for such articles as they receive from Europe and the East Indies, lead at the same harbour, and consequently of Spain, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. What there is to intercept or to receive in the Southern provinces on their own account, and lay up in warehouses, knowing that they must soon have an outlet for them. The Southern provinces are always sure of a commodious sale for whatever they have a commodious with almost all the provinces of Terra Firma. The inhabitants of Chaco are very industrious in manufacturing linen, cotton and paper cloth. Quito is famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool and flax.

PARAGUAY, OR LA PLATA

Is bounded by Amazonia on the north; by Brazil on the east; by Patagonia on the south; and Terra St. Cruz west; 1,800 miles in length, and 1,400 in breadth. It contains 2,000,000 of souls.

Provinces.—Paraguay, Guaira, Uruguay, Tucuman, and Rio de la Plata—Chief Towns—Assumption, St. Jago, Cuyo, Circled Real, Los Reyes, St. Jago, Buenos Ayres.—Produce.—Here are many mines extremely fertile, and produces nature in great quantities; tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is carried to Peru, and has prodigious rich returns, in which are bred such kinds of cattle, that it is said that the Spaniards have not had the improperly bought, the natives being in a manner given into the bargain.

Buenos Ayres.—Buenos Ayres is the only place on the whole coast of Brazil to which ships can be navigated with almost perfect safety. The harbour of Buenos Ayres is very indifferent in manufacturing linen, cotton and paper cloth. Quito is famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool and flax.

PARAGUAY, OR LA PLATA

Is bounded by Amazonia on the north; by Brazil on the east; by Patagonia on the south; and Terra St. Cruz west; 1,800 miles in length, and 1,400 in breadth. It contains 2,000,000 of souls.

Provinces.—Paraguay, Guaira, Uruguay, Tucuman, and Rio de la Plata—Chief Towns—Assumption, St. Jago, Cuyo, Circled Real, Los Reyes, St. Jago, Buenos Ayres.—Produce.—Here are many mines extremely fertile, and produces nature in great quantities; tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is carried to Peru, and has prodigious rich returns, in which are bred such kinds of cattle, that it is said that the Spaniards have not had the improperly bought, the natives being in a manner given into the bargain.

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The Provinces or Plantations of Chili and Peru situated on the Pacific Ocean, by far the most important regions of the southern continent, are not as well known here. Chili is between 15 and 2000 miles in length, and is fifty miles in breadth, and contains in one of the finest countries in the world, and is bounded on the south of the river Bobio, or what extend towards the Cordelleras. Their manners, which have a great resemblance to those of the aborigines of N. America, than to those of the Peruvians. their neighbours, under them more considerable and formidable. When they go to war, they carry nothing with them, and want neither tents nor magazines. The natives live from which they get their food and supply them with beans and turkies, as they are sure of finding in one place what they had in another, they willingly resign any country which they are unable to defend. All places are equally indifferent to them. Their troops being: on from all fatigue, and their provisions and ammunition march with agility. They expose their lives like men who set little value on them; and if they lose the field of battle, they are not at a loss for magazines and encampments wherever there is ground covered with fruits. They sometimes invite their neighbours to join them to attack the common enemy; and this they call throwing the war. Besides this call fire as swiftly and silently as an arrow over a neighbourhood to alarm it. A certain night is immediately fixed upon, in the dead of which the time they always choose for the commencement of hostilities, they fall upon the next village where there are Spaniards, and from these proceed to others. They murder all the inhabitants except the white women, whom they always carry off. Before the enemy has time to collect his forces, they all unite to one body. Such is the way, though more formidable from their numbers than from their discipline, is not devoid of attack on the posts that are most strongly fortified.—On this fiery ditto succeeds, because they are constantly supplied with reinforcements that they are not sensible of their losses. If these are so considerable as to oblige them to desist, they retire to the distance of a few leagues, and live or six days after, fall upon some other place.—These barbarians never think they are beaten unless they are surrounded. If they can take possession of a place difficult of access, they think they are invincible. Such is the way the Spaniard, which they carry off in triumph, comforts them for the death of 100 Indians. The country is of such considerable advantage, that they find themselves in danger from the enemy, they immediately retire into the mountains, and remove into some impenetrable forest. Recruited by the late losses, they return with fresh vigour, have been forced to give up all thoughts of extending their conquest, and reduced to defend their frontiers by means of proper distinctions.—These pensions are taken in present by the Indians, who have no occasion for them in the independent savages, and likewise to repel the hatreds of the latter under colonies. These pensions are disputed on the borders of the 8 Sea; they are parted from Peru by a desert that possesses equal length and breadth. The capital of Chili, at the extremity next the Straits of Magellan. On the north it is bounded by Peru, and the East Indies, land at the same harbour, and consequently of Spain, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. What there is to intercept or to receive in the Southern provinces on their own account, and lay up in warehouses, knowing that they must soon have an outlet for them. The Southern provinces are always sure of a commodious sale for whatever they have a commodious with almost all the provinces of Terra Firma. The inhabitants of Chaco are very industrious in manufacturing linen, cotton and paper cloth. Quito is famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool and flax.

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Great fond race.—The great match against time was decided on Monday night, on Acton Bottom, and the powers of the pedestrain astonished the amateurs of that species of sport. Tom Cribb, the little known in London, was a soldier in the Devon militia, and he gave Old Time a specimen of his qualifications. His pedestrian feats, it is said, exhibited Barnes matched him for two hundred guineas with captain Barclay, to do 17 miles in 1h.0m.0s. which was performed by Cribb, having performed the distance on Finchley common a few weeks since in one hour and 53 minutes. In this match 500 guineas were depending on the event, and established it is not owing to the climate, which is one of the most delightful in the world, but to the vicinity of the Cordelieras gives it such a delightful temperature, as could not otherwise be expected in that latitude; for at most three nights days make the whole of their regular interval course of sleep. Boston Gazette.

TERRA FIRMA, OR CASTILE DEL ORO

Is bounded by the North Sea and part of the Atlantic Ocean on the north; by Peru on the east and Darien on the west; by the country of the Amazons on the south. It is about 1,000 miles in length, and 700 in breadth. It contains 1,000,000 of souls.

Provinces.—Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martins, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Comana, New Andalusia, Paria, New Granada, and Popayan.—Chief Towns—Porto Bello, Panama, Carthagena, Santa Martha, Venezuela, Comana, St. Thomas, Barcis, Truxillo, Angola, and Popayan.—Produce.—The soil of this country is rich and fruitful; the mountains contain the richest mines of gold, and almost the whole trade of Peru, Paraguay, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, is carried on through it.

Commerce.—The commerce of this country is carried on from the ports of Panama, Carthagena, and Porto Bello; which are three of the most considerable cities in America, Indian, and European commerce of the Spanish dominions.

CHILI.

Chili, an extensive country of South America, extending from Peru on the north, to the country of Patagonia on the south; bounded on the east by limitless deserts, which divide it from Paraguay, and other parts of La Plata, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants of this rich and fertile part of the world, abundants of fine vast region to submit to their wise laws, and intended to subdue the whole, and they not meet with insuperable difficulty. The important project was resumed by the Spaniards at very long intervals, and with various success by others of Peru. In the beginning of 1535, Almagro, at the head of 500 Spaniards, and 1,500 Indians, and thought he had lost a great part of the soldiers who attended him in his expedition. He was received with the greatest marks of submission by the natives that had been formerly under the dominion of the empire, where he and all his days in an unfortunate manner. The Spaniards remained again in Chili in 1540, and fixed their leader, accused it without the least opposition. The inhabitants were gathered by the discovery, but as soon as the latter's end since they took up arms, and never laid them down for ten years. Some Indians, who had encouraged by the continual losses they sustained, at length submitted; but the real peace they found for their liberty, though they were generally defeated. Their arms irresistible remains on the inhabitants of Arauco and Tucapel, which lie south of the river Bobio, or what extend towards the Cordelieras. Their manners, which have a great resemblance to those of the aborigines of N. America, than to those of the Peruvians, their neighbours, under them more considerable and formidable. When they go to war, they carry nothing with them, and want neither tents nor magazines. The natives live from which they get their food and supply them with beans and turkies, as they are sure of finding in one place what they had in another, they willingly resign any country which they are unable to defend. All places are equally indifferent to them. Their troops being: on from all fatigue, and their provisions and ammunition march with agility. They expose their lives like men who set little value on them; and if they lose the field of battle, they are not at a loss for magazines and encampments wherever there is ground covered with fruits. They sometimes invite their neighbours to join them to attack the common enemy; and this they call throwing the war. Besides this call fire as swiftly and silently as an arrow over a neighbourhood to alarm it. A certain night is immediately fixed upon, in the dead of which the time they always choose for the commencement of hostilities, they fall upon the next village where there are Spaniards, and from these proceed to others. 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GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the store of Mr. Burke, and two doors west of Mr. Justice Foot, Water Street.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

York, August 29th, 1817. tf 35.

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in aforesaid Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER M'DONELL, } Esqrs. Justices.
WILLIAM CHEWETT,
STEPHEN JARVIS.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a License and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such License, to bake only for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An oven shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread, and the penalties and forfeitures incurred, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all seasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained a special permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Cows, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Front of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in cases of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the Foot Way.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill Measures, and Five Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Ware Houses and Warehouses within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures not having already a Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark

U C.	U C.
York,	for Measures; and
S M.	S W.

for doing which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of one penny currency for each stamp, and no more.

Proceedings against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be kept constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two of more roof Ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and reaching to the eaves; and where the chimney or chimneys, the more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to reach from the roof to the eaves of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of ten shillings on each and every conviction of neglect or refusal; that every chimney or flue in which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspector of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks, and when the same is not done daily, as kitchens and other fires, factories, once in every 6 weeks throughout each and every year in the same manner; for which duty the Inspector of chimneys is authorized, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence halfpenny for each chimney or flue so swept or aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulations shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty nor less than ten shillings: That each and every owner, tenant or occupier of a dwelling house within the Town of York, shall provide the said house with two or more good and serviceable Leather Buckets capable of containing three gallons each which shall be kept in the front entry in view in the most convenient place nearest the front entrance of the said house, to be kept in readiness to assist in the extinguishing of Fires, under a penalty or not more than forty nor less than ten shillings. *Provided always*, that this clause for the prescribing of Leather Buckets, no conviction shall take place or have effect before the first of November next; *And provided also*, that if Leather Buckets cannot be procured, cannot be procured, the like number of good and serviceable Wooden or "Tin Pails, of equal capacity, and kept for the same purpose, may be provided. That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, four discreet and active persons to be Fire Wardens, (Clerk is one,) to act in each division of the Town who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to run round and enforce, with the help of the Constables, every thing required by law, and all assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60 years, and to exercise every especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable pace in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence, or within the limits of Fish Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to run at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be paid by the owner or owners thereof for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine so found running at large, to be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall use the same at public sale, after three days notice by him given, and the Owner in his custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Swine, shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,
S. HEWARD, Cl. Peace.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance. (without exception,) to the first of July.

Advertisements not exceeding 6 lines, half a dollar, every subsequent insertion, seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, one shilling and three pence. Such as cannot be conveniently inserted within a period of six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged for each insertion. No advertisement to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
D. Wood, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bathurst.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Amostar.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Wood, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the town of York, at 12 o'clock, the Subscriber's Household Furniture, consisting of Wm. Firth, Esq. late Attorney-General of this Province, situate in the town of York, with two acres of Ground on the Bay shore and also a set of Mahogany furniture, with the kitchens, cellars and out offices, render it very suitable not only for a large family, but also for public business.—It is at present occupied by the Legislature, at the rent of £150, Province Cur'y. per ann. Possession will be given immediately subject to this tenancy, which will remain on the first day of March next. The purchaser receiving the portion of rent to accrue from the time of the execution of the deed.

The subscriber will in the interim, receive offers for the private sale of the premises.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, August 226, 1817. tf 35

Servant Wanted.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN of sober and steady habits, who understands Gardening, will hear of a place by applying at this Office: a Characteristic will be required. Being married, if without a family of children, no objection. August 27, 1817. tf 35

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1817. No. 37.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, and royal assent, in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same," has lately existed—And whereas the said Act has been duly promulgated by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: And whereas, as well with the Consent of the Council of the said Province, do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry already established in the said Province, do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry already established in the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for such Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jons Hartford, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for such Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

NOTICE

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, in Retail, previous to the 1st day of January, 1817. are herein named:

Town of York.	
John Jourdon	Jacius Ashley,
Thomas Johnston,	George Duggan,
Charles Thomson,	James Beard,
Thomas Hamilton.	Catherine Stebbens,
Township of York.	
Zachariah Calloway,	Charles C. Lount,
Luke Stoutenborough,	James McMillan,
Michael Wilmarth,	William Myers,
Jacob Snyder,	William Cooper,
Samuel Heron,	
Township of Newcastle.	
William Cornell,	Andrew Thomson,
David Thomson.	
Township of Pickering.	
Nendiah Wetherall,	
Township of Markham.	
Jabez Lyselle,	
Township of Markham.	
Edward Thomson,	Silas Fletcher,
Michael Dye,	
Township of Vaughan.	
Leah Flanagan,	Whitfield Patterson,
James Fleck.	
Township of Whitchurch.	
Nathaniel Gamble,	
Township of King.	
David Cummings,	
Township of Whitchurch.	
Joseph Johnston,	
Township of E. Gwillimbury.	
Jacob Smith.	
Township of Toronto.	
James McNabb,	Grant Crowsett,
Philip Coody,	George Cabot,

S. HEWARD,
Cl. Peace, Home District.
York, 1st July, 1817. 2m87

George Pratt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin Wares—*Also*,

A very handsome Assortment of PATENTED GOODS, &c. &c.

Which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among those Goods are the following articles, viz.

200 boxes Tin Plates, I C I X D X,
400 cases Sheet Iron,
150 tons Swedes, Swinlisted and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
25 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Plough Irons Mouldo,
450 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Trace, Halter and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
200 Patent Ploughs,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 x 8 1-2, 7 x 9, 8 1-2 x 9 1-2,
50 casks White Lead,
70 reams Gunn (Foolscap Pieces,)
150 kegs Paints, assorted,
150 bundles Drying Pots,
500 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
220 casks and cases containing a General Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Slater's Steam Kitchens, complete,
150 Double and Single Stoves,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 casks Glassware, assorted,
75 crates Crockery do. assorted,

A great quantity of Dry Goods, such as bellies and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Box Log Irons, Spring Steelyards, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

Also,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards, and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Clothiers twilled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817 4m95

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at the Petite Cote, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. P. Sall), consisting of

Acres of well-improved land, with a good Dwelling House, underpin'd, having a good Stone Cellar, Stables, Barn, a Good Shade and Fruit, together with two Stoves in the house.

Also—Another FARM, adjoining the above, under lease and improvement; together with 1200 cords of wood, a Saw Mills, stand surrounded by a thick settled and well improved Township. On payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 95

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED, at this Office, a good Compositor.—None but such as can produce good certificates of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken (for a temporary residence) the House recently occupied by Mr. Jarvis, and purposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 15th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Establishment as possible, will receive Young Ladies, without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

☞ The French Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

*** Cards of Terms, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 3d Sept. 1817. tf 96

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by unbounded attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church-Road, upon the highest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 93

Mrs. Page,

FROM EDINBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she has commenced MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches, and trusts that nothing will be wanting on her part, to merit a share of their favors.

Mrs. P. has also on hand, a handsome Assortment of Ladies *Dressed CAPS and HATS*: Also, a few very rich worked Baby's do.

N. B. Straw Hats, bleach'd & press'd.

☞ *OSTRICH FEATHERS*, cleaned and repaired.

South-west corner of King and George streets, August 27th, 1817. 2w 93

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS beg leave to inform the Public that they will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday, 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The most strict attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, those excellent MILLS, in the 3d Concession of Markham, generally known by the name of the German Mills; together with Lots No. 3 & 4, in the said Concession, containing 400 Acres more or less. The Land is of the best quality, which together with the Mills, stand surrounded by a thick settled and well improved Township. On payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 95

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the 4th Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 16, in the Third Concession of East Gwillambury.

Lot No 5, in the Third Concession of West Gwillambury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King: and

Lot No 36, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge: all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Etobicoke, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and timbered Land, and will be *sold low for CASH*—Also

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives: it being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of William Allan, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 81

☞ The above property will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of October next, at the subscriber's house. The sale to be continued to adjournment.

T. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

August 13, 1817. 8s

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

Storage and Shipping (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be pickets d in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

From Europe.

LONDON, June 28.

Saturday morning, the 32d Regt. under the command of Colonel Maitland, marched into Portsmouth, from Hilsea barracks, and embarked in the Leviathan (700 men) on board three transports, for Malta. The transports went out of harbour immediately. The 44th Regt. Cuk Cross, will embark for the same destination, so soon as the appointed transports are ready. The 1st batt. of the 52th and 54th of the Line are to return home from the Mediterranean.

June 29.

Since the Minister has brought forward his budget the Funds have experienced a rapid rise, and the three per cents. are now at 76 1-4. To-morrow bills close, though they are issued at an interest of 3 1-4 per cent. in place of 5 per cent. on selling at a premium of 10s. 6d. and 14s. The capital of the country, which was formerly absorbed in loans, to support the war expenditure, is now employed in commerce, and in the present stagnation of trade there is no channel in which it can find employment so safely and profitably. It is naturally invested, therefore, in funds of prosperity, for which there is an increasing demand. Were it not for the Sinking Fund, our country would be at all stagnation as if the funds were paid off—the small duty abolished—and the price at which they are formerly bore previous to the war of 1793.

The Paris papers contain a Proclamation issued by the Portuguese Regency, relative to the treasonable conspiracy lately discovered at Lisbon. As more or proper investigations have taken place, the list of the conspirators will be proportioned upon. Lisbon remains perfectly tranquil.

New York papers have been received to the end of May. Report says, that another attempt will be made by the Spanish Government in the United States, to negotiate a loan in that country; and, according to the New York papers, a period of American Bank stock will be transferred, on such terms as to yield a liberal profit.

The last experienced in Liverpool the beginning of last week, has been a most severe visit to the country. In that place on Monday forenoon the wind blew tremendously—the storm stood at 66 degrees in the shade, and 100 in the sun. In London the same temperature was 80 and 90 in the shade, and 120 in the sun. It rained all afternoon. At Bath on Sunday, the thermometer stood at 80 degrees in the shade, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the afternoon; and on Monday it was in the same state at 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. This intense heat, we might be surprised, has been accompanied by thunder-storms in many parts of the country, but without doing any serious injury. In London the heat was felt in an unprecedented degree by horses; twelve fine coaching horses dropped down and fell. Saturday night's storm was tremendous.

It appears, signed by fifty manufacturers and others, of Preston, against the exportation of cotton twist, was forwarded on Saturday week to London, addressed to the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot Esq. Secretary to the Treasury, and Henry Hobhouse, Esq. M. P. for that town, to be laid before the House of Commons on its meeting.

A Physical Child, named Caroline, a relative of the Bourbon line, has been put to death at Constantinople, in consequence of the miracles he had performed. The Turkish authorities demanded his being delivered up in order to be punished; but it was refused by the Greeks. It is said, on this occasion, prolonged discussions between the Porte and the English Envoy.

BONAPARTE.

A letter from St. Helena states, among other occurrences, that the Corsican is greatly occupied at the present moment in writing a work entitled the life of Letters written on board the Northumberland, by the surgeon of that ship; and it is added, that the persons to whom these letters are equally interested. It is even said, to such a height has it reached, that the work is ere, that he has formally, through Bertrand, requested to Sir Hudson Lowe against the sacrilegious act, and has received a positive refusal. It is added, as to desire no person who may return to St. Helena will be permitted to publish any thing concerning him!

A letter from Venice, dated, June 11, says

"Contrary to all expectation, His Imperial Majesty of Austria has issued a decree, dated 10th of May last, which was published here on the 4th of June, prohibiting the introduction of Raw Foreign Iron and Steel, as well as all articles of whatever description manufactured of those materials. In consequence therefore, of this detrimental prohibition, I am compelled to request that my Commercial correspondence in Lodi which I ordered of your Agent on the 3d May last." We fear that this decree will be felt in our Iron working districts, where a return of work has lately been perceived.

Neglect and ruin of Churches.—In a late Liverpool paper, it is mentioned as a serious and remarkable fact, "that within the last seventy years, many of the finest ancient Churches in Great Britain, by the encroachment of time and neglect, have suddenly fallen down in utter ruin." In support of the truth of this remark, the Editor adds, "Of the Churches built in the reign of Queen Anne, fifty remain unimpaired."

Expensive undertaking.

A wonderful experiment was tried on Monday or tonight, at Plymouth. It had been resolved in contemplation to pull up a row of houses in one of the finest streets, and a part of the of 74 guns, was fixed on for the experiment. The Engineer Officers employed, and a party of sailors. The various apparatus being finished, the ship was warped in, and every precaution taken to prevent accidents and to secure the ultimate object, at 10 minutes after 8 o'clock the signal was given, and the ball was put in motion. This was obeyed with the utmost alacrity by "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together." The immediate object began to advance on the place of destination, and in a short time, as the parishioners acted, and in the short period of forty one minutes from the time of first motion, a body weighing upwards of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four tons, noticeably standing all the while on an inclined plane, moved by its weight, to its destined situation, without the slightest untoward event or failure. In a few days more the experiment is to be repeated, when it delights the mind—in the mighty operation, we may clearly perceive what is possible to be done by the Navy—in peace, and school and aids, and the public, in unison with them will come in for a share.

A Bill has been brought into Parliament for limiting the circulation of Bank Tokens to 40s. from the 10th March next. The Proclamation for issuing the new Sovereigns was ordered on Wednesday. For the present the old weight are still to remain in circulation.

The frauds committed on the Greenock Bank are inflicted on that unfortunate, but which was some time since changed to transportation, has been re-enacted.

The Morning Post says:—The accouchement of the eminent Princess of Wales is daily looked for expected to take place in October next.

It is rumoured that the Grand Seignior intends to open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, to the ships of all nations, upon the payment of a very slight duty on that point of the Turkish.

There is a prospect of an abundant vintage in France, and the crops in many districts is sufficiently ripe for the sickle.

Liverpool, Bristol, and other great trading ports, are all in a bustle with the arrival of cargoes of cotton for the Brunels.

The project of discovering the wreck of the Royal Georges has been abandoned, and the buoys which were moored upon the bearing of it, have been taken up.

The price of the *Quarters Leaf* in Dublin is at present 1s. 7d.

LEHIGHEN, May 31.

A report has circulated in this city that Canada have broken out at Malta, and that it is to this circumstance that we are to ascribe the unexpected departure of the Right Honorable Lord Castle, and of admiral Pulteney for that Island.

MALTA, March 31.

General Lacy's trial has been adjourned for thirty days, to give him time to prepare his defence; at the expiration of which term he will be adjudged.

PARIS, June 20.

Lord Cathcart and Captain Gordon going post from Vienna to London are said to have passed through Munich and Stuttgard without any other attention than the usual one of a change of horses.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander has determined his being delivered up in order to be punished by it. This, however, is not certain. It is said, on this occasion, prolonged discussions between the Porte and the English Envoy.

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From the United States.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following is a brief summary of the contents of our Buenos Ayres papers to May 24.

Auxiliary Army of Peru.—Bulletin No. 19, dated at the H. Q. in Presence, gives an account of the operations from March 20th to the above date. The royalists in Fejui commanded by Gen. Pezuela, with ammunition, and that the following day three would aid another, in which they were disappointed. As this is certain, it is equally so that the patriots have triumphed. It is likewise added, that the army which we had in Cochabamba, under the command of Urdanets, did not prefer into the action."

Extract of another letter from Curatoza, dated, 8th inst.

"By the Arequipa, who every one asserts, has departed from Margaritta for your port, from that source you must be on your guard, as the continuance of the installation of the government in Carinco.

"A confidential friend, who arrived here on the 30th ult. from Lima, in this month, mentions that the day before his sailing, the schooner of Mauegro had arrived there with the family of Colonel Valsen; all the property and effects, who stated to him the following ... That they sailed from Margaritta in company with eight other vessels, the principal of 2 large vessels and 13 smaller ones, for Guyana, which is affirmed from every quarter to be taken by the republicans, that the greater part of the royal officers and members of the government which had been established in Carinco and all the Carraquean families who were in that place, to a great quantity of ammunition, stores, &c. &c. and that the Margaritana were resolved to defend the island against the attack of them should be attacked, as under the Danish flag arrived at Laguara with a number of prisoners on board, who declared that a powerful young lady, who was sentenced to have both her hands taken off for having assisted in making a patriot flag.—*Bost. D. Adv.*]

Sickness at Guadaloupe.

The sch. Richmond which arrived at Norfolk from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, reports that the sickness at that place had not in any measure abated. That many of the native inhabitants had died; that almost the whole of the troops in the fort at been swept off; and that many of the officers had been decided to perform the ordinary duties of the service. The decree remaining the importation of flour from the United States would expire on the 25th September, and the general impression was that it would not be renewed.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 1.

By the arrival of H. M. B. Beaver, on Friday last, we are put in possession of another proof of the gratitude of the beloved Ferdinand, who has ordered that the national vessels of Great Britain from entering the waters of his tottering colonial possessions, and has also imposed an additional duty on the manufactures of that nation, without whose aid, he would now be a state prisoner, or perhaps lay his head on the scaffold by embroidering a petticoat, or sawing wood at the foot of the Queen of the Angels.

Latest from Bermuda.

A letter from Bermuda of the 20th of July, received in Baltimore, says:—"We have just had a visit from the Baron de Kosse and Count de la H. of Leeds for commissioner, attended by a numerous retinue to receive from Bermuda, Sam and Shalmon, in addition to Negro and Cotton.

From the Atlantic Mercur of March 21.

Extract of a letter from Cove, LCoast of Sumatra dated Jan. 19.

About two days ago, three prizes arrived here from the Southward, who were ordered here by Lascars, belonging to the ship Union, Capt. Barker. This vessel sailed from Calcutta about 15 months ago, and has been missing ever since. She had a crew of twenty-five men, and has lost a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery, and is now about to establish a factory at Borneo.

The Diet of Germany has resolved to memorialize the different Courts of Europe, on the subject of the Turkish persons appearing upon the Coast.—They complained the British for their first interference.

A Russian Boat has been launched at Seville, Spain. The king has decreed that all new-invented instruments may be imported free of duty. The Gen. Elio is gone to the Ministry of War, vice the Marquis Compostagrado.

An amnesty in favor of all proscribed Spaniards, is said to be decreed.

The trials for High Treason of the Portuguese conspirators, have commenced at Lisbon.

It is not the case of the European governments who loaned money to Bonaparte, now call on Louis to pay it.

The Count de Lille has issued a proclamation to his rights as a French citizen, it appearing that he refused to sit in Buonaparte's Chamber of Peers.

Many Spanish families have emigrated to Poland.—Some Wurtemberg families to the borders of the Black Sea.

A new ship called the Kantschatka is fitting out in Russia for a voyage of discovery. She is commanded by Golowain, formerly a prisoner in Japan.

It is informed that Lord Exmouth has a Tunisian cruiser in the North Seas, has taken the captain's wife from an American vessel.

Sickness at Savannah and Charleston.

We are happy to learn, that the Fever which has prevailed in Savannah and Charleston has greatly subsided. The City Council of Charleston has appropriated THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS to enable the poor to remove to the places of safety, and appointed a respectable committee to superintend and facilitate their removal.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 14.

Freshet.—On Saturday and Sunday last, there was a large rise in Cape-Fear River, which is equal to the Cape-Fear River. There is only one bridge across the river, which is at this place. The bridge was carried away, and a number of houses destroyed. The bridge was carried away, and a number of houses destroyed. The bridge was carried away, and a number of houses destroyed

(Missionary Register concluded.)

CAFFRARIA.—It was stated in our last report, that many of the Caffres had retired to a greater distance from the Colonial settlements; and it was a strong desire that Messrs Shaw and Kay should visit them, and settle in their country.—The war between the colony and them having ceased, our brethren, with the permission of Government, commenced this great undertaking in April, 1816. After a difficult journey they crossed the Great Fish River, and were soon joined by a number of Caffres, who had been prepared for their coming by the instructions of Makanna, an extraordinary man, who had assumed the character of a Reformer. They were introduced to a chief named Kobus Congo, and afterwards to Makanna himself, who received them gladly. They then visited Tzatzo, father of the young chief who had formerly resided at Bethelsdorp, where he was converted, and who now accompanied them as a Missionary. Tzatzoo earnestly desired the visit, and a preacher in the Caffree language, and Mr. Williams, (an English Missionary,) to settle with him; but it was necessary first to visit Geika, the principal chief. He received them affectionately, assured them that the whole country was before them, and that they might settle where they pleased.

The chiefs of the country vied with each other in their efforts to induce the Missionaries to reside among them. Several of them remembered Dr. Vanderkemp, (whom they call Johanna,) and for whose memory they entertain a high veneration. One of the chiefs said, "You must not be afraid of us, though we are perverse, but often visit us." Geika lamented his neglect of the word formerly preached by Janknaun; but said that, if he who would have come to him to die in his time, had sent Janknaun's son, (for such they insist upon it Mr. Read is,) and now he declared that, if God would be pleased to spare him to see him, he would renounce the world, and give himself up wholly to Christ; adding, that if the Caffres refused to receive the Gospel, he would himself go and cleave to the Missionaries. He also desired that his thanks might be given to the Governor, to the King of England, for sending Missionaries to Caffraria.

GREEK HILL.—Mr. Read, who visited this place in search of a suitable situation for one of the widest and most uncultivated of the former, where he hoped to settle for some time himself, says—"On my arrival here I was much gratified with the appearance of things, so that instead of proceeding as I expected to Graaf Reynet, I determined to remain at Greek Hill. About three months ago God was pleased to pour out his Spirit on the people here, first among the Gorlams, and then among the pure Bushmen; several of whom, including a captain, have been baptized. A chief of the Gorlams informed us that once desolate spot, and the moral wilderness around it, were to become as the garden of the Lord. Mr. Read found that the intended settlement at Theopolis would not be immediately commenced, he proposed that the Missionary, Corver and Gregynon, who were intended for that place, should join him. Accordingly we removed almost three days journey in the way to Graaf Reynet. 100 Bushmen and Gorlams have already come and settled with us. Mr. Read rendered us essential service, and with his people assist them in building a house.—We take a delight in it," says Mr. Read. Let it be remembered, that in the Bushman's land there is not a single house.

HERMITAGE.—Formerly Rhinoster & Fountain. A letter from Mr. Read informs us he arrived here Sept. 21st, and judging it to be a spot for a missionary station, began to make some preparations for a residence. The Chief Captain of the Bushmen came near them; but at length the captain died, and the natives arrived and hastily went round the Missionaries.

Agricultural.

Abridgment of an article on making Butter &c. Communicated, by Mr. S. Howard. From the Sixteenth Report of the Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture.

The writer states that the Epping butter is known to be superior to any other kind, but he had not supposed a large team in the neighbourhood of Epping, and had likewise been a resident in Somersetshire; and in both counties the butter would procure him, in general, a halfpenny a pound more than the general market price.

The dairy, he says, house he would have kept in the neatest order, and it should never trust the south, south-east, or south-west; butter from a room preferred to windows, as they admit a more free circulation of air than glazed lights. To prevent their admitting too much cold air in winter, and the sun in summer, he would have a frame of the size of, or somewhat larger than the lattice, so as to slide backward and forward at pleasure, & guarded strained with wire to keep out flies, with oiled cap-paper pasted thereon, which will admit light and shut out the intense rays of the sun.

In summer, it is hardly possible to keep the dairy house too cool, and he would therefore have it situated near a good supply of current of water. It should be neatly paved either with red brick or smooth hard stones, and inlaid with a proper descent, so that no water may have a stop to prevent its passing off freely. The shelves

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Among the many strange and unaccountable events which have occurred in or by the mighty and corpulent nation of Turkey of late, it is hardly possible to mention any more worthy of serious attention, than the unusually numerous visits, to foreign countries, the higher civilities of official life are invariably practised. A Tory North American politician, when a friendly visitor approaches their territories, performs the civil to the extravagance of an invitation to their chief, by putting the pipe of peace in the stranger's mouth, and inviting him in a most manly way to sit upon a clean blanket, while to most of the south sea islands, though they maintain a very high sense of respect, the most significant preliminary to a friendly interview, is usually adjusted by an easy contact of the noses of their guests, in exchange of salutes. What more than this can indeed be ——— when the subjects of both are really disposed to friendship, and what splendid ceremony of introduction can imagine a union of good will where enmity has already taken root? Let us however, devote this paper to a brief analysis of some of the most entertaining of these visits of ceremony, as detailed by travellers of character and talents in various parts of the world.

A Scotch gentleman by the name of Macgill, who journeyed into Turkey some time previous to the peace, had the opportunity of visiting a house by the introduction of the English ambassador at Pera, the palace of Beriberi, and the imperial residence in Constantinople. Having alighted from the ambassador's horses at the outside door, they proceeded on foot between the gates, passing by the place where criminals are decapitated and their heads exposed to the view of the spectators, and presently reached an inner gate, which often repeated, gratified them with a prospect of the activity and hardihood of his highness's janizaries, who, upon a concerted signal, rose in and around many thousands of the cafes or cakes placed upon the ground in regular order, surrounding further they engaged in the usual exercise of the sangfroid and arrived at the entrance of the divan, in which the ceremony was to be played to due form the presents brought for the purpose of securing his highness' audience; and afterwards viewed his stables, and the seraglio of Yese, who was seated upon an elevated cushion in the most magnificent manner, with his attendants and favorites in the most costly style. The Visit ended by some gentlemen of the long robe to be taken who after some time appeared in a genteel pocket containing his answer, which the Vizir, having first kissed, then delivered and foreigned, then kissed again, ventured with great caution to break open. On the contents of this packet proceeded, that the infidels should be fed, washed, and then admitted to the royal presence. And now began the ceremony of ceremony in real earnest. First was served up dinner consisting of large dishes of pilaw and tarps; then was served up a sumptuous feast of roasted and baked flesh and sweet-meats; then followed a dish of pickles; then a dish of sherbet; then were the ambassador's hands perfumed with rose water, and the wiping of the mouth performed capkin; and then again perfumed with rose and camphire. When the entertainment (in which neither knives, forks, nor spoons have been used, but instead of the latter a kind of bamboo shell with spoon at the end, which is to be long-bolted, the infidels were led into another apartment, and ushered with due form into the presence of them (the only number admitted to enter in Sultan's presence) were clothed with rich pelisses imported of their own country, and no person can obtain an audience except when properly dressed. They were conducted to the gate of the second court, guarded by eunuchs of the most brown appearance, and were respectively ushered with two attendants on each side, a paw upon each shoulder, to signify when we were to bend down to the ground, in order to prevent mistake in his presence." After crossing the court in this manner, they were brought before Achi'd the Turkish Emperor, who was seated on his throne, or "four-pound bed," with his boots, arms, and knee rich and splendid as ever, received them with his eyes steadfastly fixed upon the ground, and upon the ambassador to the humble speech which the ambassador delivered on his knees, that the bed ordered him like a tyrant, to be hoped would be in a state of good one."

Next in order may be considered the introduction of Lord Macartney to the Emperor of China. For several days previous to this splendid event, the chief of the Empire had been in discuss with the ambassador the comparative convenience of a regular system of etiquette, originally balancing in favor of his own, which on account of its antiquity, he said, had been the best calculated for going through with those gentlemen and prostrations which were never required with so many approved of before. Many knew were therefore expressed by him, that the ambassador's knee bending and head would prove a serious hindrance to the due performance of those ceremonies of respect; and upon the latter intimating a hope that the Emperor would be pleased to receive his homage in the form of British gravity, and kind to the throne of China, the hearts cat him short at once; by observing, that he supposed their throne in his court resembled nearly alike, and that in China, "the form was to kneel down upon both knees, and make three prostrations at each time of the head to the ground." A few days after, the ambassador got up the grave and solemn and their majesties' postures in the presence chamber, of his lodgings, and delivered his written opinion on the subject of etiquette, as expressing his willingness to comply, so far as might be consistent with the dignity of his office, but the duty he owed to the first monarch of the world would not enable it incumbent upon him to demand, that in order to show his respect that the etiquette of the Chinese court required, a person ought to kneel down, and touch the ground with his master's picture. The legate did not think proper to demand, but his colleagues of Pan-grain and Chan-lagen, expressed their hearty assent, and offered to go through with the ceremony immediately; but being desirous to add adequate authority for the purpose, the ambassador sent to civilly inform them that the ceremonies were ordered upon this very important subject, and many arguments were used on both sides, to induce it to a settlement, which when at length the legate informed him, that the minister had decided in favor of the English mode of presentation, excepting only, that instead of kneeling down upon both knees, and to the royal hand according to the custom of the English court, the ambassador should kneel upon his knees and touch the ground with his head; however, proved indisposed to kneeling upon one knee, the minister was finally induced to the necessity of yielding the point, with a promise that he should not attempt to take the Emperor's hands. To this the ambassador readily assented, observing with great minute, "remember I am a soldier, and not used to ceremonies, therefore, be kind enough to excuse any mistake."

The important day of presentation at length arrived. Proceeded, says the ambassador, "in great state with all my train of guards, grooms, &c. and George Staunton and Twenty to palanquins, and the officers and gentlemen of the suite on horseback—Drove rich embroidered velvet, I was the centre of the Order of the Bath with the collar, diamond badge, and a diamond star. Sir George was dressed in the civil embroidered velvet coat, and, being a doctor of laws in the University of Oxford, wore the habit of his degree, which is of scarlet silk, full and flowing.—Alighting at the Park gate, they proceeded to the superior encampment and residence of Ho-lin-gan, a favourite upstartsman, appointed to the superintendency of the ceremonies, which he wanted of dinner and music announced the Emperor's approach. Upon this they quitted the tent and advanced to meet the Emperor upon a green carpet; he was drawn in an ample palanquin covered by 16 bearers and attended by many officers bearing flags, standards, and implements of state, and received their compliments in the stipulated form, while the Chinese and Tartars from their tents and applauded the dignified ceremonies mixed with them on such occasions. The Emperor then ascended his throne and the ambassador approached to the foot of it and offered his presents, receiving with great seriousness in return a couple of white skins to be put on both of peace and prosperity. A little small talk then ensued when the ambassador and his suite made a respectful retreat, and the Emperor's guard and attendants were ordered from the presents brought for the purpose of securing his highness' audience; and afterwards viewed his stables, and the seraglio of Yese, who was seated upon an elevated cushion in the most magnificent manner, with his attendants and favorites in the most costly style. The Visit ended by some gentlemen of the long robe to be taken who after some time appeared in a genteel pocket containing his answer, which the Vizir, having first kissed, then delivered and foreigned, then kissed again, ventured with great caution to break open. On the contents of this packet proceeded, that the infidels should be fed, washed, and then admitted to the royal presence. And now began the ceremony of ceremony in real earnest. First was served up dinner consisting of large dishes of pilaw and tarps; then was served up a sumptuous feast of roasted and baked flesh and sweet-meats; then followed a dish of pickles; then a dish of sherbet; then were the ambassador's hands perfumed with rose water, and the wiping of the mouth performed capkin; and then again perfumed with rose and camphire. When the entertainment (in which neither knives, forks, nor spoons have been used, but instead of the latter a kind of bamboo shell with spoon at the end, which is to be long-bolted, the infidels were led into another apartment, and ushered with due form into the presence of them (the only number admitted to enter in Sultan's presence) were clothed with rich pelisses imported of their own country, and no person can obtain an audience except when properly dressed. They were conducted to the gate of the second court, guarded by eunuchs of the most brown appearance, and were respectively ushered with two attendants on each side, a paw upon each shoulder, to signify when we were to bend down to the ground, in order to prevent mistake in his presence." After crossing the court in this manner, they were brought before Achi'd the Turkish Emperor, who was seated on his throne, or "four-pound bed," with his boots, arms, and knee rich and splendid as ever, received them with his eyes steadfastly fixed upon the ground, and upon the ambassador to the humble speech which the ambassador delivered on his knees, that the bed ordered him like a tyrant, to be hoped would be in a state of good one."

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XAVIER CHEVILLEY,

(From the shop of G. Morin, Montreal,)

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of this place, and the Public generally, that he has commenced the business of

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

in this Town, at the sign of the *Boot*, a few rods north of Mr. Rogers' C. House where he has on hand a general supply of the best English Leather for Gentlemen's wear, and a variety of the first-rate Morocco and Kid Skins for Ladies' wear, which will be manufactured in a superior style, and after the latest fashions. He will have always on hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, ready made, of every description.

A strict attention will be paid to the orders of those who may favor him with their custom.

Niagara, Aug. 15, 1817. 3m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has purchased the *Saw-Mill* and Premises thereunto appertaining, situated directly in the rear of Mr. Dye's Tavern, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Markham, late the property of T. Alexander, Esq. Orders for Lumber of every description, will be duly attended to, by applying to his Agent at the Mill, or to the Subscriber in the Town of York.

ALLAN NAPIER M'NABB.

York, 8th Sept. 1817. 3w37

** The Saw-Mill will be at the Mill every Saturday, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A. N. M'N.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock, the Elegant and commodious Mansion of Wm. Firth, Esq late Attorney-General of this Province, situate in the Town of York, with the Out-Houses and Ground. The number and size of the apartments, with the kitchens, cellars and out-offices, render it very suitable not only for large family, but also for public business—it is at present occupied by the Legislature, at the rent of £120, Province Currency per ann. Possession will be given immediately after the Session, and the rent will be due at the 31st day of March next. The purchaser receiving the instructions of rent to accrue from the time of the execution of the deed.

The subscriber will in the interim, receive offers for the private sale of the premises.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, August 2nd, 1817. tf 35

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CASCO, *No. 2, Division-Street, ALBANY.*

MAKE, sell, & keep all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 32

Henry Dreen,

Has just Received from MONTREAL,

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually low for CASH.

** New-York State Bank Bills received at par for Merchandize.

York, 12th August, 1817. tf 33

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the making of *CARDING MACHINES*, on Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of Yonge, about 12 miles from Brockville in Upper Canada, where any person wishing to purchase, may be supplied, by the subscriber or at Smith's Mackines, of an excellent quality, at very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, with good materials and durable stuff; and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any that can be imported.—One of these Machines is now in full operation at the Bastard Mills, the property of William Jones, Esquire, in the Village of New-Plat.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Yonge, 11th August, 1817. 1m 36

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Bond or Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. Rowse, and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post. Watch Maker.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of this business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the shortest notice.

York, August 28th, 1817. tf 35.

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in Quarter Session, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
ALEXANDER M'DONNELL,
WILLIAM CHEWETT,
STEPHEN JARVIS,
} Esqrs. Justices.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a License and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such License, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against this regulation, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Peace, publicly, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours, without fee.

The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the consent of a majority thereof having previously obtained especial permission for the purpose, from the Magistrates in Quarter Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Public Square, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Foot-Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be suffered to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in cases of Building, to an one half of the Street in front of the Building shall will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the Foot Way.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint and Half Pint and Gill;—Weights from Fifty Six Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of examining the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures of the Bakers, Butchers, Ware Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever for Sale, and for the use of any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than shillings and that the Clerk of the Peace do cause such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures used by the Inspector of Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark C. C. for Measures; and York. for Weights & W. for doing which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each and every article so stamped.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be kept constantly secured, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more roof Ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and reaching to the eaves; and where the chimney of chimneys, rise more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to rest against each such chimney of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of ten shillings on each and every occasion of neglect or refusal; that every chimney or flue, in which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspector of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks throughout each and every year in the same manner, after which duty the Inspector of chimneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence halfpenny for each flue every or flue so swept as aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulation shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty nor less than ten shillings: That each and every oven, to be erected or repaired in any dwelling house within the Town of York, shall provide the said house with two or more good and serviceable Leather Buckets to be kept constantly filled with water, which shall be hung up and exposed to view in the most convenient place near the front entrance of the said house, to be in readiness in case of fire, and the neglecting of Fires, under a penalty or not more than forty nor less than ten shillings. And that the Clerk, that to give time for the procuring of such Leather Buckets, no conviction shall take place or have effect before the first of November next. That the Ashes of all Fires when Ewellers as aforesaid, cannot be procured, the like number of good and serviceable Wooden or Tin Pails, of equal capacity, shall be used for the same purpose, may be provided. That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, a certain number of Persons as Fire Wardens, for the purpose of watching each division of the Town who, in case of Fires, shall be authorized to command the assistance of the Police Officers and Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to require from all possible, order, regularity and despatch in the lines, for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and property, from injury and pillage; that the said Fire Warden shall (to prevent any confusion) wear in a conspicuous station; carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff or sound other visible Distinguishing badge of office, and every person so authorized to be called upon, refusing or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to range at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be paid by the owner or owners thereof for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine found running at large shall be impounded in the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public vendue, after three days notice has been published of the Sale, and in his custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and all charges for the same, which owner or owners of the said swine, shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,

S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

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D. W. Smith, Esq.	- -	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	- -	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	- -	*Bellville.*
Robert Nelles, Esq.	- -	*Niagara.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	- -	*Newcastle.*
R. Hutt, Esq.	- -	*Dover.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	- -	*Auckster.*
D. Ross, Esq.	- -	*Niagara.*
W. Hands, Esq.	- -	*Long-Point t.*
		Sandwich.

YORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1817. No. 39.

UPPER CANADA

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more sufficient Fire Wardens, for each division of the Town who, in case of Fires, shall be authorized to command the assistance of the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to require from all possible, order, regularity and despatch in the lines, for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and property, from injury and pillage; that the said Fire Warden shall (to prevent any confusion) wear in a conspicuous station; carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff or sound other visible Distinguishing badge of office, and every person so authorized to be called upon, refusing or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

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S. McNabb, Esq.	- -	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	- -	*Near Cataraqui.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	- -	*Newcastle.*
R. Hutt, Esq.	- -	*Dover.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	- -	*Quinnston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	- -	*Long-Point t.*
W. Hands, Esq.	- -	*Sandwich.*

YORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY R. C. HORNE.

By His Excellency SAML. P. JARVIS, Esq. Sec'y.

By Command of His Excellency,

SAML P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Samuel Smith,

Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our Subjects and Faithful Lieutenants of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Subjects of the Province of Lower Canada, and to all whom it may concern, Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign: And whereas, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Revenue in this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident in this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for Three additional Ports or Places of Entry or Clearance, at the Places here-in-after described. Be it therefore known, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the use of the Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places, and also from the United States, as are now paid

From Europe.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

On Saturday, the 12th of July, the House of Lords was crowded at an early hour. Among the crowd were a number of Foreign Ambassadors, and many Ladies of rank and fashion. At 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack, and in half an hour, his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, entered the House and took his seat on the throne.—Shortly after, the Speaker of the House of Commons attended by the Members of that House, and attired for the first time in his state costume, entered the door, and stood at the Bar, and addressed to His Royal Highness the following Speech :—

"In obedience to your Royal Highness's command, I, as his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last bill of Supply, at the close of a laborious Session. Anxiously concerned under the present public impression to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more sincerely attended to our attention, than those which relate to the Finances and Internal State of the country. In confidently with your Royal Highness's recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed most judicious to insure a full and satisfactory investigation into the Public Income and Expenditure; that investigation has continued throughout the Session. From that investigation we trust that no branch of the Revenue has escaped my censure to be done; but we trust we are justified in the conviction, that in easing our exertions for the real interests of the people, no due vigilance, no supervision need be relaxed in the inviolable right of our constituents.

"Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the Estimates for the year before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishments consistent with the public safety, we have had the satisfaction to find that the supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burdens on the people; and we have the proud gratification to add, notwithstanding the unexampled and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called upon to make, and to support, and possesses which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has more credit stood more unshaken, and maintain than at present.

"In considering, the internal state of the country it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distress which exists among the people, to convert them to wicked and seditious purposes. Your Royal Highness's paternal wisdom has determined us to early suggest to such measures as might check the further progress of so dangerous an evil; and we have the delight of seeing that those measures which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to recommend with this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of fisheries, by the means of profitable country meat for the poor, and more diligently (although the limits of the Session would not allow the completion of the inquiry to a full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor Laws), a question in which the wealth, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated.

"While we have learned from our first duty to adherence with unremitted solicitude upon the subjects of important inquiries which we have laid before our deliberations have not lost contact. Feeling as intimately connected, the best interests of the country with every thing that affects interest or concern to our ecclesiastical establishment; we have thought it our duty to add to the bill to be derived to the Public, and much of consequence to the Clergy, from the attention and consideration of the laws affecting spiritual persons.

"To Ireland our earnest attention has been directed in providing for the more deliberate investigation of the measures which may be made by the Grand Juries; a measure of most pressing importance over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom—a measure which we trust and hope will prove as salutary in practice, as it is unquestionably just in principle.

"These, sir, are the leading matters which were engrossed the labours of his Majesty's faithful Commons during the present Session, and have marked with that fidelity and zeal under which has characterized the Session, to which we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that having had great duties to perform, to the due discharge of those duties we have applied a most faithful and unbridgable attention.

"Sir, the last act is by my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, a "entitled "An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1817 and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament," to which all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal assent."

At the conclusion of this speech the Lord Chancellor received the Bill, to which, together with a Section Poll Regulation Bill, the Royal Assent was given.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then read the Speech, of which the following is a copy :—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament without renewing the expressions of my satisfaction at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The attention which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different subjects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and I have no doubt that the favourable situation which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity. It is to your steady support of my Government in those measures that I attribute the continuance of the public credit, the increase of the revenue, and the flourishing state of the country. Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country to misrepresent the intentions of his Majesty's subjects, and stimulate them to acts of violence and outrage, I have had the great satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended. I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me, by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands; the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret; and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his subjects loyal subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the Income and Expenditure. It has given me the sincerest pleasure to find that your labours have enabled to provide for every branch of the public service, without any addition to the burdens of the people. The state of public credit affords a decided proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted. I have every reason to believe that the actual receipts in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the country, and that I look forward with sanguine expectation to its gradual improvement.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The measures which were in progress at the close of the last Session of Parliament, for forming a new Silver Coinage have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and the Recoinage of the copper, which has been sanctioned by parliament, a Gold Coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public, I continue to receive from Foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity. The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the continent of Europe is highly agreeable and satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, the pressure under which the people of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust that we may look forward in consequence to an improvement in the commercial relations of this and of the other countries. I entertain all these views with confidence, and I rely

From the Boston (N. H.) Centinel, August 23.

We were promised this day an interesting letter on the subject of emigration; the perusal of which is recommended to all such as have formed high notions of the western country. Not less than 7 young men, of those who left this town alone, since last March, for Pennsylvania, Genesee, &c. have returned, well satisfied to remain even in this poor, despised state of New-Hampshire.

From the Portland Gazette.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, written by a citizen of the District of Maine, who had been induced by the flattering accounts given of the western states, to make a pilgrimage into that section of the country in pursuit of an earthly paradise, a land overflowing with milk and honey, (which certainly is not the case here;) but although he has reached far, undergone much fatigue, and parted with no small portion of his ready cash, he was never able to put his foot upon the object for territory, where such may be with out toil or labor, and after all, the plain reason of Brown's disappointment is, that there is no such country as was represented to him and thousands others. The fact is, that are advantages and disadvantages attending every section of the union, and whatever may be said about the western states, a man of industrious and correct habits may live as happily and enjoy as much happiness in this quarter of the country as in any other whatever.

BATH, July 30, 1817.

Sir—Your letter, under date of the 20th ult. I duly received; the information you request I will give you, as I believe it to be interesting to the people generally in this section of the country, to know more of the western country, to which so many of them are thinking of removing, before they do it themselves, they have expended sums of money, which may hereafter be inconvenient to them.

In the early part of the year 1816, I noticed advertisements in the papers, of lands to be sold in the state of Pennsylvania, by Thomas Merrill, jun. of Portland, representing the land to be of the very first quality.

I had heard so much said on the subject of the lands in the western country, that in September of the same year, I went to Portland, for the purpose of making further enquiry relating to the land advertised. Mr. Merrill, who appeared to be the agent for persons who resided in Pennsylvania, informed me that he would take me to the farm at that time unoccupied, and give me an order on one Shattuck, for lands in the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, or Warren, for the amount in lands at the same rate, as the lands were then selling for to others.

My farm having been appraised, I took an order from said Merrill, for one thousand dollars in land, provided the land should be found, in my estimation, to answer the description given of them; the deed of my farm was lodged in Escrow, to be delivered up, when I should obtain a title to the western lands.

Having thus far arranged my business, and with the order in my pocket, I proceeded on the twelfth day of April last, for the promised land. I took a water conveyance to New-York, and from thence proceeded by land to the interior of Pennsylvania to the lands which had been described to me, a distance of 410 miles from New-York, and about 200 miles from Philadelphia.

When I arrived near the lands, I was directed to a Mr. L. Potter, agent of Shattuck, who was absent; my request to him was to direct me to the best land they had, as much of what I had seen, was worth very little—From this man I received the following note—Mr. Adam Leiberer is requested to give the bearer (Mr. Wm. Brown,) such directions as will enable him to find the Joseph Dressner place, one hundred and fifty acres." This was described as one of their farms under good improvement—When I arrived at the place, I found an old log house that had been deserted four or five years, about twelve or fourteen acres of land, that was once partly cleared, but then grown up to bushes, so as to make it twice as expensive to clear as the other lands—the said such a house by farming could ever expect to live on it—the people in that quarter generally having a considerable proportion of their broad stuffs; the corn was universally destroyed the last year by the frost. For this land their price was six dollars the acre, and fourdollars for other lots on which there were no improvements, (as they called them.)

Having examined the lands until I was satisfied, I was convinced there was not on the tract, a lot of land that would give to a farmer a living, or that would be taken up by any settler in the District of Maine, even if it had been situated near the sea coast, where one half of the subsistence for a family could be drawn from the water.

I do not wish to be understood that there is no good land in the western country but I wish most explicitly to be understood to say that a sum much less than the annual interest of the sum necessary to purchase a good farm, or even bottom lands that would make a good one, would enable a person to live in New-England as well as any person could desire to do.

The best lands east of the mountain being from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred dollars the acre, and the same quality of land west of the mountains from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars the acre; the lands on the mountains which, those speculators are desirous to sell to the New-England people are rocky and mountainous, which never can or ought to be settled.

In having examined the lands in the back part of Pennsylvania, until I arrived within twenty miles of Lake Erie, and not finding any of a quality to make a farm, the price of which was within my means of purchase, I set out on my return with an intention of looking at a different section of country, determined if possible to be pleased, as I did not wish to be disappointed. I returned in the direction of Baltimore; the country through which I first passed was very similar to that which I had travelled over on my way to the interior; the bottom lands good, but the poor very hilly—the pine barren, rocky and mountainous lands low, but would starve the most industrious person that should be placed on them.

I arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of June, from whence I obtained a passage to this place by water, and although I have travelled more than one miles by land, and much further by water, and have spent a considerable sum of money, much more than I could well afford to do; still I consider myself a considerable gainer, as the farm I now own at this city I consider to be worth as much more than I formerly did, as still much exceed all my expenses.

I sincerely hope that those who contemplate removing to the western country, will hereafter take the precaution of visiting the country before they move their families, as it will spend them against distress; which would be harrowing up my feelings anew to describe, as in the whole course of my travels through the western country I never met a New-England settler, that did not regret his situation; and in almost every instance, and with tears in their eyes, declare their intention of returning if they could ever find themselves able so to do.

Some account of the recommendations in that interior country may not be perhaps uninteresting. As soon as I got to the immediate environs of Pittsburg, I noticed every few miles a log house, and frequently two and three had their names painted on them, as "Tavern," and that it took very much like our New-England taverns. To which the sweet keeper replied, "Looks like the New-England tavern when we first came here." Presently I noticed a sign, "Cheese for sale." To which the sweet keeper replied, "Looks like the New-England cheese;" and upon my inquiring of her if they got all their cheese from New-England? "Why no not perhaps in the world's set of people whose peculiarities are as strange noticed others, as are those of the western people—they gained those of New-England—they are well pleased to eat with their mouths, but they will not do this with the New-Englanders, as they eat them.

Unfortunately for New-England reputation, too large a portion of our sweet—of thieves have emigrated west. They have established characters for cheating, which the present inhabitants will not be likely either to forget or forgive. Among a thousand stories which they relate of New-England characters, I will only taste one. At the time when merino sheep were the rage every where, they represented a Yankee as travelling through the country, and discovering a common sheep in one town, bought him into the woods, and after cutting his hair with exciting tongs and combing it out, as their selling him at the next town as a merino, getting two and three hundred dollars for what cost four dollars only.

When I was in company with a considerable number of persons, I observed that in my opinion, the people did not live as well in that country as in New-England. They asked me in what particulars. I told them that the people of New-England generally had in their houses feather beds, that I had found very few in that section of the country—and that a New-England farmer, who was industrious and prudent, would generally keep his horse in clover. They told me, as to feather beds they preferred a bear's skin, and as to a farmer's keeping a horse and chaise, it was the greatest lie they ever heard told, as there was not a single case of the kind in the whole country.

Having been imposed upon and deceived myself by improper representations respecting the western country, my present object is to communicate the result of my enquiries, so that as few others may be deceived as possible; for which purpose, I shall be ready at all times to communicate such facts as cannot fail to satisfy the farmers of New-England, that the interior of this district, as a farming country, has a better population, the people more industrious, better instructed and much happier than those of any other section of the country through which I passed.

LYMAN HUDSON.

Yours, 11th August, 1817. 3t

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the making of *CARDING MACHINES*, on Lot No. 4, in the 5th Concession of Yonge, about 15 miles from Brockville in Upper Canada, where any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either single or double Machines, of an excellent quality, on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, with good materials and double staff; and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any that can be imported.—One of these Machines is now in full operation at the Bastard Mills, the property of William Jones, Esquire, in the Yonge of New-Port.

LYMAN HUDSON.

Yonge, 11th August, 1817. 3t

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED, at this Office, a good Compositor.—None but such as can produce good certificates of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.

XAVIER CHEVILLEY,

From the shop of G. Mezes, Montreal,

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of this place, and the Public generally, that he has commenced the business of

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

in this Town, at the sign of the *Boot*, a few rods north of Mr. Rogers' C. House where he has on hand a general supply of the best English Leather for Gentlemen's wear, and a variety of the first Morocco and Kid Skins for Ladies' wear, which will be manufactured in a superior style, and after the latest fashions. He will have shortly on hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, ready made, of every description.

A strict attention will be paid to the orders of those who may favor him with their custom.

Niagara, Aug. 15, 1817.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has purchased the *Saw-Mill* and Premises thereunto appertaining, situated directly in the rear of Mr. Dyer's Tavern, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Markham, late the property of T. ARNOLD, Esq. Orders for Lumber of every description, will be duly attended to, by applying to his Agent at the Mill, or to the Subscriber in the Town of York.

ALLAN NAPIER McNABB.

York, 5th Sept. 1817. 3w37

** The Subscriber will be at the Mill every Saturday, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A. N. McN.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the town of York, at 12 o'clock, the Elegant and commodious Mansion of Wm. Firth, Esq. late Attorney-General of this Province, situate in the township of York, with 15 3-4 acres of Ground. The number and size of the apartments, with the kitchens, cellars and out offices, render it very suitable not only for a large family, but also for public business.—It is at present occupied by the Legislature, at the rent of £125. Province Currency per annum. Possession will be given immediately, subject to this tenancy, which will expire on the 31st day of March next. The purchaser receiving the portion of rent to accrue from the time of the execution of the deed.

The subscriber will in the interim, receive offers for the private sale of the premises.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, August 23d, 1817. tf33

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CASK, *No. 2, Division-Street, ALBANY.*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Cleshes, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 31

Wants a Situation,

A PERSON who has been regularly bred to the Mercantile business, to be employed either as a *Book-keeper, Store-keeper* or any other confidential situation.

The most satisfactory and respectable testimonials will be given.

Enquiry to be made at the Printing Office.

York, Sept. 16. 3w39

NOTICE.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE

A SLATE coloured *Chest*, with iron handles, about 3 1-2 feet long, 19 inches broad, and 25 inches deep: it is about *Zcwt.* heavier at one end than at the other. It was removed from the Store of W. ALLAN, Esq. between the 15th of Aug. and 13th of Sept.

Any information respecting the said Chest will be thankfully received and rewarded, on applying to the Editor.

York, Sept. 16. 2w38

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Rore of Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. Jones, and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post. Watch Maker.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the Shortest notice.

York, August 29th, 1817. tf35

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in adjourned Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER MCDONELL, } Esqrs. Justices.
WILLIAM CHEWITT,
STEPHEN JARVIS.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to be laid before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Streets or on the Front of the Town, under the penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Log, Timber, Stone, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in cases of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the Foot Way.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill—Weights from Fifty Six Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Ware Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding five shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; That all weights and Measures not having already a Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark C. C. for Measures; and C. C. for Weights S. M. S. M. for doing which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each stamp, and no more.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall be the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the house, which shall be kept constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more such Ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and reaching to the eaves; and where the chimney or chimneys, rise more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to rest against each such chimney of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of ten shillings on each and every conviction of not yet or if built so, that every chimney or flue of which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspector of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks, unless the same are used daily, as in the case of farm houses or bakers, once in every three weeks at the most; and that every inhabitant of each and every year in the same manner; for which duty the Inspector of chimneys so appointed, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence half penny for each chimney or flue so swept as aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulations, shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty nor less than ten shillings: That each and every owner, or tenant or occupier of a dwelling house within the Town of York, shall provide the said house with two or more good and serviceable Leathern Buckets capable of containing three gallons each which shall be hung up and exposed to view in the most convenient place next the front entrance of the said house, to be in readiness to assist in the extinguishing of Fires, under a penalty of not more than forty nor less than ten shillings. *Provided always*, that to give time for the procuring of such Leathern Buckets, no conviction shall take place or have effect before the first of November next: *And provided also*, that if Leathern Buckets as aforesaid, cannot be procured, the like number of good and serviceable Wooden or Tin Pails, of equal capacity, and kept for the same purpose, may be provided. That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, four discreet and active persons to be Fire Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each division of the Town who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to procure as far as possible, order, regularity and despatch in the hand, for the supply of water; to supply and order all such means for the preservation of furniture and other effects from injury and pillage; that the said Fire Wardens shall (to prevent any one of the other Inhabitants of his station) carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff or some other visible distinguishing badge of office, and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands of the said Fire Wardens of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to run at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be paid by the owner or owners thereof for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine so found running at large shall be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public sale, after three days notice has been published of their being in his custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above mentioned penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Swine, shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,

S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. Those of 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence or less each time afterwards—except when ordered for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged—Advertisements to be done 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Williams, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Near Cobourg.*
C. Fotherell, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hutt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

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GREY PAPER

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817. No. 40.



UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And whereas the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: And whereas, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for Three additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein-after specified. Be it therefore known, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to and for the uses of "this Province, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported "into this Province, from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and "Merchandize imported from Great "Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and specified: That is to say, the Harbour of Prescott in the District of Johnstown, Frontenac in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Eighteenth day of June Instant, and not previously, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Simon Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-eighth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of July last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY conveloking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Act'g Secr'y.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTSON, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

NOTICE

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licensed to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the current Year, commencing the 5th day of January, 1817, are herein named:

Town of York.

John Jowdon	Jarius Ashley,
Thomas Johnston	George Duggan,
Chisholm Thomas,	James Rose,
Thomas Hamilton,	Catherine Stebbens,

Township of York.

Zachariah Galloway,	Charles C. Loant,
Lillie Scadenborough,	James McMillan,
Michael Whitmore,	William Myers,
Jacob Snyder	William Cooper,
Samuel Heron.	

Township of Scarborough.

William Cornell,	Andrew Thomson,
David Thomson.	

Township of Pickering.

Nesdith Wodruff.

Township of Whitby.

James Lyndie.

Township of Markham.

Silas Fletcher,

Edward Thomson,
Michael Dye.

Township of Vaughan.

Whitfield Patterson,

Leah Flannagan,
James Fleck.

Township of King.

Nathaniel Gamble,

Township of Whitchurch.

David Cummings.

Township of E. Gwillimbury.

Joseph Johnson.

Township of Flamborough.

Jacob Smith,

Township of Toronto.

James McNabb,	Grant Conover,
Philip Coody.	George Cutter.

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace, Home District.

York, 1st July, 1817. 3m47

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES—*Also,*

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among these Goods are the following articles, viz:

200 boxes Tin Plates I C I X D X,
400 cases Sheet Iron,
150 tons Swedes, Smiliated do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
35 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Plough Share Moulds,
430 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Trace, Halter and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Broad Knives,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 × 8 1-2, 7 × 9, 8 1-2 × 9 1-2,
80 coils Whale Rope,
10 cases Guns (Fowling Pieces,)
150 kegs Paints, assorted,
150 bundles Frying Pans,
300 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
230 casks and cases containing a General Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Slater's Stoves Kitchens, complete,
150 Double and Single Stoves,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
23 casks Glassware, assorted,
73 crates Crockery do. assorted,

A great quantity of Castings, such as bellied and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

Also,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards, and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Clothiers twilled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 4m35

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at the PETITE COTE, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. P. SILBY, consisting of

Acres of well-improved land, with a good Dwelling House, underpin'd, having a good Stone Cellar, Stables, Barn, a Cyder Shade and Press, together with two Stoves in the house.

Also—Another FARM, adjoining the above, under fence and improvement; together with 1200 acres of wood land, in the rear of the Petite Cote, and so contiguous to the Town of Sandwich, as to make it an object for any person to purchase the whole or a part thereof, as it will be sold cheap for cash or short credit, upon good security, by applying to the Subscriber.

Also—All the Premises that belong to D. W. SMITH, Esq. formerly Surveyor-General of this Province, situate at the East end of the Town, known by the name of the *Yellow House*, together with the ground attach'd to the same, containing about 2 1-4 Acres, (more or less) down to the Ravine: together with the remainder of his LOTS, in the rear of said Premises, containing about eleven Acres (more or less.)

N. B. The above Premises, together with the 11 Acres of Land, will be Sold separate or together, according as the same may be agreed upon.

☞ These last mentioned Premises will be put up at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, 21st October next, (if not previously disposed of) by the Subscriber, who is fully authorized to give a good and sufficient title.

W. ALLAN.

York, August 18, 1817. tf 88

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS (Yorkshire England) will open a Boarding and Day School at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

Henry Drean,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM MONTREAL, *A Large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually Low for CASH.

*** New-York State Bank Bills received at par for Merchandize.

York, 12th August, 1817. tf 89

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 85

For NIAGARA,

THE fast sailing Schooner INDUSTRY, *W. GREGORY*, Master, will ply as a Packet, between YORK and NIAGARA, twice or thrice each week, during the remainder of the Season. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to the Master, on board, at the *Merchants' Wharf*, YORK, or at *Mr. Crooks' Wharf*, NIAGARA.

York, 10 Sept. 1817. tf 87

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. ROBT. and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post's, Wards Market.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

York, August 25th, 1817. tf 85

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, those excellent MILLS, in the 2d Concession of Markham, commonly known by the name of the GERMAN MILLS; together with Lots No. 5 & 6, in the said Concession, containing 400 Acres more or less. The Land and the best quality, which together with the Mills, stand surrounded by a thick settled and well improved Township. On payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 85

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 20th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

SHERIFF'S Office, York, Sept. 24, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT } is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S Office, York, Sept. 24, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT } is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday, the sixth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED, at this Office, a good Compositor.—None but such as can produce good certificates of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.

From Europe.

Corn Exchange, London July 28.

We have had little much to do this week in our market, but I cannot be sure of last week's arrivals remaining over, caused a large show of samples; but getting supplies from Essex and Kent, the former on this day week, but fell in higher than on Friday; ordinary dreary qualities were taken unwillingly to undertake. Barley, Beans and Oats are by per quarter higher than on last Monday, but not any sales of last advance.

LONDON, July 28.

Yesterday and this morning were received in Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday at Friday last. We find in some of the journals of the former day, the following paragraph:

"An English frigate has arrived at Leghorn, to take on board five millions of money. This sum is the amount of the reimbursement made to England by the king of Sardinia, for the expenses of the war."

According to letters from Spain, almost the whole of the Spanish cavalry, to the number of 2000, are now stated to assemble in Andalusia. It is added that they were about to embark, 3 or 400 at a time, for South America. Another article states, that 11 men are to be taken by ballot from each regiment of the line in Spain, and the whole force thus accruished, amounting to about 6000, is to be sent to South America.

Aug. 2.

Last night were received the Paris papers of Saturday last. They announce the departure of the Spanish Gen. Lacy, whose fate has excited so much interest. He was shot at 4 o' clock in the morning of the 24th inst. and immediately on his arrival in the island of Majorca.

The sale of Lord Cochrane's estate and effects at Holy hill, on Monday last, was quite numerously and respectably attended. The saws before the house, and the roads leading to it, were thronged with chariots, barouches and other carriages. The mansion and lands were knocked down to Mr. Haygarth, of Bath, at £10,220. The furniture, which was elegant, was sold at high prices.—Lord Cochrane was present, and publicly gave several biddings for the estate, till upwards of £10,000 had been offered.

Emigration.—The numerous emigrants from Ireland to the United States of America, are said to be regretting there is at this time three ships at one port in Ireland, about to sail, which would have been better, as these persons are determined to quit their native country, as they given them their passage out, free of expense, to British North America.

A very abundant harvest is expected throughout Germany.

Brest.—We have again the pleasure to announce a Reduction in the valuable article of provision. The Beef at Lent is now sold for 1. 2 1-2d. being less by three farthings per lb. last week. No doubt can remain of further reductions soon taking place from the abundant appearance in all crops of grain, and of which our correspondents from every part of the kingdom daily inform us.

Samples of New Wheat were yesterday offered for sale in Mark Lane; it looked remarkably fine, and met immediate purchasers.

July 31.

The news received from the continent of Europe, last week, is very important. Sweden continues to prohibit the importation, and even the use of all foreign articles. M. Bernadotte appears to imitate his *ci-devant* friend and master Napoleon, by issuing decrees similar to those of Berlin and Milan. From France, all accounts agree that the utmost tranquility prevails there.

Mr. Sadler, the younger, ascended in a balloon from the cavalry barracks in Hyde Park on the 22d, at seven minutes past one, P. M. and lauded about a mile and a half from Hedgeford, at 7 P. M. having crossed the Irish channel in five hours and 20 minutes.

In a late Dublin Evening Post, a Mr. Edward Ball advertises that he will exhibit after six days notice, for the sum of £300,000, a model of a Grand Perpetual Motion, now going in its rapid career, without the aid or assistance of wind or steam, springs, weights or balances, steam, wind, gravity, or any other visible assistance, and will continue in its rapid velocity as long as a body of any substance shall exist." This art, he observes, had hitherto defeated every attempt, but he achieved it at the first trial with a few minutes study and three hours labour.

A German female dwarf, seven and a half years old, and only one foot and eight inches high, has been recently exhibited on the frontiers of France. It is said that she sings and dances well, and answers most intelligently all questions put to her.

In the course of last week, 16,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 bushels, 3,000 bags and 1700 barrels of wheat, were imported into Liverpool from America.

An officer of the 33d regt. at St. Helena, writes as follows:

"Bonaparte allows no person to visit him but his own retinue, seldom walks, and never rides out; his billiard room is the only exercise he enjoys; he is more gallow (his natural complexion) than ever. When I first saw him, and more stooped. Long, I suppose, to the want of his usual exercise. Count Las Cases and son were sent off the island for endeavouring to forward privately some information to Europe. The attempt was extremely ingenious, done on satin, in hieroglyphics and other characters, and could not be deciphered without the aid of a microscope. This was made up into a waistcoat, and given to a boy, a native, lately a servant on his establishment, with instructions to present it to a correspondent in Europe, for which he was to receive a handsome reward. The lad informed his father of the secret."

A most munificent act is lately recorded of Earl Fitzwilliam, of Wentworth, Earl, during the late distress among his tenantry in Wicklow, Ireland, not only distributed large sums among them, but sent 30 tons of American flour, which were sold at Cork; rice and oatmeal were purchased for them also, to the amount of £20,000.

We can take upon ourselves confidently to declare, that the leading article in the Morning Chronicle of this day, asserting that every thing indicates that discussions of an important and security amicable nature, are now carrying on between the courts of London, Madrid and St. Petersburg, and the report on which the speculations of the Chronicle is founded, are utterly false.—*Sun.*

The following is the article alluded to:

"Every thing seems to indicate that there are very important and friendly and amicable discussions on the tapis at present between the cabinets of London, Madrid, and St. Petersburg. Report says, that Ferdinand has demanded an active assistance, by a marine force, to put an end to the depredations of the insurgent privateers, and that he offered the means of an armament for bringing back the revolted provinces of South America to subjection—that intermediation is most unlikely, and that it is now too late for neutrality. The revolution is now so far advanced, that without active aid in ships, men, and money, the whole of South America must be lost to the mother country; and that Spain cannot contemplate this evil without making elsewhere for assistance, if it be denied by England. She has applied, we hear by the Emperor Alexander, upon conditions with which Ferdinand says he must comply, and that he has agreed. He therefore must not be surprised if he shall learn that the two Californias and Mexico will be ceded to Russia in full sovereignty, in return for the aid in ships, seamen and troops, to reduce the insurgent Americans. Such is the rumour in circulation."

Whatever may be our sentiments respecting the struggles for independence in Spanish America, we shall neither countenance rebellion on the one hand, nor despotism on the other. Let it now ever Great Britain is in a state worthy with the several powers of Europe, it becomes her to be careful that no measures are adopted inconsistent with the amicable relations. The following facts are, therefore, particularly entitled to the notice of our rulers: A ship called the Hero, of 74 guns, is now in dock at Deptford, on board of which are upwards of 100 English officers, who are avowedly going to support the Independents in South America. There is no doubt, we assured, Agents for these Independents now in London and at Portsmouth, who are endeavouring to induce the crews of his majesty's ships to desert, and range under the banner of the Patriots. From France, all accounts agree that the utmost tranquility prevails there.

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A proposal has been made in a letter addressed to a gentleman at Hull, to light up the whole of that town with the reflection of the blubber brought by the Greenland ships. The writer says there is not only unserviceable, but a nuisance to the neighbourhood. From a small part of this refuse, says the writer, I should, I doubt not, be able to light up the whole of Hull much better than it could be done by oil in the ordinary way, and at one-fourth of the expence, by preparing a gas from it which would excel in brilliance the gas obtained from coal, require less purification, and be less noxious. On this subject Mr. Humphry Davy, and Mr. Brande, and Mr. B. Emmett, has published some experiments which he made last summer.—By distilling various oils, previously mixed with dry sand or pulverized clay, he obtained at a temperature a little below ignition, a gas which appeared to be a mixture of carburetted and supercarburetted hydrogen gases. It produces a flame equality and often much more brilliant than coal gas; and gives out no smoke, smell or unpleasant vapour. It differed very little in quality whether obtained from mere refuse or good white sperm, almond or olive oil, or tallow. For the sake of an important a branch of our fisheries, which is threatened with serious danger by the general adoption of coal-gas for the purpose of illumination, we shall be greatly gratified to learn that the prospect of encouragement from that lordship is likely to be speedily realized.

Remarkable effects of Lime-water in extinguishing fire.—On Friday se'nnight at 4 in the morning, the saw mill adjoining Elliott's wharf, Bankside, London, was discovered to be on fire, and the same time threatened the safety of the whole neighbourhood, being close to a large timber yard, and to the Southwark gas-light premises. It deserved particular notice that the fire, though it speedily caught the premises as soon as it broke out, and which were entirely of wood, was confined to the spot by the immediate application of lime-water. No fire engines for the want of any other at the moment. The gas-light company had a large cistern of lime-water, for the purpose of purifying their gas. Wherever it fell on the burning materials it not only instantly extinguished the flame, but it was remarked that the smothered fire would again break out in the interval, would not again flame. In two hours all the danger was entirely over.

At a meeting of the Bath Literary & Philosophical Society, Dr. Wilkinson, of Lincoln, with tears of gratitude, for the communication, presented to the Society by Dr. Wollaston, relative to the theory of the diamond cutting glass, mentioned in the last number of the Philosophical Transactions, and which was read before the late Mr Coventry, where the diamond on glass had been so finely drawn, that the lines formed a series of squares so minute, that 25 millions of squares are equal to no more than one square inch!!

The celebrated Mineralogist, Werner, who lately died at Dresden, bequeathed his cabinet of Fossils his valuable collection of minerals estimated at 100,000 crowns.

An article, under the head of *Palermo, June* 21, states that a vessel from Melazzo, with orders to embark Ferdinand, and to be followed by a pirate vessel, and several of the crew and passengers were inhumanly murdered.—It also states, that several of the Spanish officers of another vessel, bound from Castellamare to Majorca, had been murdered by the crew.

Letters from Badenoh state, that the noted Jew Schadt, whose name has been prohibited from public religious worship, is dead in the Island of Java. A similar injunction has been addressed to the Archbishop of Batavia and lay preachers who accompany him.

The London Courier of July 28 mentions that the Duke of Kent, on the 25th inst. left Paris, and would take place of Chitty Heading in the Duke of Clarence's suite to be shipped to America for the Pen-sylvania Hospital.

A Paris Paper states that, in the latter part of June six persons were executed in the commune of Vouvre, in the department of L'Aveiron, where they attacked several of the inhabitants of Rodez, and murdered them in the most cruel manner. Four children have also been devoured by wolves in the department of Vienne.

Thirty workmen, on the 24th of July, commenced digging a place (on the South Downs at Brighton) 100 feet square and 10 deep) to lay the foundation of a column to be raised to the memory of Lord Nelson.

Arrest for Debt in France.—Persons who owe debts in any part of France is a complete security against arrests for debt in any part of England, will read with interest the following fact. Some time ago, an English Nobleman retired to France some time ago, in consequence of his pecuniary embarrassments, and met there by a Frenchman, M. Brunet, who had kept a hotel in Leicester square, to whom he owed a debt contracted in that country. The said keeper had made a considerable fortune there, and had returned to his native country on the purchase of considerable estates. The English nobleman was arrested on the 30th of February last, at the suit of the hotel-keeper for the debt contracted in England, and thrown into a dungeon at Calais. He remained there in France, among the lowest vagabonds imprisoned for all sorts of crimes, till the 15th inst. when he was ordered for his appearance to answer the suit. By the new law, no bail can be given without the consent of the party who sues, and the result that "*le debiteur qui peut se promener ne paye pas*" (the debtor who can walk about does not pay) is no longer the English place. The case has come before the Court of the District. The defendant pleaded that he was not to be arrested in England, and that therefore the Court had not jurisdiction. The Court over-ruled the plea that the question was, whether the debt was contracted. Sentence was given that the debt was contracted.

But the defendant pleaded secondly, that the plaintiff was owed a French debt, and that he made application to the British Government remonstrances which allowed him to proceed, and declared his desire of becoming a subject to the King of France and that by his letters of denization he had actually become one. These letters of denization were put in as proof. To this the answer was, that the British Government had not the power to withdraw the allegiance of its subjects, and declared Mr. Brunet to be still a French subject. The Court of the Seine Gentium was therefore [illegible] immured in the dungeon of the Conciergerie, at the suit of the hotel-keeper and Consul, as well as to the Consul of Calais, Chief of the Allied troops in France for interference. Some hope is held out to him that the next question to be tried will be, whether the Allied troops in France have been contracted in England, and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction. Should this be decided in the affirmative, he will be relieved for his months or years. Should the decision be the reverse, which may be carried successively through the Courts, the prisoner remains in the common goal with felons and debtors, which is said to be a great hardship by every one but the party himself. It is said that the only inquiry should be—Is the claim a just one, or not? If the defendant has used Brunet's lodgings, eaten his mutton and drank his wine, he is liable to pay for them, in the course of ages, to behold from higher regions the manner the honour and the delight of the earth.

The Crown Prince also made in this year's home address to the King and to the Prince his son.

Sutherland, July 17.—The President of the Society of General Utility has received from Amsterdam fresh details respecting the calamitous state of the environs.

The city which is surrounded by water, and which has been the principal scene of the destruction of its resources by the fall of its mounds, dikes, and sluices, since the month of December last, no half of the inhabitants have been forced to undertake the other, cannot remain there. The streets are those floatings. The wretches have crowded by hundreds into a few houses, where they breathe an infectious atmosphere, and where they are devoured by the dead, the sick, and the women in child-bed. Those who have not been able to escape, are perishing with hunger; and that in 15 hundred houses, there is not found that of a single loaf of bread.

It is true, that the government has opened a number of them on the works of the Heider, but the number is insufficient for the most deplorable necessities. Even Amsterdam is not free from the contagion.

All the accounts from the various parts of Switzerland announce the horror and the distress caused by the inundations. Whole villages have carried off—houses torn from their foundations—bridges destroyed—and the fields laid waste. The Rhine continually overflows its banks. Basle, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Lucerne, Berne, Soleure, Munich Buchsee, &c. &c. are in the same situation. Berne, and Bienchatenau, in Burgundy, are threatened with the same misfortune. The number of persons who have perished is 4,450. All the harvests have been destroyed—and the cattle drowned.

At Basle the Rhine rose so much on the 6th, as to inundate the city as far as the 3d rank of the cathedral. Upwards of 2,000 houses are in ruins

Miscellaneous.

Files of Newspapers.

There is no gl. ication so useful and agreeable, which can be obtained at a price so de ate, as a Newspaper. The sum of three dollars per annum (half-yearly),—the price of 2 bushels of wheat—the wheat ? To have a full sheet of paper handed to you every week, during a whole year—detailing all the most important events that happen in the world—stating to you the measures of your government—the conduct of your public functionaries—the movements of your armies and navy—useful discoveries—deaths and marriages—essays, political, moral and humorous—and poetry—advertisements! What a mass of matter for so trifling a sum?

But their usefulness in a family where are children, is particularly observable. Let one family take a paper, and not the be without one—let the children in every other partiality, have the same opportunities of education, and it may be distinctly observed, that those who have the clearest to see the paper are the most intelligent and improve most rapidly. Was a good newspaper established at its rest worth, it would be 20 instead of two dollars per year. It is almost equal to a school. All thousand facts useful and pleasing to know, are learned and treasured up, and the persons can tell you where they obtained them. There is scarcely an intelligent man of thirty-five, who cannot tell you all the material events of the French Revolution and the history of Bonaparte. Where was it learned? From the newspapers almost exclusively.

Suppose newspapers were struck out of existence—what a mass of thick darkness would rest upon us! Notwithstanding all the other sources of information mentioned to us, and the cost of printing books continued, we should still grope our way in comparative ignorance. And if newspapers are not sufficiently precious to be, they are nevertheless, worth half their first cost—to put up garden seeds for the women—to cut out patterns for the girls—to roll up tobacco for the men—to singe and wrap up papers for the lawyer—to light segars for the tavern keeper, or to make kites for the boys. Who then would not take a newspaper?—*Miner's Fel.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We copied some days ago from the North American Review, an article containing some interesting information relating to the Brazils and particularly Pernambuco, derived from natives of that country. Since that article was published, an interesting work upon that country by an English traveller, Henry Koster, has been published, which has been received here. This work gives a much more full view of this country, than any work that has before appeared.

Mr. Koster arrived in Pernambuco in 1809. The name of the Province, as of the other provinces of the Brazils, has become appropriated to that principal port, which was originally called Recife. The ancient seat of the Portuguhean government at Olinda, is at present unique in the northward of the Port, but both are now included in the town of Pernambuco. Recife contains 25,000 inhabitants.

The manners of the Pernambucans are rapidly improving, in consequence of their rapidly increasing wealth, and their intercourse with foreigners. Yet, certain refinements are still wanting. Two or three knives serve for a large dinner party, the guest cutting his meat upon the plate in small pieces and passing the knife round, and each one occasionally complimenting his friend with a piece picked out with his fingers. The card-table is occupied from morning to night. Religion is in great disrepute, on account of the profligate lives of the clergy. There are no book-sellers at Pernambuco, and until the late revolution there was no printing Press. Justice is very imperfectly administered, and punishments are very rare. White persons cannot be tried for capital offences at Pernambuco, but must be carried to Bahia.

Goiana, a town of 4 or 5,000 inhabitants, stands upon a river of the same name, seven leagues from the sea, and sixty miles from Recife. This is a flourishing town, and rapidly increases in size and wealth. Paraiba a town of 2 or 3,000 inhabitants, is about 40 miles further distant from Recife. This town is declining in importance, its trade having been in a great measure transferred to Pernambuco.

St. Luiz, or Maranhum is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and although it has a dangerous harbor, it is flourishing. Its only exports are cotton and rice; of the former, 30,000 bags are annually shipped to England.

To the Editor of the L. & L. County Gaz.

Sir—As there has been much said on the subject of the loss sustained by the left division of the United States Army, in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown; and as much difference of opinion still exists in regard to the actual loss, I present you with the facts. The following list was taken from the adjutant-general's office at the time the returns were made out, and may be depended on as being correct, viz.

Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814.—One Colonel, three Captains, five subalterns, wounded; 1 seventy rank and file killed; two hundred and forty do. wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing—338.

Battle at Bridgewater, July 25.—One major, 6 captains, 5 subalterns killed; one maj-gen. 1 brigadier gen. 1 colonel 4 majors, 7 captains, 18 subalterns, wounded; 160 rank and file killed; 517 wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing—837.

First battle at Fort Erie, Aug. 15.—One captain, 1 subaltern, killed; one captain, 5 subalterns, wounded; 15 rank and file killed, 40 do. wounded.—Total killed, wounded and missing, 54.

Second Battle at Erie.—One brigadier general, two colonels, 4 captains, 4 subalterns killed; 1 brigadier general, one colonel, one major, 4 captains, 16 subalterns, wounded; 70 rank and file killed, 189 wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, 509.

During the siege by commands &c.—One Colonel, one Major, 2 captains, 3 subalterns killed; two majors, one captain, 9 subalterns, wounded; 96 rank and file killed, 256 do. wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing—380.

Absent 110 subalterns and soldiers were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners in their several marches from place to place, after the army crossed into Canada. The siege at Fort Erie lasted 46 days; 900 rank and file were reported sick and either sent to the regimental infirmaries, or to the general hospital during this period.

Total in officers kill'd & wounded 124
do. rank and file ——— 1790
Taken prisoners, sick & deserted, 646

Total, 2560

An Officer in that division of the Army.

Episcopal Clergy.

The following is given in the Christian Messenger, as a correct statement of the number of the Episcopal Clergy in the different states of the Union:

In New-Hampshire, 1;—Massachusetts, 13; Vermont, 4;—Connecticut, 25;—New-York, 67;—New-Jersey, 11;—Pennsylvania, 23;—Delaware, 3;—Maryland, 36;—Virginia, 35;—North-Carolina, 3;—South-Carolina, 17;—Total 253.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken (for a temporary residence) the House recently occupied by Mr. Jacques, and opposite to the Grammar School, on Monday the 15th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive YOUNG LADIES, without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

☞ The FRENCH Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

** Cards of Terms, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 3d Sept. 1817. tf 36

Lands for Sale.

LOTS No. 1 and 17, in the Eighth Concession, and Lot No. 30, in the Third Concession of East Gwillimbury.

Lot No. 3, in the Third Concession of West Gwillimbury.

Lots No. 1 & 2, in the Fourth Concession of Scott.

Lot No. 32, in the Third Concession of King.

Lot No. 36, in the Second Concession of Uxbridge; all in the Home District.

Lot No. 22, in the Sixth Concession of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District.

Lot No. 1, in the Eleventh Concession of Pittsburgh, in the Midland District.

The above Lands are all of good soil and well watered, and will be *sold low for CASH or approved Bills.*

Lot No. 11, in the Fourth Concession of Markham, in the Home District, on which about 45 acres are cleared.—There is a good Mill Seat on this Lot.

And that valuable House and Lot in the Town of York, wherein the Subscriber now lives: It being in as good a Stand, either for a Tavern or a Store, as any in the Town, and needs no further recommendation.

Enquire of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 14th May, 1817. tf 21

☞ The above property will be Sold at *PUBLIC AUCTION*, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of October next, at the Subscriber's house. The sale to be continued by adjournment.

T. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

August 13, 1817. tf 33

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has purchased the *Saw-Mill* and Premises—Implements appertaining, situated directly in the rear of Mr. Dye's Tavern, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Markham, late the property of W. Amsden, Esq. Orders for Lumber of every description, will be duly attended to, by applying to his Agent at the Mill, or to the Subscriber in the Town of York.

ALLAN NAPIER McNAB.

York, 8th Sept. 1817. 2w37

☞ The Subscriber will be at the Mill every Saturday, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A. N. McN.

XAVIER CHEVILLEY,

(From the shop of G. Milotte, Montreal,)

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of this place, and the Public generally, that he has commenced the business of

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

in this Town, at the sign of the *Boot*, a few rods north of Mr. Rogers' C. House where he has on hand a general supply of the best English Leather for Gentlemen's wear, and a variety of the first-rate Morocco and Kid Slips for Ladies' wear, which will be manufactured in a superior style, and after the latest fashions. He will have shortly on hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, ready made, of every description.

A strict attention will be paid to the orders of those who may favor him with their custom.

Niagara, Aug. 15, 1817.

Wants a Situation,

A PERSON who has been regularly bred to the Mercantile Business, and employed either as a *Book-keeper, Store-keeper* or any other confidential situation.

The most satisfactory and respectable testimonials will be given.

Enquiry to be made at the Printing Office.

York, Sept. 16. 3w38

NOTICE.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE

A SLATE coloured *Chest*, with iron handles, about 3 1-2 feet long, 19 inches broad, and 25 inches deep: it is about 2*cwt*. heavier at one end than at the other. It was removed from the Store of W. ALLAN, Esq. between the 15th of Aug. and 13th of Sept.

Any information respecting the said Chest will be thankfully received and rewarded, on applying to the Editor.

York, Sept. 16. 2w38

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the town of York, at 12 o'clock, the

elegant and commodious Mansion of Wm. Firth, Esq. late Attorney-General of this Province, situate in the town of York, with two acres of Ground. The number and size of the apartments, with the kitchens, cellars and out offices, render it very suitable not only for a large family, but also for public business. It is at present occupied by the Legislature, at the rent of £130, Province Cur'y, per ann. Possession will be given immediately, subject to this tenancy, which will expire on the 31st day of March next. The purchaser receiving the portion of rent to accrue from the time of the execution of the deed.

The subscriber will in the interim, receive offers for the private sale of the premises.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, August 22d, 1817. tf 35

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the making of *CARDING MACHINES*, on Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of Markham, 13 miles from Brockville in Upper Canada, where any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either double or single Machines, of an excellent quality, on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, with good materials and durable stuff; and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any that can be imported.—One of these Machines is now in full operation at the Bastard Mills, the property of William Jones, Esquire, in the Village of New-Port.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Yonge, 11th August, 1817. 36

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Barr of Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c.

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CHAIR, *No 2, Division-Street, ALBANY.*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Couches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 32

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in a Quarter Session, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER STEPHEN,
WILLIAM CHEWITT,
STEPHEN JARVIS,
} Esqrs. Justices.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake any Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before he Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained a special permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Carcase or Offals of any kind or description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Front of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Foot-Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in cases of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the FootWay.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

The Clerk of the Market to procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill; and a Pair of Scales to weigh Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and the said Clerk shall, from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Ware Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, and report to the Magistrates weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds, and the person or persons so offending, shall be committed for six months, in which case only one penny per pound shall be charged.—No advertisement below 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

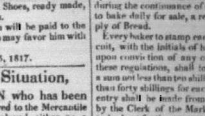
J. Dunlap, Esq. - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - *Cornwall.*
T. Wilcocks, Esq. - - *York.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Belleville.*
Major Hopkins - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothervill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - *Amherst.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1817. No. 41.



Samuel Smith, Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventh day of October inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING.

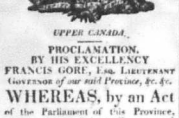
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of August last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the first Monday day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and commanded to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you no. each of you, that on the seventh day of November next ensuing, you meet in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this first day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of Our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. M. JARVIS, Act'g. Secty.



UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same," has lately expired—And whereas the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: And whereas it is well with advantage to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for Three additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places here-in-after specified, Be it therefore known, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for "Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors, to be paid on all Goods "and Merchandize, the like Duties on "Goods and Merchandize, imported "into this Province, from the United "States, as are now paid on Goods and "Merchandize imported from Great "Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and specified: That is to say, the Village of Prescott, in the County of Johnstown, Ernest-town in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Fourteenth day of June instant, severally, and respectively, and the same are hereby appointed severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited; and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, as passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
Saml. P. Jarvis, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE

A SLATE coloured *Chest*, with iron handles, about 3 1-2 feet long, 19 inches broad, and 25 inches deep: it is about 2*cwt*, heavier at one end than at the other. It was removed from the Store of W. ALLAN, Esq. between the 15th of Aug. and 13th of Sept.

Any information respecting the said Chest will be thankfully received and rewarded, on applying to the Editor.

York, Sept. 16. 2w38

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock, the

Elegant and commodious Mansion of Wm. Firth, Esq. late Attorney-General of this Province, situate in the town of York, with two acres of Ground. The number and size of the apartments, with the kitchens, cellars and out offices, render it very suitable not only for a large family, but also for public business.—It is at present occupied by the Legislature, at the rent of £130, Province Cur'y, per ann. Possession will be given immediately, subject to this tenancy, which will expire on the 31st day of March next. The purchaser receiving the portion of rent to accrue from the time of the execution of the deed.

The subscriber will in the interim, receive offers for the private sale of the premises.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, August 22d, 1817. tf 35

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES—*Also*,

A very extensive Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among those Goods are the following articles, viz:

200 Pair Tin Plates IC IX DX,
400 casing Sheet Iron,
120 tons Sweden, Swansteed do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
35 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Pinch Share Moulds,
450 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Tow, Pitch and Log Chains,
15 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Spun Kettles,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 & 8 1-2 by 9 3-4.
7 tons White Rope,
50 cases Gum (Fowling Pieces,)
150 kegs Patnis, assorted,
150 bundles Drying Rods,
300 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
250 casks and cases containing a General Assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Brass and Shell-mounted Goods, &c.
10 Slater's Steam Kitchens, complete,
150 Double and Single Stoves,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 casks Glassware, assorted,
12 cases Crockery do. assorted.

A great quantity of Castings, such as bellied and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Kettles, Kitchen Ranges, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards, and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Clothiers will find

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 4m35

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at the PETITE COTE, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. P. SILBY, consisting of

Acres of well-improved land, with a good Dwelling House, underpinn'd, having a good Stone Cellar, Stables, Barn, a Cyder Shade and Press, together with two Stoves in the house.

Also—Another FARM, adjoining the above, containing 100 acres improved, together with 1200 acres of wood land, in the rear of the Petite Cote, and so contiguous to the Town of Montreal, as to render it a most desirable property to purchase the whole or a part thereof, as it will be sold cheap for cash or short credit, upon good security, by applying to the Subscriber.

Also—All the Premises that belong to D. W. SMITH, Esq. formerly Surveyor-General of this Province, situate in the County of York, containing about two hundred and 400 Acres more or less. The Land is of the best quality, which together with the Mills, stand contiguous to a thick settlement and will be sold on long credit, or part payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 35

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jons Hunter, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be recommended to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

York House Seminary, FOR Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS (from England) will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday (28th) inst. where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Moral and Health of the Young Ladies.

N B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 13 June, 1817.

Henry Dean,

Has Just Received from MONTREAL, *A large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually low for Cash.

*** New-York and Bank Bills received at par for Merchandize.

York, 12th August, 1817. tf 33

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, have leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to thank Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by arduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to their *Day School*, that knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

For NIAGARA,

THE fast sailing Schooner INDUSTRY, H. OSBORNE, Master, will ply as a *Packet*, between YORK and NIAGARA, twice or three each week, during the remainder of the Season. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master, on board, at the *Messrs. Schank's Wharf*, York, or at *Mr. Crooks' Wharf*, Niagara.

York, 10 Sept. 1817. 4i 37

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the Market place in the Town of York, those excellent MILLS, in the 3d Concession, Markham, commonly known by the name of the GERMAN MILLS; together with Lots No. 5 & 6, in the said Concession, containing 400 Acres more or less. The Land is of the best quality, which together with the Mills, stand contiguous to a thick settlement and will be sold on long credit, or part payment of part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given for the remainder, upon giving good security to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient title to the same.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Aug. 1817. tf 35

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HUNTER, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be recommended to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of York, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their *wharf* is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

SHERIFF'S Office, York, Sept. 24, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT }

IS hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other things, which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S Office, York, Sept. 24, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. }

IS hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday, the sixth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the seats of the present Court-Houses.

GREY PAPER

From Europe.

LONDON, July 28

We would call the attention of our readers to a very important document which appears in another part of our paper; we mean the proposals and resolutions relative to the royal navy, which have been made by the board of Admiralty, and sanctioned by the privy council. There is one part of them in particular, which every Englishman must regard with satisfaction. After the long and glorious career of victory which we have introduced the existing anomaly of rating ships at a certain number of guns, while their real compliment exceeded that nominal number by one half, with a just and patriotic feeling, makes the following observation, "We trust we shall be excused for observing to our Royal Highness, that it is wholly unworthy the character of the royal navy of this kingdom, to maintain this system, which, though introduced without any design of deception, yet may give occasion to foreign nations to accuse us of misrepresentation : when we state that a British frigate of 38 guns has taken a foreign frigate of 44 guns, when, in fact, the British frigate was of equal, if not superior force." It should be remembered, that though the Leander, with respect to us, arose from the love of time, and the change of circumstances, has practically acted against us by the Americans, in the late war, as a paltry deception. A proof of this appears in the document now before the public. The ship Cyane, which took the American ship President and 50 guns mounted on the day of her capture, though she was rated at only 44. The British navy, this paper says, will no longer continue, for it is now ordered that the rule which prevailed prior to 1793 shall be revived, and in future all his majesty's ships will be rated with that number of guns and carronades which they actually carry on their decks, quarter decks, and forecastles. We greatly rejoice in this regulation, for the navy of England stands upon a basis too broad and unshakable, to require the aid of such paltry deceptions as the nominee went them as palliations for defeat, and she should disdain them as blots which tarnish her conquests.

The Paris papers lately mention the execution of a young man at Lyons, charged as a principal in the recent assassination of a chief of police. The following particulars respecting him, are given in the Bath Herald :—

"A gentleman, who was an eye witness of the affair, has related to us the following particulars of the apprehension of the young man who was executed last week in Lyons, for political practices, and died with such audacious boldness. It appears that he had acted as secretary to the *Ultra Reforming Society* in that city, and when the plot was discovered, a considerable reward was offered for his apprehension ; he, however, succeeded in effectually screening himself from the Argus-eyed police, when the young secretary took his passage, under a feigned name, in the diligence from Paris to Lyons, where (in which our informant was a passenger).

He had got safely on board, and the stage was under weigh ; but in less than a quarter of an hour was hailed to arrest her course, by a boat rowed with great velocity, and filled with gens d'armes ; he was not alongside the vessel, and asked if Mr. — was on board ; and on being answered in the negative, they ascended the sloop and proceeded to examine the passengers, comparing their persons with a minute printed description of the young revolutionist. He was not among them ; they searched the vessel overboard, and was instantly followed by one of the officers—they both swam well, but the young refugee finding himself likely to become a prize, gave himself up to desperation—turned round on his pursuer, smiled contemptuously on him, folded his arms and sunk, as if resolved to perish rather than rise no more. The officer, however, was not thus to be deprived of his anticipated reward ; he dived after him, but without effect ; a second time he dived without more success, but on a third effort, he was seen to rise grasping his devoted victim. He brought him to the vessel, where means for restoring animation were successfully applied. The young fellow was then prepared, and he was taken to be shot, tried, found guilty, and executed.

Aug. 12.

Government having adopted the resolution of fitting out armed vessels for the protection of the trade of England against acts of piracy similar to those which have been committed by persons having the South American flag, the ships of war, appointed to this necessary service, will be shortly ready to sail.—Their first destination is supposed to be the Rio de la Plata.

Martinda, the late leader of the revolution at Pernambuco, was formerly the principal of a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool.

A Beacon is erecting on Car Rock, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, and a bell is to be continually tolled by clock-work, which is to be wound up by the rising of the tide.

The Danish Government is making extraordinary exertions for the re-establishment of its navy. A new ship of the line is being launched, two more frigates are finished, and two brigs, recently constructed, are stationed in the Cattegat.

A letter from Genoa, July 23, says—"We have lately had an Am. 22 gun sloop-of-war here, which went to Tunis and returned to her squadron at Leghorn, without taking pratique here."

The Volage, 22, is come home to be paid off.—She is the only ship in commission on the War Establishment. She was twice nearly wrecked in the Chinese seas ; she was blown down in consequence, at Batavia, and lay five months under repair, by her own ship's company. She has been five years from England, and only 23 of her original crew are arrived in her.

A boat of the British frigate Tripolitania, was upset in Columbo river, in January last, by which 7 persons lost their lives, viz. three Ensigns of the 73d regt. Lt. Sanders, of the 58th, a seaman and a boy.—The remainder (7 in number,) got safe on shore.—A party of officers of the 73d, and 8 men, on board to dine, and were on their return in the evening.

Joseph Bonaparte has purchased of Stephen Sayer, Esq. formerly Sheriff of London, his elegant mansion at Bordentown, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, which he is re-building in the Italian style. His income is about £6000 per annum—and he lives very unostentatiously in his library and in retirement.

Richard Soaped, a scaveiman, in Plymouth dock-yard, has been rewarded by the Navy Board, with the sum of 20 guineas, for his ingenuity in inventing a method of stopping leaks or shot holes under water. The Board have also directed that he shall receive promotion.

By a recent order from the Admiralty, there is now placed in Plymouth dock-yard, a machine, in all respects similar to a part of the gun-deck of a navy 74, with heavy quarters for three pieces of artillery on each side, fully completed, is intended to be placed in the rear of the marine barracks, for the purpose of exercising the whole division of marines at that port, in the necessary manœuvres of great guns for sea service; and as the different parties are deemed sufficiently perfect in the exercise, they are to fire with shot or wad from the battery at Devil's Point. Lt. Woolridge, of the Royal Marine Artillery, is appointed to this particular service.

Napoleon's wife.—The fact respecting the supposed Protest of the Austrian Princess, Maria Louisa, proves, as we were the first to treat it, a mere fabrication. The Morning Post of this day, a paper which is not likely to stake its credit on light grounds, positively asserts, on authority, that the Act never presented it, an impudent imposition.

As there have been strange rumours as to the birth of the young Napoleon, and a report, that even the Empress Maria Louisa has been deceived, as to that circumstance, it may be fairly concluded, that the Emperor of Austria would have ascertained the quality of the child, before he gave any sanction to his claim to sovereignty, whether in France, or, by possibility, in Italy. If it be true that the boy is intended for the Church, as is reported, that allotment seems to give some colour to the alledged mystery of his birth, and his education, as the grand-son of the Emperor of Austria, it might be expected that he would rather have been reserved for secular honours. We do not, for a moment, the imposition of such documents will stop here, for the enemies of the Bourbons are ever ready at work to weaken their authority, to degrade their character, and to effect their downfall.

A letter from Madrid announces that St. Ignace de Loyola has just been named Capt. General of the Spanish Armies, and invested with the Grand Cordon of Charles III. It is a new proof of the credit and favor the Jesuits enjoy in that kingdom.

PARIS, July 31.

Several of the French Journals have announced that the Duke de Berri was shot at St. Eustathius have issued a proclamation, opening the ports of that island to all nations. French 5 per cents—Aug. 12.

The Count de Portalis, Counsellor of State, is appointed President of the Commission of English Debts, instead of the Counsellor of State, Forbin.

For several days there has been an anxiety regarding the concision of an affair of general interest. The Courier having set out for Rome early in the month, his return, according to every appearance, will speedily take place.

A letter from Berlin says, "The new Prussian Consulate of State and the Grand President of the different provinces of the monarchy have by a very great majority rejected the plan of Finance submitted to them by M. Bulow, the Finance Minister, on the grounds of monopolies ; declaring at the same time, that as the Provincial States have alone power to decide in this case, and consequently, that the King shall be prayed to convene the said Provincial States. This is a proof that the Head of State is of the highest importance, and will raise an era in the Prussian nobility."

STOCKOLM, July 13.

In the neighborhood of Koller, above the Sound, two musket-shots have been fired at the Swedish Custom-House yatch) upon an English ship destined to be bound to Memel ; one shot wounded the Captain in the lower leg. It is certain that measures have been immediately taken to examine the affair, and how far the person wounded may have given occasion to it, as well as for the severe punishment of the person who fired.

HAMBURGH, July 25.

The Consul General of Russia, residing in this city, has given notice of an Ordonnance by his Majesty the Emperor, stipulating Russian agents for the quarantine establishments of Sweden and Denmark, namely, at Christianstad, Elsineur, Nyborg, and Tonning, to take care that the vessels of the Baltic as well as the ports of the Baltic, and the White Sea, are properly watched, so as to prevent the introduction of contagious disorders.

From the United States.

FROM THE AURORA.

Extract of a Letter dated Cadiz, August 8, 1817.

We arrived in the bay from Gibraltar on the 6th, I have been on shore very busy ever since. Our fellow citizen of Zolenbergh, Richard Meade, Esq. who was appointed to the office of Consul, has received his credentials and despatches were waiting for us here, and we had the pleasure to find that we have an opportunity of seeing him. Our acquaintance was first frequently, and tells me he enjoys his usual health and spirits. Having no intention of our government to interfere in so flagrant a violation of the rights of nations, I will be to the Spanish minister of State, concerning this business, and to ask of him full restitution, indemnification, and the rights of his country. It appears that the Spanish minister himself has acknowledged that the vessel has been illegally detained, and yet by some secret means his orders have not been complied with, and the vessel is no longer a private affair, it is much a matter of concern to the American nation, as any act of the United States. Mr. Meade has been in much solicitude since he has been displaced. This circumstance of his full restitution, and other circumstances peculiarly disagreeable to his situation, have made him feel that he has been taken a large sum of money, and they seem determined not to part him, or to restore him to his station. The agreement of the vessel is sent by that means. The letter of Mr. Erving is enclosed.

(COPY).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY DON JOS FIZADRO, FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE, &c. &c.

MADRID, 20th June, 1817.

SIR—My last communication has the seizure of Mr. Meade was on the 9th of May last ; the representation which I had the honour to open his majesty's orders to the council of war, to the end that it might forthwith examine the proceedings and decide on the sentence transmitted from it. It was to be expected that in a case and a report, that every thing favorable to Mr. Marin Louisa has been deceived, as to that circumstance, it may be fairly concluded, that the Emperor of Austria would have ascertained the quality of the child, before he gave any sanction to his claim to sovereignty, whether in France, or, by possibility, in Italy. If it be true that the boy is intended for the Church, as is reported, that allotment seems to give some colour to the alledged mystery of his birth, and his education, as the grand-son of the Emperor of Austria, it might be expected that he would rather have been reserved for secular honours. We do not, for a moment, the imposition of such documents will stop here, for the enemies of the Bourbons are ever ready at work to weaken their authority, to degrade their character, and to effect their downfall.

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From Boston Papers.

The ship Triton, Melcombe, arrived here yesterday, in 29 days from Liverpool, with London papers to the 17th of August, and Liverpool to the 14th.—We discover nothing in these papers of particular importance.

Flour at Liverpool, August 14th. was 48s. shill ; potatoes 50s ; peas 38 s. 6d.

Prices at Liverpool August 9.

Wheat, first, pot, U. S. 30 ; Montreal 45.

Very little business was done at the Stock Exchange yesterday. Government sent a quantity of Exchequer Bills to the Bank for sale, which were readily taken at 98s. premium.—

The last monthly bulletin of His Majesty's health, was more unfavorable than any issued for several months pre vious.

It is said the Danish government are making extraordinary exertions for the re-establishment of their navy.

The London papers contain an article purporting to be a speech of the Emperor of Russia, against the Emperor Maria Louisa, against the occupation of the French throne by the Bourbons. The Courier pronounces it to be a forgery.

Several vessels with troops sailed from Oporto on the 9th July.—Destination unknown.

Spain.

The papers contain repeated notices of improvement in the condition of the manufacturing districts, from the great increase of employment.

A transport ship had just arrived at Lisbon with 200 recruits on board the original Stuart papers lately discovered at Rome, presented by the Pope to the Holy Alliance.

The Paris paper states that Madame de Genlis has entered into a nunnery of Carmelites.

At Constantinople a plot has been discovered, of which the Aga of the Janizaries is supposed to have been the author. The Aga is now in a strong castle, and there he died—how, need not be told to those who understand the ordinary executions of state affairs in Turkey. It is reported that the Porte is determined to destroy the formidable power of the Janissaries. It will be an improvement of some difficulty and danger.

It is confidently reported at the head quarters of the British army in France, that after further reduction of the troops serving in that country, will almost directly take place.

A Brussels article of Aug. 9, states that the weather continues to favor the harvest in that country.

Reaping has already commenced in several parts, to the neighbourhood of this city, and which, from the delightful state of the weather, may be expected in the course of a week or ten days in general. The grain is unusually large, and in fine condition. Accounts from every part of the northern county concur in stating, that the grain promises to prove the most abundant in the memory of man.—*Exeter Post.*

The fine weather continues to encourage the hay-time, in this part of the country. The confidence appears beyond the sphere of agriculture, and seems further to animate the speculations of commerce. Corn and spice rises in price, while articles of the first necessity are rapidly declining. Thus Coffee has improved within a short time by 2½d the cwt ; and sugar 5s per cwt.

Mr. Moore, to whom his countrymen have given the surname of American, was the winner of some trivial affair, along which enjoy a high reputation in England, and who has printed a poem upon an Orientical subject, for which the Prince Regent agreed to give him 3000 guineas before it was written, is now in Paris.

Madame Murat has sold so many diamonds at Vienna, that she has actually lowered the price from 100 florins to 60 per carat.

The Prince Royal of Sweden and his son Oscar are expected at Christiana about the middle of July. The latter will be installed Vice-roy of Norway by especial order of the King. It is not decided whether he will afterwards fix his abode at Drontheim.

An obscure alliance is made in several of the German Journals, to an attempt at assassinating the Crown Prince of Sweden. It is said that six individuals have confessed to this extraordinary project, which was intended to obtain admission into the palace ; but their project being discovered, every precaution was taken to render it abortive.

Letters, received yesterday from Rome announce the nomination of several French Prelates to fill the high ecclesiastical functions which have been so long vacant. Archbishop Talleyrand-Perigord, Duke of Rhoms, is appointed to the see of Paris.

The trial of Roger O'Connor, has eventuated in his acquittal. The verdict was loudly applauded, and great rejoicings have taken place, in consequence of his release.

Mrs. Bellingham.—This lady has at length quitted Great Britain. After an absence of sixteen years, her husband, Mons. Felisaint, finds that he cannot live without her, and therefore came to this country for the purpose of removing her.

[*From Boston Papers, to May 17th—received at the Salem Gazette Office*]

MADRAS, April 24, 1817.

It is understood that Sindia has departed for the notorious Pindarree Marauder Seeton, of his Jaguar, and had given orders to his officers no longer to harbour any of the Pindarree chiefs in his territories. It was therefore supposed that these marauders, driven from their old haunts, will be compelled to make another irruption into the Company's Provinces.

The *Indus*, about which some fears had been entertained, we are happy to learn, arrived at St. Helena, on the 12th of December. It was supposed that the Cape by a gale of w. d, caused the unpleasant reports which have been circulated.

We give the following extract of a letter from her, conveying information which may prevent accidents,

"On the 4th of October, 200 miles from any land, in lat. 2 30, north, and long. 25, east, at 8 o'clock, we had a narrow escape, having struck on a rock concealed under water, supposed about 17 feet deep, as that is the quarter-less-four, and we had only scrip-ped over it for at least a minute without sustaining any injury. We were most alarmed till we ascertained that we had received no damage. This rock is by no means laid down in the charts, and is the direct tract of ships going to the Cape and Europe."

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Honorable Company's cruiser Sylph, with treasure from the Coast, was standing into the harbour at sun-set last night ; also a ship from the Northward, supposed to be the Lowjee.

On Tuesday last we received a few Calcutta Journals, reaching down only to the 10th ult. the interruption is occasioned, as we formerly stated, by distur-bances in the Nepaul country, which have been of a most serious nature. The Rowne has a pucka revetment, and rises beautifully above the loss of the ghaut, just enough for every purpose. The pucka revetment is equal to any I have ever seen ; the interior works of no too high a profile : taking it for all at all it is the strongest of the Company's fortifications. We have been fortunate beyond example in not losing more ; five sepoys killed and eight or ten wounded is the number we have to regret, and this is a few more occurred in the pursuit of the fugitives."

CALCUTTA, April 8.

We have received letters from Colonel Adams' Camp, on the Nerbudda, dated the 16th ultimo. On the evening of the 14th, at the moment of the arrival of both camps, a tremendous storm of wind and rain burst over them, which in a few minutes completely panic struck, and plunged men and horses into the River without offering to oppose our progress. The storm continued to prevent an attempting to pass the River, and a considerable number killed by the fire of the 10th and 24th Dragoons, which was directed on the smin. The Nagpore subsidiary force is at present considerably scattered ; but as soon as the Norbunah is sufficiently filled for the safety of the passage from fording it, several of the detachments will be removed from their present stations. That at Colaira is to march to Hoosingabad in about 20 days hence, from their present encampment.

Calcutta, April 9.—We are concerned to state, that a serious disturbance has just taken place at Cuttack, to which the subjoined letter refers.

Cuttack, March 30.—On the 29th ult. intelligence was received that a body of insurgents from Groomsir, had entered the district of Khoordah, where they were joined by the Pikes and Dalbehrs in that quarter. The Rajah of Khoordah, drove away the Dorogah and Tehs his, helped themselves to the public treasure, said to be about 15,000 rupees in cash. At Poorie, carried off another, and destroyed several villages in the neighbourhood.

"A letter from Groomsir states that their number to be about 1200 ; they are daily increasing, and their avowed object is to expel the public officers from the Rajah's estate, and to place on the throne the name of Jubbundoo, who was formerly the sidar of the Pikes, and the other leaders are Coordeadur and Bhoomdeo Roy ; the latter states that a number of all kinds is almost constantly stagnant —a great proportion of the whole have left the Cuttack and Pooree districts, and are proceeding to the Northward and the ad-dition for Sullivan's Island."

An unsuccessful statement having appeared in some of the papers, relative to the late unhappy *Paul Peel*, minister of the ship Union, from Greenock, we are requested to publish the following correct particulars :

The ship *Union*, Capt. Peel, sailed from Greenock on the 19th of July — About the 2d of August, Captain Peel caught a severe cold, which continued for ten days, five days of which time it was not known that he took either meat or drink, except a little water. About this time it was discovered that his mental faculties were impaired. On the 12 of August, at midnight, he called for Charles Little, the first mate, and on his appearing below, Capt. Peel told him that it was now coming near a point, that his glass was run, that he had not slept since he left Greenock, that the nearest man in the ship," and uttering other incoherent expressions. The mate was alarmed at the state of the unfortunate gentleman, endeavoured to appease him by kind expressions, advising him to go to his berth, &c. which he refused to do—for a long time he grew worse, the paroxysm in which he said he would die in peace. The mate refused, of course, and to prevent him from escaping, called down the steward, who was in the cabin. The steward was obliged to open the window again. At this time, the mate, Little, left the cabin, and went on deck. The steward was then called ! Capt. Peel, to turn the knife, and give him more death. Shortly after he called to the steward again, and ordered him to call Mr. Brodie, a cabin passenger — Mr. Brodie came out of his berth, and seeing Capt. Peel in a severe paroxysm where he was sitting, on the floor of the cabin, said, "I would advise you to lie down, Capt. Peel." Those were the last words that Mr. Brodie ever spoke to Capt. Peel, for he immediately fell down upon the floor, and ordered him to call the steward, who instantly made for the companion way, crying murder ! murder ! By the time Mr. Brodie was the first of the steward, rushed out of the cabin and shut the door after them, to prevent, if possible, any further mischief. In a few minutes after, Capt. Peel appeared on deck, in attempting to go into the cabin, found that the hatch was out, and the cabin full of smoke. Having found another light, they entered the cabin, but discovered that the captain was gone, as well as the pistol he had shot himself with, which was found below being open, left no doubt of his having made his escape through it, but at what part-near moment was not known, as the interval must have been between the time of firing the pistol and the crew's entering the cabin. The ship at this time was going at the rate of 4 or 5 knots per hour.

Previous to this event, no man perhaps ever supported a better character than captain Peel.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From a Black Letter Jest Book.

Now it shunneth that the pale shines, Hathe caste anchore in the Thames river and the crew have gone ashore to make merrie at the Bull Inn, invited that enensue poste. Mr. Pasile, Mr. Jonkyn and Mr. Kempe. It is 16 miles above, whereupon this poste did wish to make repaire thither, and did sette downe with the 4 companions aforesaid, and did ryde untyl he came to a pole fellowshippe, for a rose grew there, did drynke of the ale, and did saye, "Fare from his mate ;" and holding his hande to the side of the cable, saide, "Now friends I bynne to departe from you, and I praye you to remember me." Most willingly ; what's the name of your gode ships ?

"*Hester* ! related the captain ; then a fellowson rising with the solstice of wine in his head, and remembering the name of the ship, he saide, lowdely did pronounce as followeth :

"I am ; the poste of the *Sonne of Heaven*,
"*Behold the master's drunk as anne !*"

Whereupon in an extacie of love they bothe embraced their companions, and the poste proude, protested them selves loveable the *Table*.

From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL BANK.

We learn that the last undisposed shares in the Bank were taken up on Friday last, and that a hundred shares more would have been taken, had they not been previously disposed of. The holders now considering stock much above par—*Courant.*

His Excellency the Governor in Chief left this city, on Wednesday last, to return to the village of William-Henry.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18 1817.

The first feasts this season, were observed in this vicinity, on Saturday and Sunday last the 13th and 14th. They were sufficiently severe to injure the cucumber, melon and pumpkin vines. Beans and Potatoes have also been affected, but both are too far advanced to be susceptible of much injury. Late Oats is the only crop which may have materially suffered. During the last week, the weather was favorable for the Wheat Harvest, and a great deal has been got in without injury. There are some complaints of mildew or rust, but the grain generally presents good. We have seen specimens who have been down the South shore below Kamouraska, are so very happy to state, that their report is favorable relating to the part of the country that suffered so much last year. Their crops generally, are unusually good, excepting about Berthier. La Prairie also also a fine crop.

Full Weight.—Some patches of Fall Wheat in this vicinity, which is unfortunately backward for two or three years, and have generally succeeded. We do not hear that Mr. Ogden has since made any experiments of the country around Quebec, or if attempted why abandoned. We have seen a sample sown at Spencer Wood, and reaped at the Hon. H. M. Perceval, on the 3d November last, and cut the 25th ult. It is remarkably plump, weighing 59lb. 10oz. per bushel, and is considered by those who are versed as to the qualities of Canada Wheat, to be the most desirable. Several Gentlemen have sown small quantities of it this year ; but also some Spring Wheat. Others who have sown small quantities of it, will be enabled to accurately ascertain its value, and we hope to see it sown on new lands, the ensuing season, when it will have had a full preceding year, and may be harvested and cleared for Spring wheat.

4th. It might seem by the experiments at Spencer Wood, that it would generally sown on prairie ground, immediately after the crop is taken up, without a fresh ploughing.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1817

At the General Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, to and for the Home District, at York commencing on Monday, the 6th inst. before the Hon. Chief Justice Powell, the following Indictments were presented and tried.

The KING, vs. St. P. Jarvis, Esq. for *Manslaughter* ; verdict, *Not Guilty.*

The KING, vs. James Oukey and Wm. Rowan, for *High-way Robbery* ; verdict, *Not Guilty.* Wm. Rowan, *Not Guilty.*

The KING, vs. Thomas Johnson, for *Larceny* ; verdict, *Not Guilty.*

The KING, vs. John McDonald, for *Larceny in a Dwelling House* ; verdict, *Guilty of Stealing to the value of Nine Shillings.*

The KING, vs. John Dickerson, for *Larceny* ; verdict, *Not Guilty.*

The KING, vs. Wm. Rowan, for *Assault and Battery* ; verdict, *Guilty.*

The following Presentments have been found by the Grand Jury, but have not yet been tried.

The KING, vs. Justice Bernard and Francis Stark, for *Larceny.*

The KING, vs. Dr. Shook, for *Rape.*

(As the Court has not closed, the remainder cannot be given this week.)

To the Inhabitants of Upper Canada.

There has for many years existed in London, a society, the object of which institution is, to afford relief to strangers, who having no legal settlement in any parish, are thereby entitled to parochial relief under the poor laws.

The happy state of the inhabitants of this country, does not call for or no legislative provision for the maintenance of the poor, until the late war furnished outlisted and afflicted objects, to whom the benevolent have afforded a distinct and liberal support.

The late emigration from the United Kingdom to this Province, has produced many instances of distress in the vicinity of individuals, however great, supplied without system, cannot relieve.—It is proposed, therefore, to form a Society in this province, for the purpose of raising to the wants and alleviating the misery of such Emigrants from the United Kingdom, as present a just claim to the assistance.

To that effect, a subscription will be wanted, and the charitable well disposed are invited to attend a meeting for that purpose, at the school house in York, on Saturday next, at one o'clock ; when it is hoped, a respectable attendance will be afforded, at which meeting, of course, to accept a Society of "Friends of the Stranger" for the more expeditious and proper distribution of the donations that may be collected for the purpose, and all such as may be willing to assist in the management of the business, will be gratefully

The under mentioned circumstances, Mr. M. G. Lewis has worked into a tale of much interest, in his "Tales of Wonder" but as many of our readers may not have seen them, we insert the following account:

A MONSTROUS SERPENT.

An account of the Anaconda, a monstrous species of Serpent in the East Indies, and of the manner of its seizing and managing its prey, in a letter from an English gentleman, many years resident there.

Some years since, the commands of my directors carrying me to Ceylon, to transact an affair of no little consequence, I had an apartment prepared for me on the skirts of the principal town, facing the woods; at some distance from my window there stood some large palm trees, that afforded me a delightful prospect. One morning, as I was looking at these trees, I saw as I thought, a large arm of one of them in strange commotion, bending and twisting about. Though there was no wind, it often striking one end to the earth, and raising it again, and losing it among the leaves. I was gazing at this with great amusement, when a Ceylonese coming in, I begged him to look and wonder with me; he looked, sir, and was much more amazed and terrified than I. In short a paleness overspread his face, and he seemed to be sinking to the earth with terror. He begged me to bar up all my doors, and told me that what appeared the arm of a tree to me, was in reality a serpent of that monstrous size, diversified with the various positions contortions, and now and then darting down to the earth for its prey. I soon found out the truth of what he told me; and making many attempts to seize a small animal before me, and take it into the tree. Inquiring after this miracle, the Ceylonese told me that the wonder was only that I had seen it was so near us, for it was a serpent but too well known on that island; but that it usually kept in the inland parts and woods; to which, as a dangerous place, from the covert of a large tree, and devoured a traveller alive. A relation so strange and so much above my related credit with me, but that I actually saw the creature, from its size, capable of doing more than was related. It continued diverting itself all assembled in a body of twelve of us, to go on horseback well armed, to destroy him. We rode near the place, but not so as to expose us to danger; we found behind a thicket from whence we might assess level our fire-arms at him: but when we arrived there, we found him so much larger than he appeared at distance, that we level ourselves at home again, and for a long time dared not fire. We had gone about a mile, when we came to a body of natives

tons—the first of these species went in England, being brought to France by the Jean de Gand, and served up at the wedding table of Charles the IX. He is the hero of "Though a little exits and the true, but not the worse enlisted for that) a kind of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who would venture to intrude his farm yard with a red coat on."

From Europe.

LONDON Aug. 12.

New Regulations of the English Navy.

In consequence of the variation from the established regulations, which for a series of years, have been in force in the respective admiralties, the Board of Admiralty have lately re-modelled the whole. Their propositions upon the state, which will be submitted to Parliament, are the pay, ratings and number of officers and seamen, now involved the sanction of an order in council, and commenced on the first of January of the present year.

The Navy of the navy are divided into six ranks, which division took place in the reign of Charles second, and have undergone with various modifications to the present time. The 1st rate ships now are to be employed only in the service until about the second year of the reign of George the 2d, when that description of vessel was not included among the third rates.

"During the whole of the period herein before referred to and indeed until the last war, the force of the ship was stated from the actual number of guns they really carried; but the whole number of guns, which was fixed partially in 1779, and which was finally adopted on the present establishment, is in the main the natural course of the first revolutionary war, increased the armament of the vessels, so they were better able to carry a greater number of carronades than the guns in whose stead they were adopted, at the first period of the war, and which has no longer corresponded with their nominal force; the principle of variation being made use of, ships have since that time received denominations as to their number of guns, often, we believe, very improperly, and in case of the navy, of the whole Navy, agreeing with their real force.

A few instances will show your Royal Highness the inconvenience which has arisen from the old rules of the service has been.

The Caledonia, rated 120 guns, carries 130 guns; while the Illustrious, a ship of nearly the same dimensions which carries exactly the same number of guns, is rated only at 110 guns, being a less number by four than that at which the first is rated, although they are similar ships in fact 10 guns more than the latter.

All ships of the second rate, though rated at 80, carry upwards of 100 guns, and they have all more guns than the H.C. Georges, a ship which is rated and carries 100 guns: and they ought all, therefore, according to the established regulations, to be ranked in the first rate: and there are indeed no real second rates, viz. three decks of between 90 and 100 guns, and of present existing in the Royal Navy, in a navy going condition.

In the third rate, some of the ships rated of 80 guns carry only 70 and others rated at 74 carry 80 guns, but the majority of the ships in this station carry 74, and this is one of the very few cases in which the real and nominal force agree.

In the fourth rate, of the ships rated at 50 guns, some, (but on one deck) carry only 44 guns, another (last on two decks) carries 60 guns and upwards.

In the fifth rate there are three frigates rated as of 44 guns, namely, the Syrinx, taken from the French, which carries 46 guns; the Lavinia, built after her, which carries 50 guns; and the late Guerriere ship Pomone, which carries 46 guns.

Sixteen differences between the real and the nominal amount of force exist in the sixth rate, but it is unnecessary to specify the details.

We trust we have explained ourselves enough to your Royal Highness, that it is wholly unworthy the character of the Royal Navy of this kingdom to maintain this system, which, though introduced by the accidental causes we have mentioned, and now adopted upon the same principle, may give occasion to foreign nations to assume as of themselves, superiority, in the fact a British frigate of 26 guns has taken a French frigate of 44, when, in fact, the British frigate was equal if not superior to the French.

The board then recommended the following modifications of the classes.

1st rates to include all 3-deckers which are to carry 100 guns, or upwards.

2d rates to include all ships of 80 guns and upwards on two decks, and to carry 700, or 800 men.

3d rate, to include all ships of 70 guns or upwards, and less than 80 guns, and to carry 600, or 650 men.

4th rate, to include all ships of 50 and upwards, but less than 70 guns, and to carry 400 or 450 men.

5th rate to include all ships from 36 to 50 guns and to carry 300 to 200 men.

6th rate, to include all ships from 24 to 36 guns and to carry 175, 145 or 125 men.

Of the sloops there are so many varieties that we cannot suppose it reduce the right, and consequent now existing, to less than four, as follows: 18, sloops, 16, sloops, 14, sloops, 10 men.

Brigs (not sloops,) cutters, schooners, and bombs, we propose to reduce to one class, consisting of complement to two, namely 60 or 80 men.

And we also propose that all vessels under which may not require so large a complement as 60 men, or upwards, may be reduced to smaller rates, complement as we may deem necessary.

As there are no longer any regular fire-ships in the service, we humbly propose, that, whenever it may become necessary to fit out any vessel of this description, we may be authorized to assign to such vessel the same number of officers and men, together with the pay of such rate of class, to the time of the vessel employed or the number of days particular service may require to be performed.

We further propose, that when it shall be necessary to fit out troop ships, we may be authorized to assign to them such rates and complements as may seem necessary.

By these regulations, the forty-seven varieties of complements, now in use in the navy, will be reduced to twenty.

It is obvious that the entire expense of providing guns, yards, rigging, and officers of various descriptions, for ships of the same actual force, must be very great; because it not required for the particular ship for which they were originally prepared, their are other useless, or must be altered to fit some other ship, and the whole of the guns, and materials, may be lost by accidents or stranding, this variety disables the ships from assisting each other; and it supposes that the naval arsenals, docks, and stores and should be furnished, at a very great expense, with a much larger assortment of those articles than would be necessary if they could be made more generally applicable to the different ships of the whole fleet; this will be explained in your Royal Highness more fully, by the following table for the single class of ships of the third rate, which have been lately put into commission at different advantage of masting and rigging; and that a squadron might be composed of seven vessels of the first rate, which would require for each of which the third yards would be required, but their individual gears.

We have in conjunction with the Navy Board and with the assistance of a committee of experienced sea officers, taken measures for combining with principles of uniformity as far as the nature of the case would allow; and for the experience of those who conducted the former establishments to form alterations in them attempting to establish, by the approbation & sanction of your Royal Highness in Council, uniform scales of the boards, and scantlings of his majesty's ships, and we humbly trust the satisfaction of stating that a system of gradual assimilation is in progress, yet that we hope to see it every day become of more extensive operation, and to produce greater utility; and we beg leave humbly to assure your Royal Highness that no efforts shall be spared on our parts, to prevent, for the future, any unnecessary deviation from the established principles and armament, and to reduce the variations which exist to as few classes as possible."

The Board proceeds to state the pay of officers and men, upon the ratings of petty officers and the complement of the ships, and naval artillery—but the observations are too extended for our limits—and we have already extracted those parts of the Report which we think probable will be most interesting to our readers.

Irish Provisions, &c.

Government have at length advertised for 24, 000 tierces Irish beef and Pork, the cure of corresponding navies; the offers are to name the quantities. This large contract will no doubt have the effect of keeping up the present high rates at the stocks here and limited; the holders of Pork seem especially determined, as the article of Bacon is very heavy, with little prospect of an improvement. The supplies of new butter are very considerable, but the prices continue high, however still supported.

Corn.—There was a moderate supply of English wheat to yesterday's market, but the favourable weather for the harvest, which is now generally and large supplies of foreign have occasioned a very dull sale of the finest wheats at a decline of 4d. Foreign was altogether unsaleable. The American flour at market being ready for immediate use, met an extensive sale, in a great measure superseding the demand for the Irish, the bright samples of Barley supported the late currency, but the staleness of the bulk of the parcels of Oats last week exceeded 3000 quarters, yet the trade was extremely heavy at a 2s. decline of 1s. Grey Peas remained unaltered. A few samples of new Boilers appeared at market, they were lamentably out of condition, and the greatest asking in the Royal Navy, in a navy going condition.

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Wheat is to be had at 75 a 100 cts per 100 pounds. Hides @ 23 a 1 50. Hemp, @ 75 a 4.50 per cwt.

The Lima squadron is still at Talcay wano, it is supposed for the purpose of taking the Royal troops off to Peru.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's, dated August 17.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.

"M'Gregor is still on board a brig at the south port of Amelia, waiting a wind.

"There remain about 60 officers and men of the town, exclusive of the crews of the Morgiana, Republican, and San Josef. About 30 of the Spaniards went up to Amelia, about two days since, with the intention of taking possession of the place, as it is said, in consequence of the treaty with Spain, by the United States. They went up in a small schooner fitted out about two months ago at Amelia, for the coast of Africa, was taken by the boats of the Morgiana, outside the bar, and brought in with gold dust, ivory and slaves. A number of the negro was also sent in a few days ago. The U. S. brig Surprise, detained yesterday a sch. from New-Orleans, armed and manned. Ten armed the river and the Point, in consequence about the Patriots hold it. Sheriff Hubbard is here, and very active. The famous M'Gregor is also here. The town is full of patriots that have left America; perhaps some may return. The people of Florida are mostly opposed to the patriots; nothing is carried by them, but a transfer of the Province to the United States."

"P. S. 7 O'clock, P. M.—I have been looking at the fort at the bottle at Amelia.—Two Spanish gun-boats came inside, and make a regular and handsome appearance by within a mile and a half of Fernandina.—The troops at the same time moving by land. We could distinctly see the shot from the town, tall armed men, and 6 or 8 shot from the gun-boats falling in the town, and about the brig, formerly the Lerwick, till dark. When the Lerwick hoisted sail, to get from under the fire of the Spaniards were also boarding her, from M'Clure's hill. The firing has now stopt, but the result is not known. A part of the troops are still at the back of the town.—The Spaniards have certainly behaved in a gallant manner,—the firing was well conducted on both sides and we could see it as well as if we were on the spot."

From the Charleston City Gaz. of Sept. 19

LATEST FROM AMELIA-ISLAND.

The subjoined letters, we be fair to the latest intelligence Amelia Island. Many of the circumstances given have been known but as they are here given more in detail, we have published the whole letter, rather than destroy the connection of the narrative.

TO THE EDITORS.

"St. MARYS Sept. 13.

"When I last wrote you, I entertained the most sanguine hopes of a speedy evacuation of the Island, but our friends in the United States, on whose promises we relied, have most grossly deceived us. The Spanish Agents are continually sending strong war parties into this country, killing, stealing and destroying all before them, laying waste the most valuable plantations, and driving off their slaves. Our informant traveled part of the distance between the Spanish and Artosaus rivers with a large party going to join the standard of the confederate troops. They had six field-pieces, with several whites and half-breeds, and one hundred and fifty negroes under Gen. Jackson in the late war.—They said they were informed that the Ouages had built forts, to which they intended to retire after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's salt works on the Arkansas, on that quarter of streams called the Six Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior countries of this territory and the Ouage country.

"The Ouages are aware of the intended attack, but cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

"As they always fight their pitched battles on horseback, it is probable they will be defeated in that broken country which they have chosen for the conflict.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

By arrivals from Vera Cruz, we are assured that Mina and the patriots are defeated, has obtained great success, and that his 4th bulletin is dated from St. Louis de Potosie. It appears that the desertion to the royalists had been so great, that Mina was reduced to 1500 men, expectedly great! 800 of the royalist soldiers are spoken of as having passed over to him at one time.

The communication between Vera Cruz and the interior is again interrupted.

Singular preservation.—On Friday, the 13th Sept. Samson Speedland, residing at Connaught creek, Ohio, encountered in a canoe, 14 feet long, and about 2 feet broad, in pursuit of a deer which was driven into the lake; after pursuing the deer about two miles, and coming near him, he changed his course and took for the shore. The wind being very heavy, Mr. S. attempted to paddle, to return to the shore, and was obliged, after exhausting himself, to let the canoe drift before the wind. Mr. French; she was formerly the Brutus Privateer."

N. B. Since writing the above, there has been a very severe cannonading from 3 o'clock until about dark; it appears between the fort at the bar and the block-house and the enemy on the hill—the result is not known."

** These names we deem unnecessary to publish.—Editors.*

The Floridas.—We learn, from an intelligent source, that there now exists a negociation for the purchase of the Floridas. In a month or two, those who have claims against Spain may expect payment.

Plague.—Capt. Gardiner, of the brig Rising Sun, from Genoa and Gibraltar, arrived at the Philadelphia Lazaretto, informs, as the authority of Gibraltar papers, that the plague raged at Algiers and Bona, which carried off at an average of 70 persons daily.

Despatches.—Capt. Nixon, from Lisbon, brings despatches from our consul, and from Mr. Graham, the government to their minister at Philadelphia.

Capt. N. left at Lisbon a fleet of 23 sail of transports, to sail on the 29th of Sept. with troops, under convoy of two frigates.

Two 74's had sailed from Lisbon for Brest, to take on board the Princess, one of which was launched for the express purpose, after having been eight years on the stocks.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

About half past 6 o'clock on the night of the 18th of August last, a tremendous fire broke out in Fayette county, Ky. at the house of the Rev. W. Jackson, which made such a rapid progress, previous to discovery, that Mr. Jackson's very large building with several other out-houses, with all their contents, and he, in his endeavors to save his wife and little one, became the first victim of the devouring element. His wife, however, with the rest, got out safe, same melancholy fate. The wife and son of James Alexander, brother of Mrs. Jackson, who was engaged in the same building, were the last unfortunate beings who were thus suddenly removed from time into eternity! This melancholy event has thrown a solemn warning to all heads of families to see that all the lights are put out before they retire to rest.—*Phil. C.*

St. Louis, Aug. 23.

By a gentleman who arrived here from New-Orleans, via river Ouachita, we are informed that a formidable confederation of Indian tribes had assembled at the Caddo Prairie, under the British flag, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, Shawnees, and Delawares, from the west side of the Mississippi, and the Cadoes, Coshattees, Texas, Comanches and the Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Ouachitas, Osages, and Tankawas &c. complain that the Ouages are continually sending strong war parties into their country, killing, stealing and destroying all before them, laying waste their farms, &c. and driving off their slaves. Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Spanish and Arkansas rivers with a large party going to join the standard of the confederate troops. They had six field-pieces, with several whites and half-breeds, and one hundred and fifty negroes under Genl. Jackson in the late war.—They said they were informed that the Ouages had built forts, to which they intended to retire after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's salt works on the Arkansas, on that quarter of streams called the Six Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior countries of this territory and the Ouage country.

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GREY PAPER

To Millers.

WANTED immediately a man of good character, who understands perfectly the management of a Grist and Saw Mill.

A British subject would be preferred.

Enquiry to be made of WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. York.

York, Oct. 16. 42tf

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.
Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Ashes, pot,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Beeswax,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Beef, mess,	lb. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Beef, prime,	lb. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Beef, prime,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Butter, Lower Canada,	lb. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Bread,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Candles, mould,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese, American,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cordage,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Coal, Liverpool,	chal. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Coffee, best green,	lb. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour, minot,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour, superfine,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Grain,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Grain, wheat,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hemp, Russia,	ton 0 0 0	0 0 0
Hemp, Cuba,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Iron, Swedes,	ton 0 0 0	0 0 0
Iron, English,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Molasses,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pork, mess,	bbl. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Pork, prime,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pork, cargo,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rum,	gall. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Soap, Liverpool,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sugar, muscovado,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sugar, loaf,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sugar, refining,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Spirits, Jamaica,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Spirits, Leeward Island,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Spirits, brandy,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Spirits, Geneva,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tallow,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tea, superfine,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tea, bohea,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tobacco, Virginia,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tobacco, Canada,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tobacco, stalks,	cwt. 0 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, Middling,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wine, Madeira,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wine, Port,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wine, Lisbon and Sherry,	0 0 0	0 0 0

In demand. Dull. Declining. Scarce.

Montreal, 13th Sept. 1817.

Union westward, are now under contract; and in defence of common professions and the celebrations of our country, the towns, as we have before stated, are somewhat under the estimates reported to the legislature by the commissioners.

This prospect encourages patrons, converts subscribers, and conciliates opposers. Success is no longer doubtful; and the spirit of the York Book forward to the completion of a grander monument than the Roman boasted in the Antonine Column.—From Utica to the Onondaga Salt Springs, a distance of *sixty miles without a single inch*!—The end, for the retention of money, is beyond expectation. Stones for arches, &c. and castings for the culverts, are procured on very moderate terms. A very considerable distance will be completed this fall.

Col. Young and Mr. Holley, the Commissioners on the ground, are indefatigable in their labours. A gentleman of the first respectability at Whitesborough, observed to us the other day, that having witnessed the discharge of their duties for several weeks, he considered the public to be singularly fortunate in the selection of commissioners. Governor Clinton, and General Van Rensselaer have yielded to the subject all the attention and service which their many engagements and duties would permit. Canvassing the line of country in person, the Engineers, Messrs. Wright and Geddes, have this season, well sustained their former reputations; and Mr. Digges, and Benjamin Marshall, as subcontractors, is a great acquisition to the departments.

Grand Canal—Contracts have been made on and around, for the construction of the Canal as far as Montezuma, and at a rate uniformly lower than the estimate of the commissioners. The difference in the distance already let out, between the estimate and the contracts is about $300,000.

The contracts are extremely well satisfied with their bargains—as much so that several who first contracted have offered to relinquish them, under circumstances also the first contractors have let out the ground they had taken to others for considerably less than they are to receive of the Commissioners.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE, YORK;

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1817

By the arrival of the Steam-Boat, this morning, we are sorry to learn, that the former Boat Pilot, on Lake Champlain, has burnt her boilers, and is laid up for repairs; when that, some of the passengers or sister ware injured.

The Steam-Boat performed very well this season: there was a very sharp frost last night, and this morning we see some snow fall.

A meeting of the Members of the Parish of Vaughan will be held at the School House, in York, on Saturday next, at one o'clock.

At the General Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, in and for the Home District, at York, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, in the 57th year of his Majesty's reign, before the Hon. Chief Justice Powell, the following Indictments were presented, and tried.

(Those which were tried before Thursday, were inserted in the last Gazette.)

The KING, vs. JAMES SMALL, indicted for Deserting a Serjeant, in order to prefer charges against his officer.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

The KING, vs. JAMES SMALL, indicted for Deserting a Serjeant, in order to prefer charges against his officer.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

The KING, vs. JAMES SMALL, indicted for *Delivering a verbal Challenge*; Conviction recommended to mercy.

Harrison Haight, of Gwillimbury, Yeoman; Stephen Coody, of King, Yeoman; and Sam'l Arnold, of Vaughan, Yeoman, *Fined Fifty Shillings each, for Non-Attendance at the present Assizes as Constables.*

New Æronautic Ascension.

Mr. Krous, a German, produced on Monday, an exhibition quite new to the inhabitants of London. The spot selected for the purpose of the present exhibition was the Apothecaries' Garden, Lambeth walks, where there is an extensive trap ball ground. Mr. Krous having inflated a brilliant globe, let it off; the little object glided along greatly to the satisfaction of the multitude, but being rather out of its element struck against a tree instead of a rock, and got entangled in its branches. In this situation one of the spectators endeavoured to remove it with his umbrella, but the point being sharp the globule was harpooned, the gas flew out of the puncture, and the fish vanished. The next attempt was more successful; a large wild boar accended on his feet in grand style, and produced the loudest shouts among the spectators. The wind being from the east, he went away due west, and the famous hogs of Hampshire will be left to their fate. This is a good effort: it was obvious that some spaces were properly poised by so big the lower parts being so much heavier than the upper.—*Morning Chronicle.*

From the Journals of the House of Commons of the Province of Upper-Canada, in the Session held at York, in the 57th year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1817.

Continued from page 163.

Extract of a Report of the Committee of the whole House, on the Petition of Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General, and Samuel Street Wilmot, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor General of this Province.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates assembled at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the *first* Monday in each Month, at 11 o' clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—Also, that until the next meeting, as aforesaid, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Two Pence, the Quartern Loaf.

S. HEWARD,

Clk. Peace, H. D.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates assembled at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the *first* Monday in each Month, at 11 o' clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—Also, that until the next meeting, as aforesaid, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Two Pence, the Quartern Loaf.

S. HEWARD,

Clk. Peace, H. D.

(Second of an Immortals Quadrupd.)

It must be the custom of this creature to lie in wait for his victim, as in the bushes of large trees from which it always chooses the one that best suits it before it sees an enemy; but the instant we saw of this, I must own I was for you. The next morning, sir, we assembled to the number of one hundred, at the same thicket, where we had the pleasure (if I may call it so, to find our enemy at his old post.)—He seemed very fierce and very hungry this morning, and we soon saw the effect of it.

There are great plenty of Tigers in that country; and one of those of a monstrous size, not less than a common heifer, as he went along, was at full length under the the serpent's tree, and swift as thought the serpent dropped upon him, seizing him across the back, a little before the shoulders, with his horrible mouth, and taking in a piece of his back bigger than a man's head; the creature roared with agony, and in unsupportable terror, was running with his enemy towards us; his course, however, was soon stopped, for his nimble adversary, winding his body three or four times round the body of his prey, girded him so violently that he soon fell down in agony. At the moment the serpent had laid fast hold of the back of the creature, and raising and twining round the beast, opened his horrid mouth, and with a hissing sound, the whole face of the tiger in it, biting and grinding him in a horrid manner, and at once choaking and tearing him in pieces.

The tiger reared up again on this, and words are too poor to paint his mourning agony; he writhed and twisted about, but it was all in vain, the serpent he went with him, and a hellow roaring from within the devourer's mouth was dreadful beyond expression. I was for shooting at the serpent by observing this sight; and surely the agonies of the tiger were beyond all that can be conceived, and his death more horrid than a hundred other deaths with all their tortures put together. The tiger was a strong and fierce creature though, and as he hurt or get rid of his cruel enemy, yet gave him a world of trouble; a hundred times would he rear up and run a little way, but soon fell down again, partly overcome with the serpent and partly by the wreathed twists of the serpent round his body; but though he fell, he was far from being conquered.

After some time he seemed much spent, and lay as dead; and the serpent, who had many times girted himself vehemently round him, attempting to break his bones, but in this was not able to hold, and twisting his tail only round the tiger neck, who was now in no condition either to fight or escape, he made towards the tree, dragging with some pains the tiger after him.

Nature it seems, informs this animal, that though it can conquer many of the creatures as these it can by no means devour them as they are, as their bodies are too thick for his swallow, and he must therefore have them in a condition to bring them to a soft mass, before he can manage them. This he usually does as we saw him attempt it on the tiger, by girting his body round and round and round them, by this means crushing them to pieces; but when this method will not do, he has recourse to the tree, as we now had an opportunity to observe. He dragged the tiger by degrees after him to the tree, and the creature being almost dead, with much ado, he got him slightly a second time by the back, and set him on his legs against the trunk of the tree, then immediately by winding his body round and round the tree several times, he girted both with all violence, till the ribs and other bones began to give way, and by repeated attempts of this kind, he broke all the ribs and legs in four or five different places: this took up several hours, and the poor creature still in vain attempting, at last overcome of the bones gave a howl, though not loud, yet piteous enough to pierce the coldest heart, and spoke it most plainly the wretch hated to its species, and pity its misery.

After the legs and ribs, the shoulder attacked the place in the same manner, but this proved no difficult a task, though the monster, tired with fatigue, and seeing his prey in some condition of escape, left him for the night at the foot of the tree, and retired into it himself to rest; upon which we went home, and I must assure you, I could not sleep for the poor tiger, who was miserably in strong, that we left him asleep though mangled in this miserable manner.

In the morning I returned with several others to the place; but we were to make up as saw a strange change; the body of the tiger, which was no longer to be known as such, but looked like a

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the House of Mr. Jackson, nearly down west of Mr. Jackson Post, Watch Market,

INFORMS the Public that from his long experience he can undertake to do his work in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been before done in the country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28th, 1817. tf35.

THE Subscriber is duly authorized to offer that well situated *Houses and Lot* belonging to Mr. WILLIAM P. PATRICK, in the town of York, for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 8th of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Market house in this town. Any person wishing to purchase the said Premises previous to the day of sale, can have six months credit upon giving good security for the payment of the purchase money, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.—No Deed or possession will be given until the payment is well and truly made, when a good Title and immediate possession will be given by

THADDEUS GILBERT.

York, 30th Sept. 1817. 40

NOTICE.

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the current Year, commencing the 5th day of January, 1817, are herein named:

Town of York.

John Jowdon, Michael Ashley,
Thomas Johnston, George Duggan,
Peter Russell, Catherine Stebbens,
Thomas Hamilton,

Township of York.

Zachariah Gallinger, Charles T. Loosely,
Luke Stantonbrough, James McMillan,
Michael Whitmore, William Sykes,
Samuel Heron, William Cooper,

Township of Scarborough.

David Thomson,

Township of Etobicoke.

Nicolas Wedrod, *Township of Pickering.*

John Lyndle, *Township of Whitby.*

Township of Vaughan.

Edward Thomson, Silas Fletcher,
Michael Dye,

Township of Vaughan.

Jesse Flemingan, Whitfield Patterson,
James Pickle,

Township of King.

Nathaniel Gamble.

Township of Markham.

David Cummings, *Township of Whitchurch.*

Joseph Johnson, *Township of T. Gwillimbury.*

Jacob Smith, *Township of Etobicoke.*

Township of Toronto,

James McNichol, Ensign Cromyer,
Philip Coody, George Cutter,

S. HOWARD,

Clk. Peace, Home District.

York, 1st July, 1817. 3m27

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of YORK, 15 miles above Brockville, in Upper Canada. Any person wishing to purchase may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of as excellent quality, and on very moderate terms—for Machines made at the warehouse in this manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 11th August, 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

XAVIER CHEVILLEY,

(From the shop of G. Millette, Montreal,)

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of this place, and the Public generally, that he has commenced the Business of

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

in this Town, at the sign of the *Boot*, a few rods north of Mr. Rogers' C. House where he has on hand a general supply of the best English Leather for Gentlemen's wear, and a variety of the first rate Morocco and Kid Skins for Ladies' wear, which will be manufactured in a superior style, and after the latest fashions. He will have shortly on hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, ready made, of every description.

A strict attention will be paid to the orders of those who may favor him with their custom.

Niagara, Aug. 15, 1817.

Wants a Situation,

A PERSON who has been regularly bred to the Mercantile business, to be employed either as a *Book-keeper*, *Store-keeper* or any other confidential situation.

The most satisfactory and respectable testimonials will be given.

Enquiry to be made at the Printing Office.

York, Sept. 16, 3w39

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CAGE, No. 8, *Newgate-Street, Cheapside, LONDON,*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed. June 6, 1817. tf 32

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained in additional Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
JAMES BALDWIN,
ALEXANDER M'DONELL, } Esqrs. Justices.
WILLIAM CHEWITT,
STEPHEN JARVIS.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than Ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. Every entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the weight of Bread so fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect during the hours within which the Clerk of the Market shall continue to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to be before the Magistrates called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the consent or consent thereof having previously obtained the special permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of Forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Lands of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse and Carriage, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or upon the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence: nor to ride on the Foot Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in the case of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the FootWay.

BREAD, WEIGHT and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill;—Weights Fifty Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Ware Houses or Dwellings, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, being Shop keepers, or their possession or use any weights or measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to mark and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures not having already a Broad Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark of C. C. } U. C.
York, } for Measures; and York, } for Weights
H. W. }

for doing which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each stamp, and no more.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be kept constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more roof ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and long enough to reach from the ground, when chimney is lowest, to one more than three feet from the roof, and sufficient to rest against each such chimney; and that every occupant of such house, if it, under a penalty of ten shillings on each and every conviction of neglect or refusal; that every chimney or flue, which is found to commonly smoke, shall from the first day of October next, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspectors of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks, and that the more or less dirty, as to kitchens and other factories, once in every 6 weeks throughout each and every year in the same manner as for white chimneys; the inspectors of chimneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence halfpenny or three pence per flue so swept as aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the aforesaid regulation shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty nor less than twenty shillings; which such chimney shall be swept and cleaned as often in the month as the Inspectors of chimneys may direct, and that all flues be built to the satisfaction of the said Inspectors, and every person or persons building or rebuilding any house, shall before the same is roofed in, cause the flues to be carried up to the height of the ridge of the house, under a penalty of forty shillings.

Regulations for the Public Markets.

That the Clerk of the Market shall have the power of clearing the Public Markets of all persons who shall refuse to obey his orders, or who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct, and that he shall have the power of fining any person or persons who shall refuse to obey his orders, or who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct, in a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings, for each offence.

That the Clerk of the Market shall have the power of fining any person or persons who shall refuse to sell any article or articles of provisions, or any other article or articles, which he may be ordered to sell by the Magistrates, in a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings, for each offence.

That the Clerk of the Market shall have the power of fining any person or persons who shall refuse to obey his orders, or who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct

From Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Weather ..... Poor wheat ..... no markets are now stagnant ..... purchased out of the hands ..... to count in subjection ..... one insurgents, is as an account questions, a matter of little moment to England. It will be time enough to look about, when we know there is danger and the disease cannot be understood till it takes a form and shape which may be defined. To fear our sovereign away in making interference upon every occasion, would be to beg the side of one's speculation, would be a stronger indication of our vanity than of our wisdom.

At Hamburgh, trade is brisk, and all things but corn rising in value.

August 15.

The Paris papers of Monday have arrived. They contain a copy of the Royal Ordonnance for bringing back into active service the half pay officers of the gallantry, a management of which the public are surprised. Grain intercourse is to be continued in the south-eastern Departments of France, from any exportation of any kind whatever. The king of Prussia's carriage was lately struck by a soldier's bayonet at Bamberg, and the boy was slightly hurt in the eye and left shoulder.

A Flanders Mail arrived this morning, with Papers from Brussels to the 10th instant. They announce the Duke of Wellington's safe arrival at Vienna, as Richard is no action for debauchery, against the editor of L'Etoile's newspaper. The following are extracts from the papers:

As to our paper can guess to press, we received an extract of a letter dated the 7th instant of Lloyd's Gibraltar dated July 31 sailing, that the Portuguese squadron of ship had joined the Algerines, with arms that the plague was raging there.

We have various communications on the subject of the harvest from every part of the country; they are all of the same tenor, and in consequence of the continued rains over the whole line in many places there are considerable fears entertained that the harvest will be very late.

Mr. Sadler is about to make another assent in his business from Dublin, accompanied by a large body of the state of Ireland, to the Duke of Gildgarten. They are to take their departure from the Ports Dublin harbour.

The Russian Merchantmen goods has increased very much within the last ten or twelve days. The office of Messrs. Baring and Co. in consequence of the continued rains over the whole line in many places have considerable fears entertained that the harvest will be very late.

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The Russian Merchantmen goods has increased very much within the last ten or twelve days. The office of Messrs. Baring and Co. in consequence of the continued rains over the whole line in many places there are

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

York, 12th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—Also, that until the next meeting, as above, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Ten Pence, the four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,
Opposite the Store of Mr. Bowes and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post, Watch Maker,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is inclined to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

York, August 28th, 1817. tf35.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken (for the present) the house recently occupied by Mr. Jackson, and purposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 13th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive YOUNG LADIES, without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

☞ The French Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

*** Cards of Terms, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 9d Sept. 1817. tf36

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has purchased the *Saw-Mill* and Premises thereunto appertaining, situated directly in the rear of Mr. Dye's Tavern, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Markham, late the property of T. ARMOR, Esq. Orders for Lumber of every description, will be duly attended to, by applying to Mr. Armor at the Mill, or to the Subscriber in the Town of York.

ALLAN NAPIER McNABB.

York, 8th Sept. 1817. 3w37

*** The Subscriber will be at the Mill every Saturday, from 2 to 6 o'clock afternoon.

M. N. M.

XAVIER CHEVALIER,

(From Bishop of Gibraltar, Montreal,)

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of this place, and the Public generally, that he has commenced the business of

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

in this Town, at the sign of the *Boot*, a few rods north of Mr. Hallen's Store, where he has on hand a general supply of the best English Leather for Gentlemen's wear, and a variety of the first-rate Morocco and Kid Skins for Ladies' wear, which will be manufactured in a superior style, and after the latest fashions. He will have shortly on hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, ready made, of every description.

A strict attention will be paid to the orders of those who may favor him with their custom.

Niagara, Aug. 15, 1817.

Wants a Situation,

A PERSON who has been regularly bred to the Mercantile business, to be employed either as a Bookkeeper, Shop-keeper or any other confidential situation.

The most satisfactory and respectable testimonials will be given.

Enquiry to be made at the Printing Office.

York, Sept. 16, 3w38

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That F. JAMES HARTWELL, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Caledon, in the District of Niagara, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the first Concession of the Township of Dunsford, and about 40 miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water running through it. The new Town of Fin is in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing office.

NOTICE.

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the present Year, commencing the 5th day of January, 1817. are herein named:

Town of York.
John Jordan, James Ashley,
Thomas Johnston, George Duggan,
Thomas Thomas, James Rose,
Thomas Hamilton. Catherine Stebbens,

Township of York.
Zachariah Gallaway, Charles C. Lount,
Luke Stanton Scarborough, James McMillan,
Michael Whitmore, William Styers,
Jacob Snyder, William Cooper,
Samuel Heron,

Township of Scarborough.
William Cornell, } Absent
David Thomson, } Absent
Nordiah Wodruff. *Township of Pickering.*
James Lyndle, *Township of Whitby.*

Township of Markham.
Edward Thomson, Michael Dye.
Monday Dye.

Township of Vaughan.
Leah Flemington, Whitfield Patterson,
James Finch,
Nathaniel Gamble, *Township of King*
David Cummings, *Township of Whitchurch*
Joseph Johnson, *Township of E. Gwillimbury.*
Jacob Smith, *Township of Etobicoke.*

Township of Toronto.
James McNabb, Grant Conover,
Philip Cawley. George Cutter,

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, Home District.
York, 1st July, 1817. Nov17

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber beg- leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Brockville, 15 miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either SINGLE or DOUBLE MACHINES, of the best quality, and on very moderate terms—The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 11th August, 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

For NIAGARA,

THE fast sailing Schooner INDUSTRY, *P. OSBORNE*, Master, will ply as a *Packet*, between YORK and NIAGARA, twice or thrice each week, during the remainder of the Season. For Passage or Freight, apply to the Master, on board, at the *Merchants' Wharf*, YORK, or at *Mr. Crooks' Wharf*, NIAGARA.

York, 10 Sept. 1817. tf 37

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and thanks for favors which have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the beds, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 24, 1817. tf 35

SHERIFF's Office, York, Sept. 24, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT }

is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on the Tuesday, the fourteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memorandals, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Henry Dream,

Has Just Received from Montreal, *A Large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, and
HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually low for Cash.

*** New-York State Bank Bills received at par for Merchandize.

York, 13th August, 1817. tf 33

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS from England, will open *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every grade and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Moral and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

Storage and Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the TOWN OF YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2d. per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1s. per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be picketted in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf5

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at the PETITE COTE, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. P. SELBY, consisting of Acres of well-improved land, with a good Dwelling House, underpin'd, having a good Stone Cellar, Stables, Barn, a Cyder Mill and Apple Loft, together with two Stores in the house.

Also—Another FARM, adjoining the above, under force and improvement by either all 1200 acres of wood land, in the rear of the Petite Cote, and so contiguous to the Town of Sandwich, as to make it an object for any person to purchase the whole or a part thereof, as it will be sold cheap for cash or short credit, upon good security, by applying to the Subscriber.

Also—All the Premises that belong to D. W. SMITH, Esq. formerly Surveyor-General of this Province, situate at the East end of the Town, known by the name of the *Yellow House*, together with the ground attach'd to the same, containing about 2 1-4 Acres, (more or less) down to the Ravine: together with the remainder of his LOTS, in the rear of said Premises, containing about eleven Acres (more or less.)

N. B. The above Premises, together with the 14 Acres of land, will be Sold separate or together, according as the same may be agreed upon.

☞ These last mentioned Premises will be put up at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, 21st October next, (if not previously disposed of) by the Subscriber, who is fully authorized to give a good and sufficient title.

W. ALLAN.

York, August 13, 1817. tf 33

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Barr of Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c.

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED CROWN, *No. 2 Yonge-street, ALBANY.*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep Constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsomest style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed

June 6 1817. tf 32

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, &c. &c. ordained in a Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM SMALL,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER M'DONELL, } Esqrs.
WILLIAM CHEWITT,
STEPHEN JAMES.

} Justices.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake any Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a License, and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same agreeably to the Assize to be published month'y, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such License, not to sell, for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon complaint of any officer against those regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. And every baker to be furnished from time to time by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book is to be produced at any inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of, and quantity of flour before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Fire of the Town, under a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive in Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable pace on the Street, or in the Market, or the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine found running at large shall be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public sale, after three days notice of his having taken possession of the Hog being in his custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Hogs shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,
S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a half. Subscribers are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and 3d. each subsequent insertion. Those exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of a dollar per line, the first insertion, and two-thirds per line afterwards—except when confined to six months, in which case 7s. 6d. per line will be charged.—No advertisement to be less than 5s. to be charged less than a dollar for the first insertion.

AGENTS.

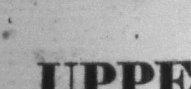
J. Dunbar, Esq. — *Glengarry.*
Gray Wood, Esq. — *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. — *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. — *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. — *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. — *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, — *Near Smith's Creek.*
C. Fotheringill, Esq. — *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. — *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. — *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. — *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. — *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. — *Sandwich.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1817. No. 44.



Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventh day of October inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first day of August last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the second day of October instant, at which time as our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taken into our consideration the great inconvenience of our having Subjects to have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to review you said council of you of the abundance of the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of November next ensuing, the time and in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and further to do, as may seem needful. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of our said Province, at York, this first day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. M. JARVIS, Actg. Sec'y.



UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of our said Province, &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province: And to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same," it is amongst other things enacted—AND WHEREAS the said Act has since been revived by an Act passed in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign: AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspection of Goods and Merchandize, and of Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for Three additional Ports to Please here-in-after specified. Be it THEREFORE KNOWN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province aforesaid, in the exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do hereby declare and appoint, That in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the Provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the use of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize, imported into this Province, from the United States, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places."—And also, by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the Places herein-after described and established as Ports of Entry, to the hour of Prescott in the District of Johnstown, Ernest-town in the Midland District, and Drummond Island on Lake Huron, shall from the Eighteenth day of June instant, severally and respectively, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively Established and Proclaimed Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of the Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize, brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Cockshutt*, to make good any pretension they Last summer Twenty Acres of the Old Common of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession ever since.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Notice to Innkeepers.

WITH a view to improve the state of the TAVERNS in the District of Londonin, the Magistrates have determined to limit the number of Taverns the ensuing year; and to select from the number of applicants for Licenses, such persons of character and substance, as are most likely to provide in the most effectual manner for the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

The Magistrates particularly recommend the vicinity of the Court House in the Township of Charlottesville, as an eligible situation for a Tavern on a large and extensive plan: the Assizes, the Courts of General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Town Meetings and General Musters of Militia are held there; and, independent of the advantages of local situation, the Magistrates of the Division, (James Mitchell and Joseph Ryerson, Esquires,) as an encouragement to any person of character and enterprize, who will provide and undertake to keep a house sufficiently commodious, have determined that no other house shall be licenced in the Village or neighbourhood.

10w43

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES—*Also,*

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce, or approved credit.

Among these Goods are

200 boxes Tin Plates, IC IX DX, 400 canes Sheet Iron,
150 tons Sweden, Scotland do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Russia and Square Rods, in bundles,
25 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
10 tons Plough Share Moulds,
450 casks best Cut and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Trace, Halter and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Patent Axe Trees,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 8 1-2 by 12, 7 by 9, 8 1-2 by 9 1-2.
50 coils Wrot Spike Rods,
10 cases Grain (Fowling Pieces,)
150 kegs Paints, assorted,
150 bundles Frying Pans,
300 Grind Stones,
4 cases elegant Silver Plated Ware,
230 cases and Pipes containing a General Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Slater's Steam Kitchens, complete,
150 Dozen Knives and Forks, assorted,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 casks Glassware, assorted,
25 crates Crockery do. assorted,

A great quantity of Castings, such as bolted and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Bars, Stoves, Plough Moulds, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards, and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Clothiers tailled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 4m35

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist Mill will be in complete operation about the middle of December next; on the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, and some flour of the Mill shall be laid out in Bins for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by them until ground. To give the Public and the Subscriber stated, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he is aware the Public that his best endeavours shall be exerted to do his customers every possible justice.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their Wheat in the Mill during the Sleighing season, which he would engage to have manufactured into Flour in the best manner, and carefully packed (agreeable to the Montreal regulations,) in seasoned barrels, to be ready for the Spring market.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been so during the Summer in preparing staves, &c. he will have on hand at the Mill a constant supply of substantial and well seasoned Barrels, which he will dispose of at 4 shillings, N. Y. Cy. per barrel, and 1s. N. Y. Cy. to be paid per barrel for Packing, Cooperage and Nails.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 22. 8w43

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From Lower Canada.

Grand Jurors' Charge to the Grand Jury of Quebec, concluded.

In the general course of the proceeding, we trace the suggestion under which you be, not only to give your attention to every matter which may be submitted to you on the part of the Crown, but to investigate with equal diligence such matters of charge against all persons, as may be within the compass of your own knowledge, or be communicated to you by others. We trace also your right to receive accusations in form or information, or otherwise, from any one—your right to make presentments of your own, and your unbounded ability to do so, upon every proper occasion.

We may add, that your fellow subjects whether they acknowledge the respect to which the Grand Jury stands intitled by the magnitude and extent of its functions, may see, in the facts stated, sufficient reasons for that respect, in the high antiquity of its origin and in the elevated ranks which the constitution of our government has assigned to the Grand Jurors of this times.

Your charge, Gentlemen, upon the present occasion, is to present for trial all perpetrators of offences, from the trespasser to the traitor.

In the execution of your trust, you are to be assiduous, temperate, patient, circumspect and impartial, examining all things submitted to your consideration, with minds free from every bias, except that which arises from a sense of duty and fixed determination to perform it, and having nothing which you are to be called to investigate without adequate inquiry, and judging always according to the best of your ability, with attention, discrimination and incorruptible integrity.

You are to receive all accusations which may be offered to you by the crown officers, or by others in the form of indictment or otherwise, and after hearing in each case the testimony of the witnesses in person, you are to determine and to declare, whether there be or be not reasonable and sufficient cause to require that the person accused should be put upon his trial, delivering the indictment (if any have been laid before you) to the court, or your own presentment of the accused, if you find upon inquiry, and no indictment has been laid before you.

If you have knowledge of any offence, committed within the limits of this district, you are to communicate it immediately and fully to your colleagues, and if any facts are known to you, in corroboration or in addition to those which shall be laid before you, you are to declare them in like manner at your own accord; and in all things which relate to any of the matters which you may so communicate, you are to take your oath to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. You are to hear the witnesses which are offered in support of the charges, but more on behalf of the accused; you are nevertheless to question carefully all such witnesses as may appear before you, for the purpose of discovering from them evidence of every circumstance, of which it may be material for you to be possessed, to enable you to decide upon the probability, whether the cause for which it is alleged that the accused ought to be put upon his trial, be or be not reasonable and sufficient for that purpose. You are to receive all evidence in your conscience you deem it to be reasonable and sufficient, you will err in violation of your oath, if you reject the information which it may appear to bring the offender, or upon any other principle. The consequences of your finding, ought not in any instance, to enter into your considerations.

In all the inquiries in which you may partake, the opinions which you declare must be your own: you are to apprehend with respectful attention the sentiments of your fellow Jurors, but not to adopt them without reflection, or to receive them for your own with ser-

The Lake Champlain Steamboat, was constructed to be lighted with gas; it is said as to put it out of the power of the inventors to repair her the present season, but we must learn she will be repaired in the Fall of the approved principle, and never nothing more has been heard of having become a leak. The report of injury however been sustained by people on board, as stated in our last paper, incorrect.

Several accounts of extraordinary petrifactions having lately appeared in the public papers, has induced me to send you an account of some of the petrifactions of our soil, and for fear that some may doubt (and you among the rest) I have sent you the original stock *of the one herself* of Winter Rye spoken of (which may be seen at this Office for the inspection of any person) these extraordinary growths were procured from the lands of Mr. Thom in Pasco, of this place.

ARTEMUPHIL, Oct. 7th, 1817.

One head of Grape or English Oats measured 2 feet 3 1-2 inches in length; one head of Scotch Oats measured 2 feet 11 1-2 inches in length; the stock of straw of the Scotch Oats measured two inches in circumference. From 1 kernel of Winter Rye, 296 stocks, each with a fair head, some of them of an extraordinary length, on an average each head produced from 50 to 55 kernels, making at 50 to the head, the surprising quantity of 14,800 kernels from one kernel of seed. I weighed the straw as it was average was 5 feet 8 inches and some of them 6 feet 9 inches.—*Courant.*

QUEBEC, 14 Oct. 1817.

German Settlers.—On Saturday, arrived in the ship Zephyr, 169 German Settlers, men, women and children. They found immediate shelter in houses belonging to Mr. George Pozer, in an early situation near the gaol. Mr. P. means to settle them on his seigniory of Augmentation, on the river Chaudiere, where he has taken steps to provide mills and other buildings for their reception, and has made large purchases of provisions for their use. They intend, indeed for this country, in consequence of encouragement held out to them by that gentleman, who has great credit in it as well employing his money, as it most necessarily lead much to the enhancement of the Province, the Germans being a quiet and industrious people. We hear that the men are to proceed immediately to the seat of their destination, but that the women and children will pass the winter in town. They excite much attention of the public, by the gregarious appearance of their costume, in which they appear to be at least a century behind the fashions of the day. Their dress is heavy, ungraceful, and which is more than can be said of that of our fair fashionable ladies.

Late advices from the Great Falls of the River St. John, that may be relied on, say, that those falls will probably extend in our possession the remaining few miles since the St. John, some miles above that post.

We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of London papers of the 20th of August inclusive, but are too pressed for room at present to enable us to insert from them any other extract, to those of our own conceptions to the Members of the Inquest, upon the merits of the matters which may come before you.

Finally, you are not in any case to support to any person who may be accused, nor to any other, the favour or the evidence which may be adduced against him, nor are you to reveal to any, the subjects discussed before the Inquest, or the opinions of any Juror upon any point of inquiry or discussion.

Conclusion.—We have the fullest conviction, that, as heretofore, yourduty will be so executed, that your own credit, and the benefits which the District has a right to expect from your researches, will be equally secure.

her country nothing of any great interest. One paragraph, in a Madrid paper, boasts the enormous amount of 1,000,000 of dollars, which it had just passed. Commercial Paul-carrot, and we should say, of their success. Portugal, we learn, for the purpose of assisting the ex-Consul Sabino the 4 year-old king, whose they once again set down as a slighter native of his regiment of Lisbon, came up with a party of about 1500 of those fellows; he took them, and they were all succeeded completely by running them. He gave no quarter—killed 800 men, and took 1000 prisoners—his exploits may be seen.

The steamy mountains of Thibet in Asia, which were until lately supposed to be inaccessible, have been visited by Capt. Webb, and their height ascertained, which proves to be 28,000 feet above the level of the sea. This is more than 7000 feet higher than any of the known points of the Andes, which have, heretofore, been considered the loftiest mountains on the globe.

ITALY.—Throughout the south as well as the north of Europe, the crops are luxuriant. The harvest throughout the kingdom of Naples is stated to be abundant, and of the best quality *ever remembered* in that country.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21st.

The Bank of England has given notice to the bankers in town that they may be supplied with another £200 in Sovereigns in exchange for standard gold coins. Half sovereigns are expected very shortly to be issued, an event which will be very desirable to persons in retail trade and business, who find a great want of some description of change between the silver coinage and the one pound note.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 25th June, at St. Petersburgh, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia.

Private letters from Madrid state, that 11,000 picked troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation for Buenos Ayres, purposely to proceed against the insurgents. The shipping will be sent from Cadiz to the shores of South America is to be furnished by the French government, as a consequence of an arrangement made with the court of Madrid. The same letters state that a formidable expedition is a so fitting out at Lisbon for the Brazils.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of Council for the further prorogation of Parliament from the 25th instant to the 3d of November, when it will probably be still further prorogued, there being at present no intention of assembling it before the beginning of next year.

A curious seizure took place on Tuesday last at Stonehouse near Plymouth, soon after the arrival of a vessel from Guernsey. A porter, carrying a bedstead from a store house, was met on the beach by a Custom house officer, who, having asked the porter to whom it belonged, and received rather an unsatisfactory reply, thought it right to examine the bedstead. In doing so, he found that the posts and pillars were hollowed out, and contained several hundred pounds worth of lace, ingeniously concealed under rugs.

A soldier, belonging to the 6th regiment of Dragoon Guards, is in custody, and will be tried at the ensuing Newcastle Assizes, for stealing a goose and gander. The bird is a gallant veteran, and is named *Waterloo*.

At no time since the commencement of that memorable calamity, the French Revolution, has England had such fair passages in of permanent tranquility, as she has at this moment. This we believe not only with reference to her relations with all other States but with reference to her relations existing between those States themselves.—*Courier*.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

At the Police Office, Marlborough-street, on Monday, Thomas Sutton, a hackney-coachman, was fined 40s. for cruelties to two horses, the property of Mr. Charles Gates of Cumberland Mews, Portman Square.

The prisoner stated, that on Saturday last the prisoner went out with one of his coaches and a pair of horses, when it was ascertained that he had gone to Highgate, and left his horses in the care of another man, who put them jump and run, and flogged them three quarters of an hour, until their flesh was completely scarified. He then mounted the box, and drove down the Highgate Hill at a furious rate, flogging the horses and lost his hat, broke the traces and, getherher, by which the coach was running over the horses, but never made the least effort to stop until he perceived himself in danger, when he suddenly drove up against a hillock, and the vehicle was upset. The horses were bleeding all the way, and the off one had broken his leg short at the let-lock [illegible] notwithstanding which the animal kept on, until the coach fell and thereby [illegible] the horse.—The beast [illegible] to be killed by Sunday, the good Samaritan Christ; and the magistrate [illegible] to the [illegible] of the case to agitation. The horse is insured by and [illegible] to Kentish Town, where it was found necessary to kill the off horse. The horrible conduct of the prisoner [illegible] the following: he took [illegible] succeeded completely in running them. He gave no quarter—killed 800 men, and took 1000 prisoners—his exploits may be seen.

From Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Authentic advices from South Seas. The second act of *de facto* towards British merchants has drawn from the latter representations to our government of the most pressing nature. The plan for Spanish minister has shown the most hostile spirit towards them—that the treaty is greatly violated—that they are not allowed the most ordinary rights—and that unless the British consul shall give in a name sufficient to say that they have hitherto done, not only our interest, but our national honor, will suffer. They representation, we trust, will produce their effect; and indeed it was expected at the Exchange, on Friday last, that the [illegible] would [illegible] to the [illegible] to the shores of South America is to be furnished by the French government, as a consequence of an arrangement made with the court of Madrid. The same letters state that a formidable expedition is a so fitting out at Lisbon for the Brazils.

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At no time since the commencement of that memorable calamity, the French Revolution, has England had such fair passages in of permanent tranquility, as she has at this moment. This we believe not only with reference to her relations with all other States but with reference to her relations existing between those States themselves.—*Courier*.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

At the Police Office, Marlborough-street, on Monday, Thomas Sutton, a hackney-coachman, was fined 40s. for cruelties to two horses, the property of Mr. Charles Gates of Cumberland Mews, Portman Square.

The prisoner stated, that on Saturday last the prisoner went out with one of his coaches and a pair of horses, when it was ascertained that he had gone to Highgate, and left his horses in the care of another man, who put them jump and run, and flogged them three quarters of an hour, until their flesh was completely scarified. He then mounted the box, and drove down the Highgate Hill at a furious rate, flogging the horses and lost his hat, broke the traces and, getherher, by which the coach was running over the horses, but never made the least effort to stop until he perceived himself in danger, when he suddenly drove up against a hillock, and the vehicle was upset. The horses were bleeding all the way, and the off one had broken his leg short at the let-

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK;
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1817.

York, 25th Oct. 1817.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, to draw up Rules for the government of the Society of "Friends to Strangers in distress," respectfully submit the following for the consideration and adoption of the Society:—

1st.—All business of the Society shall be transacted and determined by a majority of votes of subscribers present.

2.—A meeting of the Society of all the subscribers who can with convenience attend, shall be held at York, on the 30th of November, more that day should happen to be Sunday, and in such case on the Monday following.

3.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Agents shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Subscribers, by a majority of votes.

4.—A Council shall be appointed at the annual meeting to assist the President and Vice-Presidents, which shall have power to meet when necessary at the call of the President or Vice Presidents and transact the business of the Society agreeable to its rules, and make report to the next general meeting for approbation, information or direction.

5.—Agents shall be appointed, at the annual or other general meeting, to transact the business of the Society at such places as shall be thought needful, who shall keep accounts, act for and correspond with the Society, in such manner and on such matters as are directed by the rules, and according to the terms and instructions that may from time to time be given by order of the Society.

6.—Each Subscriber contributing *four Dollars* shall be considered as a Member for one year.

7.—Each Subscriber of *Ten Pounds*, shall be considered as a Perpetual Member, without being required to pay any further subscription.

8.—The heir at law of any person who shall at one time subscribe *Twenty Pounds* to the use and benefit of the Society, shall be admitted a Perpetual Member.

9.—Charitable donations of any sum, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the annual publication of the state of the Society.

10.—When the funds of the Society shall exceed Two Hundred Pounds a sum of money shall be lodged in the hands of the Agent for the general uses of the Society.

11.—Every person who is entitled to relief and may require assistance from this Society, shall apply to the President, Vice President, the Trustee, Secretary or Agent, and produce a certificate or other voucher of being a proper object of charity, which being found authentic and judged sufficient, relief shall be afforded.

12.—That no relief shall be afforded to able persons capable of labour, who decline to work, if the offer or agent of the Society can provide any employment for his or her subsistence.

13.—That no Agent shall advance exceeding ten dollars, to one object, with out the consent of the President or Vice President, with advice of two, at least, of the Council, communicated by the Secretary.

14.—That the respective Agents of the Society in the different Districts, shall be empowered to receive subscriptions, donations and legacies for the use of the Society: reporting the same and rendering a true account thereof.

15.—That instructions from the President, Vice Presidents and Council, or three of them, shall from time to time be transmitted to the Agents for their government, and the same be submitted to the approbation or rejection of the next general meeting of the Society.

16.—That the Treasurer be empowered to advance five dollars to any object of this charity, on the recommendation of a subscriber, or his own observation, without reference to any other authority.

Resolved.—That the above Rules be adopted for the present, and that the same be printed together with an Address to the Public more fully explanatory of the objects of the Society, and the advantages to be expected from its success.

R. C. HORNE, *Sec'y*.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. after a short but painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Thomas Shaw, lately from Ireland, brother to Mr. Joseph Shaw, Brewer, of this place, much lamented by his friends and relations.

To the Resident Land Owners of Upper-Canada.

Queenston, October, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,

I am a British Farmer, and have visited this Province to ascertain what advantages it possesses in an Agricultural point of view. After three months residence, I am convinced that these are great,—far superior indeed to what the Mother Country has ever held out, either as they concern speculative purchase, or the profits of present occupation.

Under such impressions, it is my purpose, as soon as circumstances will permit, to become a settler; and in the mean time, from feelings that will ever live in my power to benefit the country of my choice.

When I speak in this sanguine manner of the capabilities of Canada, I take it for granted that certain political restraints to improvement will be speedily removed. Considering recently, and the opinion of every possible man with whom I have conversed on the subject, gives assurance of this. My present address, therefore, waves all regard to political arrangements: it has in view, simply to open a correspondence between you and your fellow-subjects at home, where the utmost ignorance prevails with respect to the natural resources of this fine country.

Travellers have published passing remarks, some have told wonderful stories, and amused the idle of England with descriptions of the beautiful and grand scenery which Nature has here displayed; but no authentic account has yet been afforded to men of capital, to men of enterprize and skill, of those important facts which are essential to be known, before such a man can safely go into foreign speculation or venture with their families, in quest of better fortune across the Atlantic.

Such are the dictates of ignorance, you have hitherto had for settlers chiefly poor men driven from home by despair. These men, ill informed and lost in the novelties which surround them, are at first but a feeble commencement, and, ultimately, form a society, crude, unambitious and weak. In your means, therefore, I have frequently observed a fear towards bettering the condition of these poor settlers, and for ensuring their residence in the Provinces. Such fears evidently spring from inexperience of things: they are well meant, and may tend to alleviate individual distress, but can produce no important good to the Country. Canada is worthy of something better than a mere guidance to it of the blind and the lame: it has attractions to stimulate desire and plan its colonization above the aids of necessity.

Hands no doubt are necessary, but, next to good laws, the grand requisite for the improvement of any country, is capital. Could a flow of capital be once directed into this quarter, hands would not be wanting, for wherever capital is employed, there will hands be attracted with poverty as to need the patronage of charitable institutions.

At this moment British capital is overflowing: trade is yielding it up: the funds cannot profitably absorb it: land mortgages are gorged; and it is streaming in upon the Banks of America. Why should not this stream be diverted into the woods of Canada, where it would find a still higher rate of interest, with the most substantial security?

Gentlemen! The moment is most auspicious to your interests, and you would not be justified in the sight of God, make known the state of this country: you should advertize the excellence of the raw material which Nature has liberally spread before you in your forests, inspire confidence, and tempt able adventurers from home. At this time there are thousands of British Farmers sickened with disappointment, who would readily come to Canada, did they but know the truth: many of these could still command a few thousand pounds to begin with here; a population less able in means, have yet preserved their character for skill and probity, to entitle them to the confidence of capitalists at home, for whom they could act as agents in adventure. Under the wing of such men the redundant population of Britain would emigrate with cheerfulness, and be planted here with hearts unbroken.

We hear of four or five thousand Settlers arriving from home this season; and it is talked of as a great increase to the population of the Provinces. It is a mere drop from the bucket. England alone could spare fifty thousand people annually, while she would be relieved and strengthened by the discharge. In war, England sent abroad annually more than twenty thousand of her youth to be slain, and how many more than forty thousand of her daughters shot after them the last hope of honourable love. In these twenty-five years of war, the population of England must have swelled: what is it to do now, when war is at an end, when love and opportunity are no longer to be foiled, and the poor laws have provided means against the children independent of the parent's care?

Under existing circumstances, it is absolutely necessary, even for the domestic comfort of England, that a vent should be immediately opened for her increasing population, and the colonization of Canada, if once begun upon a liberal footing, would afford this vent.

The present emigration from England affords no relief whatever to the calamity occasioned by the Poor laws. Thousands and tens of thousands of paupers could be spared, who cannot possibly now get off for want of passage. Not only the population every day swells, but capital, were confidence for adventure here, once established.

The extent of calamity already occasioned by the system of the Poor laws, cannot be even imagined by strangers. They may form some idea, however, when I tell them, that last winter, I saw more wretchedness in the streets of London, several hundreds of able bodied men increased and yoked, 14 together, in carts, hauling gravel for the repairs of roads, each 4 men carrying a load, forming just about as much work as an old horse led by a boy could accomplish. We have heard since, that £1,000,000 has been raised to keep the poor at work; and perhaps the most melancholy consideration of the whole is, that there are people who trust to such means as a cure for the evil.

While all this is true: when the money and labour of England is thus wasted: when thousands of our fellow subjects are emigrating into the States of America: when we even hear of them being led to mix with the hosts of Poland, in the cultivation of a country of which the Government must counteract the utmost efforts towards improvement,—it is not provoking that all this should go on unnoticed by a resigning ignorance of the superior advantages which Canada has in store, and a thoughtlessness as to the great gain a people might be called to for the general aggrandizement of the British nation.

In this state of ignorance, you have hitherto had for settlers chiefly poor men driven from home by despair. These men, ill informed and lost in the novelties which surround them, are at first but a feeble commencement, and, ultimately, form a society, crude, unambitious and weak. In your means, therefore, I have frequently observed a fear towards bettering the condition of these poor settlers, and for ensuring their residence in the Provinces. Such fears evidently spring from inexperience of things: they are well meant, and may tend to alleviate individual distress, but can produce no important good to the Country. Canada is worthy of something better than a mere guidance to it of the blind and the lame: it has attractions to stimulate desire and plan its colonization above the aids of necessity.

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Extract of a letter from a lady in Cadiz to another at Washington.

"On the 8th of July, St. Isabella's anniversary, the Queen gave a ball at the Royal Fernandina made her first trip from Seville to this city, in honor of the Queen whose name is Isabella. She came into this bay unperceived by anybody. Although the wind was high and the sea rough, which prevented the boat from having that desightful effect which music generally has on the water, the concourse of people was so great, that, notwithstanding there was a guard on board to keep them off the boat was nearly sunk twice. The populace call the boat, Barque del Vapor—and in consequence, every thing now is all a vapor—hair cut, gowns trimmed, hair dressed, all a la Vapor.—This is the *first* steam boat which has ever been seen in Spain, and therefore attracts a great deal of notice."

Advertisement.

N. B. *Letters (if communications for the Post Office, &c. &c. R. G.*

be] individuals conspire again to adopt.

Though I gratuitously make offer of my time, I mean to be relieved of expence as much as possible, and shall expect all communications to be post paid. Any person, I think, who interests himself at all in the matter, will engage his interest in my behalf. Divided among many, such charges will be trifling: if accumulated upon one, they would be serious.

I would the work received to me which I would propose not only publishing it in the English but German language. It is well known that the people of that country are fond of reading, and there is a fact that many of them have not the means of communicating to their friends the very superior advantages of this country. One of them who has been in Canada 18 years, lately told me, that "thousands and thousands would come over, did they but know how good a country it is for poor people."

ROBERT GOURLAY.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected and Corrected every week.

ARTICLES.	sizes	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashes, pot,	cwt.	3	10	0	3	12	0
——— pearl,		4	5	0	4	10	0
Beef, mess,		3	0	0	3	5	0
——— prime,		2	5	0	2	10	0
——— cargo,		2	0	0	2	5	0
Bread, white,	lbs.	0	0	1	0	0	1
——— brown,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Butter,		0	0	8	0	0	9
Candles, moulds,		0	0	10	0	0	11
Cheese, English,		0	0	7	0	0	8
——— American,		0	0	5	0	0	6
Chocolate,		0	0	10	0	1	0
Cocoa, Liverpool,		0	0	6	0	0	7
Codfish, best green,		0	11	0	1	1	0
Fish, cod,		0	0	11	0	1	0
——— salmon,		0	1	0	0	1	2
Flour, superfine,		0	0	0	0	0	0
——— fine,		0	0	0	0	0	0
Grain, wheat,	bush.	0	0	0	0	0	0
——— Indian corn,		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hops Last,		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ham, Yorkshire,		Ton	25	0	0	0	0
——— English,		0	0	0	0	0	0
Leather, English,		lb.	0	1	0	0	1
———		foot	0	0	0	0	0

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the first Concession of the Township of Dunnidon, and about 40 miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing office.

NOTICE.

THE Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizance before the Clerk of the Peace, and Licenced to sell Spirituous Liquors, as Tavern keepers, for the current Year, commencing the 5th day of January, 1817, are herein named:

Town of York.

John Jourdon	Jarius Ashley,
Thomas Johnston,	George Duggan,
Chileben Thomas,	James Rom,
Thomas Hamilton,	Catherine Stubbert,

Township of York.

Zachariah Gadsworthy,	Charles C. Lount,
Luke Stantonborough,	James McMillan,
Michael Wilkinson,	William Myers,
Jacob Snyder	William Cooper,
Samuel Heron,	

Township of Scarborough.

William Cornell,	Andrew Thomson,
David Thomson,	

Nicolas Wolfrff, *Township of Pickering.*

John Lyndle, *Township of Whitby.*

Township of Markham.

Edward Thompson,	Silas Fletcher,
Michael Dye,	

Township of Vaughan.

Leah Flanagan,	Whitfield Patterson,
James Fleck,	

Nathaniel Gamble, *Township of King.*

David Cummings, *Township of Whitchurch*

Joseph Johnson, *Township of E. Gwillimbury.*

Jacob Smith, *Township of Etobicoke.*

Township of Toronto.

James McNabb,	Grant Conovey,
Philip Coody,	George Cutler,

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace, Home District.

York 1st July, 1817. 3m27

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, 15 miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either SCROLL or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms.—The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 11th August, 1817. 4t

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore existing between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

For NIAGARA,

THE fast sailing Schooner INDUSTRY, *W. OSBORNE*, Master, will ply as a Packet, between YORK and NIAGARA, twice or thrice each week, during the emainder of the Season. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to the Master, on board, at the *Mer chants' Wharf*, YORK, or at *Mr. Crooks' Wharf*, NIAGARA.

York, 10 Sept. 1817. 4t 37

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the scite of the present Court-House.

Henry Drean,

Has Just Received from MONTREAL, *A Large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

Together with a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, and
HARDWARE,

Which he is disposed to sell unusually low for CASH.

*** New-York State Bank Bills received at par for Merchandize.

York, 12th August, 1817. tf 33

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS from England, will open a Boarding and Day School at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18 June, 1817.

Storage *and* Shipping.

William Cooper & Son

BEG leave to inform the public, that their STORE on the Wharf, in the Town of YORK, is fitted up, where *Flour, Pork, Potash*, and all kinds of GOODS may be STORED, either to sell on commission, to ship off, or other purposes.

They having formed connexions at *Kingston*, and other places, those who may wish their goods forwarded, may depend upon the utmost care and attention; and those who choose to consign goods to their care, shall have them safely landed and disposed of, according to the instructions sent with the same. Merchants and others importing, may have their goods safely landed and delivered at their houses in York, or stored at the rate of 7 1-2*d.* per barrel.

STORAGE and SHIPPING (until their wharf is finished, which will be early in the ensuing summer) will be 1*s.* per barrel.

Early in the spring, their Yard will be pickett'd in, when they will receive Shingles, Lumber, &c. &c. on commission, and will also be accountable for all articles received into their Store.

York, 29th Jan. 1817. tf 5

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at the PETITE COTE, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. P. SILBY, consisting of

Acres of well-improved land, with a good Dwelling House, underpin'd, having a good Stone Cellar, Stables, Barn, a Cyder Shade and Press, together with two Stoves in the house.

Also—Another FARM, adjoining the above, under fence and improvement; together with 1200 acres of wood land, in the rear of the Petite Cote, and so contiguous to the Town of Sandwich, as to make it an object for any person to purchase the whole or a part thereof, as it will be sold cheap for cash or short credit, upon good security, by applying to the Subscriber.

Also—All the Premises that belong to D. W. SMITH, Esq. formerly Surveyor-General of this Province, situate at the East end of the Town, known by the name of the *Yallow House*, together with the ground attach'd to the same, containing about 2 1-4 Acres, (more or less) down to the Ravine; together with the remainder of his LOTS, in the rear of said Premises, containing about eleven Acres (more or less.)

N. B. The above Premises, together with the 11 Acres of Land, will be Sold separate or together, according as the same may be agreed upon.

☞ These last mentioned Premises will be put up at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, 21st October next, (if not previously disposed of) by the Subscriber, who is fully authorized to give a good and sufficient title.

W. ALLAN.

York, August 18, 1817. tf 83

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With and without Barr of Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c.

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, *Dive-in-Street, ALBANY.*

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure and Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 52

REGULATIONS for the POLICE of the Town of YORK, in the Home District, made and ordained at adjourned Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817.

PRESENT

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEXANDER MCDONELL, } Esqrs. Justices.
WILLIAM CHEWITT,
STEPHEN JARVIS.

BREAD.

NO person or persons to bake Bread or Biscuit for Sale, without having previously obtained a Licence and entered into recognizance, before the Clerk of the Peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize to be published monthly, by order of the Magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such Licence, to bake daily for sale, a reasonable supply of Bread.

Every baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit, with the initials of his name; and upon conviction of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the Clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of Bread as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all reasonable hours without fee. The Clerk of the Market likewise to keep an account of the prices of Flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.

No Slaughter House to be erected or made use of within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

No Chips, Shavings or Rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the Street, or on the Front of the Town, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence.

No person to Gallop or Ride, or Drive a Horse or Horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the Bank or Beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings for each offence: nor to ride on the Front-Paths, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart or Carriage of any description, to be left standing in the Street, or any Fire Wood, Timber, or other incumbrance to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours; except in cases of Building, when one half of the Street in front of the lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the FootWay.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half Bushel, Peck and Half Peck, Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill—Weights from Fifty Six Pounds to One Ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall from time to time examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Ware Houses or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever offered for sale, and that any person or persons, having in his, her, or their possession or use any weights and measures short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a Sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize and break and destroy; that all weights and Measures not having already a Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market, with the mark U. C. for Measures and U. C. for Weights S. M. S. W. for doing which, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof, the sum of three pence currency for each stamp, and no more.

Precautions against FIRE.

That every inhabited dwelling house within the Town of York, shall by the occupants of the same be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground, to two feet above the eaves of the houses, which shall be kept constantly raised, so as to give ready access to the roof; and two or more roof Ladders, suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the roof, and reaching to the eaves; and where the chimney or chimneys, rise more than three feet from the roof, a small Ladder to rest against each such chimney of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of five shillings on each and every conviction of neglect or refusal; that every chimney or flue in which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in each and every year, be swept under the direction of the Inspector of chimneys, at least once in every six weeks, and when the stoves are used daily, as in kitchens and manufactories, once in every 6 weeks throughout each and every year in the same manner; for which duty the Inspector of chimneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house, the sum of seven pence halfpenny for each chimney or flue so swept as aforesaid: and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulation shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding forty nor less than ten shillings: That each and every owner, tenant or occupier of a dwelling house within the Town of York, shall provide the said house with two or more good and serviceable Leather Buckets capable of containing three gallons each which shall be hung up and exposed to view in the most convenient place near the front entrance of the said house to be in readiness to assist in the extinguishing of Fires, under a penalty of not more than forty nor less than ten shillings. *Provided always*, that to give time for the procuring of such Leathern Buckets, this law shall take place or have effect before the first of November next: *And provided also*, that if Leathern Buckets as aforesaid, cannot be procured, the like number of good and serviceable Wooden or Tin Pails of equal capacity, and kept for the same purpose, may be procured. That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, four discreet and active persons to be Fire Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each division of the Town who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve as far as possible, order, regularity and despatch in the Fires, for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and other effects, from injury and pillage; that the said Fire Warden shall (to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station) carry about him on occasion of Fires, a staff or some other visible distinguishing badge of office, and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall omit or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty nor less than twenty shillings.

SWINE running at large.

That no Hogs or Swine be suffered to run at large in the Streets of the Town of York, under a penalty of ten shillings to be paid by the owner or owners thereof for each offence; and the Hogs or Swine so found running at large shall be delivered to the custody of the Keeper of the Pound in the said Town, who shall sell the same at public sale, after three days notice has been published of their being in his custody, retaining from the proceeds of such sale, the above named penalty, and also his own fees, unless the owner or owners of the said Swine shall previously pay the charges incurred, and take the same away.

Ordered to be Published,

S. HEWARD, Clk. Peace.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 8 to 16 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 16 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case one penny per line will be charged—No advertisement to have 16 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bathville.*
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D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
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YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY
R. C. HORNE.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1817. No. 46.

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 1st October, 1817.

THE General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, in aid thereof; hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists Dow—

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been Killed in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Duty, or have Died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted on Actual Service during the late War with the United States of America.

NAME OF WIDOW.	NAME AND RANK OF LATE HUSBAND		SERVICE OR REGT. TO WHICH he belonged.	ACTION in which, or how Killed, or Deceased and where ACTION &c.	WHEN	PERIOD for which Pension is in course of Payment. FROM	TO	CANADA CURRENCY PER ANNUM £ s d
ADAMS, [illegible]	Samuel Adams	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	1st January 1817	31st December 1817	30 0 0
Adair, Phœbe	John Adair	do	4th do	Disease	9th December	do	do	30 0 0
Armelise, Sophia	Abel Augustine	do	1st Essex	do	1st April	do	do	30 0 0
BANDY, M. Magdalen	Lawrence Bandy	Captain		Fort Meigs	5th May	do	do	30 0 0
Booth, Margaret	Duncan Booth	do		Addington	19th October	do	do	30 0 0
Badichon, Nancy	Pierre Badichon	Private		2d Essex	1st January	do	do	30 0 0
Bouvier, Margaret	Joseph Bouvier	do		2d Lincoln	9th July	do	do	30 0 0
Blanchette, Mary	Louis Blanchette	do		2d do	do	do	do	30 0 0
Bailey, Susan	Johnson Butler	Lieut. Colonel		8th do	December	do	do	30 0 0
Brown, Barbara	Isaac Brown	Private		2d York	5th December	do	do	30 0 0
Boyer, Eleonor	Martin Boyer	do		1st Lincoln	5th April	do	do	30 0 0
Bain, Tossy	James Bain	Serjeant		2d Lincoln	December	do	do	30 0 0
Bea, Susannah	George Bea	Private		Lenox	1st December	do	do	30 0 0
Bowen, Catharine	Henry Bowen	Teamster		do	February	do	do	30 0 0
Bowen Martha	Wheeler Bowen	Private		1st Norfolk	5th March	do	do	30 0 0
Buchanan, Elizabeth	William Buchanan	Captain		1st Essex	5th September	do	do	30 0 0
Brisbois, Lucinda	Moses Brisbois	Private		Middlesex	5th August	15th August 1817	31st December 1817	17 12 3 1/2
Do. do.	- -	do		do	1st January	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
CARROLL, Nancy	John Carroll	Captain		Oxford	4th August	do	do	30 0 0
Coghell, Elizabeth	George Coghell	Private		1st Lincoln	30th July	do	do	30 0 0
Clendenenen, Mary	Adam Clendenenen	do		1st Norfolk	30th November	do	do	30 0 0
Corn, Mary	John Corn	do		2d Lincoln	1 January	do	do	30 0 0
Clark, Mary	John Clark	do		2d do	5th December	do	do	30 0 0
Cloudenenen, Hannah	Alvin Cloudenenen	do		1st Lincoln	5th October	do	do	30 0 0
Calvalcaires, Ann	Pierre Calvalcaire	do		Incorporated	February	do	do	30 0 0
Campbell, Nancy	William Campbell	Teamster		1st Glengary	1st March	do	do	30 0 0
Cornelian, Rachel	Edward Cornelian	Private		Hastings	5th January	do	do	30 0 0
Cole, Elizabeth	Abraham Cole	do		Lenox	1st December	do	do	30 0 0
Carpenter, Sophia	James Carpenter	Serjeant		5th Lincoln	5th January	do	do	30 0 0
Cook, Mary M.	George Cook	Teamster		2d Lincoln	December	do	do	30 0 0
Cope, Frances	William Cope	Private		1st Norfolk	9th March	do	do	30 0 0
Corbin, Mary	Cyprian Corbin	do		Incorporated	12th March	12th March 1817	31st December 1817	28 0 0
Do. Do.	- -	do		do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
DUTLON, Jerusha	John Dutlon	Cantin		1st York	7th April	January	do	30 0 0
Dennis, Elizabeth	Joseph Dennis	Private		2d Lincoln	December	do	do	30 0 0
Darby, Freelove	Dudley Darby	do		Addington	5th March	do	do	30 0 0
ELLIS, Margaret	David Ellis	do		Island	27th October	28th October 1816	31st December 1816	18 18 4
Do. Do.	- -	do		do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
FORSYTH, Hannah	James Forsyth	do		2d Lincoln	5th July	do	do	30 0 0
Fraser, Catharine	William Fraser	Captain		1st Grenville	17th May	do	do	30 0 0
Farrington, Catharine	Samuel Farrington	Private		Prince Edwd	21st December	do	do	30 0 0
Forbes, Anna	Adam Forbes	do		Incorporated	6 March	6th March	31st December 1816	30 9 10
GRASS, Mary	Michael Grass	do		1st Lincoln	17th December	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
Gray, Mary	George Gray	do		do	30th May	30th May	31st December 1816	21 16 2 1/2
Do. Do.	- -	do		do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
Grant, Mary	William Grant	do		1st Glengary	16th February	do	do	30 0 0
Green, Margaret	Samuel Green	do		2d York	9th July	15th July 1816	31st December 1816	09 16 1
Do. Do.	- -	do		do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
HUNTER, Catharine	George Hunter	Lieutenant		1st Lincoln	23d November	do	do	30 0 0
Hainer, Sophia	Zachariah Hainer	Private		do	3d February	do	do	30 0 0
Hainer, Harriet	David Hainer	do		do	9th October	do	do	30 0 0
Hall, Elizabeth	Caleb Hall	do		Incorporated	June	do	do	30 0 0
Hebert, or Hebard, Martha	Lewis Hebert	do		5th Lincoln	November	do	do	30 0 0
Humble, Elizabeth	John Humble	do		2d Grenville	9th February	do	do	30 0 0
Hicks, Elizabeth	Joseph Hicks	do		Prince Edwd	24th October	do	do	30 0 0
Hagar, Azubah	Silliman Hagar	Private		2d Lincoln	30th October	do	do	30 0 0
Hard, Hannah	Richard Hard, II	do		1st Essex	30th October	do	do	30 0 0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do		4th Lincoln	1st December	do	do	30 0 0
Johnson, Elizabeth	Thomas Johnson	Serjeant		Oxford	5th December	do	do	30 0 0
KING, Barbara	George King	Lieutenant		2d York	December	do	do	30 0 0
Kerbeck, Susannah	Duke William Kendrick	do		2d York	1st January	do	do	30 0 0
Kyes, Sarah	Ambrel Kyes	Private		1st Lenox	14 July	14th July 1816	31st December 1816	09 7 4 1/2
Do. Do.	- -	do		do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
LEFURVER, Catharine	Alexander Lemburner	do		4th Lincoln	19th August	do	do	30 0 0
Lovridge, Nancy	John Lovridge	Captain		8th Lincoln	29th November	do	do	30 0 0
Le Tour, Charlotte	Joseph La Tour	Private		Frontenac	31st March	do	do	30 0 0
McDONELL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant		2d Lincoln	6th July	do	do	30 0 0
Harvey, Frances	Daniel Murvey	Private		2d York	27th April	do	do	30 0 0
Mary, Dorothy	John May	Lieutenant		1st Lincoln	30th November	do	do	30 0 0
McDonnell, Nancy	Donald McDonell	Ensign		Stormont	29th March	do	do	30 0 0
McDougal, Margaret	Donald McDougal	Teamster		2d Glengary	1st February	do	do	30 0 0
McCallum, Sarah	Colin McCallum	do		2d Lincoln	12th December	do	do	30 0 0
Marks, Ruth	Cornelius Marks	Serjeant		Oxford	1st January	do	do	30 0 0
McCleary, Mary	Allen McClean	Private		Kent	1st February	do	do	30 0 0
Miller, Thomas	James Miller	Acty Sailing Master	1 Provl 1 Marine	Disease	9th October	do	do	30 0 0
Malache, Archange	Louis Malache	Private		1st Essex	26th May	do	do	30 0 0
McPherson, Jane	Daniel McPherson	do		Addington	2d January	2d January	31st December 1816	30 12 10
Do.	- -	do		do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
Mowdy, Catharine	Christopher Mowdey	Teamster	1st Lenox	Disease	18th March	18th March	31st December 1816	26 0 0
Do. Do.	- -	do	- -	do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington	do	4th December	5th December	31st December 1816	26 5 8
Do. Do.	- -	do	- -	do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	2d Glengary	do	28 February	28th February	31st December 1816	28 16 5 1/4
Do.	- -	do	- -	do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
PUTNER, Lydia	Stephen Peer	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	30 0 0
Pulse, Catharine	David Pulse	do	Addington	Disease	14th June	do	do	30 0 0
Patterson, Hannah	John Patterson	do	Lenox	do	12th December	do	do	30 0 0
Pray, Mary	Samuel Pray	do	2d Lincoln	do	30th September	do	do	30 0 0
Petit, Susannah	Louis Petit	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	do	1st January	do	do	30 0 0
RUAME, Cecile	Pascal Reaume	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	1st December	do	do	30 0 0
Rork, Catherine	John Rork	do	1st Lincoln	Disease	1st December	do	do	30 0 0
Rubber, Marie Angelique	Jean B. Rubber	do	Pol. Acy Dev	Casualty	9th March	do	do	30 0 0
Roberts, Sarah	William Roberts	do	1st Essex	19 mus wounds in action at Ft. Meigs	4th May	do	do	30 0 0
STEWART, Lucretia	Enoch Stewart	do	49th Arty.	Disease	9th March	do	do	30 0 0
Sutton, Hannah	Henry Sutton	do	Addington	do	1st March	do	do	30 0 0
Sickle, Mary	John Sickle	do	2d Lincoln	do	7th December	do	do	30 0 0
Spencer, Parthena	Nazareth Spencer	do	do	do	9th October	15th October 1816	31st December 1816	17 0 0
Do.	- -	do	- -	do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
TURNEY, Ann	George Turney	Captain	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	30 0 0
Taylor, Sarah	Robert Taylor	Private	do	do	Ditto	do	do	30 0 0
Teal, Barbara	Lawrence Teal	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	5th January	do	do	30 0 0
Teal Catharine	Zachariah Teal	do	do	do	7th January	do	do	30 0 0
Tompkins, Deborah	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	Prince Edwd	do	5th December	do	do	30 0 0
Taylor, Mary	Peter Taylor	do	Oxford	Action on Lake Erie	9th September	13th September 1813	31st December 1816	67 16 9 1/2
Do. Do.	- -	do	- -	do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
VANDERBARRACK, Mary	Corns Vander Barrack	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	30th March	1st December 1816	31st December 1816	30 0 0
Vanvelsh, Margaret	David Vanvelsh	do	5th Lincoln	do	1st December	do	do	30 0 0
WALKER, Harriet	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th August	do	do	30 0 0
Wright, Elizabeth	Charles Wright	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	do	do	30 0 0
Wickerson, Nancy	Jacob Wickerson	do	2d do	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	30 0 0
Wilcox, Catharine	Philip Wilcox	do	Incorporated	Casualty	21st August	do	do	30 0 0
Wells, Mary	Caswell Wells	do	1st Lincoln	Disease	30th December	do	do	30 0 0
Wilke, Mary	Nathaniel Warner	do	do	do	1st November	do	do	30 0 0
Warner, Phebe	Robert Wilkerson	Teamster	2d do	do	5th June	do	do	30 0 0
Wickerson, Mary	Samuel Wilcox	Private	1st Norfolk	do	9th December	do	do	30 0 0
Wigley, Mary	Christopher Wigley	do	1st Essex	do	13th October	do	do	30 0 0
White, Hannah	Nathaniel White	Captain	3d Norfolk	do	30th March	13th March 1814	31st December 1816	66 0 0
Do. Do.	- -	do	- -	do	- -	1st January	31st December 1817	30 0 0
YOUNG, Nancy	Henry Young	Lieutenant	Prince Edwd	do	31st December	1st January	do	30 0 0
Young, Mary	Henry Young	Private	Lenox	do	10th November	do	do	30 0 0
107								2807 7 9 1/4

Continued on the 2d. and 3d. Pages.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventh day of October last to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of August last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventh day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear. BUT WE, taken into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid UNTO THIS DAY, reckoning and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this first day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty seventh year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. M. JARVIS, Actg. Sec'y.

Executive Council Office, York, 23d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lots number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Notice to Innkeepers.

WITH a view to improve the state of the Taverns in the District of London, the Magistrates are determined to limit the number of Taverns the ensuing year; and to select from the number of applicants for Licences, such persons of character and substance, as are most likely to provide in the most effectual manner for the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

The Magistrates particularly recommend the vicinity of the Court House in the Township of Charlotteville, as an eligible situation for a Tavern on a liberal and extensive plan; the Assizes, the Courts of General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Town Meetings and General Musters of Militia are held there; and, independent of the advantages of local situation, the Magistrates of the Division, (James Mitchell and Joseph Ryerson, Esquires,) as an encouragement to any person of character and enterprize, who will provide and undertake to keep a house sufficiently commodious, have determined that no other house shall be licenced in the Village or neighbourhood.

10s 6d

LIST of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates and Teamsters belonging to the Militia Forces, and of Officers and Seamen belonging to the Provincial Marine Establishment, and Persons serving in the Indian Department, who have been disabled from Hard Labour by Wounds received in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Actual Service.

NAME.	Rank and Regiment, or Service to which he belonged. RANK.	REGIMENT, &c.	Action in which or how Wounded, and when. ACTION.	WHEN WOUNDED.	Period for which Pension is in course of Issue. FROM		TO		Amount of Pension per Annum Currency Dollar at 8s.
A.									
Alward, Reuben	Private	3 Norfolk	Fort Erie	5th Nov. 181	4 Jan.	1817	31st Dec.	1817	20 0 0
Avery, Ebenezer	do	1 Lincoln	Fort George and Gunnoncque	10th Jan. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Adams, George	Lieutenant	1 Lincoln	Fort George	10th May 1	do		do		20 0 0
Allen, Samuel	Commissariat Clerk	Oxford	Fort Erie	17th Sept. 1	4th April	1818	31st Dec.	1818	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do 1	1 Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
B.									
Bonnet, John	Private	4 Norfolk	Fort Erie	14th Nov. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Buell, William	Serjeant	4 Leeds	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Terbrugel, John	Captain	Glengarry	Chrystler's Farmer	11th Oct. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Beetlestaff, François,	Private	1 Essex	Moravian	9th Aug. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Bernard, Andrew	do	York	York	27th April 1	do		do		20 0 0
Bryant, John	Corporal	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	13th Aug. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Beck, Joseph	Private	5 Lincoln	Ig Bill's Creek	24th July 1	do		do		20 0 0
Baxter, Nathan	do	2 Leeds	Erie Action	7th Feb. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Bell, Nathaniel	do	1st Regt Lincoln	Schlosser	16th July 1	4th July	1818	31st Dec.	18	48 14 5
do	do	do	do	do	4 Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Beamyre, Charles	Seaman	Prov. Marine	Lake Erie	3d June 1	3d Jan.	18	31st Dec.	18	70 10 5
do	do	do	do	do	do	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
C.									
Connell, John	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 1	4 Jan.	17	do		20 0 0
Campbell, George	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	11th May 1	do		do		20 0 0
Crawford, James	do	Kt. Volunteers	River Thames	5th July 1	do		do		20 0 0
Concemens, J. Baptiste	do	1st Essex	Sliver Action	9th Jan. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Corles, Swain P.	do	2d Norfolk	Malcolm's Mi. 8	6th Nov. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Clement, Lewis	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July 1	do		do		20 0 0
Cameron, Daniel	Serjeant	1st Glengarry	Accident	5th June 1	do		do		20 0 0
Chase, George	Private	Incorporated	do	do 1	do		do		20 0 0
Cornell, John	do	Provost Marine	Kingston	6th Nov. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Cushman, Arts. William	do	1st Dragoons	Accident	5th Sept. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Carter, Peres	do	Kt. Volunteers	River Thames	5th July 1	do		do		20 0 0
Cain, Daniel	do	1st Glengarry	Cgdensburgh	22 Feb. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	5th Lincoln	Accident	5th Nov. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	1st Lincoln	do	9th Oct. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Chisholm, William	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 1	1st Dec.	1	31st Dec.	1	46 13 4
do	do	do	do	do 1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	1	20 0 0
Coho, Nathan	do	1st Lincoln	St. David's	4 July 1	1st Dec.	16	31st Dec.	16	46 13 7
do	do	do	do	do 1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Call, William	Serjeant	1st Volunteer	Long Woods	6th March 1	6th March	18	31st Dec.	18	56 12 1-4
do	do	do	do	do 1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
D.									
Drake, Richard	Serjeant	4 Norfolk	Stony Creek, Lake Erie	12th Nov. 1	13		do		20 0 0
Desaurus, Joseph	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan. 1	22d Jan.	18	31st Dec.	18	78 15 11
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Delisle, Jean Baptiste	do	do	Fort Meigs	5th May 1	5th May	18	31st Dec.	18	73 4 1 1-4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
E.									
Empey, Philip P.	Lieutenant	Stormont	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 1	23		do		20 0 0
Elsworth, George	Private	Northumberland	Accident	10th April 1	4		do		20 0 0
F.									
Fraser, Thomas	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 1	14		do		20 0 0
Fordham, Archelus	Private	2d Leeds	Chrystler's Farmhouse	11th Sept. 1	12		do		20 0 0
Fanny, Lawrence	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	9th Dec. 1	9		do		20 0 0
Falkner, James	do	1st Glengarry	Accident	2th July 1	13	12th July	1	31st Dec.	1	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	4	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	1	20 0 0
Fields, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	do	5th May 1	4	5th May	1	31st Dec.	1	59 15 7
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	1	20 0 0
G.									
Graham, James	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	9th Dec. 1	9		do		20 0 0
George, James	Ensign	1st Lincoln	Stony Creek	6th June 1	6	6th June	1	31st Dec.	1	74 9 0 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	1	20 0 0
H.									
Barten, Samuel	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	5th Nov. 1	5		do		20 0 0
Hutchins, George	Seaman	Prov. Marine	Lake Erie	4th Sept. 1	4		do		20 0 0
Hutchinson, Samuel	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	9th May 1	13	27th May	1	31st Dec.	1	72 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	1	20 0 0
Howard, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	6th March 1	14	6th March	1	31st Dec.	1	56 12 0 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Hull, Richard	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	14th Aug. 1	14	do		do		20 0 0
I.									
Jarvis, William	Captain	Incorporated	Fork	27th April 1	13	do		5th June	17	10 0 0
Jarvis, William M.	Lieutenant	do	Loss of an eye	27th April 1	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	1	73 12 10 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
K.									
Kerby, James	Captain	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	13th Dec. 12	7		do		20 0 0
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Major	Incorporated		12th Aug. 14					
Kennedy, Andrew	Ensign	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July 14	4		do		20 0 0
do	Private	3d York	Accident	13th Oct. 12	6		do		20 0 0
L.									
Long, Joseph	do	Incorporated	Cross roads near Fort George	19th Sept. 15	4		do		20 0 0
Lampman, Peter, Jun.	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May 13	4		do		20 0 0
Lee, Peter	do	Capt. of Coast	Fort Niagara (accident)	10th March 14	10th March	14	31st Dec.	14	56 5 3 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
M.									
M'Donnell, John	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	4	do		30th June	16	10 0 0
M'Gregor, John	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	6th March 14	4	do		do		10 0 0
M'Dougal, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	River Thames	5th July 14	4	do		do		10 0 0
M'Dermid, Donald	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Kinnon, William	Private	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 13	4	do		31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
M'Kinnon, Charles	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Bain, Farquhar	do	2d Glengary	Near Cornwall	9th Nov. 13	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Kenzie, Roderick	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 13	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Dougal, Lauchlin	do	1st do	Accident	9th Oct. 13	4	do		do		20 0 0
Morton, James	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	6th March 14	4	do		do		20 0 0
Major, Thomas	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	9th Dec. 11	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Donell, John	do	3d York	Queenston	13th Oct. 12	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Dougal, Angus	Serjeant	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Column, Daniel	do	4th Lincoln	Black Rock	9th Dec. 11	4	do		do		20 0 0
Mitchell, John	Private	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	6th March 14	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Donell, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 13	4	do		do		20 0 0
Munro, Finlay	do	2d Glengary	Hoople's Creek	10th Nov. 13	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Mullen, William	do	Hastings	Accident	14th Dec. 12	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Kechny, John	do	Dundas	Lost an eye by accident	22d Oct. 14	22d Oct.	14	31st Dec.	16	20 0 0
do	Volunteer	do	do	do	do	17	31st Dec.	17	43 17 9 1-2
M'Dougal, Peter	do	Indian Dept.	Lewiston	19th Dec. 13	19th Dec.	13	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
do	Private	do	do	do	do	14	31st Dec.	14	60 14 2 3-4
M'Naughton, Robert	do	1st Glengary	Accident	21st March 14	21st March	14	31st Dec.	16	20 0 0
do	Serjeant	do	do	do	do	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Mullet, James A.	Private	Incorporated	Cross Roads	8th Oct. 13	4	do		do		20 0 0
M'Pherson Alexander	do	1st Glengary	Accident	1st Sept. 13	1st Sept.	13	31st Dec.	16	66 18 8 1-4
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
M'Donell, John	do	do	Ogdensburgh	22 Feb. 13	22d Feb.	13	31st Dec.	16	77 1 4 1-2
do	Private	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
P.									
Powell, Caleb	do	1st Norfolk	Malcolm's Mills	6th Nov. 14	14	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Petrie, Philip	do	Prov. Dragoons	Accident	15th May 14	15th May	14	31st Dec.	14	52 19 3 3-4
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	16	20 0 0
Procon, Samuel	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug. 14	12th Aug.	14	31st Dec.	16	47 15 7
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Q.									
Quirk, David	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan. 13	22d Jan.	13	31st Dec.	16	78 17 0
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Quirk, Alexander	do	do	Accident	do	22d Jan.	13	31st Dec.	16	78 17 0
do	do	do	do	do	1	1st Jan.	1	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull & Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES—*Also*,

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Their Goods are the following, viz.:

200 boxes Tin Plates I C I X D X, 260 cases Sheet Iron,
130 tons Swedes, Smallered do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
75 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Hough Stove Moulds,
1000 cross Cut and Pitsaws, assorted,
75 casks Frace, Hollow and Leg Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Brass Kettles,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 x 8 1-2, 7 x 9, 8 1-2 x 9 1-2,
50 coils White Rope,
40 cases Gun Tow line Pieces,)
150 Iron Pumps, assorted,
150 Bodies Frying Pans,
500 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
230 casks and cases containing a Genera[l] Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Baker's Steam Kitchens, complete,
150 Double and Single Stoves,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 cases Glassware, assorted,
75 cases Crockery do. assorted,
A great variety of Goods, such as Bottled and French Pots, Lamp Glasses, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Cisters, Kettle Boilers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Rug Chandle, Steelyards, Anvils, and Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards for machinery. Butters and Coopers Inrilled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 4w35

Boarding House.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, where every men of respectable character can be well accommodated with Board and Lodging on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS DARLY.

York, Oct. 27th 1817. 3m9

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the *first* Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread, and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—And, that until the next meeting, as above, the Assize of Bread be fixed at Ten Pence, the four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. Boice, a few doors west of the Jordan Post. Watch Maker,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the Shortest notice.

York, August 28th, 1817. 6f35

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jonas Hartson, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from the date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Land for Sale,

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York. The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing office.

List of Officers, &c. continued.

NAME.	Rank and Regiment or Service to which he belonged. RANK.	REGIMENT, &c.	ACTION in which or how Wounded, and when. ACTION.	WHEN WOUNDED.	Period for which Pension is in course of Issue. FROM		TO		Amount of Pension Per Annum Currency Dollar at 8s.
R									
Rutan, Henry	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 181	1st Jan.	1817	31st Dec.	1817	20 0 0
Ryerson, George	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Richardson, James	do	Provl. Marine	Oswego	6th May 1	do		do		20 0 0
Richardson, Robert	Midshipman	do	River Raisin	22d Jan. 1	do		do		20 0 0
Rocheau, Michael	Private	2d Essex	do	do 1	do		do		20 0 0
Richie, Anthony	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July 1	do		do		20 0 0
Rowe, Alexander	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Accident	25th July 18	do		do		20 0 0
Ross, Thomas	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 18	do		do		20 0 0
Ryan, John	do	Ary. Drivers	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	25th July	14	31st Dec.	18	48 15 4
do	do	do	do	do 14	1st Jan.	18	31st Dec.	18	20 0 0
Robinson, Joseph B.	do	3d Grenville	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 13	22d Feb.	13	31st Dec.	16	77 1 4 1-2
do	do	do	do	do 13	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Randolph, Samuel	do	do	Prescott	24th Oct. 13	24th Oct.	13	31st Dec.	17	33 15 7
do	do	do	do	do 13	1st Jan.	18	31st Dec.	18	20 0 0
Rose, Alexander	do	1st Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July 14	5th July	14	31st Dec.	16	49 17 8
do	do	do	do	do 14	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Rae, Chas.	Seaman	Prov. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept. 13	10th Sept.	13	31st Dec.	16	60 3 10
do	do	do	do	do 13	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
S									
Simons, Titus G.	Major	2d York	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	do		30th June	17	10 0 0
Smith, Thomas	Lieutenant	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	27th Nov. 13	1st Jan.	18	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Sweetman, Thomas	Private	Stormont	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb. 13	do		do		20 0 0
Servis, Thomas	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	do		do		20 0 0
Secley, John	do	3d York	Fort Erie	27th April 13	do		do		20 0 0
Shepard, Joseph	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	do		do		20 0 0
Snyder, Jacob	do	1st Lincoln	Queenston	13th Oct. 12	do		do		20 0 0
Secely, James	Captain	do	Fort George	27th May 13	do		do		20 0 0
Stull, Adam	Serjeant	do	Fort George	27th May 13	do		do		20 0 0
Steward, Daniel	Private	do	Queenston	13th Oct. 12	do		do		20 0 0
Servis, John D.	Captain	do	Black Rock	1st Jan. 14	1st Jan.	14	31st Dec.	18	60 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
T									
Twaner, David	Private	5th Lincoln	Queenston	13th Oct. 12	do		do		20 0 0
Thompson, Frederick	do	1st do	St. David's	24th July 14	do		do		20 0 0
Tucker, Aaron	do	4th do	Accident	25th July 14	do		do		20 0 0
W									
Wyers, Samuel	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July 14	do		do		20 0 0
Wharton, Joseph	do	1st do	St. David's	24th July 14	do		do		20 0 0
Weeks, Jesse	do	2d. Dragoons	Accident	26th Dec. 12	26th Dec.	12	31st Dec.	16	83 6 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Warner, Zachariah	do	2d York	Lundy's Lane	25th July 14	25th July	14	31st Dec.	18	46 13 4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
118									£297 9 19 3-4

LIST of Orphan Children whose Fathers have been killed in Action, or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service.

NAME & RANK of DECEASED FATHER. NAME.	RANK.	Regiment or Service to which he belonged.	ACTION in which killed—how Deceased.	Time of DECEASE.	Name of GUARDIAN.	PERIOD for which PENSION is in course of ISSUE. From	To	Proctors Currency Dollar at 8s.
Charles	Sir Headerfield	Private	5th Lincoln	Lieutenant	13th September 181	Christina Alcaut	1st January 181	31st December 181	20 0 0
do	do	do	3d York	do	13th October 181	Elizabeth Shaver	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Hill M'Clellan	Captain	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May 13	Elizabeth Thomson	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Cromwell	Private	do	do	do	Phebe Gonsalus	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Adam Snyders	do	Fort York	York	27th April 13	do Elizabeth Elrod	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Sunny Shaver	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July 14	do Ann Shaver	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Mary Mitchell	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	5th September 14	do Elizabeth Mitchell	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Mary Smith	do	Oxford	County	5th November 14	do Hyman Lyndsmear	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Henry Weaver	do	1st Lincoln	Dundas	13th November 14	do	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Christie Nickel	do	do	do	14th November 14	do	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Mary Shadeh	do	do	do	5th January 15	do John Brouse, Esq.	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Shackleton	do	do	do	10th December 15	do John Warren, Esq.	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Sarah Gallipot	do	do	do	7th December 15	do Peter Trimble	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Cooper	do	do	do	31st December 15	do Lawrence Hastings	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Dennis	do	do	do	28th December 15	do Sarah Duckworth	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Smith	Serjeant	2d do	do	12th August 16	do George Ament	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Nathan Griffin	do	1st do	do	5th October 16	do Ann Griffin	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Charles Stevenson	do	do	do	9th November 16	do Anne Tomas*	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Isaac Walker	do	do	do	13th November 16	do Elizabeth Walker	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Peter Boshart	do	do	do	17th November 16	do Eleanor Chambers	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Abraham Aase	do	do	do	November 16	do Robert Nesbey	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Daniel Dunn	do	do	do	1 December 16	do Samuel Dunn	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Alexander	do	do	do	3 do 16	do Sarah Ann Ant	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Simon Kirk	Private	1st Glengary	do	1 July 16	do Catharine Lafferty	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Smith	do	unappointed,	do	2d March 16	do James Hamelet	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Jacob Griffith	do	2d do	do	26th August 16	do Jacob Lamoon	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Jacob Lamoon	do	2d do	do	1st November 16	do Jacob Lamoon	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Jacob Lamoon	do	2d do	do	25th March 16	do Hanna Barber	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Barber	do	Prince Edward	do	25th November 16	do Joseph Short	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Joseph Short	do	do	do	30th April 16	do Dorothy Griffith	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Dorothy Griffith	do	do	do	9th October 16	do Thomas Cummings	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Cummings	do	do	do	9th October 16	do Anna Rice	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Anna Rice	do	Incorporated	do	1 April 16	do Ann Van Steinburg	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Van Steinburg	do	Addington	do	2d December 16	do John Arnold	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	John Arnold	do	do	do	3d December 16	do	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Richard Raymond	do	do	do	5th April 16	do Sarah Raymond	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Sarah Raymond	do	do	do	5th March 16	do Mary Hayes	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Mary Hayes	do	do	do	5th December 16	do	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Elizabeth Clark	Private	1st Glengary	do	1st January 17	do Elizabeth Clark	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Sarah Buckhorn	do	1st do	do	1st December 16	do Clark	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	John Overbolt	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Overbolt	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Lebarge	do	1st do	do	1st January 17	do William Swan	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Hannah Smith	do	1st do	do	1st December 16	do Hannah Seaney, Esq.	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Hannah Smith	do	1st do	do	1st December 16	do Elizabeth Kellenbarger	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Alexander Hutchinson	Serjeant	do	do	1 October 16	do Eliza Hutchinson, Esq.	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Simon Bowman	Private	1st do	do	1 January 17	do Elizabeth Bowman	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Thomas Bowman	do	1st do	do	1st January 17	do Valeria Dunn	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Bonner	do	1st Norfolk	do	5th October 16	do Martin Walley	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Richard Seely	do	do	do	5th June 16	do Ann Seely	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Richard Seely	do	do	do	5th September 16	do Mathew Tucker	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Joseph Forster	Seaman	Prov. Marine	do	do	Provost Ary. Serv.	do	do	20 0 0
Christian	Joseph Forster	Seaman	Prov. Marine	do	5th March 16	do Sophia Nelson	5 March 16	31st December 16	73 17 9
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1 January 17	31st December 17	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st January 16	do	1 January 16	31st December 16	20 0 0
do	Martin Shaver, Jun.	do	do	do	do	do	1 January 17	31st December 17	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	5th November 16	do Esther Yerex	5 November 16	31st December 16	20 0 0
do	Jeffery Travis	do	Prince Edward	do	do	do	1 January 17	31st December 17	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	4th March 16	do Deborah Bowen	4 March 16	31st December 16	20 0 0
do	Jacob Keefer	do	do	do	do	do	1 January 17	31st December 17	20 0 0
Christian	Ann Keefer	do	do	do	3d February 16	do Lucinda Bennett	3d February 16	31st December 16	20 0 0
Christian	William Clark	do	1st Norfolk	do	do	do	25th January 17	31st December 17	20 0 0
Christian	Hugh Thomson	do	do	do	5th March 16	do Catharine Poole	5th March 16	31st December 16	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1st January 17	31st December 17	20 0 0

£1764 2 1

Errors Excepted.

EDW. McMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, by an order for the erection of a new District.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Lots and lands of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a Division of the District, and to alter the Seat of the present Court-House.

FOR SALE,

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the Ontario Canoe, Nassau, Toronto-Street, YORK.

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

*** Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. 6f32

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken (for a temporary residence) the House recently occupied by Mr. Allcock, and purposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 15th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive Young Ladies, without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

*** The French Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

*** Cards of Terms, &c. to be had of the School House.

York, 25 Sept. 1817. 6f36

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS have the honour to inform their friends and the public, that their School at York, on Monday the 22d inst. will commence under the immediate superintendance of Mrs. ROBERTS, assisted by a competent number of Teachers.

The first rate attainments for which the Misses Roberts have ever since been distinguished, will be equally the object of their future exertions.

Mrs. & Mrs. ROBERTS have resided 4 years at York, and have the satisfaction to refer to many of the most respectable Families in the Province, as to their moral character and attainments.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have resided 4 years at York, and have the satisfaction to refer to many of the most respectable Families in the Province, as to their moral character and attainments.

York, 10 June, 1817. 1y1

To be Sold by Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at the Market House in the Town of York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following Town Lots, viz:

A BLOCK marked 4 Acres, No. 10, North side King-street, 10, South side New-Market, 8, 12, East side Russell-square, *8 & 4, do. do.

On which there are a good Frame Barn, and small Dwelling-House.

No. 5, East side Toronto-street, containing 1 Acre.

Lot 8, South side Market-square, containing one acre.

The Conditions of the Sale will be, that the money to be paid as soon as the Deeds are compleated, which will be as early as possible.

W. ALLAN.

York, Nov. 6. 4f3

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late MALCOLM WRIGHT, of Yonge Street, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and all those who may have claims against the said Estate, will please present the same for liquidation, to

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT,
Administrator in the Estate.

45-4w4

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the several road districts, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 1f43

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist mill will be in readiness to receive Wheat, as soon as one of the Mill stones is got out of Burr, which will be in the course of a few days, and he will be ready to receive Wheat, as soon as the Mill stones are in order for grinding. In doing the Notice, the Subscriber states, that no pains or expence shall be spared to give perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he ensures the Public, that his best endeavours shall be used to do his customers every possible justice.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their Wheat in the Mill during the Shipping season, which he would engage to have ground and put into Flour in the best manner, and caref

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, has nominated the Rev. George J. Mountain to the appointment of Official for the Province of Lower Canada, vacant by the death of the late Rev Dr Mountain of Montreal.

We have had several falls of snow lately. It is now (Tuesday morning) snowing fast. The ground is covered with it.

Arrived in this city, on the 19th inst. via the Temiscouta portage, Colonel Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, accompanied by Capt. Cairns, late of the 69th Regt. and Mr. Joseph Bouchette, jun. We have only been able to learn, respecting the progress of the new boundary line, that the exploring survey has been navigated from the source of the St. Croix to the river Restigouche, a distance of about 100 miles in the course of which the property of both nations has experienced difficulties & sufferings of the most arduous nature.

The Americans employed in the exploring survey may be expected here in a few days by the same route, on their way to the state of Vermont; the British party having returned to their stations, New Brunswick, by the river Saint John.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25th.

Yesterday, a swing of the Scotch Shrub was brought to this office, by Mr. Burns, gardener of S. Gerrard, Esq. having three flowers, little inferior in beauty to those of Jessamy, and came in this perfection in the open air.—*Her.*

From the Quebec Gazette.

RELIEF, CONSIDERATIONS

On the subject, importance, and ensuing effects of the Newfoundland Trade.

As extreme no ideas are absurd universally persuasive respecting the nature of the Newfoundland Trade, and to such a degree, that it may not be inexpedient to perform the statement of its particulars, and of its importance, with a brief description of its peculiar features.

When this trade was first established, the Merchants and their hoggardage servants, as well as classes of persons engaged in it. The Merchant resided in England, and visited this country spring of the year, both as it respected the number of servants to be engaged, and the quantity of provisions and goods to be shipped, and proportioned to the extent to which he intended to carry on the fishery; part of the cargo was caught, cured, and exported by his own servants, and a very small establishment (if any) was left in the island through the winter.

In process of time, however, a third class of persons sprung up, consisting of servants of the order, who had chosen to remain on the island after the period of their servitude had elapsed, and of their descendants, born in the country. These persons, denominated Planters, procured a few acres of land for gardens, and boats and implements for the fishery, from the Merchants, engaging to pay for the same in fish and oil.

It became apparent that this division of the people was calculated to promote the success of the fishery; the Merchant attending to those parts of the trade which were strictly commercial—such as procuring the usual supplies of provisions, clothing, implements, and, in short, every necessary which could be wanted, forced in his stores, and loaded from time to time to the Planters, as their situations required; and in the interval between the visits of ships to preserve, which he expected to earn parts of Europe as he judged it advantageous to do. On the other hand, the Planter was solely occupied in the catching and curing of fish, and preparing the oil, for which purpose he was plentifully fitted him, and in which he was interested upon him in the event of success.

So preferable has this mode of conducting the trade been found, that it has been gradually encroaching on the mode described, and at the present time the quantity of fish caught by the servants of Merchants is extremely trifling, whilst that caught by the Planters and their servants is equal to the demand in every market in the world.

These details they appear unnecessary; but it will presently be shown, that one of the difficulties which now obstruct the trade, is owing to the indolent and enervating Newfoundland, system almost adverse to that which is likely in the case to be restored to been framed on a supposition that the Fishery was principally carried on by English Merchants, whereas, in fact, it was by Newfoundland Planters.

But to come at once to the actual distresses of the Trade, and the principal source of them:—We observe, that our trade with Spain, and also in the low way in Spain exported in one year 1,800,000 quintals of fish, is now reduced to little more than half: and the diminution in the Island, which is very little diminished, is of little value to all interests, in a commercial degree; for as the people spread wholly on the coast, and labour for support of the rest of mankind, it is from the loss of the principal subsistence. The consequence during the last winter, when offer after offer was made, and have been resisted—as lucrative, because sterile—proposals have been made to the Spanish ports, breaking open the Merchants' stores, and carrying off their property, or seizing the vessels that arrived with provisions, and in both cases selling the prizes (such as it is) altogether at their own influence. Instances have occurred, in their hands, demanding and enforcing a supply of provisions from the sailing companies. Further details on the subject have been laid before Government, proving the alarm and anxiety which existed at the time of the last letters, even to St. John's itself.

But to what (it may be asked) if this diminution of trade be so manifest? It may be attributed to three principal causes, viz.—

1. The large duties imposed upon the article in Spain since the restoration of the legitimate sovereign, and those imposed by France at Naples, and confirmed by the late treaty of restoration.

2. The increased duties on Newfoundland oil and seal skins, imposed during the war with France, and not yet remitted: and the grant of large bounties to the Scotland and other White Fisheries, which counties operate as a tax upon our trade.

3. The unequal competition which we manifests with the French Newfoundlanders in those parts of Europe and Italy to which both parties always carry their fish for sale. The French Newfoundland trade is fostered by its tonnage, with the most zealous solicitude. Issued from duties at home, either on the part of produce, and encouraged by enormous bounties on its produce, and on the vessels engaged in it. These bounties are far greater than any we have ever asked from our tonnage, and now do we make them in any degree the standard of that relief which we now seek, but as it is absolutely impossible for us to meet the French Merchant in the markets which are foreign to both, while we are loaded by our Government with duties of various kinds from which he is exempt; and we are destitute of any bounty to place us upon an equality with the Greenland Fishery; the particulars of such a plan might be as follows:

1. The tonnage of all duties on the produce of for Newfoundland, export of from the United Kingdom.

2. The remission of all duties on the produce of Newfoundland and its dependencies, imported from the island and dependencies into the United Kingdom.

3. The remission of all duties on goods imported into Newfoundland and its dependencies.

4. An exemption from tonnage duty for all vessels bound direct to Newfoundland from the United Kingdom, with goods for the use of the Fishery and Trade, or for the island and its dependencies only; or returning to the United Kingdom with the produce of that Island and its dependencies.

5. A bounty of fifteen shillings per ton on all oil imported from the Fishery, and the produce of the seal fishery, being the produce of its dependencies, which bounty should be confined to such oil as should be actually imported in the vessels employed in the fishery, and should not be allowed to any oil which should be landed in any other port of the United Kingdom than that from which the vessel cleared outwards.

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7. The remission of all duties on the produce of the Fishery and Trade of Newfoundland and its dependencies only; or returning to the United Kingdom with the produce of that Island and its dependencies.

8. A bounty of fifteen shillings per ton on all oil imported from the Fishery, and the produce of the seal fishery, being the produce of its dependencies, which bounty should be confined to such oil as should be actually imported in the vessels employed in the fishery, and should not be allowed to any oil which should be landed in any other port of the United Kingdom than that from which the vessel cleared outwards.

The amount of all this will be little more than one-third as much as the bounty which is at present granted on fish; but as we shall expect also the remission of the whole of the duties on the produce of the Fishery; the Merchant attending to those parts of the trade which were strictly commercial—such as procuring the usual supplies of provisions, clothing, implements, and, in short, every necessary which could be wanted, forced in his stores, and loaded from time to time to the Planters, as their situations required; and in the interval between the visits of ships to preserve, which he expected to earn parts of Europe as he judged it advantageous to do. On the other hand, the Planter was solely occupied in the catching and curing of fish, and preparing the oil, for which purpose he was plentifully fitted him, and in which he was interested upon him in the event of success.

So preferable has this mode of conducting the trade been found, that it has been gradually encroaching on the mode described, and at the present time the quantity of fish caught by the servants of Merchants is extremely trifling, whilst that caught by the Planters and their servants is equal to the demand in every market in the world.

These details they appear unnecessary; but it will presently be shown, that one of the difficulties which now obstruct the trade, is owing to the indolent and enervating Newfoundland system almost adverse to that which is likely in the case to be restored to been framed on a supposition that the Fishery was principally carried on by English Merchants, whereas, in fact, it was by Newfoundland Planters.

But to come at once to the actual distresses of the Trade, and the principal source of them:—We observe, that our trade with Spain, and also in the low way in Spain exported in one year 1,800,000 quintals of fish, is now reduced to little more than half: and the diminution in the Island, which is very little diminished, is of little value to all interests, in a commercial degree; for as the people spread wholly on the coast, and labour for support of the rest of mankind, it is from the loss of the principal subsistence. The consequence during the last winter, when offer after offer was made, and have been resisted—as lucrative, because sterile—proposals have been made to the Spanish ports, breaking open the Merchants' stores, and carrying off their property, or seizing the vessels that arrived with provisions, and in both cases selling the prizes (such as it is) altogether at their own influence. Instances have occurred, in their hands, demanding and enforcing a supply of provisions from the sailing companies. Further details on the subject have been laid before Government, proving the alarm and anxiety which existed at the time of the last letters, even to St. John's itself.

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1817. No. 47.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Liege Men, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of November inst. to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of October last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of November instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and required to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY countermanding and by these presents rescinding you and each of you, from the twenty-second day of December next ensuing, your meeting at our said York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. M. JARVIS, Act'g. Sec'y.

NEW BAKERY.

RICHARD CHEW,
from Manchester,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, at the corner of King and Graves streets, opposite Mr. Dean's store, where a constant supply will be kept of *Loaf Bread, Biskets, Cakes, &c. &c.*

Families supplied on the shortest notice.

York, 1st Oct. 1817. 1m36

FOR SALE!

HIS Majesty's Schooner, TORONTO, now lying on shore near the Light House, will be disposed of, with all the Rigging and every other part of her Tackling that remains with her in her present state.

For the purchase thereof, sealed tenders, to be delivered in by the 15th of November next, addressed to LIEUT. Lake, Esq. Naval Storekeeper at Kingston.

ROB'T HALL,
Commissioner of the Navy.
York, 10th Nov. 1817.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash,

Ph. DEAN & Co.

York, Nov. 13, 1817. 4w7

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late MALCOLM WRIGHT, of Yonge Street, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Subscribers; and all those who may have claims against the said Estate, will please present the same for liquidation, to

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT,
45-4w.* Administrator to the Estate.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 1f43

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist Mill will be in complete operation about the middle of December next; on the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, at one floor of the Mill shall be laid out in Bins for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by each individual. In giving this Notice, the Subscriber states, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he assures the Public that his best endeavours shall be exerted to do his customers every possible justice.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their wheat in the Mill during the Sleighing season, which he would escape to have transported into Flour at the best manner, and carefully packed (agreeable to the Montreal regulations, in seasoned barrels, to be ready for the Spring Market.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been occupied all the Summer in preparing staves, &c. he will have on hand at the Mill a constant supply of substantial and well seasoned barrels, which he will dispose of at 4 shillings, N. Y. Cy. per barrel, and to N. Y. Cy. to be paid per barrel for Packing, Cooperage and Nails.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 22. 8w43

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer their very grateful acknowledgments, and to assure their friends who have already honored them with their confidence and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and to extend their influence.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding table, tools, stone, stand &c. as all or each will be ordered with each Pupil or on other school.

York, August 4th, 1817. tf33

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES—*Also*,

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among these Goods are the following articles, viz:

200 boxes Tin Plate, I. C. I X D X,
400 chain Sheet Iron,
150 tons Swedes, Simulated do. and English bar Iron,
13 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
85 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Plough Share Mounds,
450 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
75 casks Trace, Halter and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Brass Setters,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 x 8 1-2, 7 x 9, 8 1-2 x 9 1-2,
20 Pcs Wide Lupe,
10 Chain Cable (Twelve Pieces,)
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
150 Iron Frying Pans,
500 Grind Stones,
4 casks elegant Silver Plated Ware,
250 casks and cases containing a General Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Stoves Steam Kitchens, complete,
150 Double and Single Skeins,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 casks Glassware, assorted,
75 casks Crockery do. assorted,

A great quantity of Castings, such as bellied and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Potatoe Bakers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, and Pans, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 2s. per M. Cottons and Wool Cards, at Canada prices by the Agent. Hatters and Clothiers tailed Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 8m35

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the House of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Justice Baker attend at the same — Also, that until the next meeting, no person, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Ten Pence, the Four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Cl. Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th Nov. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Town Plot on the Island, situated No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Hamboro', in the District of Home, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear to be settled upon or cultivated to the extent required by Law, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. Isaac Ashbridge and the Jackson and Wands Shop.

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 29th, 1817. tf35

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York. The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the sale to that neighborhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing office.

Notice to Innkeepers.

WITH a view to improve the state of the TAVERNS in the district of London, the Magistrates have determined to limit the number of Taverns the ensuing year; and to select from the number of applicants for Licences, such persons of character and substance, as are most likely to provide in the most genteel manner for the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

The Magistrates particularly recommend the vicinity of the Court House to the Township of Charlotteville, as an eligible situation for a Tavern on a liberal and extensive plan; the Assizes, the Courts of General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Town Meetings and General Musters of Militia are held there; and, independent of the advantages of local situation, the Magistrates of the District, James Mitchell and Joseph Ryerson, Esquires, are entering a agreement to any person of character and enterprize &c. who will provide and underlake to keep a house sufficiently commodious, have determined that no other house shall be licenced in the Village or neighbourhood.

7w48

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS from Scotland, will open a Boarding and Day School at York, on Monday 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strict attention will be paid to the Moral and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.—York, 18 June, 1817.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully solicits the patronage of Parents that she may be taken for a temporary residence. She has recently occupied by Sir John—— and purposes commencing on the 1st of JUNE, on Monday the 16th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of leaving her Cards as specimen as possible, will receive Instructions Letters, without any charge of Extensive Money, during the first three months.

☞ The French Language taught in the School, by a native Lady.

*** Cards of Terms, &c. to be had of the School House.

York, 3d June, 1817. tf26

FOR SALE,

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the Golden Chain, No. 7, Princess street, ALBANY.

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and most approved style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed and forwarded to their destination.

June 6, 1817. tf22

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gallinger* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of Newcastle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the Seat of the present Court House.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yonge, 15 miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either double or single Machines, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms—The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Yonge, 11th August, 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

The Espoisonee.—In a singular character, whose dexterous achievements have made a great sensation in the public mind about twelve months ago, has again resurfaced to Leith with Captain Nourse. Upon revisiting his native country, believed with such sorrow that his sister, who loved him with the most undisguised affection, (thinking he was dead,) had died of a broken heart.

During his residence at the Island, the natives where continually flocking around him, and would sit for hours together, listening with the greatest attachment while he would relate, in his native simplicity, the wonders he had witnessed in this country. He proved of great utility during the ship's stay at the Straits, and among other desperate exploits which he performed in his retreat, was the killing of a man, among the horde who had murdered the passengers of Mr. S. W. Stevens, of the ship, the Captain of the vessel.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Eruption of Vesuvius.—An article from Naples, dated June 20, says—"The present eruptions of Vesuvius, are not only of Copper, Iron, a sulphur, acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, chalk, and ammonia, from all of which there are considerable mines, and sometimes dissolved. It is also said (and report is very much mixed with volcanic matter) quicksilver is of the annual among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius, which since Pompeii and Herculaneum have been more or less in the state of excavation, has entirely covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains, in which cause smoke, ashes and stones. The earth is covered with bits of variegated glass. This crust is so considerable, that it is not pierced with the action of the matter compressed it will produce an effect like that of a petition which took place on the 20th June at Vesuvius."—*London paper.*

THE General Agent for paying Militia Pensions having received the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, in aid thereof; hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 1st October, 1817.

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been Killed in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Duty, or have Died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted on Actual Service during the late War with the United States of America.

NAME OF WIDOW.	NAME AND RANK OF LATE HUSBAND. NAME.	RANK.	Service or Regt to which belonged.	Action in which, or how Killed, or Accident and when ACTION.	WHEN	Period for which Pension is in course of Payment. FROM	TO	CANADA CURRENCY Pounds. Shil. Pence.
Ainsley, Mary	Samuel Ainsley	Private	1st Lincoln	Accident	5th January	1817	31st December 1825	36 0 0
Allen, Phebe	John Allen	do	5th do	do	1st December 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Augustine, Sophia	Augustine Bayly	do	1st Kent	do	1st April 1813	do	do	30 0 0
BEYOT, M. Madeleine	Laurence Beyot	do	1st Kent	do	1st May 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Beach, Jane	Joseph Beach	Captain	1st Norfolk	Capture of Meigs	5th May 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Bellicene, Nancy	Peter Bellicene	Private	5th do	Addington	7th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Berrish, Margaret	Joseph Berrish	do	2d Lincoln	Queenston	River Raisin	22d January 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Blanchette, Mary	Joseph Blanchette	do	2d Lincoln	Sickness	Niagara	1st July 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Butler, Susan	Solomon Butler	do	2d do	do	do	1st July 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Brown, Barbara	Isaac Brown	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	do	Stoney Creek	6th June 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Boyer, Eleanor	Martin Boyer	Private	2d York	do	do	1st December 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Bain, Tacy	Josiah Bain	do	1st Lincoln	do	do	5th May 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Box, Susannah	George Box	Sergeant	2d Lincoln	do	do	5th May 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Bowen, Catherine	Henry Bowen	Private	do	Lacolle	do	30th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Brenton, Martha	Wagnier Brenton	Private	do	do	do	1st December 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Buchanan, Elizabeth	William Buchanan	Private	1st Norfolk	do	do	1st February 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Brigham, Lucinda	Moses Brigham	Private	2d Lincoln	do	do	30th November 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	2d do	do	do	1st December 1813	do	do	30 0 0
CARROLL, Nancy	John Carroll	do	—	do	do	30th August 1813	31st December 1825	30 0 0
Cogbell, Elizabeth	George Cogbell	Private	2d Lincoln	Accident	4th January 1817	31st December 1825	36 12 3	1 5
Clendenenan, Mary	Adam Clendenenan	do	1st do	Militia	7th August 1814	do	do	30 0 0
Cross, Mary	John Cross	do	1st do	do	Lake Erie	10th September 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Clark, Mary	John Clark	do	1st do	do	Queenston	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Clendenenan, Hannah	Alvin Clendenenan	do	1st do	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Claudeman, Ann	Pierre Claudeman	do	1st do	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Campbell, Nancy	William Campbell	do	Unincorporated	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Crookshank, Rachel	Edward Crookshank	Private	1st Lincoln	Militia	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Cain, Elizabeth	Abraham Cain	do	2d do	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Carpenter, Sarah	James Carpenter	do	1st do	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Cook, Mary M.	James Carpenter	Sergeant	1st Lincoln	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Cope, Frances	George Cook	Trumpeter	1st do	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Corbin, Mary	William Cope	Private	1st do	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	Cornelius Corbin	do	Incorporated	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
DUTLOR, Jemima	John Dutlor	do	1st Lincoln	Militia	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Dennis, Elizabeth	Joseph Dennis	Private	1st York	do	York	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Dutlor, Freelove	Dutlor Dennis	do	1st Lincoln	do	Queenston	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
DUDAS, Margaret	David Dilts	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
FITZPATH, Hannah	James Forsyth	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Fraser, Catharine	William Fraser	Captain	1st Glengarry	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Farrington, Catharine	Samuel Farrington	Private	1st Lincoln	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Forbes, Anna	Adam Forbes	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
GRASS, Mary	Michael Grass	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Grass, Mary	George Grass	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Grass, Mary	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Green, Margaret	William Grant	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	Samuel Green	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
HAINER, Catharine	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hainer, Sophia	George Haiser	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Militia	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hainer, Harriet	Lawrence Hainer	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hall, Elizabeth	David Hainer	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hebert, or Hebard, Martha	Nah Hall	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hamble, Elizabeth	Nicholas Hebert	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hicks, Elizabeth	John Hamblin	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hagar, Amiah	Joseph Hicks	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Hazel, Hannah	Jonathan Hagar	Trumpeter	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
JOHNSTON, Anna	Richard Hazell	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Jameson, Elizabeth	John Johnston	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
KING, Bathsheba	Truman Johnson	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Kendrick, Susannah	George King	Lieutenant	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Kyon, Sarah	Duke William Kendrick	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	Samuel Kyon	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
LIMBEAVER, Catharine	Alexander Limbarner	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Lodrider, Nancy	John Lodrider	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
La Tour, Charlotte	Joseph La Tour	Captain	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
MUDOVELL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Murray, Frances	Daniel Murray	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Mac Donnell, Nancy	John Mac	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
McDonnell, Margaret	Donald Mc Donnell	Lieutenant	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
McCollum, Susan	Donald McDonnell	Ensign	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Marks, Ruth	Colin McCollum	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
McClean, Mary	Donnelson Marks	Sergeant	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Miller, Thomas	Allen McClean	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	James Miller	Acting Sailing Master	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
McPharon, Jane	Louis Meloche	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	Daniel McPherson	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Murphy, Catharine	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	Christopher Merckley	Trumpeter	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Martin, Sarah	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	John Martin	Private	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
McDonnell, Ann	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.	Hugh Mc Donnell	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
PIER, Lydia	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Pine, Catharine	Stephen Pier	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Paterson, Hannah	David Pulse	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Price, Mary	John Paterson	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Pell, Susannah	Samuel Pear	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
RAMSAY, Cecile	Joseph Pell	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Rush, Catharine	Paschal Beaune	Sergeant	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Raines, Marie Angelique	John Rush	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Roberts, Sarah	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
STEWART, Lucretia	William Roberts	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Stevens, Hannah	Lucas Stewart	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Shickle, Mary	—	do	—	do	do	13th October 1813	do	do	30 0 0
Do. Do.

From Lower Canada.

Quebec, Oct. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant to Sir Hudson's paintings, daughter of the late Dr Armstrong, 4th Vet. but, a pension of Two Hundred Pounds per annum, for life. This is the first truly solemn indication and perfumation of estimation, entertained the sympathy of all classes of the community at and after her unmerited reception at the Harpooner at St. Sholts last autumn

WEEKLY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 25th Oct. 1817.

Pierre Morin, convicted of having stolen in the Hall of the New Market, on the 16th of this month, has been condemned to pay a fine of five shillings and costs of suit.

Antoine Houle, convicted of having used an axe in place of a saw in cutting his bed in the Hall of the Old Market, had been condemned to a fine of ten shillings and costs

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UNHAPPY ACCIDENT.

Montreal, Nov 1.

On Thursday afternoon, last, from the roof of Mr Reichart's new house in St Anne Street, a mass of the name of Ludwyche, late of Thorn, Bloom. He was mounting the roof with the bar unfortunately treading on the end of a plank of the scaffolding, it tilted, in consequence of which he fell to the ground, fractured his skull, and immediately expired, leaving a widow and five children to mourn his untimely end.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8th 1817

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

It is with extreme pain we have to state that a resident of the following melancholy and distressing accident. On Saturday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as Mrs Francis Fry, with his wife and two infant children, together with Mr. Peter Harrison in all nine in number, were crossing over from this side of the River Jones at Hull's Ferry in a scow in which were two pairs of wheels carried on the scow, being overcrowded, the former, and the latter, and of course all fell, then sank to the water's edge and of course all broke in two. The Children who held Mr. Fraser's daughter a child of about three years of age, stretched out his arm to catch a basket which had become unfastened, at same time an several children were dashed from it and wrested by him beyond his depth in water, and suddenly drawn. The managed to the nearest situation about one hour in the three second members from the shore and were rescued from imminent danger. The body of the child has not yet been found and the mother. It was said he laughed after sudden, falling so much below in the of body and mind, is at present, in a very sudden condition.

The persons who came to their a distance were Mr Montreal and his wife, and deserve to be publicly known.

From Europe.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS

The unusual fall having been remarkably mild and favourable, the harvest was very late, and numbers of the grain, especially oats, were not in October. In the beginning of the month the cold was so great, that by one night, there was produced on ponds near Kinsale, in the neighbourhood of Barrowmore, ice 3-4 of an inch thick. It was superseded by many farmers, if such a degree of cold would effectually prevent the insects, blight and ripening of their corn. In order to ascertain this point, Mr. Roderick selected several stocks of oats, of nearly equal bulk, and immediately after the frost, and the next day the thermometer appeared the last, and marked the effects. He whipped them up against in the field in a close day longer, at the end of which time he found the corn cut and lost in the wash for two days. The grains of each parcel were then weighed; when eleven of the grains that had been left standing in the field were found to be equal in weight to thirty of the grains which had been cut a fortnight before, and the straw of the same were not from being ripe. During that interval (from the 7th to the 21st of Oct.) the weather was, according to Farmer's correspondent, was little always 45. Dr. Rocksavage observes, that the exposure of the corn to an ice is not to be should be the less particular, when we reflect that the seed corn is of vegetable in the same degree of heat; and he draws an inference from the whole, that the ripening of Oat between the 7th and 21st of October is owing down their native time — on the supposition that to avoid accident it could fill no longer.—Cork Mercury.

The London Gazette, July 26.

WHITEHALL, July 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct Letters patent to pass the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting the honourable Sir William Henry Bayly Bunbury, Commissary General to His Majesty's forces serving in Canada.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A cabinet council was held yesterday at the Foreign Office, at which Lord Castlereagh and Sidmouth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were present.

The hon. Mr. Shirley, one of the Lords was Admiralty had on his person on a charge of the same, brought in the usual form, upon which was entered the name of England, quartered with those of Scotland and Ireland and which was produced during the trial as evidence that the accused to England's crown. There is something in this circumstance, by of this diamond. It passed from Mary to her grand-son, Charles Ist, at the scaffold, gave it to the Archbishop Juxon, who immediately Charles 2d.—The Prince Regent is the owner of the stone. Adopted at the time of the sale of £250 sh fine. It was purchased by Gerrard Vyse, and when sold to the chancellor £300 sterling for the Prince, as was supposed. Afterwards it was sold to Count Du Duke Argyle, from whom it is probable. It descended to the family of Admiral Blanchard. This diamond is said to have been lately purchased for the Prince Regent.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

On Monday the 25th ult. Mr. Kinnibrugh held a public examination in the public school of Marischall College Aberdeen, in presence of the university, the magistrates, the clergy, and a great many other gentlemen of the city resident in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of explaining and illustrating the plan of the Edinburgh deaf and dumb institution. Mr Kinnibrugh prefaced the examination of the pupils by an address to the audience, in which he described in strong and impressive colours, the helpless and deplorable condition of the objects of the society's attention. Mr. K. then proceeded to explain the progress he had made in removing from his pupils those obstructions and afflicting imperfections of speech under one of the youngest boys reported to the Lord's Prayer in a manner that drew tears from the eyes of many in the room, and a voice so divinely uttered, he seemed to call upon his brethren present to the throne of God to manifest gratitude to his maker for the restoration of the distinguishing faculty of his kind. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was determined, that an auxiliary society for the education of the deaf and dumb children be instituted in Aberdeen.

Sept. 17.

We have reason to believe that we speak on no trivial authority when we state, that it is in the contemplation of government to reduce the interest to two pence per day, on the next issue of Exchequer Bills.

The merchants of London, we are assured, still look with confidence to the Bank of England, having it in contemplation to discount good bills shortly, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

In pursuance of the direction of an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, George III. intituled, "an Act for continuing and continuing, for a limited time, the restrictions contained in the 17th cap. of Council of the 24th of Feb. 17, empowerment of cash by the Bank,"

Also of the several Acts since passed, for continuing and amending the same.

I do hereby direct, that there be inserted forthwith in the London Gazette, the following notice from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, dated 19th September 1817, namely:

"That, on and after the 1st of October next, the Bank will be ready to pay cash for their notes of every description, dated prior to the 1st of January, 1817."

CHARLES M. SUTTON,
Speaker.

23d September, 1817.

Sept. 18.

The East India Company having given notice that the interest on their Bonds will be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. interest per annum, has produced a great sensation in the money market. The Bonds which formerly commanded a premium of 120 and 122, are offering at about 30; but we believe no purchases have been made this morning. The reports circulated in the city are, that the Commissioner of the Exchequer will very shortly bring forward Bills at 2d, bearing an interest of about 3 per cent per annum. These changes in government securities are thought to have a very favourable effect on the Funds. Consols for the account, this afternoon, at one o'clock, were 80 3-4.

Derby, Sept. 27.

Spanish America.—Lord ——— London letters received this morning, says:

"We noticed the other day, that the cruising of Admiral Brion, and the capture of Puebla in South America, was going on with considerable rapidity. Colonels Hipperly and Skene are named amongst the officers now raising regiments for South America."

Derby, Sept. 28.

The fever still continues—a number of new cases had occurred.

From a Dublin Paper.

EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION.

It appears from Sir John Sinclair's Report, that Scotland consumes only 1,804,864 each, or about one fifth part of the supposed population of Ireland and yet in the year 1815 she raised at which the Report supposes yielded 1 by 7 crops, paid £4,004,667 7s. 9d of net revenue, exclusively of the expense of collecting and drawbacks. This commodity became one a moment to within half a million of the net revenue of Ireland and it exhibits most clearly this important fact, namely, that the people of Scotland are able to bear a rate of taxation exceeding that of Ireland in the proportion of three to one, or together, that a Scotchman pays three times as much to the State for every pair of shoes he wears, as an Irishman. And by the same calculation, instead of paying £4,252,000 as the net revenue which is the amount in the year 1815, we, on this second calculation, should find £14,961,781 to be the amount, without any burthening the people more heavily than they are so burthened. But Ireland is pre-eminently superior to those of Caledonia, in as far as her soil and climate are more favourable to the production of the earth. But in comparing the size and extent of the two countries, there is a manifest exaggeration of the number and importance that hangs upon the question. The area of Scotland includes under such an estimate of England, Ireland, Caledonia. And if the one half or nearly the whole of the population of Ireland may be estimated at more than twenty Millions of English money, of which 15,000,000 are fairly or justly calculated. Here we find that the people of the island of Ireland have the superiority over those of the latter, in the proportion of nearly three to one, in all that relates to the produce of the soil, which are, in fact, the primary sources of national wealth.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20.

Capt. O. Orlem, commander of the Hamburg vessel ship Elsenore, who had made 10 voyages to Greenland, has just published a very interesting account of the last voyage, undertaken during the present year, in which he has that during the whole of the 5th of June but in the 70 he discovered land, in about 70 degrees, on which there is two high mountains. A think he recently, proceeded his making further discoveries. He gave the name of Hamburg County to the new discovered tract.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 21.

Letters from Gibraltar mention in England assurance that the plague continued to spread its ravages in Turkey. At Algiers no relief or pity. The mountains Turkomans who occupy parts between the city falling down around them in the streets, but did nothing to arrest the dreadful calamity.

In Sweden they continue to work at the Grand Canal, between the South sea and the Baltic, across the Swedish Provinces. This canal commences at Gothenburgh, and ends at Stockholm, an extent of 70 or 80 Swedish miles. The expense is estimated at 7,500,000 crowns. "Those then left the canal in ruins, and the whole is calculated to be completed in four years.

LONDON, September 18.

By the ship Tyne, letters have reached town from Bengal to the 23d of May. These communicate the intelligence, that down the fall of that Hastings, the British troops had taken eighteen forts; which, according to advices received at Bengal from the army, had left the country's country at the entire mercy of the British.

The Paris papers of Saturday last, the 13th, arrived this morning. In the Moniteur, there are two ordonnances of the King; one signifying his Majesty's acceptance of the Duke de Feltre's resignation as minister of War, and announcing Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr as his successor; the other appointing Count Molé to be Secretary of state in the Marine Department.

The Emperor of Russia, pursuant to a plan which he embraced in 1812, for making Helsingfors the capital of Finland instead of Abo, has issued an order for the same, and other purposes connected with the government to remove to Helsingfors after the first of October next. Helsingfors the capital of the province of Nyland, has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, commanded by a powerful fortress.

GHENT, Sept. 21.

A valuable discovery for national industry has lately been made in this city: It consists in the method of bleaching and preparing flax. We are informed that the B D'Ivoy, member of the Academy of the Agricultural and Industrial society, for his fine process by which the flax is rendered a flexible white and supple without the employment of any corrosive substance; the use of which has hitherto been attended with an almost total destruction.

LONDON, September 22.

We learn from Yorkshire and Lancashire that the manufactories in those two counties remain furnish goods as fast as they are ordered.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 25th Sept. and the middle of Oct. 30,000 men were to be under arms.

Recent accounts from the South, state that every thing on board is confusion, for letters state that Aucona and four others had been shot, and hanged. The governor of Buenos Ayres has published his dispatches on the cause of execution. The military fired five times, the bodies were dreadfully mangled two rounds were found in the body of Morillo.

From the armies of Europe. Says a French paper, the English were then any private letters from the officers of the army in a foreign country. What they are in England they are in China, and even in France. The French soldier shows a character for politeness which distinguishes them honorably from those of our late Patriots. Upon this we cannot congratulate them. But will those belligerents in to employ their meditation towards obtaining such high praise, what will perhaps appear of untold fair is becoming a law among us. The [illegible] as to obedience as that of Pekin [illegible] requires strangers to strike the ground nine times with their heads. All we ask is, the training of a country to such a degree of politeness which delights them honorably when

&c. so as to distinguish the tribe to which he belonged.

"England, he said, could never become a Continental Power. Forty-five thousand men with all the bravery of the nation, could never give her authority on the continent. A naval and commercial system was alone adapted to her situation, and could alone preserve her from the ruin with which she was threatened. Lord Wellesley was right in saying the distress was permanent. Lord Castlereagh had made himself a Courtier to the Sovereigns, and had neglected the interests of England. England was like the dog looking at its shadow in the water, and who dropped the meat out of its mouth. If there had been an able minister in the British Cabinet at the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, the terms of the peace would have been very different from those concluded on. The utmost possible extension of commerce, and a total relinquishment of continental military ambition, could alone rescue England from its present difficulties. The King of Portugal should have been made to grant five years exclusive privilege of Trade with the Brazils, as the price of the Portuguese throne.

"In former times the English ministers had made peace like merchants, and had filled the pockets of their country. The present Ministers had set up for gentlemen, and had ruined themselves.

"In the year 1783, England threatened to go to war again, if France did not agree to the Commercial Treaty which speedily ruined her. The French ministers, where obliged to submit to the demand, as they had no money, though the consequences were foreseen. The documents in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangeres would prove this anecdote. England, in throwing away the advantage of her naval power, acted like Francis I. at Pavia, who having stationed a battery of 45 pieces of cannon (in those days a numerous force of artillery), and which battery would have secured him the victory, interposed himself and his Gens d'armerie between the guns and the battle field that they could not fire; and drawing his unprincipled grand sabre, he had the battle. The naval blockade was like rubbing the body with oil to prevent perspiration, and then suffering as my face does at this moment, (said Bonaparte) an eruption for the want of it. If England made use of her maritime superiority, she might send ambassadors to command foreign Courts. Now she was invested with prohibitory decrees in every petty State. With 45,000 men, he repeated again and again, England can never become a Continental power; besides, the attempt would be fatal to the free constitution in which the English so justly pride themselves, and which in truth has been the source of her extraordinary power, commensurate with her extent. What had been the result of her military efforts? She had got possession of but a few, and an opportunity to show her want of generosity. She had tolerated the legitimacy of Louis XVIII. because he was the lawful Sovereign of France. He wished for general peace, it was the true interest, and the only way by which he could be relieved from the rock on which he was now confined.

"He then entered into a long personal tirade against Governor Lowe, on the treatment he had received, and of the many misrepresentations of his conduct which had been published. He spoke of Mr. Warden's publication as unfounded in almost every particular, and expressed himself in severe terms of Lord Bathurst's speech. He was surprised, he said, at Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Liverpool's want of decent property towards him on the discussion, as he thought he had shown them civilities to assure him a more liberal treatment. England, he concluded, was in a curious predicament—she has won all, and is ruined."

We have delayed our paper to announce the arrival of the ship *Minerva*, Capt. Sketchley, in 28 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the morning of the 4th of October, and brings Liverpool dates to the 3d, and London to the 1st, inclusive.—*N. Y. Spect.*

The markets for colonial produce, in consequence of recent arrivals from the West Indies, has risen very considerably. Flour, both in London and Liverpool had advanced in Price. American flour was selling at 32s a 34s per barrel.

Business of every description was still increasing, throughout the seaport and manufacturing towns. It is said, that there is not a person connected with any of the manufacturing establishments, who is not steadily employed, and at increased wages. It is also stated, that a twelve month ago, more than half the shipwrights in Liverpool, and other ports in the kingdom, were out of work, but at present there is scarcely one unemployed. The same remark is applied to other classes of mechanics and artificers, connected with shipping.

The *Caroline-Ann*, Capt. Reeves, of this port, which had been some time under seizure for smuggling at Liverpool, has been condemned.

Flour was selling at Liverpool, on the 29th of September, at 30 to 34 shillings per barrel.

Within ten days, towards the latter part of September, upwards of 8000 muskets, with infantry and cavalry equipments in proportion, have been shipped from England for the Spanish Patriots, after being inspected by their agents.

The Prince Regent has been on an aquatic trip of not on the coast of Essex. Beneath of office forbids the latter; and in this particular denies him a right exercised by his lowest subjects.

Letters from Cadiz say, notwithstanding the swarm of piratical privateers which infest the ocean, numerous and very valuable vessels are constantly arriving in every port of Spain. In one convoy, no less than eight millions of hard dollars, and a large quantity of Cochineal, Peruvian Bark, &c. were received. Cadiz is rapidly recovering from its sufferings and losses during the war. The armaments for South America are going on with activity.

A squadron sailed from Brest September 13, to take possession of French Guiana—General Carra St. Cyr, Governor.

It is calculated in Liverpool, that Britain has, within a year, imported near fifteen millions dollars worth of flour from the United States. The other nations of Europe have also imported much.

The Courier of September 20th mentions, that letters from the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, represent the orders for the different goods to be so extensive, that they cannot be executed with the dispatch which the merchants require.

The Courier of Sept. 30th says, that the emigration from Europe to the U. States is estimated at one thousand, weekly.

The Bristol Journal of Sept. 28th says—It is an undoubted fact, and forms at this time a general topic of remark, that for the last fifteen years, there never had been so many orders given and purchases made, not only from the manufacturers, who attend this mart from distant towns, but from the large wholesale warehouses regularly established in the city, as during the period of the last three weeks. The abundant harvest, the reduction of the poors' rate, the employment of the artisan and manufacturer, have all tended to give life and energy to our home trade: and the latter, the brazier, the wholesale linen and cotton warehouseman, the hardware, tin and iron merchants, have their pastors and their packers full of employment.

Much political discontent appears to be growing up in Berlin and other parts of Prussia. Societies are forming with a view of procuring a constitution founded on principles of liberty. It is said the king of Prussia has agreed to withdraw his contingent troops from France, on receiving the amount to which he was entitled by treaty, up to the year 1820.

Such is the rage for building at Edinburgh, that the areas for seven new houses were lately purchased, by a builder, at the enormous price of £23,000.

Lord Cochrane has returned from his contracted excursion!

Spitalfields, which was the scene of more distress than any part of the metropolis, is now as actively employed, that there is hardly an adequate supply of silk for the workmen.

We understand that the Bank intends calling in the whole of the £1 and £2 notes, at the conclusion of the present year: so that, at the commencement of 1818, the smallest Bank note in circulation will be for £5.

ENNISKILLEN, Sept. 22d.

The weather is still very unsettled, but such is the demand for employment, that there hath never been a day (not quite a temporary snow) with dust, were offered yesterday in this city to buyers, and some we believe, were even engaged at that price. This is a great evil, and prevails with most others, but the difficulty of extracting it is not to be easily overcome—it will doubtless be alleviated as the corn becomes more generally ripe; and threshing and potatoe digging may possibly remove it for a time.

Corn.—There is much interest excited as to the quality of the new crop; the samples of Wheat that have yet appeared at market are certainly in general cold and damp; the few fine dry samples were eagerly taken off yesterday at a further advance of 3s a 7s. Fine Dantzic Wheat in consequence was more in request, and the best samples sold freely at 6s advance; there was a similar improvement in good red wheat; the kiln dried Russet sold 3s higher. American flour attracted much attention, and sold readily at the advance of 5s a 6s per barrel.—Dried rye was enquired after, but there was none offered for sale: if any good parcels were to be brought forward, our quotations could be realized. The new Barleys were very coarse, a few picked samples sold at our quoted currency, but the greater proportion sold at all prices down to 25s.——The new Oats in the market were light and ordinary; good old samples in consequence realized prices 1s. higher: the ordinary new was offered at very low rates without facilitating sales.—Beans were without variation.—Grey Peas were 2s. lower. There was nothing doing in Linseed, and no supplies at market.—Tares and new Mustard Seed were each 1s lower.

Import of Foreign Grain.—The aggregate average for the last six weeks has just been taken; the ports continued open to the free importation of Foreign Wheat, Flour, Barley, and Oats, from all places, and under any flag, till 15th November next. The ports to shut against the import of Beans and Peas from any place whatever; and shut against the import of Rye from ports between the Eyder and Embden; the import of Rye from the Baltic, and the more distant ports, is shut.

On the first of Oct. the entire military force in Ireland consisted of seven regiments of cavalry, and twenty-five regiment of infantry, exclusive of artillery.

The African corsairs are again beginning to spread alarm throughout the Mediterranean by their depredations. The following is an article from Rome on the subject, of the 27th ult.:—

We have received advice from Palermo, of the 20 ult. which states, that a Barbary pirate had chased an Italian vessel, and had at length come up with her. The Italian, all expecting for an hour, was compelled to strike her colours. She made signals to vessels to seek shelter in the different ports to avoid these marauders."

On the 25th of Sept. a Special Commission was opened at Derby, for the trial of forty-one persons, who were in custody on a charge of High Treason.

Inspectors "of the court of Russia has obtained of the court of Austria the prohibition of the export of every species of ammunition for the use of the insurgents of South America.—The court of Russia is likewise occupied with a project for engaging all the powers in Europe to take rigorous measures against pirates, including the license to suspect privateers of South America. A Russian squadron is to proceed to Tunis to obtain satisfaction for an insult to the Russian flag."

The Liverpool Courier of Oct. 1 observes that it has been signified from authority, that any British officer who enters into the service of the Spanish insurgents will be struck off the half pay list.

Lord Exmouth has arrived at Plymouth, and is to take the command of that port.

Ships of all classes have been lately fitted, at Plymouth, with round bows, and henceforth are to be fitted with round sterns.

A Tyrolean has lately invented at Vienna a machine for needle-work, by which it is said every kind of sewing may be executed with the utmost precision. The Emperor of Austria, has granted a patent to the inventor.

According to the testimony of travellers, there is now growing, on one of the sides of Mount Etna, a chesnut tree by the Italians called by the Sicilians castagon de cento cavalli (chesnut of 100 horses) which measures 204 feet round. This tree is mentioned by several writers, and considered of great antiquity. It received its name from the circumstance of its having sheltered 100 men on horseback, from a storm. In the department of Gers, in France, says Michaux, there is a chesnut tree 30 feet in circumference, which for 600 years has borne the name of Gros Chesnut, and is believed to be 1000 years old. Its trunk is perfectly sound; every year it yields an immense quantity of fruit.

Mr. Kendall, the Editor of the Colonial Journal, has in the press, a Proposal for establishing in London, a New Philanthropical and Patriotic Institution, for assisting New Settlers in his Majesty's Colonies, and for encouraging, New Branches of Colonial Trade; with a Postscript on the Benefits to be derived from establishing Free Drawing Schools, and Schools of the Mathematics, and on other means of advancing the National Industry and Population.

From the Isle of France.—The ship Minerva, Alyn, of this port, arrived at the Isle of France on the 30th June, all well. She was the first vessel that had arrived there from the United States since the great fire; but Port Louis was crowded with vessels from Europe. No less than sixty five and arrived in the month of June, with full cargoes of every kind of Merchandize, even the frames of houses, window frames, and in fact ready furnished kitchens from England.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.

By an arrival from Amelia to-day, we learn that Sir Hildebrand, the Governor of that place, died on the 19th instant. This will no doubt create a serious change in the arrangements at that place. He was a very active man, and had exerted himself to establish wholesome regulations. This did not suit the heterogeneous mass of plunderers in that quarter; and some persons even seem to believe, that his exit has been planned by some of those opposed to his measures. In a few days we shall have particulars."

The typhus fever has carried some victims to the tomb.

Consolidated 3 per cents are now 4 shillings 3d. to 4s. 4d. in English.

The number of deaths at Paris in 1816 (12,245) exceeded 1817 (12,000) by upwards of 200 persons. Married 3000. Births 21,000.

In the Quarters of February and March of the present year, the number of bankrupts consisted of about four to 100. In the last three years, the whole number has been 94.

There is an opposition that the Duke of Cumberland will resolve the head of a Prussian or Hessian Guard.

BRUSSELS (Belgium) Sept. 20.

The Duke of Wellington has been charged to reconsider the Allied Army of Observation, accompanied by the King of Prussia. After the winter cantonments are arranged, the Duke will return as usual to Paris, for his recreation.

The Dutch National expenses for the present year are nine millions of florins less than last year, and will be reduced the next to 79 millions of florins. (about the millions of dollars.)

From Lloyd's Lists.

At Greenock, Sept. 16—Savage, Miller Quebec.

At Deal, Sept. 17.—Henry, Quebec.

At Plymouth Sept. 19—Ann, Elliott, Quebec.

At Portland, Sept. 4.—Lark, Quebec—fifty days.

At Leith, Sept. 16 — Alton, Quebec.

At Berwick, Sept. 16 — Alton, Quebec.

Off Dover, 20th—Ann ex Quebec.

At Gravesend, Sept. 20—Ann, Quebec.

Passed Ely — Gen. Elliott, Hull y. Quebec.

At Portsmouth, Sept. 23d—Queen ex Quebec.

Retrieve, Simms, Quebec.

At Clyde, Sept. 24—Highland Lad, Byrne, Quebec.

At Cowes—Rainbow, Quebec 28th, Dun, do. Resolution, do.; Nid. do.

From the Boston Patriot.

Fever in Savannah.—We regret to learn, from our Charleston papers, that the fever has again broke out in Savannah with increased severity. From the first to the 7th inclusive, there were 82 deaths, by fever, in that city. On the number 31 were produced, and 41 strangers. Of the strangers, 31 were citizens of the United States, and 10 foreigners. The fever in Charleston passed the 30th inst. Accordingly, to that date, the whole number of deaths by fever in Charleston amounted to 1,000. Of these, 13 were Europeans, 10 Africans, and 977 Americans. The whole number of deaths in Charleston, from the 1st May to the 30th June, was 1,200.

Importance of Time.—Captain Peden of the brig *Hope*, was arrived at Boston, on Friday evening last in 25 days, from St. Sebastians, informs, that when he sailed a report was in circulation that war had been declared between the Spaniards and Portuguese, in consequence of some possessions which each nation claimed in South America. The report was that St. Sebastians by the name from Madrid; and was generally believed to be true.

Among the passengers in the brig Eliza for South America (mentioned in our last as having been detained and imprisoned in Philadelphia,) there are eleven British Officers, who have accepted their intention of aiding the Patriot cause. On Thursday last, they were brought, by *Habeas Corpus*, before the United States District Court; and on Friday the Court, after hearing eminent Council in their behalf, decided that they be fully committed for trial, on the charge of violating the neutrality of the United States.

From the Boston Palladium.

Farm Letters.—Mr. Hooper has favoured us with Dublin papers to the 29th of Sept.

One paper contains a long article on the sanitary nature of Emigration. It considers an annual emigration of fifty thousand as not sufficient to prevent the evils of a too crowded population at home. It would rather spring one hundred thousand. The only disadvantage it stands to is that of augmenting the population of another country—therefore the establishment of new British settlements abroad is earnestly contended for. It recommends the forming of a Colony, near the Cape of Good Hope, in the country of the Caffres, and additional Colonies in New-Holland.

It has been perceived, for some time, that the Irish are not so partial to the United States as formerly.

The writer anticipates the objection, that some of the colonies might hereafter declare themselves independent, but this he views as a very remote occurrence, if it should happen. It is possible to be averted by the course of conduct which experience suggests; and as not the worst of calamities if it should take place.

It would appear from the great number of Electioneering Articles in the Dublin papers, that it has been determined to call a new Parliament, or that the measure is confidently expected.

In the city of Cork, Mr. Christopher Hely Hutchinson and Sir Nicholas Conway Conthurst, and in the county of Cork, Lord Bernard, Lord Kingston and Mr. Hare, are candidates for Parliament.

In the county of Carlow, Sir Ulysses Burg, Mr. Latouche and Sir Brown, are candidates.

In Wexford county, Lords Stopford and Valentia on the side of Government, and Messrs. Colclough & Carew on the side of the Catholics.

In the county of Clare, the Rt. Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald is a candidate.

A member of the Leinster family is to be proposed for the city of Dublin.

The Dublin Evening Post says, "Honesty is doubtless a necessary qualification in a Representative, but what is it without Talents?"

Some difference has arisen and is among the Catholics, on account of a letter wrote by the Catholic Board of England to the Pope, in favour of the Veto Question.

A commutation of the Window Tax has been proposed to relieve the people of Ireland; but it has been opposed at several popular meetings, as a new impost.

The Rev. Mr. Hayes has returned to Ireland, from a mission to Rome.

Cobbett has attacked Sir Francis Burdett—accused him of deserting the cause of reform, of imposture; of treason, &c.

A British General arrested in France for a debt contracted in England, has been released, and the plaintiff ordered to the payment of costs.

The Bill to Consolidate Bonds, commander in chief on the South American station, was sitting out in the River of Plate, in June, for La paraiso, (South Sea,) to sail after end of the month, several troops of w r l-d England in Sept after to join his squadron.

The Journal of the Proceedings in Lord Amherst's late mission to China, by H. Ellis, Secretary to the Embassy and third Commissioner, is published in London, in quarto, with plates.

Colonel Wilmot, late Governor of St. Helena, and Captain Poppleswell, who came here in constant duty at Alexandria in Egypt, since he has been at St. Helena, have just arrived in England, the Ex-Emperor presented the latter gentleman, on his quitting the island, with a very superb ornamented gold snuff box, in consideration of the obliging and honorable manner in which he had executed his duty.

The London Gazette of September 18, contained only five Bankrupts.

The Bavarian Diet have determined to draw up a fundamental plan of a constitution for each German State. National Judicial proceedings, &c. may be founded on it.

It is said to be intended to create Napoleon, jun. at the peperage, Archbishop of and Primate of Ratisbon, and Arch Chancelor of the Germanic Empire.

Lieutenant Gen. Decaezet has been appointed Governor, and M. le Comte de Montesiry, Intendant of Martinique. They were presented to the King Sept. 11.

A private letter says, 200 persons were wounded and killed in the late tumult at Brescia. The report is, that it was occasioned by opposition on the part of the militia, at being called out and required to take a new oath.

The King of Sweden is so unwell and infirm, that nearly all the royal duties have devolved on Bernadotte.

The Queen of Spain has determined to act as wet nurse to her infant daughter—following the example of Queen Charlotte of England.

From the New-York Spectator, Oct. 29.

Sickness of the Season.—We regret to learn, by the Natchez paper of the 4th instant, that an alarming and fatal disease then prevailed in that city.—A public notice signed by the President of the board of Selectmen, appears. The Physicians have declared it to be the *pestis pessima*, that there exists in that city a malignant epidemic. They have declared it not contagious, but say it is a dangerous disease, and have advised every person to leave the city, who can conveniently do so." The notice thus concludes—"It is not believed that people can safely inhabit or frequent the city before frost; and those whose means alone will admit of it, are advised to remove and keep out of town, until Providence shall please to bestow that desirable clue ge of weather."

The Legislature of the State of Mississippi was to have convened at Natchez on the first Monday of this month; but in consequence of the sickness at that city, the Governor issued a Proclamation on the 30th of September, directing the members of that body to be assembled at the Town of Washington.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1st.

In the late thunder storm, the lightning struck the church of Isleau, and set it on fire, when it fell a prey to the flames. A man was killed on the spot by the fallen of a one timber.—Such was the rapidity with which it was consumed, that the citizens were with difficulty saved. The church was rebuilt and a handsome building, and had undergone considerable repairs of late.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON SATURDAY the 6th day of December next, at His Majesty's Wood Yard, a quantity of WOOD.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.

WM. COOPER,
Government Auctioneer.

Nov 15, 1817.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1817. No. 49.



Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of November inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of October last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of November instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid. HEREBY revoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty second day of December next ensuing, you meet in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. M. JARVIS, Actg. Sec'y.

NEW BAKERY.

RICHARD CHEW,
from Montreal,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING business, at the corner of King and George streets, opposite Mr. Ketch's store, where a constant supply will be kept of *Loaf Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, &c. &c.*

Families supplied on the shortest Notice. 1649

FOR SALE!

HIS Majesty's Schooner, TORONTO, now lying on shore near the Light House, will be disposed of, with all the Rigging and every other part of her Tackling that remains with her in her present state.

For the purchase thereof, sealed tenders, to be delivered in on the 15th of December, will be addressed to Lieut. Hewett, Naval Storekeeper, at Kingston.

ROB'T HALL,
Commissioner of the Navy.
York, 10th Nov. 1817. 4t

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand; to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 1st, 1817. 4tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late MALCOLM WRIGHT, of Yonge Street, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers; and all those who may have claims against the said Estate, will please present the same for liquidation, to

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT,
45-4w* Administrator to the Estate.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq for the original cost and charges, the Beneficiaries of Police requiring Buckets to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 1643

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Mills (situated 7 miles from Kingston on Cataraqui River) will be in complete operation about the middle of December next; on the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, at one fifth of the Mill shall be laid out in Flour for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by such individuals. In giving this Notice, the Subscriber states, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he assures the Public that his best endeavours shall be exerted to do his customers every possible justice.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their wheat in the Mill during the Sledging season, which he would engage to have manufactured into Flour, in the best manner, and carefully packed (agreeable to the Montreal regulations), in seasoned barrels, to be ready for the Spring market.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been occupied in the Summer in preparing staves, &c. he will have on hand at the Mill a constant supply of substantial and well seasoned Barrels, which he will dispose of at 4 shillings, N. Y. Cy. per barrel, and in N. Y. Cy. to be paid per barrel for Packing, Cooperage and Nails.

THOMAS ARNOLD.
Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 22. 8w43

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those friends who have already honored them with their confidence, and hope by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same, to those who may favor them with their kind patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to the House, in the Church Yard, and Mrs. ROBERTS, takes an opportunity to correct a mistake that exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, &c. which, upon trial, she will engage will be found such as will entitle her to a continuance of public favor.

York, August 25, 1817. 4tf

George Platt & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, an extensive Assortment (in addition to their former stock) of Ironmongery, Hard Ware, Brass, Copper Pewter and Tin WARES—*Also*,

A very handsome Assortment of PLATED GOODS, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail, upon the lowest possible terms for cash, produce or approved credit.

Among these Goods are the following articles, viz

200 boxes Tin Plates I C I X D X,
400 canes Sheet Iron,
150 tons Swedes—Sandaled do. and English bar Iron,
15 tons Round and Square Rods, in bundles,
85 tons Hoop Iron, assorted,
20 tons Plough Share Moulds,
450 casks Nails and Spikes, assorted,
Tyzacks Fuse, Holder and Log Chains,
25 casks Horse Shoes,
12 casks Brass Kettles,
100 boxes Window Glass, 7 1-2 × 8 1-2, 7 × 9, 8 × 10 1-2,
90 coils White Rope,
10 cases Guns (Fowling Pieces,)
150 kegs Paints—assorted,
150 bundles Frying Pans,
500 Grind Stones.

4 cases elegant Silver Plated Ware,
250 cases and cases containing a general Assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, &c.
10 Slitt's Steam Kitchens, complete,
100 Frame and Single Stoves,
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 cases Confectionary,
25 cases Glass ware, assorted,
75 crates Crockery do. assorted,

A great quantity of Castings, such as Inboard and French Pots, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Pot Arch Covers, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Chests, Water Pipes, Hog Troughs, Scale Weights, Sad Irons, Wheel Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Cut Shingle Nails at the reduced price of 7s. per M. Cotton and Wool Cards and Cards for machinery. Hatters and Cardmakers tackled Jacks.

Montreal, August 11, 1817. 8m35

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, That a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same: Also, that until the next meeting, as aforesaid, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Ten Pence, the four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Cl. Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jesse Hartson, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Aringdon, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take the Grant of said Lot, it will be granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Subscriber's former stand, and one door west of the Indian Trading Store,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of business, he is judged sufficient, to guarantee to FINDING a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 23d, 1817. 4tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Pickering, and about 40 miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printers office.

Notice to Innkeepers.

WITH a view to improve the state of the TAVERNS in the District of London, the Magistrates have determined to limit the number of Taverns the ensuing year; and to assist from the number of applicants for Licences, such persons of character and substance, as are most likely to provide in the most effectual manner for the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

The Magistrates particularly recommend the vicinity of the Court House in the Town ship of Charlottville, as an eligible situation for a Tavern on a liberal and extensive plan; as during the Courts of General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Town Meetings and General Musters of Militia are held there: and, independent of the advantages of local situation, the Magistrates of the District, James Mitchell and Joseph Ryerson, Esquires, as an encouragement to any person of character and enterprize, who will provide and undertake to keep a house sufficiently commodious, have determined that no other house shall be licenced in the Village or neighbourhood. 10w43

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS from England, will open their *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday 1st of December, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have for sale a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them at York, 18 June, 1817.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken for a temporary residence, the House recently occupied by Mr. Jackson, and proposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 15th inst.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive Young Ladies, without her usual Charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

☞ The French Language is taught in the School, by a native Lady.

☞ Cards of Terms, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 3d Sept. 1817. tf 36

FOR SALE,
James Gould & Co.
At the Sign of the Golden Lion, No. 2, Farmers Row, ALBANY.

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly on hand,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 33

To be Sold by Auction

ON SATURDAY the 6th day of December next, at Mr. Smith's Wood Yard, a quantity of WOOD.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.

WM. COOPER,
Government Auctioneer.
N. B. 14, 1817.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Respective Sons of John Galloway and William Chilliers, to make good my pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the only remaining Son who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the Eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next session, for a division of the District, and to erect the City of the present Court-House.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of York, 18 miles above Burlington, in Upper Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be informed with a rather more full description of my machines, and on reasonable terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN HUDSON.
Yonge, 11th August, 1817.

N. B. The copartnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Hudson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN HUDSON.

Extraordinary Gale. On Wednesday last we experienced a very severe gale of wind; it commenced about the middle of the day, and continued with unabated fury, until we left our other side of the Gale. The water in Burlington creek rose 6 or 7 feet, and completely inundated the flats to the foot of the hills, where the largest logs of flood wood passed over them in almost every part. The ordered road cut in this village down to a level with the water, was in a night more before. The bridge across Little Burlington creek was entirely covered with water. Most of the fences, many houses, wood, &c. appeared to be very much rid off. We have considerable loss has been sustained on the Lake. A small vessel, called the King Fisher, has been taken up near Buck Bay, with out a mast or board.

We have been informed that some damage has been done to the Mill at Dundas by the gale.—*Bal. Co. Gaz.*

It is currently reported that a respectable man named Williams, who keeps a retail store at Middletown, Connecticut, is advertised to be executed by the public for Gladiatorship in Carthage, with the sum of 15,000 pounds sterling for his body; and that the records only show that the immediate proximity of his execution has not been made known to him. We understand that the sum of 15,000 pounds sterling is offered for the body of the said Williams.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 1st October, 1817.

THE General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, in aid thereof, hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been killed in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Duty, or have died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted on Actual Service during the late War with the United States of America.

NAME OF WIDOW.	NAME AND RANK OF LATE HUSBAND.		Service or Regt to which he belonged.	Action in which, or time Husband received the Wound.		Period for which Pension is to commence as to Widow.		Amount of Pension per Annum.
	NAME.	RANK.		ACTION &c.		FROM	TO	£ s. d.
Ashley, Mary	Isaac Adams	Private	41st Regiment	Kingston	July	1st January	1817	20 0 0
Allen, Phebe	Peter Adler	do	4th do	Disease	5th December	do	do	20 0 0
Auchinbush, Bridget	Neil Augustine	do	1st Essex	do	April	do	do	20 0 0
Bedell, M. Melinda	Lawrence Bendy	Captain	Fort Meigs	do	May	do	do	20 0 0
Brown, Margaret	Thomas Booth	do	Addington	Casualty	29 October	do	do	20 0 0
Bellows, Catharine	Peter Bellows	Private	1st Essex	Queen Hawks	27 January	do	do	20 0 0
Bethune, Dorothy	Joseph Bethune	do	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	July	do	do	20 0 0
Bigelow, Mary	Lewis Shoemaker	do	2d do	do	July	do	do	20 0 0
Bliss, Rose	Lieut. Col. Simeon Butler	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	Do and	19 December	do	do	20 0 0
Brown, Barbara	Jacob Brown	Private	2d York	do	1 December	do	do	20 0 0
Brown, Margaret	Martin Brown	do	1st Lincoln	do	April	do	do	20 0 0
Bain, Mary	Hugh Bain	Sergeant	2d Lincoln	do	December	do	do	20 0 0
Brown, Hannah	George Brown	Private	Lincoln	do	November	do	do	20 0 0
Brown, Catharine	Henry Brown	Teamster	do	do	November	do	do	20 0 0
Brown, Elizabeth	Abraham Brown	do	1st Lincoln	do	October	do	do	20 0 0
Chadderdon, Mary	Peter Cadarette	do	Incorporated	do	February	do	do	20 0 0
Cain, Mary	John Cain	do	1st Lincoln	do	October	do	do	20 0 0
Cook, Sarah	Abraham Cook	do	1st Lincoln	do	October	do	do	20 0 0
Chadderdon, Hannah	Pierre Cadarette	do	Incorporated	do	February	do	do	20 0 0
Chadderdon, Ann	Pierre Cadarette	do	Incorporated	do	February	do	do	20 0 0
Campbell, Eleanor	Archibald Campbell	Volunteer	1st Incorporated	do	March	do	do	20 0 0
Cornelius, Rachel	Edward Carnahan	Private	Hastings	do	January	do	do	20 0 0
Cox, Elizabeth	Absalom Cox	do	2d York	do	January	do	do	20 0 0
Carpenter, Sarah	James Carpenter	Sergeant	5th Lincoln	do	January	do	do	20 0 0
Crook, Phebe A.	George Crook	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	January	do	do	20 0 0
Case, Francis	William Case	Private	1st Lincoln	do	March	do	do	20 0 0
Cotton, Mary	Nicholas Carlisle	do	Incorporated	do	March	1st December	1816	20 0 0
Cornell, Lydia	—	do	do	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Dodge, Jerusha	John Dodge	Private	2d York	Toronto	April	1st December	1816	20 0 0
Dixon, Mary	Joseph Dixon	Private	2d Lincoln	Queenston	January	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Penelope	Zacharias Dixon	do	do	do	January	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Harriet	Joseph Dixon	do	do	do	October	do	do	20 0 0
—	—	do	do	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Dayton, Sarah	Abner Dayton	do	2d Lincoln	Queenston	July	do	do	20 0 0
Dayton, Elizabeth	Joseph Dayton	do	2d Lincoln	Queenston	July	do	do	20 0 0
Dunn, Mary	Thomas Dunn	Corporal	1st Grenadier	Detroit	—	do	do	20 0 0
Dunn, Mary Ann	Samuel Farrington	Private	1st Grenadier	Detroit	—	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Mary	Hugh Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	March	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Elizabeth	Joseph Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	March	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Mary	— Le Gonat	do	do	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Mary	—	do	do	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Ann	— Lim Grant	do	1st Grenadier	do	16th February	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Mary Ann	Samuel Green	do	2d York	Casualty	30th July	do	do	20 0 0
Dixon, Mary	—	do	do	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
DAVIDS, Catharine	Jacob Heiser	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Disease	23d November	do	do	20 0 0
Haines, Susan	Zacharias Heiser	Private	do	do	1st February	do	do	20 0 0
Heiser, Harriet	David Heiser	do	do	do	1st February	do	do	20 0 0
Hill, Elizabeth	Caleb Hill	do	Incorporated	do	June	do	do	20 0 0
Hubert, or Hebert, Martha	Jacob Hubert	do	5th Lincoln	do	November	do	do	20 0 0
Hamblin, Elizabeth	Silas Hamblin	do	2d Grenville	do	9th February	do	do	20 0 0
Hicks, Elizabeth	Joseph Hicks	do	Prince Edward	do	20th October	do	do	20 0 0
Hagar, Azubah	Jonathan Hagar	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	19th October	do	do	20 0 0
Hazel, Hannah	Richard Hazell	Private	1st Essex	do	13th October	do	do	20 0 0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do	1st Lincoln	do	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
Johnson, Elizabeth	Thomas Johnson	Sergeant	Oxford	do	19th December	do	do	20 0 0
KING, Rebecca	George King	Lieutenant	2d York	do	December	do	do	20 0 0
Kendrick, Deborah	John William Kendrick	do	2d York	do	9th May	do	do	20 0 0
Kyes, Sarah	Samuel Kyes	Private	1st Lincoln	do	14 July	—	—	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	—	13th July	1st January	1817	20 7 4 2
LAGRAVE, Catharine	Alexander Lymburner	do	4th Lincoln	do	13th August	do	do	20 0 0
Lottridge, Nancy	John Lottridge	Captain	2d Lincoln	Casualty	30th November	do	do	20 0 0
La Tour, Charlotte	Joseph La Tour	Private	Frontenac	do	31st March	do	do	20 0 0
MCDONELL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Murray, Frances	Daniel Murray	Private	1st York	Do	27th April	do	do	20 0 0
Mee, Dorothy	John May	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Do	8th November	do	do	20 0 0
McDonell, Nancy	Donald McDonell	Cousin	Stormont	do	13th March	do	do	20 0 0
McDougal, Margaret	Donald McDougal	Teamster	2d Glengary	do	1st February	do	do	20 0 0
McCallum, Susan	Colin McCallum	do	2d Lincoln	do	13th December	do	do	20 0 0
Marks, Ruth	Caroline Marks	Sergeant	Oxford	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
McClean, Mary	Allen McClean	Private	Kent	Casualty	14 February	do	do	20 0 0
Miller, Dinah	James Miller	Army sailing Master	Percy	Disease	5th October	do	do	20 0 0
Mosher, Archange	Louis Meloche	Private	1st Essex	do	16th May	do	do	20 0 0
McPherson, Jane	Daniel McPherson	do	2d Lincoln	Casualty	2d January	do	do	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Merckley, Catharine	Christopher Merckley	Teamster	Durham	Disease	15th March	14th December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	—	1st January	1817	20 0 0
Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington Dr	do	4th December	14th December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	—	1st January	1817	20 0 0
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	do	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	2d Glengary	do	28 February	do	do	20 0 0
PEER, Lydia	Stephen Peer	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Peter, Catherine	David Peter	do	Addington	Disease	14 June	do	do	20 0 0
Peterson, Hannah	John Peterson	do	Lennox	do	12th December	do	do	20 0 0
Pew, Mary	Samuel Pew	do	2d Lincoln	do	30th September	do	do	20 0 0
Pettit, Susannah	Caleb Pettit	Sergeant	3d Norfolk	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
RACAUD, Cecile	Rachel Racaume	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	31st January	do	do	20 0 0
Rach, Catherine	John Rach	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
Ralston, Marie Angelique	Jean B. Rabbeo	do	2d Dr. D.V.	Queenston	13th March	do	do	20 0 0
Roberts, Sarah	William Roberts	do	1st Essex	Detroit	Wounds in Action at Ft. Meigs	13th May	1st	20 0 0
STEWART, Loretta	Hugh Stewart	do	1st Lincoln	Disease	7th March	do	do	20 0 0
Do. Do.	Peter Stewart	do	1st	do	7th March	do	do	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Sharp, Ann	Joseph Turney	Captain	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Cook, Barbara	Robert Taylor	Private	1st	Detroit	1st October	do	do	20 0 0
Tallman, Deborah	Lawrence Teal	do	2d Lincoln	Queenston	13th October	do	do	20 0 0
Teal, Catharine	Zachariah Teal	do	do	do	13th October	do	do	20 0 0
Tompkins, Deborah	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	2d York	do	27th May	do	do	20 0 0
Turley, Mary	Thomas Turley	do	Prince Edward	Oxford	13th December	do	do	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
Thompson, Deborah	Thompson, Peel	Captain	Addington	Disease	27th May	13th September	1st December	1816	67 16 8
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	—	do	do	20 0 0
VANSICKLERACK, Mary	Cornelius Vanslyke Barrack	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	27th March	27th March	1st December	1816	20 0 0
Vanslyke, Margaret	David Vanslyke	do	5th Lincoln	do	18th March	1st January	1817	20 0 0
WALKER, Harriet	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	East Erie	12th August	do	do	20 0 0
Welch, Elizabeth	Charles Welch	Private	1st Lincoln	West Geo.	25th May	do	do	20 0 0
Wilkinson, Nancy	Jacob Wilkinson	do	2d Lincoln	Queenston	13th October	do	do	20 0 0
Wiley, Mary	Philip Wilson	do	Incorporated	Casualty	31st August	do	do	20 0 0
Wood, Phebe	Samuel Wood	do	Incorporated	Casualty	31st August	do	do	20 0 0
Wagoner, Eve	Michael Wagoner	do	do	Disease	16th December	do	do	20 0 0
Wilkinson, Ann	Robert Wilkinson	Teamster	2d do	do	16th December	do	do	20 0 0
Wilson, Elizabeth	Samuel Wilson	Private	2d do	do	8th June	do	do	20 0 0
Wright, Mary	Thomas Wright	do	2d Norfolk	do	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
White, Hannah	Nathaniel White	Corporal	2d York	do	11th October	do	do	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	3d Norfolk	do	1st March	1st December	1816	20 0 0
Yeo, Catharine Nancy	Henry Yeo	Lieutenant	Prince Edward	do	31st December	1st December	1816	20 0 0
Young, Mary	Henry Young	Private	Lenox	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
107								£1644 11 0 14

LIST of Orphan Children whose Fathers have been killed in Action, or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service.

NAME.		RANK.	Regiment or service to which he belonged.	ACTION &c.	Time of Decease.	Natural Guardian.	PERIOD for which PENSION is in course of ISSUE.		Pensions Commences Dollars at 8s.
							From	To	
Children of	Hendrick Aitcart	do	do	Kingston	1st October	Catharine Aitcart	1st January 1817	31st December 1817	20 0 0
do	Martin McMillan	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	William Smith, Esq.	do	do	20 0 0
Child of	William Cameron	Private	do	York	27th April	Charlotte Gendron	do	do	20 0 0
Children of	Timothy Stuart	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do Elizabeth Fitzel	do	do	20 0 0
do	Thomas Smith	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	15th October	do Ann Stephens	do	do	20 0 0
Children of	Henry Smith	do	do	do	15th October	do Catharine M'Grath	do	do	20 0 0
do	Francis Smith	do	do	do	15th October	do Agnes Lymburner	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Secord	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	15th November	do	do	do	20 0 0
do	Benjamin Servis	do	do	do	15th November	do	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Secord	do	2d Lincoln	do	9th November	do	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Smith	do	do	do	5th December	do John Brouer, Sen.	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Swayze	do	1st Lincoln 3	do	5th December	do John Warren, Esq.	do	do	20 0 0
do	Joseph Spencer	do	do	do	5th December	do Arthur Trouble	do	do	20 0 0
do	Daniel Smith	do	do	do	5th December	do Lawrence Jacobus	do	do	20 0 0
do	Isaac Smith	Sergeant	1st do	do	5th December	do Jacob Dockstader	do	do	20 0 0
do	Nathaniel Smith	Private	1st do	do	5th December	do Samuel Smith	do	do	20 0 0
do	Charles Stewart	do	do	do	5th December	do Thomas Young	do	do	20 0 0
do	James Wallace	do	do	do	5th December	do Archibald Wallace	do	do	20 0 0
do	Joseph Wallace	do	do	do	5th December	do William Wallace	do	do	20 0 0
do	Thomas Wallace	do	do	do	5th December	do Samuel Chambers	do	do	20 0 0
do	Samuel Wallace	do	do	do	5th December	do Robert Wallace	do	do	20 0 0
do	John Shepard	do	do	do	5th December	do Christopher Young	do	do	20 0 0
do	Thomas Shepard	do	do	do	5th December	do Joseph Young	do	do	20 0 0
do	Thomas Secord	do	do	do	5th December	do John Lafferty	do	do	20 0 0
do	Robert Shaughlin	do	Incorporated	do	5th December	do Thomas Hazard	do	do	20 0 0
do	Joseph Shaughlin	do	Incorporated	do	5th December	do Joseph Eastman	do	do	20 0 0
Child of	Rodolphus Talley	do	do	do	5th March	do Thomas Gardner	do	do	20 0 0
Children of	John Shortle	do	do	Fort Erie	15th October	do Mary Ann Shortle	do	do	20 0 0
do	Benjamin Smith	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Smith	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Smith	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Smith	do	do	20 0 0
Children of	Samuel Wood	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Wood	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Wood	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Wood	do	do	20 0 0
do	John Wood	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Wood	do	do	20 0 0
Child of	Ralph Dudley	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Wood	do	do	20 0 0
Children of	Samuel Smith	do	do	do	15th October	do Elizabeth Hinds	do	do	20 0 0
do	Nathaniel Smith	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Smith	do	do	20 0 0
Children of	Robert Doyle	Private	do	do	15th October	do Mary Doyle	do	do	20 0 0
do	Peter Doyle	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Doyle	do	do	20 0 0
do	Thomas Doyle	do	do	do	15th October	do Mary Doyle	do	do	20 0 0
do	Robert

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8

Fiscale J'd Piscataby.—On a farm, near Sir Perchus, on the mountainside of the Jesuits' Estates, a tenant has a piece of ground, not three-quarters of an arpent in extent, now dug up and sowing with his seeds of Potatoes, of the finest white kind. The seed was planted in drills 4 feet apart: a practice recommended by the Seigneur himself, and which, as soon as he established one, it went prospered and strongly adopted.

We are sorry to find that Sir. Atchison, Esq. of Great Hawkesbury-road, London, who has for many years collected the most valuable facts to promote the welfare and best interests of the British North American Colonies, more especially from the public prints, the establishment of an Agricultural Society in Quebec, immediately on a broad example of the Highland Society for the variety of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, in London, to be established, as we hope to this new institution, which will be transcended by no early vegetable Syringe.—Mercury.

Monthly Agricultural Report for the District of Montreal, for October 1817.

This month has been very unfavorable for rural pursuits, the frequent chance of the ensuing harvest much trouble and disappointment to the farmer in housing the late crops, but there were scarcely any thing out at the close of the month.

The Oats have been much discoloured, and so the neighbor

The late Peas have sold in colour, many were also lost entirely.

The Horse-Beans were housed in good order, this value will be a nutritious food for cattle, and are when ground with Oats, very well, and are very good for Horses, Pigs Sheep, and Poultry.

The Millet and Indian Corn, will be good, Ripened, and but, it being almost cut late in the Autumn, it could not be housed well from the continued rain.

The Potatoe crop has been generally good, but the rot has of late much destroyed the potatoes, and from the immense quantity that was planted during the summer months, is a former year.

Carrots in field—there are a fair crop.

Parsnips are severe fit for use.

Mangel-Wurtzel has been successful on high lands.

The Cabbages are very indifferent from the Turnip Fly having preyed on them in the Early

The Turnip crop is very full from the Fly, they were generally cut off, and have not yet to Autumn stood, but it was too late to form any

From the changeable weather which prevailed during the sowing of the crops, the seed has been in the ground have been very irregular, and from the immense quantity that was planted during the summer months, is a former year.

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From Europe.

SLAVE TRADE.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.)

Admiralty-Office, July 7, 1817.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Robert Mends, Vice to John. H. Jones Cooker, Esq. dated London-street, Greenwich, 1817.

Sir—I have the honour to lay before you, for the information of their Lordships, such observations as I have made in the course of my visit to the Havana, on the present state of Africa.

To the Spanish Government, and their liberal and benevolent persons who for years past have been exerting their interest and wealth to the cause of Africa, I owe the pleasure to say that all the efforts towards obtaining the real abolition of slavery have been, and are, successful, for though new negroes are sometimes smuggled over the Islands, they are few in number with respect to this country, yet the cruelty to those now taken are to say the Spaniards and Portuguese, the Spanish and Portuguese Africans appear to have had no other effect than that of increasing the price of the Slaves, and Portugal, whose Commerce with her own Colonies is extensive, and who has been the most to say that it will still further increase, as the fear of a termination to the trade in a few years, will naturally induce the planter to avail great activity. They now fill the islands with as many negroes as they can buy this Africans. In a passage of 21 days, more than 1 in each, and the Captain of the Vessel, who was also guard in the midst of the sick by a painful duty, and the Officers and Crew of the Spanish Packet was a privateer of a pledge, and was obliged to take out only the crew, but Africans on board the Slaves, and many of them were sold to Sierra Leone. And these Powers consequently have not the least trouble, and are in such a perfect good understanding with the Spanish Government that the Instructions for the Commissioners of Syphax, which vessel had purchased 800 slaves, but had not time to load before the arrival of the Commissioners, and when on shore, that he would feed the slaves and would not land them until they were fit for sale, including him some tobacco as a commencement. The master is now at Whydah, in daily expectation of a cargo, and I have no doubt but he will succeed in taking off his cargo.

One of the Portuguese masters I captured, had made up his mind to be taken, and had twice once been captured. The trades they make are enormous. One of the schooners captured had purchased off the coast of Sierra Leone, having arrived but a few days on the coast, had only purchased one canoe, for which they gave 32 rolls of tobacco, each roll worth in the Havana 2,000 milreas, about 1,000 dollars, and for the rest of each slave to the Portuguese merchant £5 10s. for which he would receive 200 dollars. These facts I have from the Commissioners, slaves, or deserts, will prove how much the Africans are in the power of selling their slaves, from every extremity of Africa, so long as there is a market that will afford them a slave merchant. These Portuguese slaves still, I presume, clearly show, that the power of the abolition of the slave trade is also powerful, but that on the contrary, the wretch subsists on the natives is frequently practised by a single Portuguese, and that the only means of increasing the happiness and civilization of Africa, will be to annihilate the Slave Trade, for while there is such a facility in selling slaves, there will be no incentive to industry in that quarter of the world.

I now beg leave to describe the settlements in this country, as I see them. Sierra Leone is under the local Government of the Colonial Department. I shall say little of it here, but after all the cause of misery which has been expressed on its improvements, it is still in a more flourishing state; great abuses and inconveniences are said to have existed, and undoubtedly no doubt, but the present settlement condition, the reports appear to be too well founded.

The present Governor, Colonel M'Carthy, appears a solid, honourable, good man: but from the cruel proportion which the Europeans bear to the black population, it is often to be much regretted that he has not a military force sufficiently powerful in such a climate that Europeans can be stationed in the interior, and from Acting per month, and as a much greater of the Governor, I understand more on board the Slaves, and that the Governor has not had a short time before we arrive and settled in the Slaves, and that the Governor has not had a short time before we arrive and settled in the Slaves, and that the Governor has not had a short time before we arrive and settled in

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1817. No. 19.



Samuel ste. 3,
Alex. macaulay

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of the Province of Upper Canada, and to Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of November last, to be continued, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of October last, WE thought fit to call with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Parliament and Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of November instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were required and commanded to appear: BUT WE, taking into our consideration the exact and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, and our Executive Council and by these presents do relieve you and each of you, and our Executive Council and by these presents do relieve you and each of you, from the said Meeting and by these presents proclaiming you and each of you, and our Executive Council and by these presents proclaiming and declaring that the said Parliament and Provincial Parliament shall be and is hereby further prorogued and continued to the seventeenth day of December next ensuing, inclusive to the same Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do and transact all such matters and things as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this tenth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
Wm. M. JARVIS, Actg. Sec'y.

NEW BAKERY.

RICHARD CREW,
from Manchester,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *BAKING business*, at the corner of King and George streets, opposite Mr. Eaton's store, where a constant supply will be kept of *Loaf Bread, Rolls, Cakes, &c. &c.*

☞ Families supplied on the shortest notice. 19tf

FOR SALE!

HIS Majesty's Schooner, TORONTO, now lying on shore near the Light House, will be dismantled, with all the Rigging and every other part of her Tackling that remains with her in her present state.

For the purchase thereof, sealed tenders, to be delivered in by the 15th of December next, addressed to EDWARD LAWE, Esq. Naval Storekeeper at King's-Yard.

ROBT. HALL,
Commissioner of the Navy.

York, 10th Nov. 1817. 4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

TAKEN up by THOMAS HERBERT, a GRIZZLE MARE, about two years old; she has few white Legs, white Face and Tail. Said Mare is kept on the Farm of James McCarty, Union Street, East Gwillimbury. The owner is required to prove property, pay Charges, and take her away.

THOMAS HERBERT.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the *Store* lately occupied by *Messrs. Mc Lean and Scott*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817. 4tf

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, are to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Magistrates of Police requiring Buckets to be furnished with them, will in future [illegible]

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that he is Manufacturing Gold Nett which he can supply upon the shortest notice, at the middle of October; and the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, from that of the Millers, may be laid out to Exchange for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by each individual. In giving this Notice, the Subscriber states, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he desires the Public that the best compensation may be exacted to his customers every possible degree.

To those Farmers and Millers who reside at a distance, and may be desirous forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend closing their wheat to the Mill during the Sleighing season, which he is well engage to have manufactured into Flour in the best manner, and carefully packed Expressly for the Montreal Market, to secured barrels, to be ready for the spring market.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been employed all the Summer in preparing staves, &c. he will have on hand at the Mill a constant supply of well seasoned and well secured barrels, which he will dispose of at a moderate, N. Y. Cy. per barrel, and N. Y. Cy. to be paid per barrel for Packing, Coopering and Nails.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge St. 15th Sept. 1817. 3m43

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS [illegible] to inform their friends and the public, that they have recently removed from [illegible] and hope by assiduous attention to merit the patronage of the [illegible] to them, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their friends and the Public, that they have removed from Niagara to *New York*, over the Queen's.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to express a much [illegible] which exists in the public mind, that [illegible] to accommodate boarders, [illegible] &c. as well as [illegible] will be answered in such Private [illegible]

York, August 25, 1817. tf 35

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR JOHNSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of York, that his *DANCING ACADEMY*, will commence on Wednesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Mansion House Hall, at three o'clock, P. M. for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES, and at six in the Evening, for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

All those who think proper to favor Mr. J. with the tuition of their children, may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid, on his part, to the morals and manners of all those committed to his charge. The newest and most [illegible] Parisian Quadrilles, waltz, [illegible] strue will be taught.

Mr. J. begs [illegible] Gentlemen, and Ladies letters of recommendation from the Principal Officers of that place, previous to his arrival in York, that he may be enabled to procure a School of the first respectability.

York, 25th Nov. 1817. 3m46

☞ Terms and days of Tuition, apply to Mr J. at the Mansion House Hotel.

STOLEN

FROM Mr. HERON's House [illegible] a BLANKET [illegible] Any person who can give information of it, or [illegible] shall receive a Dollar reward, and Good evidence against a Constable [illegible] of the Key Washing.

FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for the Recovery of the Watch, with evidence for the discovery of the Watch and Thief.

York—47.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting [illegible] for Magistrates to be held at the [illegible] of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to inspect into the Assize and Bread, and that the [illegible] Assize of Bread be fixed at [illegible] Loaf of [illegible] Assize, to be [illegible] Peace, be fixed at Nine Pence, [illegible] Loaf.

By the Court,
S. D. [illegible]
Clerk of the Peace.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th [illegible] 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that [illegible] Esquire, late of [illegible] Township of [illegible] in the County of [illegible] has been [illegible] Gaol, by order of [illegible] for Two Months from this date, unless he shall in the mean time be [illegible] to enter into Recognizance with sufficient Sureties in the sum of [illegible] Pounds, to appear at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in and for the District of [illegible] and to abide the Judgment of the Court thereupon.

By command of His Honor the Administrator of the Government,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the store of Messrs. [illegible] and the Bank of [illegible]

INFORMS the Public, that from long experience he has had the most distinguished testimonials, he is induced to believe, that he can [illegible] BINDING in a style superior to what has been [illegible] this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, in the neatest manner.

York, August 28th, 1817. tf45.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the [illegible] District, and the Counties [illegible] in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid Districts, and for the [illegible] new District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of that District, and to alter the [illegible] the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York.

The lot is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township is the very place where settlers very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing office.

Notice to Innkeepers.

WITH a view to improve the state of the Taverns in the District of London, the Magistrates have determined to limit the number of Taverns the ensuing year; and to select from the number to applicants for Licences, such persons of character and substance, as are most likely to provide in the most effectual manner for the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

The Magistrates particularly recommend the vicinity of the Court House in the Township of Charlotteville, as an eligible situation for a Tavern as a liberal and extensive plan the Assizes, the Courts of General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Home, Midland and General Meetings of the Board of Police, and the Meetings of the Trustees of the Grammar School, have all combined to afford the advantages of local situation, for Magistrates of the Division. James Macdonell and Joseph Ryerson, Esquires, as an encouragement to any person of character and enterprize, who will provide and endeavour to keep a house sufficiently commodious, have determined that no other house shall be licensed in the Village or neighbourhood.

10w48

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents & Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS have opened an Establishment for a Select Day School in York, on Monday 22nd inst. where every proper and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Moral and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.—York, 18 June, 1817.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken for a temporary residence the House recently occupied by Mr. Jarvis, and proposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 15th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive Young Ladies without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

☞ The French Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

☞ Cards of Terms, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 3d Sept. 1817. tf36

FOR SALE,
James Gould & Co.
At the Sign of the Golden Coffee No. 2, Duke-st. Scarborough.

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep them for Sale,

Couches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages exchanged.

Scarborough, 1st Jan. 1817. tf 22

To be Sold by Auction,

ON SATURDAY the 6th day of December next, at this Majesty's Wood Yard, a quantity of WOOD.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.

WM. COOPER,
Government Auctioneer.

Nov. 14, 1817.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gallinger* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ancaster, within 3 Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl. of the Ex. Council.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yonge, 15 miles above Brockville, in Upper Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either double or single Machines, of any [illegible] about 9lbs. and are very [illegible] The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to recommend them equal, if not superior, to any Imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Yonge, 11th August, 1817. 4t

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

WONDERFUL FISH.

In a history of Kent, published in England a few years ago, after an enumeration of several uncommon fishes, we find the following account of one, taken in St. Peter's in the Island Thanet, the 5th of July, 1574.

"He shot himself on shore on a little island, called Fidimus, where for want of water he died the next day, before which time his roaring was heard above a mile. His length was 22 yards, the nether jaw opening twelve foot—in the eye was more than a cart and six horses could draw—one stood upright in the place from which the eye was taken; the thickness from his back to top of his belly which lay upwards, was fourteen feet; the tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was twelve feet; 3 men stood upright in his mouth; some of his ribs were sixteen feet long; the bone upon his cruel teeth, and a man might creep into his mouth."

A wonderful circumstance, but which might have been attended with [illegible] appears to [illegible] accounted for, since a Whale of Bright in a few days after—A [illegible] towards us closely, spouting heavily, [illegible] a pedestrian on the slope of the Danes, it nearly fell aground. The beast had formerly been a chief [illegible] the [illegible] Royal Hussars, and the present [illegible] was a humane man when attached to this regiment, instantly received and [illegible] He is kind and authoritative now, therefore, as he [illegible] to [illegible] he [illegible] of the surrounding terror high. It was a matchless [illegible] trained in obedience, he [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] The shock of [illegible] was sudden—[illegible] and the [illegible] completely superseded for [illegible] o'clock, was thrown over the [illegible] horse, was slighted as [illegible] was [illegible] Rapidly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1817. No. 18.

Council Office

Sworn as Administrator

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of November inst. to be commenced, held, called and assembled, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of November instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and commanded to appear: BUT WE, taking into our consideration the great and inconvenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to further continue and prorogue you, and every of you, from the said seventeenth day of November, to the twenty-second day of December next ensuing, and you are hereby required and commanded to appear at our Town of York, on the said twenty-second day of December next ensuing, any thing in our Proclamation aforesaid to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, hereof fail not, as you and every of you will answer the contrary at your perils.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of our said Province, at York, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. M'JARVIS, Actg. Sec'y.

NEW BAKERY.

RICHARD CHEW,
from Montebello,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *BAKING Business*, at the corner of King and George streets, opposite Mr. Ewart's store, where a constant supply will be kept of *Loaf Bread, Rolls, Cakes, &c. &c.*

☞ Families supplied on the shortest notice. 1146

FOR SALE!

HIS Majesty's Schooner, TORONTO, now lying on shore near the Light House, with her Rigging complete, will be disposed of, with all the Rigging and every other part of her Packing that remains with her in her present state.

For the purchase thereof, sealed tenders, to be delivered in by the 15th of December next, addressed to EDWARD Lake, Esq. Naval Storekeeper at King's Yard.

ROB'T HALL,
Commissioner of the Navy.
York, 10th Nov. 1817. 4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

TAKEN up by THOMAS HERBERT, of GORE, MAIL, about two years old; she has the White Legs, white Face and Tail. Said Mare is kept on the Farm of James McCarty, Cooke Street, East Gwillimbury. The owner is required to prove property, pay Charges, and take her away.

THOMAS HERBERT.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Jackson and Sons, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

B. DEAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817. 46tf

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, are to be laid on the Treasurer of the District, William Allan, Esq. for the reimbursement and charges, if Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be supplied with them, will in future be strictly enforced. 1643

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist Mill with its complete operation about the middle of October next, or the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, from the Boys of the Mill stone he had on hand for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which they be sifted by each individual. In giving this Notice the Subscriber states, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom, as he assures the Public that the best workmen have been employed to do his masonry and joiner work.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their wheat in the Mill during the Spring season, which he would engage to have manufactured into Flour in the best manner, and carefully packed agreeable to the Montreal Regulations, as soon as Navigation opens, to be ready for the Spring markets.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been occupied with the Subscriber during the Summer in preparing Staves, &c. he will have on hand in the Mill a sufficient supply of materials and workmanship for Barrels, which he will dispose of at a reasonable rate, for cash, or Pork, Flour, Wheat, Ashes, &c. viz. Pork, N. Y. City, per barrel, and do. N. Y. City, to be paid per barrel for Packing, Cooperage and Salt.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 22. 8m43

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, who have had the honor of instructing a number of the young Ladies of the Western District, and for whose improvement they have received many flattering testimonials, beg leave to inform the Public, that they have removed to *New Hamburgh*, on the Grand River.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS take this opportunity to express a wish to purchase articles in the *Millinery* line, and request to receive the best, bleaching ribbon, silk, gauze, tissue, &c. as all of them will be required with each Pupil on quitting school.

York, August 26, 1817. tf 38

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR JOHNSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of York, that his *DANCING ACADEMY*, will commence on Wednesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Mansion House Hall, at three o'clock, P. M. for the instruction of Young Ladies, and at six in the Evening, for Young Gentlemen.

All those who think proper to favor Mr. J. with the tuition of their children, may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid, on his part, to the morals and manners of all those committed to his charge. The newest and most fashionable *French Cotillions*, with all proper steps will be taught.

Mr. J. begs to refer to the Hon. Chief Justice, and Rev. Dr. Strachan, Rectors of Kingston, and Rev. Dr. Stuart, Rector of this place, for his moral character, and he shall be able to produce a School of the first respectability.

York, 26th Nov. 1817. 3in48

☞ For Terms and days of Tuition, apply to Mr. J. at the Mansion House Hotel.

STOLEN!

FROM Mr. HERON's House (Yonge Street), SHAUMATUH (Chief), a red Blanket, a red Shirt, and a pair Pantaloons. Also from the House of the Subscriber (Lot No. 9, 6th Con. back from the Lake), a Bed and Bedding complete, a Counterpane and Blanket, the property of the Indian Department.

FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the Watch, and Ten Pounds for the recovery of the Watch and Bedding.

JAMES CRAWFORD.
York, 26th Nov. 1817. 3in48

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the House of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of York, on Monday, the first day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of [illegible] and that the Clerk of the Peace do cause Notice of the same to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette.

By the Court,
[illegible] Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York, 15th October, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the District of Nassau, will be holden at the Town of York, on Monday, the first day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, when and where all persons having any claims against the said District are required to present the same, duly attested, in order that they may be audited and allowed by the Magistrates then and there present.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Peace.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh, Opposite the Store of Mr. Boyce, and one door East of Mr. Justice Hall's Brick House.

MORGES the Public, that from his experience in the art and the use of the necessary implements, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this Country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the shortest notice.

York, August 19th, 1817. tf 35

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the aforesaid District, and erection of a new District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the said District, and to alter the [illegible] for [illegible]

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York. The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township is the nearest which any settlers have had, with uncleared land in that neighbourhood and is more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Notice to Innkeepers.

WITH a view to improve the state of the Taverns in the District of London, the Magistrates have determined to limit the number of Taverns the ensuing year, and to select from the number to applicants for Licences, such persons of character and substance, as are most likely to provide in the most effectual manner for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers.

The Magistrates particularly recommend the vicinity of the Court House in the Township of Charlotteville, as an eligible situation for a Tavern and General and extensive plan the Assizes, the Courts of General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Town Meetings and General Musters of Militia are held thereat; and, independent of the advantages of Navigation, the Magistrates of the [illegible] Township, James Mickleborough Joseph Ryerse, Esquires, as an encouragement to any person of character and [illegible] who will provide and comfortable keep up a house sufficiently commodious, have determined that no other house shall be licensed in the Village or neighbourhood.

10w48

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS have just returned from England in the [illegible] and have opened their School for the reception of Young Ladies, at their House in York, where every attention will be paid to the Moral and Religious Education of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mr. & Mrs. ROBERTS have also for Sale a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with Charts, &c. 18 June, 1817.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken for a temporary residence the House recently occupied by Mr. Jackson, and proposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 15th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive Young Ladies, without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first Three months.

☞ The French Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

☞ Cards of Terms, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 3d Sept. 1817. tf 36

FOR SALE,
James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the Golden Canoe No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY.

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep them for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

Albany, 1817. 6m44

To be Sold by Auction,

ON SATURDAY the 6th day of December next, at His Majesty's Wood Yard, a quantity of WOOD.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.

WM. COOPER,
Government Auctioneer.

Nov. 14, 1817.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23d Oct. 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gallinger* and *William Cull Scull*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, within 3 Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Vaughan, 13 miles above Brockville, in Upper Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either one pair or SINGLE MACHINES, of as excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any Imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Vaughan, 11th August, 1817. tf

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

WONDERFUL FISH.

In a history of Kent, published in England a few years ago, after an enumeration of several uncommon fishes, we find the following account of one, taken at St. Peter's in the island Thanet, the 5th of July, 1574.

"He was found on shore on a little island, called Fidusea, about low water of which he died the next day, before which time he roaring was heard about a mile. His length was 72 yards, the nether jaw opening twelve foot—from the eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw—men stood upright in the place from which the eye was taken; the thickness from his back to top of his belly which lay upwards, was fourteen feet; his tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was twelve feet; a man stood upright in his mouth; some of his eyes were sixteen feet long; his fins were two acres and a half, and a man might creep into his nostrils."

A whimsical circumstance, but which might have been attended with a more serious consequence occurred the last month in Bright on a Fair day. A Yankee Horse-dealer was about, spirited horse, proof against a reduction on the edge of the Bottom, a heavy fall ensued. The horse had formerly been a charger in the 10th Royal Hussars, and the gentleman, who had known him when attached to that regiment, instantly knew and saw he had a head and authoritative tone, therefore, as he desired to try, he mounted the man and gave him a hint. It was a manœuvre not unusual [illegible] trained to obedience, and the horse [illegible] the word. The check it produced was so sudden as effectual, and the rider, completely unprepared for such check, was thrown over the horse's head, and alighted on his back upon the crupper-bone. Happily no serious [illegible] ensued, but [illegible] had business [illegible] the [illegible] remember how [illegible] Yankee in the [illegible]

REPEATED

THE General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the sum of Eight Thousand Pounds, in aid thereof; hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 1st October, 1817.

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been killed in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Duty, or have Died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted on Actual Service during the late War with the United States of America.

NAME OF WIDOW.	RANK AND CORPS OF LATE HUSBAND. Service or Residence when not belonging to a Militia Regiment.		Action in which, or time killed, or Wounded and when		Period for which Pension is in course of Payment.				Amount Granted.
	NAME.	RANK.	ACTION.	WHEN KILLED.	FROM		TO		
Ash, Hannah									£ s. d.
Ash, Phebe									
Bowen, Mary Isabella									
Bowen, Mary Ann									
Bowen, Elizabeth									
Bowen, Mary									
Bowen, Mary									
Bowen, Mary

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.

The Senate during the last week has been engaged, domestically unfavorable. A great deal of wrangling, which can be backboard, has been hotly performed and the part of the crown has gone still out. Since the publication of the last number of the Gazette, with the exception of a single day, when the weather was unfavorable, the Thermometer has been never for above 40 in the shade. Yesterday morning was ushered in with a heavy white fall of wonderful wind, however, continued about 48 o'clock yesterday morning, which has considerably reduced the temperature.

For the Canadian Courant.

MR. MOORE,

I observed more than once in the Quebec Mercury what was thought to be an extraordinary production in the town of Potsdam, on the farm of Mr. Farnham, of Potsdam. The following is a much more extraordinary production, for the truth of which I can vouch. Mr. Joseph Poulton, a gentleman of the first of L. E. Hubert, Esquire, of St. Denis, River Chambly, weighed recently 2 pounds and a quarter. Which he reduced two pounds and a quarter each, the others a little less. To try are Lost at 8 Dollars, or one and a half pounds per ounce. The above gentleman gives it as his opinion, that the pea, which produced them the potatoes weighed in roots or drills, than as loosely done, in separate hills. It is certainly true that potatoes of a large size, and of a stony dry and sandy nature, therefore more fit for culinary purposes, than those of a rich and moist land, were the two different earths, where it is practicable, to be tried. Another early to grow for the use of the table, and for every pound for what might be procured for the cattle.

As a superintendent, Mr. Editor, that plenty will be either an both privileged and excellent, and we think that the same prevailed, in a considerable, in the last year, to prevent the frost from preventing into this culture, &c. Potatoes generally have sold for 2d. the bushel this fall. It would not be surprising were the 3d to be given for them in the course of the spring; for let the late and original reap the fruit of their industry.

From Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Monthly Agricultural Report.—In the Southern and lowland counties, the white corn is generally secured; it is locally, wheat out of good and tolerable, but a middle house will be sufficiently as by no report more specially, on these points. The wheat may be said of the Northern and best parts of Scotland. The northern and backward districts have been completely harassed during the fairness of the current month; but, for the completion of their harvest, must depend entirely upon the weather, which, of late, has been such as not even yet ripe. Beans will be nearer to the average crop than was fairly expected; peas, barley, oats and peas, the largest. Hops have greatly improved. Fruit generally abundant. Turnips in this country and over the Continent—From the constant rains in August, the following imperfect, and more distinguished; latter in Potatoes and turnips in great abundance—Grass damage has been sustained both in bad and pre-eminent corn, by the Lent rains being without the Privy Councillor Odell, and Mr. Joseph Peterloo is presumed to have been with them.

Cattle, both fat and store, considerably lower.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) Sept. 20.

The Grand Chancery of the Empire has received intimation in full society; daily receiving and noticing important communications, which, from the nature of the subject, cannot be made known to the public. The reports on these papers will be laid before the Diet in the course of this week; and we anticipate their discussion will give much interest to the assembly, and tend to break the spell of ennui which pervades all Europe.

We do not recollect having seen published a list of the taxes forming the Germanic Confederation, since the overthrow of the French protector, Bonaparte. In a French Almanac for the present year, we find the Lessons to be taken from the following Princes and States of Germany:—Austria; Hesse-Philippstal; Innsbruck; Hesse-Rheinfels; Hesse-Rotenburg; Hesse-Homburg; Lauenburg; Holstein; Holstein-Gluckstadt; Liechtenstein; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Saxe-Weimar; Brunswick; Nassau; Saxe-Gotha; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Hildburghausen; Anhalt-Bernburg; Anhalt-Dessau; Anhalt-Cothen; Schwartzburg-Sondershausen; Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt; Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; Waldeck; Reuss-Greitz; Reuss-Schleitz; Reuss-Lobenstein and Lippe-Detmold. All these States are independent sovereignties, except Austria, Grand Duke and Princes; each supporting a court of various degrees of splendour. They live quiet and unmolested, and Princes in front of the powers of Christendom.

Under Bonaparte the Confederation of the Rhine included besides the above States the Principality of Bithlen, Berg, Cleves, Nassau, Westphalia, Berg-and-Cleves, Neufchatel, Wurtzburg, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kyburg, Isenburg-Birstein, and Aschaffenburg.

Another cherry man in Lower Saxony, has in his village an inn, which is frequented by all the officers of an AIR SHIP. The machine is built at first sight, and, it is made to float in the air itself, by means of a large quantity of hot air, or balloons, of a particular construction, all of which escape in the course of the day of a lung—and the neck of a bird on the wings. The wings on both sides are attached to the body of the machine, to which the farmer's boy (from 12 years of age) whom the inventor has contracted to be accompanied, and who has been rewarded with it, is put considerable become his share of the profits, and who has been engaged to improve the management of the machine.

The name of the first of "Baron Charles Von Drais, has right some highly satisfactory letters of the 14th ult. from Mannheim, to his friend Silliard Jones. On the 12th of July he went from Mannheim to the Relay-House at Schwetzingen, a distance of 7 miles, in 1 hour, and returned in the same time. He had travelling on bare roads at the rate of 12 miles English nearly per hour. Since then he has, with the same machine, gone over at about an hour the ground between Mannheim and Carlsruhe, 15 miles in two hours and a half. The machine which the inventor has had made, consists of a seat on only two wheels moving one behind the other, that it may be used in the same paths. To prevent the machine from falling, when it is at rest, it is fixed with a cushion rested to it, on which he may lay arms, and before which is the small projecting board. Behind he has fixed another his private affairs. This machine, which may be used with great advantage for messengers and for other purposes, does not weigh 50 pounds, and can be made with little expense. It requires no horses, keep, &c. for four Carolines (24 shillings) is the very utmost.

New-Zealand Life Boat.—On Thursday week, at the Mansion-House, Captain Manning, R.N. and Mr. Alderman Daniel and a number of merchants and ship owners, with the Right Honourable Directors of his Majesty's Navy, and other gentlemen of the first consequence, assembled to witness the experiments of the new life-boat, which exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The experiments, which were by no means confined to a common ship, to answering to the new orders, to remain in the water about an hour, and the vessel was given. If so, this measure is probably intended to support the demands of Britain at Constantinople. The following is the Report respecting the extension of Canvey Canvas.

The gale was raging with great violence at Algiers. Towards the end of July from two to three hundred persons died daily. Many of these hundred persons have been perished. The foreign Consuls have retired in the country.

The Funding.—The 3 per cents. Consols opened at 81 1-8 for the Account, and at 12 o'clock the Consols remained at the same price. Navy 5 per cents. 1819 were served at 91 7-8 by the Jobbers. No confidence are the money of sum of account considerable sale, and the Bank Stock. The next opening opened that Consols would be done at 82 1-8; but before the Stock Exchange Consols were this morning at 81½ per and Exchequer Bills at 4d.

Price of Saturday's last per cent Consols, 81 7-8, 82 1-8; Cons. for Account, 81 7-8.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

It is said that the Allied Monarchs will meet in the course of next year, at Aix-la-Chapelle, for a determination respecting the army of occupation in France. Frankfort and Aix-la-Chapelle have been severally mentioned for this meeting, but it now appears that it will take place at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperor of Russia will proceed to Warsaw, and from thence to Petersburgh.

It is understood that the Duke of Angoulême, Admiral of France, is about to inspect the vessels and naval arsenals in the southern departments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.

During last fortnight, the plague has spread in a most dreadful manner in this capital and at Pera and Galipoli. The Turks attribute the sickness to the Greeks having poisoned the wells; and, in consequence, many Greeks have died in the suite of the Grand Vizier.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 9.

The harvest is most abundant in almost all the provinces of the Empire. The crops are good and free from mildew, but the temperature became already to be cold, and announces an early winter.

The new loan for clothing the paper money is very successful, and exceeds the sum of the reign capital.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 30.

Travellers arrived here from Lubeck have brought the melancholy intelligence, that the town of Neustadt, in Holstein, has been entirely destroyed but hardly by a dreadful fire. It is stated that very large subscriptions have been consumed.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.

By a decision of his Majesty, the exportation and importation of arms and ammunition, to and from the West India possessions, is prohibited.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 9.

A circular letter from Count Nesselrode, informs the foreign Ambassadors, that he is ordered to follow the Emperor to Aix-la-Chapelle, at the end of September, and that in the mean time the Privy Councillor Odell, will receive the Diplomatic Corps, and remain with them

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. I. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1817. No. 50.

Source in Administrator

PROCLAMATION,

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of October inst. We thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of November inst. at which time at our Town of York, you were commanded to appear: NOW, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit to declare our will and pleasure and Command, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the aforesaid BEREBY commanding and charging the person requiring you and each of you, that on the twenty-second day of December next ensuing, you meet in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of the Hon.
Wm. M. JARVIS, Actg. Sec'y.

NEW BAKERY.

RICHARD CHEW,
from Manchester,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, at the corner of King and George streets, opposite Mr. Brass's store, where a constant supply will be kept of *Loaf Bread, Rolls, Cakes, &c.*

Families supplied on the shortest Notice. 46tf

FOR SALE!

HIS Majesty's Schooner, ONONDO, now lying on shore near the Light House, will be disposed of, with all the Rigging and every other part of her Tackling that remains with her in her present state.

For the purchase thereof, sealed Tenders, to be delivered to, by the 15th of December next, addressed to EDWARD BOSWORTH, Esq. Naval Storekeeper at Kingston.

ROBT. HALL,
Commissioner of the Navy.
Navy Office, York, 10th Nov. 1817. 46

ADVERTISEMENT.

TAKEN up by THOMAS HERBERT, a SORREL MARE about two years old; she has two white Legs, white Face and Tail. Said Mare is kept on the Farm of James McCarty, Dundas Street, East Gwillimbury. The owner is required to prove property, pay Charges, and take her away.

THOMAS HEFFET.
November, 27th 1817. 5w4s—47.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Jarlson and Johns, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. ERLAN & Co.
York, Nov. 17, 1817. 46tf

NOTICE.

LEATHER in Five Parkets prepared from Lower Canada, are to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the ordinary cost and charges. The Inquisitors of Peace requiring Boots to be furnished with them, will do injustice by ordering them.

York, 15th October, 1817. 44tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist Mill will be in complete operation about the middle of December next; of the latter of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, on or before the 1st of January next, and will continue to do so, for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by each individual. Inspired of a Notice, the Subscriber desires that it be every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom. He assures the Public that his best endeavours shall be exerted to do his customers every possible justice.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their wheat in the Mill during the ensuing season, which he would engage in two months time into Flour in the best manner, and correctly packed agreeable to the Montreal regulations, in warranted barrels, to be ready at the Spring market.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been employed the Summer in preparing staves, &c. he will have on hand at the Mill a constant supply of well-seasoned and well-manufactured Barrels, which he will dispose of at 4 Dollars, N. Y. Cy. per barrel, and 1s. N. Y. Cy. to be paid per barrel for Packing, Coopering and Nails.

THOMAS ARNOLD.
Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 27, 1817. 8w4s

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer very sincere acknowledgments of gratitude, and to assure the Public, that they have already procured some of their confederates; and have by every attention to genteel behaviour, possibly of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, on the Church, No. 8—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, take the opportunity to remind a number which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the Sabbath Day, viz. Balls, Operas, Plays, &c. are not, nor will be tolerated in their Establishment on that Day.

York, August 25, 1817. 8tf

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR JOHNSON respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York, that his *DANCING ACADEMY* will commence on Wednesday, the 3d day of December next, at the *Mansion House*, at Power's-Fork, P. M. for the instruction of Young Ladies, and at six in the Evening, for Young Gentlemen.

All those who think proper to favor Mr. J. with the tuition of their children, may be assured that the most attention shall be paid, on his part, to the morals and manners of all those committed to his charge. The newest and most fashionable *French Cotillions*, with appropriate steps will be taught.

Mr. J. begs leave to refer to Messrs. Jarlson and Johns, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

York, 27th Nov. 1817. 49tf

For Terms and Private Tuition, apply to Mr. J. at the Mansion House.

STOLEN,

FROM Mr. HEBER'S House on Tuesday Night, a SILVER WATCH, French make, has the name of "Perrin" and a new chain on the face of it, number 9664, A. O. French box Chronometer escapement, with a silver dial, the size of the watch.

FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the Watch, and Five Dollars for the conviction of the Watch and Thief.

York, 4th Dec. 1817. 49—47.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates of this District, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread, and that the Clerk of the Market, in every Public Baker attend the meeting. Also, that until the next meeting, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Nine Pence, Proclamation Money.

S. HEBER,
Ch. Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if James Hervison, Esq. of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Gloucester, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person or by Letter to the Council for said Lot, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK-KEEPER from Edinburgh,

Offers his services to the Inhabitants of York, and the Country adjacent, as Book-Keeper, Accountant, &c.

REFERS to the Public, that from the best experience he has had in the line of his business, he is convinced he shall be able to execute it in a style superior to what has been before done in this Province.

Gentlemen's Accounts regularly posted on the Shortest notice.

York, August 21st, 1817. 8tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the West riding of the County of York, in that Province, are entitled to elect the Members to serve in the Parliament of the said Province, for the Riding aforesaid, at the next ensuing General Election, in order to alter the Division of the said West Riding into Districts, and to alter the Number of Members to be returned to the Parliament for the said Riding.

Commissioner's Office,
York, 31st Oct. 1817.

ANY Person desirous to Contract for Supplying His Majesty's Troops at this Post with BREAD, to be baked from Government Flour, between the 9th December, 1817, and 25th June, 1818, will call on Frederick Jarvis, Esq. at this Office, on or before the 25th instant.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
D. A. C. Gen'l.

49-3w4

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Proprietors of John Galloway and Richard Caldwell, to locate good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ancaster, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York. The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The pine Timber on the lot, which are standing very thick, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printer's office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their School at York, on Monday the 1st day of December next will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies.

The following branches will be paid for by the individual thereto of the Young Ladies.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of the Globes, Plain Needle Work, Tambouring, Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting in Water Colours, Dancing, Music, Composition, Epistolary Correspondence, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Astronomy, Mensuration, Navigation, Perspective, Architecture, Fortification, Conic Sections, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Fluxions, Natural

THE General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the sum of Eight Thousand Pounds, in all thereof, hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

MILITIA PENSION AGENT'S OFFICE, York, 1st October, 1818.

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been Killed in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Duty, or have Died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted on Actual Service during the late War with the United States of America.

NAME of WIDOW.	NAME and RANK of LATE HUSBAND.		Service or Regt to which he belonged.	Action in which, or how Killed, or Received and when.		Period for which Pension is in course of Payment.				Amount of Pension Currency.	
	NAME.	RANK.		ACTION or.	WHEN.	FROM—		TO		Yrs.	Days.
Ann	Thomas Muir	Private	3d Lincoln	Chippewa	Killed	1st January	1815	31st December	1817	3	0
Adah Purple	Calvin Muir	do	4th do	Do	5th December	25	do	do		3	0
Ann Maria Nesbitt	Alex'd Appollonie	do	1st Essex	Do	do	25	do	do		3	0
[illegible] M. Mickelson	Lawrence Bondy	Captain	1st Regt Militia	Fort Meigs	5th July	25	do	do		3	0
Mary Jackson	Joshua North	do	do Addington	Casualty	7th October	25	do	do		3	0
Rachel Nancy	Henry Gallichon	Private	2d Lincoln	Do	Do Escala	1st January	25	do	do		3	0
Dorcas Maynard	Joseph Saddle	do	2d Militia	Chippewa	July	25	do	do		3	0
Margaret Mary	John Hendricks	do	3d do	do	July	25	do	do		3	0
Elder Susan	Jonathan Butler	Lieut Colonel	4th do	Disease	1st December	25	do	do		3	0
Brown Nancy	Isaac Brown	Private	2d York	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Jones Eleanor	Martin Boyer	do	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Lake Tacy	Jacob Bolin	Serjeant	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Ann Chamberlain	Thomas Clark	Private	1st Lenox	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Brown Catherine	Henry Brown	Teamster	do	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Lawson Martin	Wheeler Benson	Private	1st Norfolk	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Johnson Elizabeth	William Barkman	Captain	1st Norfolk	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Graham Lucinda	Robert Cornwall	Private	1st Essex	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Do Do	Do Do	do	Dragoons	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
CARROLL Nancy	John Carroll	Captain	Oxford	Casualty	5th August	25	do	do		3	0
Powell Elizabeth	George Crandall	Private	3d Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 July	25	do	do		3	0
Dickinson Mary	Allan Cleaborne	do	1st York	Fort Erie	3d August	25	do	do		3	0
Jones Mary	John Cook	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	January	25	do	do		3	0
Clark Polly	Silas Clark	do	1st do	do	1st December	25	do	do		3	0
Bowman Hannah	Adam Cheeboneau	do	1st Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Johnston Ann	Pierre Calvaire	do	Incorporated	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Campbell Nancy	William Campbell	Teamster	Incorporated	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Servoss Rachel	Edward Crandall	Private	Hussars	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Mackenzie Ann	Thomas Cole	do	Lenox	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Cavanaugh Sarah	Isaac Cavanaugh	Serjeant	5th Lincoln	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Crandall Mary M.	George Crandall	do	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Crouse Frances	William Crow	Private	1st Norfolk	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Cotton Mary	Cyprian Cotton	do	Incorporated	do	March	25	do	do		3	0
Do Do	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
DICKSON Jerusha	John M'Dixon	Lieut	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 July	25	do	do		3	0
Dunn Elizabeth	Joseph Dunn	do	1st York	Fort Erie	3d August	25	do	do		3	0
Dailey Frederick	Hiram Dailey	do	3d Lincoln	Disease	January	25	do	do		3	0
Elliott Mary	Robert Elliott	do	Addington	do	—	25	do	do		3	0
Do Do	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
FORSYTH Hannah	George Hainer	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Disease	23d November	25	do	do		3	0
Hainer Sophia	Zacharias Hainer	Private	do	do	23d November	25	do	do		3	0
Hainer Elizabeth	Daniel Hainer	do	do	do	23d December	25	do	do		3	0
Hall Elizabeth	— —	do	Incorporated	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Hebert, or Hebard, Martha	Jacob Hebert	do	5th Lincoln	do	April	25	do	do		3	0
Hobbs Elizabeth	Isaac Hobbs	do	5th Lincoln	do	November	25	do	do		3	0
Hicks Elizabeth	John Hicks	do	2d Lincoln	do	February	25	do	do		3	0
Hogle Keziah	Joseph Hicks	do	Prince Edward	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Hamil Hannah	Samuel Hamil	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Hazard Hannah	Richard Hazell	Private	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
HOUGHTON Anna	John Houghton	do	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Johnson Elizabeth	Truman Johnson	do	4th Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Kyle Rebecca	George King	Serjeant	Oxford	do	19th December	25	do	do		3	0
Kendall Susannah	Duke Williams Kendrick	do	2d York	do	December	25	do	do		3	0
Kyes Sarah	Daniel Kyes	Private	1st Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
Do Do	— —	do	do	do	14 July	25	do	do		3	0
LAWRASON Catherine	Alexander Lenhorney	do	do	do	—	25	19th July	1817	31st December	3	5
Lemoine Nancy	John Lemoine	do	4th Lincoln	do	13th August	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
Le Tour Charlotte	Joseph Le Tour	Captain	2d Lincoln	do	24th November	25	do	do		3	0
MACDOUELL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	1st Glengary	do	31st March	25	do	do		3	0
Mosier Phoebe	Daniel Murray	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	25	do	do		3	0
Mary Dorothy	John May	do	2d York	do	27th April	25	do	do		3	0
McDonell Nancy	Donald McDonell	do	1st Lincoln	Disease	3d November	25	do	do		3	0
McNeil or Mallett Margaret	Donald McDougal	Teamster	1st Glengary	do	22d March	25	do	do		3	0
McMullin Sarah	Colin McCallum	do	2d Glengary	do	1st February	25	do	do		3	0
Marks Ruth	Cornelius Marks	do	1st Lincoln	do	17th December	25	do	do		3	0
McClean Mary	Allan McClean	Private	Oxford	do	14 January	25	do	do		3	0
Miller Thrasth	James Miller	Acting Sailing Master	Fowl Town	Casualty	1st February	25	do	do		3	0
Monroe Archange	Louis Meloche	Private	1st Essex	Disease	8th October	25	do	do		3	0
McPherson Jean	Daniel McPherson	do	Addington	Casualty	—	25	do	do		3	0
Do Do	— —	do	—	—	3d January	25	do	do		3	0
Merkley Catharine	Christopher Merkley	Teamster	Durham	Disease	13th December	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
Do Do	— —	do	do	do	14th March	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
Martin Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington	Do	—	25	do	do		3	0
Do Do	— —	do	do	do	5th December	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	do	do	—	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
Do Do	— —	do	2d Glengary	do	1st February	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
PEGG, Lydia	Stephen Pegg	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	25	do	do		3	0
Post, Catharine	David Pobst	do	Addington	Disease	3d November	25	1st January	1817	31st December	3	0
Peterson, Hannah	John Peterson	do	Addington	Casualty	13th June	25	do	do		3	0
Post, Mary	Samuel Post	do	2d Lincoln	do	13th December	25	do	do		3	0
Pennock, Sarah	Daniel Pell	Serjeant	2d Lincoln	do	3d December	25	do	do		3	0
RAUME, Cecile	Pierre Rosseau	Private	2d North	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Rich, Catharine	Jacob Rubin	do	1st Lincoln	do	January	25	do	do		3	0
Rosser, Marie Angelique	Jean B. Rosseau	do	2d Prov Dragoons	do	December	25	do	do		3	0
Roberts, Sarah	William Roberts	do	1st Essex	Disease	From search in Mercy at Ft. Erie	25	do	do		3	0
RICHARD, Charlotte	Pierre Shoquet	do	1st Essex	do	8th October	25	do	do		3	0
Rose, Catharine	John Rose	do	Addington	do	—	25	do	do		3	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

From Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Dutch Cruelty.—The horrible tragedy of Dutch cruelty has already commenced in Java; and it will not stop here. The Quarterly Review, just published, contains the following are not of a most atrocious transaction, to which we scarcely know where to look for a parallel, unless it be in the Black Hole in Calcutta, the massacre of the English in Amboyna, or of the Chinese in Batavia, when the streets of that capital literally ran with blood. We plunge ourselves (say the Reviewers) for the truth of the statement; and by exposing to the whole world a scene of such infamy, feel that we are performing a public duty.—May we hope that this exposure, will be the means of creating such universal indignation against the parties concerned in the bloody deed, as may prevent the recurrence of such inhuman and disgraceful transactions!

"Towards the latter end of November last, the Pottingee or chief of the village of Chipmonchong, in the district of Chateau, named Tambi, observing disturbances to prevail among the inhabitants of the district, in consequence of some unauthorized exactions of the Kapato Chuntacs, and wishing to put a stop to the authority over them, took advantage of the circumstances, and getting several other heads of villages to join, prevailed on a number of the lower people to assemble, under the ostensible pica of going to Indramayo, to lay their grievances before the "Landrad," as he for president's name, who had the charge of the police in those districts, was usually called.

"Having collected together a body of nearly 1,000 persons, at first in small parties, under active emissaries, were dispatched to the neighboring districts to beat up for recruits, and many cases occurred of poor people being forcibly fetched and forced to join the party. As they increased in numbers, the party moved towards the river Chimanuck, the boundary between the Indramayo districts and Cheribon, and in their route were joined by all who had or fancied they had any grievance to complain of. As they these, it is understood, that very few were from Kandang houses; but some heads of villages and a considerable number of the lower class, are stated to have gained them from the district of Indramayo, and of the latter a number from the lower Cawang districts. At this stage of their progress, it appears to have been first circulated among them that the Pangaran Kasomin might be expected from the Prince as aiding," to join them in their march. The Pangaran Kamoonan, who, I understand, was banished during the incarceration of Bagoos Rangin, is represented to be a descendant of the Sultan of Cheribon, who was first promoter of the disturbances in Cheribon Sourang, and his family have always possessed great influence in the western part of that district.

"Whatever the real object or expectations of the leaders of the misguided people may have been, it is ascertained that not a single chief or rank, above the head of a village, joined them, or appeared, in any manner, to give them support or countenance.

"By the time they arrived at Lobenar, a village situated on the banks of the Chimanuck, 7 miles from Indramayo, the party amounted to about 900 men, which number it never exceeded. It is a fact well worthy of notice that in the course of the disturbances, apparently fifty pulls, from Chasm to Lobenar, not an instance is known to have occurred of property of any kind having been injured or plundered, which circumstance is ordinary at Lobenar for many days, during which the rice, paddy, cattle, and other property, of Mr. Muntinghe were most unsparingly destroyed in any way under the charge only of a few natives, not a single article was touched, nor a human being molested.

"Preparations were now in forwardness by the residents of the Pringaran Regencies and Cheribon to attack the insurgents, if they may be so called, and it was carried into execution at Lobenar on 20th December. It is estimated that 100 of the insurgents fell in the engagement, and 204 were made prisoners. Keyes, the Pottingee who first commenced the insurrection, was observed to be very actively encouraging his men to repel the Malays, who, he said, were about to be assaulted among the killed. When the prisoners were disarmed, Mr. Muntman, the Dutch resident, (whose conduct on the occasion I understand and humanity) delivered them over to the military, in order that they might be securely guarded to Indramayo, and at the same time, by a well timed act of policy, he gave them a coffee-store to warm the feet, and the store house were amused with comforts.—In the course of the night it is stated that inquiry was made on the part of the prisoners, to escape from confinement—the sentries on guard fired upon them, and, terrified to others, it is said, in consequence of 600 souls, in cold blood, by the musketry under the orders and in the presence of their own officers! Mr. Muntman could not think it was in his power to stop this dreadful sacrifice of human blood, but without effect; sometimes seems to have been paid to his representations, and he was obliged to leave the spot, as he himself declares, with feelings not to be described, to the spectacle of an unarmed multitude of poor misled creatures, who had thrown down their arms and made prisoners in the morning, massacred by their guards, commanded by two officers, one bearing the unofficial title of lieutenant, under the weak, incontrovertible, and inhuman pretext, that they could not be otherwise responsible for the security of their prisoners, or for their own safety.

"Will it be credited that a number of unarmed wretches, confined in a secure tenbwood building within a fort, should ever think of attacking a military force surrounding them as guards; and to whom they had been for days in charge, or have succeeded themselves as prisoners, while they had yet arms in their hands? He must be credulous indeed, who can bring his mind to such belief. If ever the truth comes to light, it will then, I am convinced, be found that no effort to give themselves fresh air, quite natural to men so confined, was ever found in a building of comparatively small dimensions, the doors and windows of which were modeled closed for the purpose of their being more completely at the mercy of their guards crowded as an attempt to escape—and the scene of blood once begun, the massacre appears to have been facilitated, made such resistance as they had in their power, in the vain hope of saving their lives. But this he is at once, those who remained in the fort, were were entertained in coffee-houses and dispatched up the river to Tamong Samborg, and soon on the road to Indramayo, and of the tragedy took place. An attempt is said to have been again made by the prisoners to escape, and on this occasion some were killed, and the rest

ONE ISSUE MISSING

...surface of the sea. It is evident that when the ... began to rise, the surface had been greatly agitated ... by the wind every where, except that ... occupied by the city Jan. which would be constantly smooth and at rest. It is also evident, that this part would not emerge quite as soon as that in a state of motion; but less time however, than water, when at rest, may be deemed many degrees below the freezing point, without losing its fluidity, but on the slightest agitation, the consolidation is instantaneous.

Why the figure of the last was not accomplished on the sea, is a further corroboration of the foregoing solution, as any ship or greasy fluid would undoubtedly find a passage through a surface of ice, so various as that.

The whole time bordering the ignite, seems to have been occasioned by the abrupt translation of the condensed expandidation, and the transparency of the ice by the tranquil state of the water in the act of congelation, by which the extreme particles with which it was unavoidably mixed, would be deposited.

With respect to the necessities accruing the figure, and afterwards disappearing, it might either have been swept off by the winds, or more probably melted during the day, when expanded on smooth a body, while that on the other parts would be protected by the inequality of surface.

Mr. Nicholson offers a few observations in opposition to the above hypothesis. He says

1. When salt is poured or dropped on water, it sounds on all sides with astonishing rapidity. I suppose five or six yards in a second and penetrate the surface by augmenting the effect of the wind in throwing ordinary waves; but it does not destroy the larger waves or the swell, nor prevent the undulations from being transmitted from the rough parts into the calm other.

2. The assembled mullets is carried gradually to leeward, and after a short time, perhaps one or three minutes, a large pond is also which all but been poured, will become as rough as 4 feet.

3. The seas was drowned about a fortnight before the frost came on, which seems a long time for the oil to have been rising and condensing itself to a definite space in so small a pond except if we suppose some process or change to have developed the oil just at the time of the frost, and not before—this change would also be likely to be attended with a change of temperature. And even then, state oil spreads so quickly, and has so transient an effect (and Mr. H.'s hypothesis supposes a wind to have been required), it appears scarcely to be admitted that it could have occasioned that permanent and undoubtedly bounded quiescence which his case unfolds demands.

Another writer of the name of George Cayley, attempts to explain the phenomenon in the following manner:

"Water casks with the small portion of air it held in motion during frosting, and thus a number of minute bubbles are found in almost all ice; but the ... no supply of bubbles I allude to, certainly run from the bottom as the portion of water congealed by contact is not sufficiently large to produce them. If under these circumstances, any convex body rested firmly upon the seal, as that of the greatest person addicted to, all the pond would become ... and with bubbles, except the portion of it immediately above the body, where they would be intercepted by it, and collect in one ... under it on every side, till they could flow with, perfect perpendicularity, and thus in the act of melting, give an accumulated white ... a perfectly distinct outline of the figure ... so appears to have been the case in his ... The ice forming within this outline would be ... and therefore would be clear and ... slippery, according to the reason given and the best of universal experience, ... the whole remaining world to fall of ... bubbles ... confused chrystalization would ... bubbles ... cities of the water."

A Cayley, ... dissertation and other observations, thinks that this ice must may be put to proof, and ... will place a convex piece of wood, ... to be rather heavier than water, at the ... of some pond next winter. He supposes that its figure may become ... on the ice in a similar manner to that of the unfortunate deceased man.

He supposes also, that the covering of snow being dissolved, or not lying upon the figure in the same manner as on the rest of the ice, ... would be a the greatest conducting power of ice in a state of ... and in a state of ... congelation.

A Mr Harvey, in order to illustrate the said phenomenon, gives a curious account of discovering trees in the ponds and bogs of Ireland by a corresponding delineation upon the surface of the ice above them, and he says, where-ever bogs lie at the bottom of ponds even of thirty or forty feet deep, they are sure to produce ... appearances of elongations, when the pond is frozen, upon the surface of the ice.

Under ... the above, we find in the 26th ... of Nicholson's journal, the following ... addressed to the editor on this subject:

"In the account given in your Journal for April last, of the remarkable appearance of the ... in a pond in which a man lay drowned, ... to me any consideration the following ... goes and perhaps no less curious phenomenon, occurring in the ice lakes of Ireland, communicated to me some years since, by the Rev. M. ... the following are Mr. Mangle's own words:

"In the 24th of December, 1809, I was in ... on a spy with a gentleman from Ireland, who ... mentioned what appeared singular, and was ... there now to me speaking of the bogs in the ... Northumberland, and of the large trees so frequently found in them, he said, that at those periods of the year when the bogs first ... or surface of the small lakes, with which ... are every where abound, he had repeatedly observed the form of a tree lying perhaps at a depth of fourteen or twenty feet beneath the ... and ... accurately on the ice above—that is to say, its length, breadth, and ramifications, depicted by the frost not settling in equal force on those portions of the fluid under which the tree was extended, while the complement was every where else more dense and congelate. The gentleman added, that it was well known to the ... people, who were accustomed to search for ice and timber, when thus indicated. The trees discovered in these places, are of various ... also, he said very commonly yew trees of vast size, their position invariably horizontal.

Without any comment I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHICHESTER, M. D.
And Physician at Bath.

Nov. 13, 1810.

Mr Nicholson offers the following remarks on the above letter:

"Though the indistinct outline of a large object not deeply immersed in a small stagnant pool may seem to be well explained; yet the same principles do not appear adequate to shew why the ramifications of a tree buried 30 feet in the bog, should be neatly figured upon the ice of water lying on its surface. None of the generally operative powers with which we are acquainted, present a solution of this effect. Heat, electricity, gravitation—and those the latter only known to act in the ... under this ... ground for the ... of ... would be desirable to know, whether the ice of the latter were different in nature from that.

In addition to the above, we shall add a phenomenon which we ourselves have frequently observed, as less remarkable, although probably produced in the same one or more similar to it. The phenomenon is to which we allude is this. If a tree be cut close by the root, particularly one of those trees which are cut in such a season during a severe frost; there will be seen, for some days after the tree is cut down, a black ... oozing from the trunk, forming as it were a quarter to the original tree.

We remember a most beautiful appearance of this sort which displayed itself in the vine several cut roots on new Pentonville, in Woodford county, Kentucky. In viewing the observation of an acquaintance, upon a December morning, we found more a pair clusts at least forty or fifty large trees had been cut down. Near about every tree remaining a little after sun rise, when the thermometer was at 26 degrees, and the day perfectly clear, there seemed to be presented to our view a black appearance of trees rising from the trunks of those cut down, and which, in every respect the form and appearances of real trees.

The Mobile Gazette of the 6th October. (the last received) states, that information had reached that place, that the Seminole Indians to the number of 3,000, were in arms.

There is no doubt of the hostile feelings of the Tribe of Indians; but much later accounts from the Georgia frontier do not corroborate the Mobile story. Any movement of the Seminoles here is reason to hope that the movement of Gen. Gaines into the Indian country will have the effect of preventing a war with those deladed beings; but if not, the force will soon be here to ... them to submission.

Mr. Deming, a farmer of this town raised the present season, an English Turnip that ... weighed 7 lbs. 12 oz without the top.—*Port Jefferson Gaz.*

From Cayenne—Captain Johnson of the brig Jessica, who arrived at Marblehead on the 24th inst. in 42 days from Cayenne states that there had been more sickness at that place since the season than had ever been known there before. The sickness had begun to subside, when the French sailed. Capt. Johnson gives the following as the state of the markets. Fish, 24 Flour 24c. Tobacco, Leaf, 40, Beef, 40c.

Mission to South America.—There are now no correct opinions or knowledge of this Mission, that any correct opinion can be formed with its real object. The following article on the subject is from the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Friday last viz.

"It appears that Judge Bland and the other commissioners were to have departed from this city yesterday, in the steam-boat, bound in the first place for Norfolk, where it is said the Congress Frigate is prepared to take them on board, and to proceed to Buenos Ayres—but some one not still haste-ends answer.

"It has been by some suspected, ever since the first creation of this Mission, that there was an intention on the part of the Executive to send out Commissioners to the revolted Provinces of a power with which our country has peace, but that the appointment and the mission were designeded to avoid to unnecessarily to offend Spain. Our fact which is now ascertained, tends to prove, that the mission above set out all consisted of the certainty that they are actually to proceed on the mission—*Mr Bland has not resigned his office of Judge, nor has declared that he does not intend to resign.*"

Prize to the Surveur—A thousand pound of the 20th inst. announces the arrival at that port of the Revenue Cutter *Dallas*. Captain Smith bringing in the Spanish schooner Tantelle, with 102 slaves. The Tantelle was bound for Havannah, and was captured by the Cutter off the privateer Boston, and ordered into America. The Boston on discovering the Tantelle sent her boat with an officer to board—but the prize master of the sole would not offer the boarding officer to come on board, and lord into the boat a volley of musketry, he did on demand. The Spaniard on seeing this, immediately opened a broad-side on the star cut away her boats, and dashed her mark. The after however made her escape and put into Augusta. Captain Elliott demanded the Tantelle, which was refused—certain E. then blockaded the port of Augusta, suffering nothing to go in, which induced Lacy to give the schooner after taking 12 slaves and plundering her of ... valuable articles—Van Savage the ... ordered the Tantelle, to Savannah for adjudication. under convoy of the Cutter Dallas.

From the Boston Palladium of Nov. 28

MURDER AND PIRACY.

Capt. Dow, arrived on Wednesday from Canton, has politely favored us with the following information from his private journal:—

"On or about the 16th or May, the ship Wabash, Capt Gantt of Baltimore, arrived in Macao Roads. In company with the above United States and Elizabeth, all from Batavia. On the 20th, Capt G. came up to Canton. In the E. in order to ascertain the market for opium, having a large quantity of that article on board leaving the vessel in charge of the two mates, boatswain and twelve men and boys.

"On the 24th at 8 P. M the ship was boarded by a Lorchoo boat, under pretence of having a pilot to put on board, and a letter from the Captain. They amused the Officers with these pretences, until it was dark and about half past 9 they made the attack with long knives—three being from 25 to 30 on deck. The chief mate (Mr Hall) was the first person killed—the second mate at the same moment. Sadly wounded (died since by)—three seamen were killed, and two badly wounded—two men jumped overboard, one of them swam to one of the Lorchoo Islands and was brought on board next day by a Chinese fisherman—reported after having been in the water three or seven hours, and the other had not (so late as June 5) been heard of.

"After the Lorchoos had gained full possession of the ship, and the surviving crew had confined in the forecastle, one of the Lorchoos opened the forecastle, and requested them to come up, and tell where the money was, telling them they had nothing to fear—that if they refused the Lorchoos said they would burn the ship. One of the crew ventured to come on deck, after some time, when they commenced plundering the vessel—They first secured all the specie, amounting to over $40,000 also about 35 chests of opium, worth from 27 to 30,000 dollars, and many more articles of value.

"The United States was at the distance of only one mile at the time but knew nothing of the affair until next morning—they, however, saw some suspicious boats during the night, and had arrived sled at them.

"Exertions were making by John F. Cushing, Esq. and the other American residents at Canton, for restitution of the property from the Chinese Government—I think it doubtful if any thing can be obtained as the place where the act was committed, is not as presently within the jurisdiction of the Government as if it had been whose Chamber. They were, however using all the means in their power to discover the perpetrators. The Chief Mandarin of Macao was sent for and had arrived at Canton, ... Wabash, ... here, was ... [illegible]

Captain, in a letter to Mr. Cartwright, requests his instructions to return to Scotland and other interests I contribute for a seat in Parliament. The negroes have been an object of ... consideration of that body who were known themselves ... slavery and ... but if they will stand here there, "he will do something about it" ... they shall be remembered." ... employees ... says he and about a dozen more of ... have by our ... to drive ... on of the body politic ... "To do this," with ... would cost ... every ... counties, as I have all the blisters ready prepared. ... Colbett is no ... C.

The late General Jackson, which arrived this forenoon from Los Cayos, was boarded when in lat. 24, lon. 80, 30, and overhauled by the Mexican privateer, Bourbon, and Lafitte, who informed that he captured on the 1st inst. the Spanish ship, Teodorina, from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves on board, consigned to ... Havana. The Bourbon, bound to Havana, and that on the 2d inst. he also captured the English ship, Cayo of Tortola, from Porto Rico, bound to La Guyra, with a cargo of double pounds of gun powder, and 20 ... which ... shipped for the use of Morillo's army. Both prizes were despatched for Aux Cayes.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

There has lately appeared in the ancient Intelligencer, a translation of an exposition by Pueyrredon, supreme director of the United Provinces of La Plata and Chili, of the course of measures since the counter-revolution of the 8th of October. It is a paper addressed to the people of that country and not susceptible of being very fully understood by persons not thereby acquainted with the general course of events. We shall therefore endeavor to collect from it such facts as are distinctly stated in it, and as will serve to enlighten us upon the present condition of that country.

The evils which had threatened the country, from the want of an efficient government, had increased from the year 1810, to the end of 1816—when they seemed to have come to a crisis. The army had ceased to be on the point of dissolution—the troops assembled for the purpose of settling the Chili, were not seen to ... commencement. In the province of Cuyo—the country had grown bold, from their conviction of the national weakness, could not satisfy the wants of urgent nations which had been called in the ... and ... of the revolution—in the country the partizans of the various factions, were in a state of great exasperation—and the country was on the point of being invaded by a new enemy, the Portuguese.

In 1816 ... period the new Congress of the United Provinces of South America was installed at Tucuman, and Pueyrredon was placed at the head of the government. He proceeded immediately to the province of Salta, where he visited the detachments that had arrived from the ... and soldiers—made dispositions which led to the place afterwards required by the people of Salta—and made all necessary dispositions in the army.—He then returned to Tucuman where he instituted by his influence the declaration of independence. This declaration is dated July 9th, 1816. He next proceeded to the capital of Cordova, where he concerted with Gen. St. Martin the measures for ... crossing Chili from the rear. After performing these services, he returned to Buenos Ayres, where his greatest exertions were necessary in quieting dissensions and suppressing ... The former ... were ... by the ... ness and ... of ... with ... ...

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1817. No. 82.

Vol. I.

Council Office

Administrator

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, in the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-second day of December inst. to be commenced, held, called and enabled, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of November last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-second day of December instant, to meet at Our Town of York, for the dispatch of divers weighty affairs of Our Province, and for the considering and passing such Laws as might be then and there enacted, and for the doing of such other things as should then and there be ordained, as by the said Proclamation may more fully appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that WE, HEREBY reserving to Ourself, Our Heirs and Successors, full power and authority from time to time, by Our Proclamation, to call together Our said Parliament, at any time before the twenty-second day of December instant, for the purposes aforesaid, and to require the attendance of the Members thereof, and each of them, at Our said Town of York, on the said twenty-second day of December instant, or at any other time or place within Our said Province, as We shall think fit, by Our Proclamation, to appoint, and WE HEREBY command you and each of you, that on the said twenty-second day of December instant, or at any other time or place within Our said Province, as We shall think fit, by Our Proclamation, to appoint, you meet us in Our Parliament of Upper Canada, then and there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of Our said Province, at York, this sixteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SIDNEY F. JARVIS, Asst. Secy.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—And, that until the next meeting, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Nine Pence, the four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, U. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 30th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jones Hartwell, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the District of Essex, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be granted to another Settler.

By Order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, with the Eastern part of Newcastle District in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said District, and the Erection of a New District out of the same.

York, August 26, 1817. 8w53

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause.—This is to forbid all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. Witness my hand.

his
JOHN ✕ COOK, Sen.
mark.

Markham, Dec. 16, 1817.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Jackson and Sons, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. ERLAN & Co

York, Nov. 1, 1817. 9t51

NOTICE.

LEATHERN Fire Buckets procured from Lower Canada,

[illegible]

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist Mill will be in complete operation about the middle of October next; on the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, as one floor of the Mill shall be laid out in Bins for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by each individual. In giving this Notice, the Subscriber states, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he assures the Public that his best endeavours shall be exerted to do his customers every possible justice.

To those Farmers and Merchants who reside at a distance, and who may intend forwarding their Flour to Kingston or Montreal, the Subscriber would recommend storing their wheat in the Mill during the Spring season, which he would engage to have manufactured into Flour in the best manner, and carefully packed (agreeable to the Montreal regulations), in seasoned barrels, to be ready for the Spring market.

Having an excellent Cooper in his employ, who has been occupied all the Summer in preparing staves, &c. he will have on hand at the Mill a constant supply of substantial and well seasoned Barrels, which he will dispose of at 4 shillings, N. Y. Cy. per barrel, and 4s. N. Y. Cy. to be paid per barrel for Packing, Coopering and Nails.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 22. 8w45

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by undivided attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a New House, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, candle, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be furnished with Fresh Supplies [illegible]

York, August 26, 1817. 8t53

FOUND,

IN the New Town, a Saddle, Coat, two Window Curtains, two Towels, one Shirt and an Apron. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expences. Enquire at this Office.—York, Dec. 17. 3t-3w

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of John Gallinger and Simon Caldwell, to make good unto persons to Let nine hundred and twenty-one to the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the first occupant, who has been in possession ever since.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Ex. Council.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 81, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 10 miles from York. The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Town-[illegible] lying very

FOR SALE,

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not disposed of previously by private Contract,

On the 16th day of January, 1818, on the Premises,

THAT eligible situation in the Town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, consisting of a good Dwelling-House, Stables, and two Stores, standing on the 5th of an acre, all being in complete repair, and now renting for the sum of £100 Currency per annum. Time of possession and terms of payment will be given on the day of sale, together with an indisputable Title by the Subscriber.

ALSO,

Lot 19, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, commonly called and known by the name of Speight's, together with all the Out-houses, Barns, &c. standing on the premises; it being but a few yards from an excellent Saw Mill, with a never failing creek running in the front, and but three miles from the Capital of the Upper Province, must make the property in a few years a very valuable acquisition.

Terms of [illegible] a better purchaser may [illegible] from the subscriber, who resides on Yonge Street, near, at his [illegible] paid, will be imme-

[illegible] JACKSON.
[illegible]. 21-1m.

[illegible] ED,

TWO Hundred Cords FIRE WOOD, to be delivered on the Bench opposite the Subscriber's House.

The best quality of Wood is required, and to be all split small, for the use of the Steam Boat.

Offers will be received until the tenth of January ensuing, and the lowest terms will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Dec. 1817. 3t

GEORGE DAWSON

BOOK-BINDER from Edinburgh,

Opposite the Store of Mr. Burke, and two doors west of Mr. Jordan Post, Watch Maker,

INFORMS the Public, that from his long experience he has had to the line of this business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

✱✱ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired, on the shortest notice.

York, August 28th, 1817. 8w59

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the Manufacture of CARDING MACHINES, in the Town of Vittoria, 15 miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either single or double machines, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms.—The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 9th August, 1817. 4t

N. B. The copartnership heretofore subsisting between Lyman Judson and James Thompson, is dissolved by mutual consent, and all [illegible] will be carried on by Lyman Judson.

[illegible] Public Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify to the Public that his Merchant and Grist Mill will be in complete operation about the middle of October next; on the first of which, he will be ready to receive Wheat, as one floor of the Mill shall be laid out in Bins for the purpose of keeping the grain separate which may be stored by each individual. In giving this Notice, the Subscriber states, that he has every reason to believe that the most perfect satisfaction will be given to those who may favor the Mill with their custom; he assures the Public that his best endeavours shall be exerted to do his customers every possible justice.

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THOMAS ARNOLD.

Milford, Yonge St. Oct. 22. 8w45

[illegible] York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS from Ireland, will open a Boarding and Day School at York, on Monday 23d of June, when every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B. Mrs. Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.—York, 18 June, 1817.

MRS. GOODMAN, respectfully informs her Friends, that she has taken for a temporary residence, that formerly occupied by Mr. Jackson, and purposes commencing her SCHOOL, on Monday the 15th instant.

Mrs. G. being desirous of forming her Classes as speedily as possible, will receive Young Ladies, without her usual charge of Entrance Money, during the first three months.

✱✱ The French Language is taught in this School, by a native Lady.

✱✱ Coals of Tyne, &c. to be had at the School House.

York, 31 Sept. 1817. tf 36

FOR SALE.

James Gould & Co.

At the Sign of the Golden Comb, No. 2,

Division-Street, ALBANY.

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

✱✱ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.

June 6, 1817. tf 52

Blank Deeds & Memorials

With, and without Bar of Dower.

Justices' Warrants, Summonses, &c. &c.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Kingston, now begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Young & Mallory's, the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his Goods in Montreal, all which are of the newest and most Fashionable kind, imported from the first Manufactories in England, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Bridle Hooves, &c. &c. for sale as above.

A neat and most elegant style, with [illegible] and plated mountings.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 39-6t

CHARLES OSBORNE.

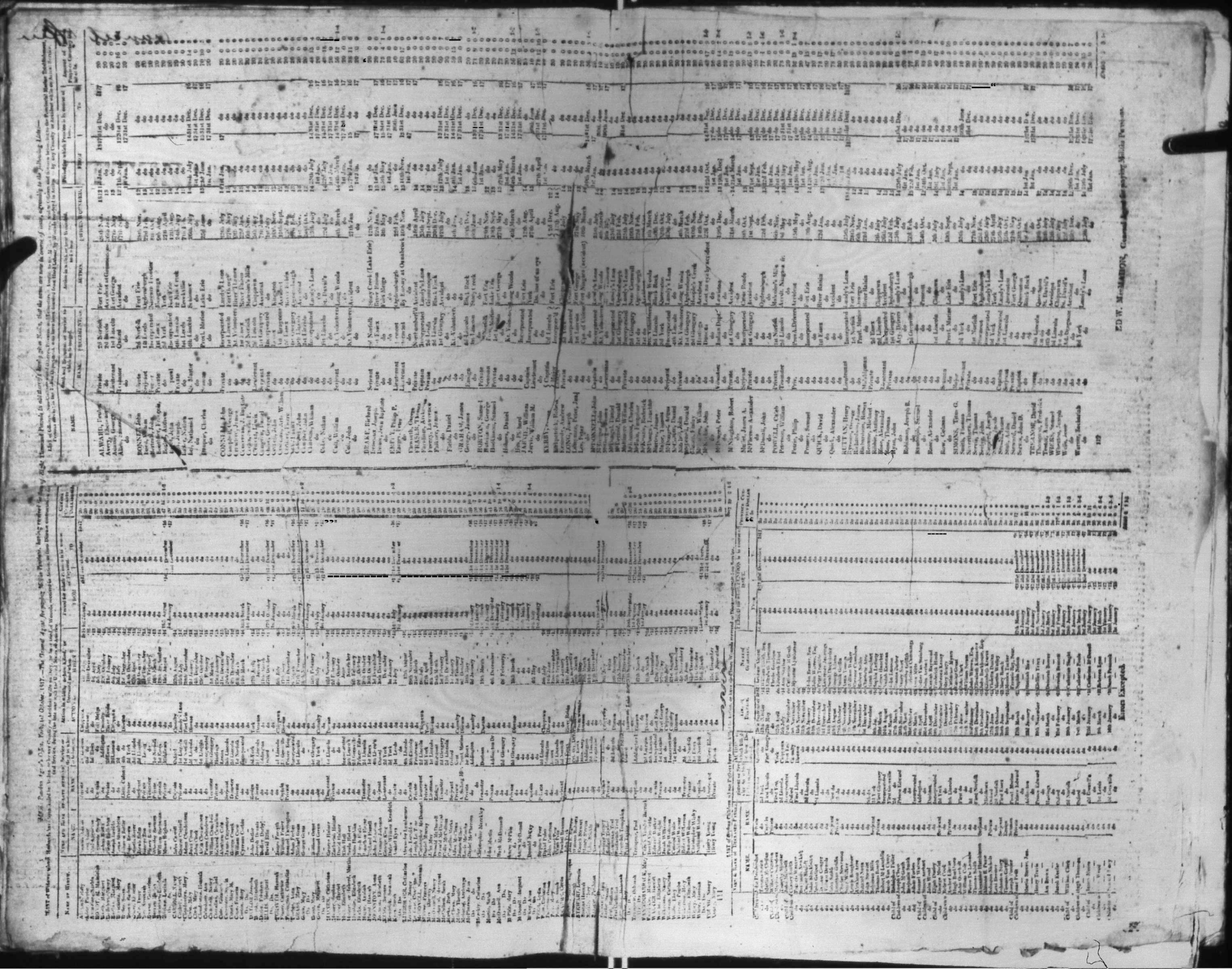
IF the above named CHARLES [illegible] will call at the Office of the Upper-Canada Gazette, he may obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy left him by his late father.

York, Dec. 1817. 4t-4w

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18 1817.

M [illegible] he advertised his [illegible] mill at St Roch, as he set his [illegible] of which there are three gauge. The grist mill, containing ten pair of stones, is not yet forward enough for operation. The saw-power mill, at the same time, drives both the saws and the stones besides performing other operations usual to mills.

We have it from authority not to be questioned, that all the paragraphs in the English papers respecting the correspondence between Lord Amherst and Bonaparte, are wholly unfounded; and that his Lordship was not charged with any letters from the ci-devant ruler of France. Letters are lately received in town from his Lordship himself to that effect.—Mercury.

We regret to learn, the brig Favorite Capt. Young, bound for Madeira, went ashore on the west end of Mose Island, on the night of the 24th ult. She is considered as totally lost. All hands are safe.

The ship Agnes, Capt. Lloss, for London, is reported by the PILOT, to have struck on the Traverse, on Tuesday morning, the 25th ult. and much damaged her rudder, when it became necessary to run her ashore. She lies near the entrance of Malbaie, with the loss of anchor and cable.

Vessels wintering in this harbor.—The ships Camillus and Jane, and the brig Mary.

The Camillus was stranded in October here, near the Chaudiere, was sold, got off, and is now under repairs.

The River is still free from ice, and very little snow has hitherto fallen.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

As much attention has of late years been paid to the culture of this most valuable vegetable; and as the late season has given extraordinary instances of productive crops, many communications have been sent to our newspapers, of favouring, unexampled in the annals of Agriculture in North America. As another instance we give the the following, which may be implicitly relied on for correctness. On the Reverend John Bethune's farm, in Augusta, Upper Canada, he had HALF-an-acre of ground, planted with English seed, manured as usual, which yielded 314 bushels. This surpasses any crop reported in the United States, or in Canada last season, except on Clarke's farm at La-Prairie; but his ground has yet to be accurately measured, before his superiority can be ascertained.—*Montreal Herald.*

Agricultural Report for the District of Montreal for November, 1817.

The beginning of this month was very unfavorable for Ploughing from the fall of snow which lay on the ground until the 7th, when that labour was resumed until the 18th. The frost set in at that date, and prevented any further operations. The weather continuing open through the latter part of the month, the cattle got the chief of their subsistance in the fields.

On reviewing the land that has been rather preparation for spring sowing, we find that this Fall has been worked with difficulty from the wetness of the season, and are not in so good a state as could be wished. The lay lands under break have much the advantage in appearance; and perhaps seldom worked better than in the present Autumn.

From the advanced state of the year, the farmers had an opportunity to ascertain what may be the probable return of the crops: from the great moisture in the summer, the Wheat has not generally filled well, consequently is light—the other grain crops are in a similar state.

A new, or rather old species of Wheat has been introduced into the northern parts of Britain from the Continent, called Spelt, or Rye; it is said to be approved of beneficially. There is a species of Wheat similar to it, recommended to the curious of this country: it would be a great advantage to know whether the bread made of it is good although the Flour may be white, the bread may be dark and bad.—E.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE, YORK:

THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1817.

At a Meeting of the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the District of London, held at Vittoria the 2d of December, 1817, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of calling General Meetings, on the subject of an Address which appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 30th of October last, containing p[illegible] ople being a Statistical Account of the Province.

Joseph Fuller, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were agreed to:—

1st, Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting, that every facility ought to be afforded to the Author of that Address, to enable him to complete the proposed Work, which in the opinion of this Meeting, will tend greatly to the improvement of this Province in general.

2d, Resolved, That as individuals, we will give all the support in our power to promote so desirable an object; and as a first step, we strongly recommend to the Inhabitants of the different Townships within this District, to call Meetings with as little delay as possible, fixing a particular day for the purpose of furnishing replies to the several Queries in that Address.

3d, Resolved, That as the point is in a very desirable, these Meetings should be held as speedily as is consistent with correct information.

4th, Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Magistrates present, and be published in the Upper Canada Gazette, the Niagara Spectator, and the Kingston Gazette.

Signed *Jos. Fuller*, Chairman.
J. Backhouse, J. P.
George C. Salmon, J. P.
J. Mickell, J. P.
Thomas Bewly, J. P.

Letters received by the last mail, give the information that D'Arcy Boulton, Junior, Esquire, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and John Robinson, Esq. Attorney General of this Province.

From the want of room, we have not been able to insert the conditions of the Gazette for a few weeks past—it may therefore be necessary to remind our advertising friends, that all Advertising sits not without written directions, are inserted until forbid.

KINGSTON, Dec. 9.

At a Meeting held at the Court House on the third day of December, 1817, Rev. G. O. STUART in the Chair; the following Report and Resolutions were presented by the Rev. R. G. Cartwright, Chairman of the Committee appointed for drawing up Laws and Regulations for the government of the "KINGSTON COMPASSIONATE SOCIETY."

[illegible]

Your Committee are fully aware that under common circumstances, systematic Charity is not unfrequently productive of very mischievous consequences —but, as the situation of the persons, whom it is now proposed to relieve, is widely different from that of those, who are usually the objects of charitable institutions, and as the kind of relief to be afforded, will, by consequence, vary also from that generally afforded, your Committee cannot but hope that very different will also be the result.

To their want of local information, may chiefly be attributed the distresses of Emigrants. It frequently happens, that whilst they are remaining inactive and starving in the town, where they first arrived, the Farmer and country resident, are complaining of their inability to procure hands for the common purposes of husbandry. Hence, were it merely proposed to afford to both parties, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other's wants, it would surely not only very materially contribute to diminish distress but would set the active hand to promote the prosperity of the community at large.

It is a lamentable fact that during the late summer, many awful cases of distress had arrived at Kingston, were adopted over to the United States by the greater facilities afforded for obtaining employment; and of those who did remain, many were reduced to the most wretched state of poverty and want. These, though serious, are unnecessary evils. It is a century as expensive, as it is unnecessary for employment for labour, should be greatly glutted—nor indeed, is it so; it only requires, that the new Colonists be directed to those points, where their services are most wanted, and with moderate industry, they will in a few years, be able to obtain that competency, in return of which they left their native homes.

To furnish information therefore to the Emigrant, on his first arrival, and to assist him in procuring employment, your Committee consider to be the primary, and leading object of this Institution; and with this view have drawn up such regulations, as will contribute, with the co-operation of the community, to accomplish these desirable ends.

With respect to the administering temporary relief, your Committee have not thought it necessary, to confine the duties or temporary power, of the officers of the Society, by any limited or specific regulations; it is however strongly recommended, that such means be, at all times adopted, as may screen the Society, as much as possible from imposition.

In a more advanced stage many other long-extent consideration will necessarily arise; for the present, however, the suggestions which have been already offered may be deemed sufficient.

Your Committee have therefore only to express their fervent hope, that all will be eager to come forward in the support of an institution, which has for its motive, the *bettering our fellow creatures*, and for its object, their comfort and advantage.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. The Society shall consist of a President and two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Committee of six and Members.

2. A Subscription of Ten Shillings Currency per annum, shall constitute a Member of the Society, and a Benefaction of one dollar constitutes a Member for life.

3. The Society shall be denominated the *Kingston Compassionate Society*, its object shall be to lend employment for and relieve the distresses of destitute Emigrants and others, in and about Kingston.

4. The President, Vice Presidents and Treasurer, shall be elected annually, and the Committee half yearly.

5. The business of this Society shall be transacted by two Visitors, to be chosen from the Committee monthly.

6. All applications made to the Members of this Society for relief, shall be referred by Ticket to the Visitors, with a statement of the case, as by persons so referring.

7. The Visitors shall enquire into all cases of distress; they shall have the disposal of necessaries, and to employ a certain number of they shall be required to procure employment for or relieve the wants of all who are considered objects of this Charity.

8. The Visitors shall not have the power of disposing of a sum exceeding four dollars at for the same person, without the sanction of the President, or one of the Vice Presidents, and two Members of the Committee.

9. In order to assist the Visitors in finding employment for the sons and women who shall be dependent on this charity, the inhabitants of Kingston shall be respectfully requested to make application to them when labourers, workmen, servants &c. are required.

10. Farmers and country residents, shall also be respectfully requested to make similar applications.

11. A book shall be kept by the Visitors containing the names of such Emigrants, as are on their first arrival, may require relief, or desire employment.

12. In cases of distress shall this Charity extend to persons who are entitled to relief from the District funds.

13. Small Donations of money, office wood, and other provisions shall be gratefully received and acknowledged.

14. Magistrates in each Township shall be furnished with a Copy of these Regulations and shall be requested to recommend to the Society, a half number of additional labourers or workmen, if it shall be ever strongly recommended, that such means be, at all times adopted, as may screen the Society, as much as possible from imposition.

15. In a more advanced stage many other long-extent consideration will necessarily arise; for the present, however, the suggestions which have been already offered may be deemed sufficient.

16. A general Meeting shall be held half-yearly in the months of May and November, of which due notice shall be given by the Committee in the Kingston Gazette.

17. The Visitors, or any three Members of the Committee, shall be empowered to call a Special General Meeting, five days notice thereof having been first given in the Gazette.

18. No addition or alteration of these Laws and Regulations shall be made, except at a General Meeting.

Laws for the Committee

1. The Committee shall have the power of filling up any vacancies which may occur in their Members, between the intervals of their half-yearly elections.

2. The Committee shall appoint monthly, two of its members to act as Visitors, whose names shall be published in the Kingston Gazette.

3. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday of each month, to which the Visitors' accounts for the month then ending, and the Applications for Visitors.

4. The Visitors shall be furnished with a book, into which they shall enter the various cases of distress relieved, the amount expended, and other circumstances connected with the charity.

5. The Visitors shall be instructed to administer relief in provisions, necessary relief and in all instances, where it will answer, to furnish the articles required.

6. In cases where it shall be found necessary to employ wives and families in the room, while the husbands are employed in the country, it shall be required of the latter to furnish such portions of their wages as shall be deemed proper for them.

7. The Committee, shall, at their discretion, receive any subscription offered to any Emigrants who shall refuse such employments as may be presented for them.

After the above had been read, and unanimously approved, the Meeting proceeded to elect the Officers of the Society, and

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, Rector of St George's, was elected President.

Thomas Markland and Alexander Fisher, Esqrs. Magistrates of the Midland District, Vice Presidents.

J. Macaulay, Esq. Treasurer.

Rev. R. G. Cartwright, Chaplain to the Forces.
Rev. Mr. Cotterick.
Captain Dobbs, R. N.
C. A. Hagerman, } Esqrs.
A. Pringle, }
H. C. Thomson, }

Were appointed Members of the Committee.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and agreed to:—

Resolved 1st. That these Laws and Regulations be inserted in the Kingston Gazette, and that one hundred copies be printed for distribution.

2d. That a Book for Subscriptions be opened at the Store of Mr. John Macaulay, Treasurer.

Donations and Subscriptions received.

	Amount of Subscriptions	Donations	
	£	s	£ s
R. G. Cartwright,	2	10	
G. O. Stuart,	2	15	
Thomas Markland,	1	5	
Captain Dobbs,	2	10	
Lieutenant Col. Macpherson,	1	5	
C. A. Hagerman,	1	0	5 0
Rev. Thomson,	1	0	
John Kirby,	1	0	
James Geddes,	1	0	
Alexander Pringle,	1	0	
Samuel Shaw,	1	0	
William Bunbell,	1	0	
Cornelius Payne, [illegible] Regiment,	1	5	
Lieutenant Jebb, [illegible] Regiment,	1	5	
Thomas Cotterick,	1	0	
John Macaulay,	1	0	
H. C. Thomson,	1	0	
Archibald Richmond,	0	5	3 10
Daniel Orton,	0	5	3 0
Charles Morgan,	0	5	
	24	0	11 10
			24 0
			35 10

The Rev. R. G. Cartwright and H. C. Thomson, Esq. are appointed Visitors for the present month.

Kingston, Nov. 28, 1817.

To the President and Members of the late Kingston Patriotic Association.

GENTLEMEN,

The Rector, Church Wardens, and Congregation, of St. George's Church, in Kingston, request the Presidents and Members of the late Kingston Patriotic Association, to accept their thanks for the gift of an Organ, imported for the use of the Church.

In presenting the sentiments of gratitude the Rector, Church Wardens, and Congregation are duly sensible of the motives that afforded of enabling a part of Divine Worship in a more solemn and impressive manner, and of the liberal and handsome motives by which the President and Members of the Kingston Patriotic Association were actuated.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obliged Servants,
GEO. STUART, *Rector*
H. C. THOMSON, } *Church*
CHAS. SHORT, } *Wardens*

From the United States.

From the National Advocate.

The late intelligence, that the Dey of Algiers has lost his head, is a proof of the continuance of those inhuman and monstrous customs among Mussulmen, which ascribe to the ruler all the misfortunes of the government. The Dey of Algiers, lately strangled, was one of the most able and efficient officers ever at the head of those desperadoes. He was originally a janissary, and advanced himself to the highest offices. At the attack on Algiers by Lord Exmouth, an attack let what will be said about it, which was highly honourable to those engaged in it, the Dey displayed an unconquerable intrepidity. In the very height of the battle, and surrounded by showers of ball, he was seen in a little skiff going from battery to battery, and animating his troops; and, after the fortifications were demolished, the promptness and facility with which he repaired his losses, was a strong proof of activity and enterprize. But, on the whole, his reign was unfortunate. Then [illegible] mine [illegible] buts? and, succeeded to these preceding events, as they were considered, the plague broke out; and all these misfortunes were attributed to the Dey, and his valour and activity could not destroy the superstition of those people, and he was sacrificed. There is, however, no cause to lament this circumstance; every Dey who is chosen knows full well that if he does not die a natural death, and his administration is not very prosperous, he must lose his head whenever the caprice of the janissaries shall decide on that point. In the decapitation of a Dey, much unanimity generally prevails, though a choice of a successor is sometimes difficult. It is related, that on an occasion of this kind, a compromise took place between the parties, having assembled in the square, and after being able to fix on a suitable candidate, agreed that they should leave the place they were assembled at, and the first man they met at a certain place should be the Dey. This turned out to be a grave digger, who, indeed, represented that he was incapable of filling the throne, that his pursuits were tranquil and unambitious, and he begged hard to be released from the difficulties by which he would be surrounded. It was, however, unavailing, they decorated him with a caftan and turban, and placed him in the seat of power; and the grave digger actually decided justly in all cases, and did the best for the people [illegible] the extent of his capacity; but as his administration was marked by no peculiar traits—as he was not wholly tyrannical, nor the government satisfactorily organised, he was told by a revolutionary party that his power was at an end. He was perfectly content, and acknowledged that his capacity and qualifications were inadequate to the duties, and that he was prepared to resign and return to his old peaceable employment of digging graves. This could not be permitted, and he was informed that the honor of the office would be grievously affected by such a determination, and that he must consent to lose his head; and, contrary to his serious remonstrances, they seized the trembling unfortunate, and strangled him without delay. From a people thus influenced, nothing enlightened nor correct can be anticipated.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Louis XVII.—We lately published an account of a young man now confined in France, who claims to be the Son of Louis the 16th. The [illegible] additional information respecting his claims, will at least be read with interest. We copy it from the Chester and Delaware County Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following extract of a letter, written by a young man residing in Chester county, and now pursuing his studies at Paris.

Paris, [illegible] 1817.

My Dear [illegible]

There is a [illegible] here, and what [illegible] caused the attachment [illegible] Louis XVII. Many is very generous, that, a person giving himself out for royalty, is confined at Rouen—and it is said is treated with considerable distinction. His case and his cause will be brought before the House of Peers at their next session.

The account he gives of himself is, that he was saved from the Temple in 1795 by the Gendarmerie, in a bundle of dirty clothes, being their dreary employment at [illegible] for some time in England under the protection of the government, and [illegible] ancles refusing to acknowledge him and even making several attempts to take him off by poison, he was obliged to withdraw to [illegible] for himself. Thus turned upon the world, and afraid of the machinations of his uncles, particularly the Count D'Artois, he sought an asylum in [illegible] native country, and in Corsica, where there still remained a great number of the ancient nobility, he met a tragical kind of life, receiving hospitality, a money, liberality from the [illegible] under the name of Louis XVII. At last attracted the attention of [illegible] poison, who had him arrested—tried and condemned to two years imprisonment as a swindler. After the expiration of this time, he was discharged, but pursuing the same course of life, without, however, [illegible] to be any other object than to procure [illegible] and a subsistence—he was again arrested by order of Napoleon, and confined in the castle of Vincennes, where he remained [illegible] after the restoration of the present [illegible] restoration—where he was arrested and confined at Rouen.

Although this no doubt will appear strange, as it did to me at first—that a pretender—there are a great [illegible] circumstances which render it [illegible] probable. In the first place, [illegible] death of the young prince was [illegible] as [illegible] fact. That four persons who were [illegible] in to attend on the young prince Dauphin Dreaux was [illegible] around only [illegible] that a child of [illegible] age was dead. [illegible] they were all out [illegible] less than six months after [illegible] two. It is also [illegible] that at the return of the family, although [illegible] have been satisfying [illegible] the disturbed family home from the Capet down, nothing has been [illegible] about those of Louis XVII. many [illegible] this if he had never existed. Besides being thus rendered at least apparent, let us, prostituting his escape, [illegible] how it was effected, and why he was afterwards refused [illegible] to be [illegible].

It was well known that [illegible] that time there was a negociation [illegible] between the royal [illegible] and convention, for his release. The latter demanded as an equivalent, the evacuation of France by the royal and allied troops. During this negociation, a plan for effecting his escape was laid. $0,000 francs were paid to an English cabinet maker named ——, residing in Paris, for his son, to substitute him for the prince. A large dose of opium was given to the child, to procure the unconscious acquiescence—and in a state, he was transported by two gendarmes, in his basket, and left [illegible] of the prince; he being removed as [illegible] have mentioned. Of the deception [illegible] it is said the boy died. The [illegible] the Directory perceiving they were duped, to save themselves from [illegible] and to destroy the influence which [illegible] opinion of his existence might have, in France, immediately declared him [illegible] den death. When this report reached the Vendean army, the royal [illegible] either imposed upon by it, or seeing it motives to gratify their ambition—declared Louis 19th King. He was [illegible] ed as such by the army, and acknowledged by the allied powers—as the on the arrival of the prince, they [illegible] ed him as an imposter. They [illegible] readily conceive the extensive and powerful motives they all must have had, [illegible] this policy: as it opposed to [illegible]

Continued in the next column.

1818

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1818.

UPPER-CANADA.

Peter Smith,
Administrator.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, holden and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and commanded to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you from your attendance at the time aforesaid: HEREBY proroguing and by these presents proroguing you and each of you, and the said Parliament, until the twenty-first day of January next, you meet us in our Province Parliament at our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Hereof you, the Legislative Councillors, and you the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our Legislative Assembly, and every of you are not to fail, as you and every of you will answer the contrary at your Peril, and the Ordinances to be made in the premises, at your utmost Peril and Forfeiture to be inflicted.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved SAMUEL S[illegible], Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province of Upper Canada, this twenty-[illegible] day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the [illegible]th year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
D. P. JARVIS, Acting Sec'y.

To the Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the House of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Sunday in each Months at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend at the same.—Also, that until the next meeting, as before, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Nine Pence, the four pound loaf.

By Command,
D. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if John Hartman, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be secured to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, *for a division of the aforesaid Districts*, in order to form a new District.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Jones's, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the best houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 324f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause. This is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. Witness my hand.

JOHN COOK, Sen.

Markham, Dec. 1st, 1817. 8w-31

FURNITURE.

THE Subscribers are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To his Honor the Administrator.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove the meritorious worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N.B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 4w

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 22, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January, now next ensuing, at Ten O'Clock in the forenoon; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other documents, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall then be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Carlisle* and *William Cathcart*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-four in the 2d Concession of the Township of Kingston, *Home District*, on Monday next from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the Home District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the said District, and the erection of a new District to be called the [illegible]

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Dereham, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which are setting very fast, will make the land to that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, from England, will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and general branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globe, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced and is manufacturing *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yonge, fifteen miles above Ire-hall, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either one and a half or two Machines, on an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant their equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JULION.

Young, 8th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The copartnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Julion and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JULION.

Fashionable Millinery and Dress-making.

MRS. GOODRICH respectfully informs her Friends, that she intends opening her Establishment after the present Holidays, on MONDAY the 5th JANUARY.

FOR SALE,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
If not disposed of previously by private Contract,
On the 14th day of January, 1818, on the Premises,

THAT eligible situation in the Town of York, adjoining the Mansion of [illegible] consisting of a good [illegible] with two Stores attached, [illegible] in complete repair, [illegible] for the use of a Tool Chest or any [illegible] purpose. Time of possession and terms of payment will be given on the day of sale, together with an indisputable title, by the Subscriber.

ALSO,

Lot 19, in the 3d Concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, commonly called and known by the name of Springfield, together with all the Out-houses, Barns, &c. standing on the premises; it being but a few yards from an excellent Saw Mill, with a never failing creek running in the front, and but three miles from the Capital of the Upper Province, and will make this property in a few years a very valuable acquisition.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber, at his House on Yonge Street, and letters, post paid, will be immediately attended to.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

York, Dec. 13, 1817. 3f-1m

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons,
Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—July 6, 1817. tf 23

WANTED,

TWO Hundred Cords FIRE WOOD, to be delivered on the Beach opposite the Subscriber's House.

The best quality of Wood is required, and to be all split small, for the use of the Steam Boat.

Offers will be received until the tenth of January ensuing, and the lowest offers will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Dec. 1817. 3f

GEORGE DAWSON,

HOOP BINDER, from Edinburgh,
Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is judging to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

FOUND,

IN the New Town, a Saddle, Coat, two Window Curtains, Towels, one Shirt and an Apron. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses. Enquire at this Office.

York, Dec. 27. 3f-1

To be Sold by Public Auc

On Saturday, the 31st Da on the Premises, if not previously Disp

THE House and Pa now occupied by the Sub Brewery, Tannery, and L Also, erected thereto, with a good and Garden.

The Brewery and Tannery are in complete working order, well watered by a never failing stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province for Brewing, Tanning, Distillery, &c.

Any Communication will be attended to. Terms—A part payment and security for the remainder will be required on the day of sale, or Possession may be had immediately.

WM. SMALW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 3f

Wanted immediately, a Journeyman Shoemaker, to whom good wages will be given. Apply at this Office.

Mrs. White, a widow lady, who with her family, occupied a cottage at Hampstead, during the last fortnight has been much alarmed by unusual noises in various parts of her premises, at the dead hour of the night. At first she was inclined to believe these sounds proceeded from thieves, but having entered on nothing to confirm her suspicions, this idea was abandoned, and one of a more supernatural description found place in her breast; namely, that the disturbance arose from some supernatural agency, a belief which was confirmed by both her servant maids, who affirmed in the positively that they had seen things which had the appearance of a human figure enveloped in a sheet, flitting about the garden after night fell. The terror arising from the continuance of these supposed visitations from the other world which were kept a secret from the neighbourhood, at length induced Mrs. White to apply to her nephew, who at once suspected the cause, and by agreement was secretly admitted on the premises, in company with a friend, without the knowledge of the servants, on Thursday night; when, taking their station behind some trees in the shrubbery, they patiently waited the midnight hour, being provided with a dark lantern in the event of artificial light being necessary to unravel the mystery. Soon after one o'clock, a figure, enveloped in white entered the garden from a [illegible] or cooking into an adjoining field, and appeared to dimly to the former, and rattled several of the shutters and doors. This turned out to be the signal of its arrival, and in a few seconds a female came from the house and joined the aerial visitant, who without much ceremony, embraced her, not in his shadowy but sinewy arms. While in this state of bliss, the friends approached with as much silence as possible, but not with sufficient precaution to prevent alarm, and before they could secure the latter, it had vanished, not into the air, nor into an adjoining pig-sty, which happened to be untenanted, and was filled with dry straw. The female remained with as much celerity into the house, and shut the door, writing in a state more easily conceived than described, the issue of the above-named interrupted visit. The friends having approached the house, rebutted the usual rebuff to cows, forth, with every article of which they were masters, in vain, till at length one of them deliberately set fire to the straw, the light and smoke of which produced desired effect, and to their infinite surprise and amusement out sprang [illegible] gentlemen, whose parents reside in the vicinity, and who had adopted this mode of carrying on an intrigue in the house maid. It is needless to add that the shame of his exposure as the dupper he had incurred as well as the [illegible] repetition of similar idle and [illegible] pastimes, by which, [illegible] many, the lives of [illegible] have been ended.

The Salem Gazette [illegible] relating to the [illegible] of 52 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Eight Thousand Pounds in said Thereof, hereby given Notice, that the same are now

following Lists—

NAME.	RANK.	ACTION.	Period for which Pension is to commence. FROM	TO	Amount of Pension Yearly or Current, for Months	Dollars	Cents
ALWART, Reuben	Private	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	1813 14 Jan.	1847	20	0
Avery, Ebenezer	do	Accident at Gananoque	do	do		20	0
Annesley, George	Lieutenant	Queenston	13th July	13 do		20	0
Ainsworth, Samuel	Volunteer	Capture of detachment	13th Sept.	13 do		20	0
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	1847 31st Dec.	15	30
BONNET, John	Private	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	do		20	0
Bush, William	do	Accident	23d Feb.	do		20	0
Bertram, John	Trumpeter	Niagara Frontier	9th July	1 do		20	0
Bombardier, François,	Private	Sackets Harbour	24th Aug.	1 do		20	0
Bedford, Andrew	do	Fever	27th Aug.	do		20	0
Bryant, John	Corporal	Fort Erie	17th Sept.	do		20	0
Bush, Joseph	Private	12 Mile Creek	24th do	do		20	0
Bentley, Peregrine	do	Dysentery	27th Dec.	do		20	0
Bell, Nathaniel	Qr. Master	Schooner	1st July	1 do		20	0
do	do	do	14th July	14 31st Dec.	16	48	14
Bernier, Charles	Private	Lake Erie	28th June	1 do		20	0
do	do	do	do	1 31st Dec.	16	20	10
do	do	do	do	1 do	17	20	0
CONNELL, John	Private	Landy's Lane	25th July	1 1st Jan.	17	20	0
Campbell, George	do	Fort George	25th Nov.	1 do		20	0
Cross, Isaac	do	Fever at Erie	13 Sept.	14 do		20	0
Cornwall, Captain	do	Sandy Beach	14 Nov.	14 do		20	0
Cornwall, do	do	Lake Ontario	14 Nov.	14 do		20	0
Cornish, Lewis	Corporal	Fever	5th Dec.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, Joseph	Private	Accident	5th Dec.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, Lewis	Corporal	Accident	7th Jan.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, Joseph	Private	do	1st July	1 do		20	0
Cornish, John	do	Kingston	10th Dec.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, 5th William	do	Accident	14th Sept.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, Lewis	do	Fever at Erie	13th Sept.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, Daniel	do	Fever at Erie	13th Sept.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, John	do	Accident	1st Nov.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, Lewis	do	Accident	1st Nov.	1 do		20	0
Cornish, William	do	Lake Erie	10th July	1 do		20	0
do	do	do	14th July	14 31st Dec.	16	48	14
Cornish, John	do	St. Davids	25th July	14 do		48	14
do	do	do	do	1 31st Dec.	16	48	14
Cornish, William	Sergeant	Lundy's Lane	25th July	1 do		20	0
do	do	do	do	1 31st Dec.	16	20	10
Cornish, 5th William	do	Accident	27th Jan.	15 do		30	0
do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do		20	0
BEAUT, Richard	Sergeant	Stony Creek (Lake Erie)	12th Nov.	15 do		20	0
Bennet, Joseph	Private	Fever at Erie	23d Jan.	15 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
Bennet, John Captain	do	Fort Niagara	25th July	14 do		48	14
do	do	do	do	1 31st Dec.	16	48	14
BARRY, Philip P.	Lieutenant	Queenston	13th July	13 do		20	0
Barnes, Peter	Lieutenant	Fly Point, at Ogdensburgh	10th Dec.	15 30th June	17	30	0
do	do	do	do	1 31st Dec.	17	20	0
Ellsworth, George	Private	Accident	16th April	14 do		20	0
HEARLEY, Thomas	Captain	Landy's Lane	25th July	1 do		20	0
Fordson, Archibald	Private	Queenston	13th Sept.	12 do		20	0
Farney, Lawrence	do	Black Rock	28th Dec.	12 do		20	0
Fahney, James	do	Accident	12th July	12 12th July	15 31st Dec.	15	30
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
Fields, Daniel	do	Ft. Volunteers	24th Feb.	14 4th Jan.	14 31st Dec.	16	32
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
GRAHAM, James	do	Black Rock	19th Dec.	13 do		20	0
George, James	Sergeant	Stony Creek	6th June	13 30th June	15 31st Dec.	16	71
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
HORTON, Simon	Private	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	12 do		20	0
Hutchinson, George	Seaman	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13 do		20	0
Hodgkinson, Samuel	Private	Fort George	27th May	13 27th May	13 31st Dec.	16	72
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
Holmes, Daniel	do	Ft. Volunteers	4th March	14 4th March	15 31st Dec.	16	56
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
Hall, Richard	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14 do		20	0
JARVIS, William	Captain	Incorporated	27th April	13 do	30th June	17	10
Jarvis, William M.	Lieutenant	Loss of an eye	do	13 27th April	13 31st Dec.	16	72
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
KERBY, James	Captain	Fort Erie	8th Dec.	12			
do	do	Incorporated	13th Aug.	14			
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Private	Chippewa	8th July	14 do		20	0
Kennedy, Andrew	Private	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do		20	0
KING, Joseph	do	Incorporated	10th Sept.	13 do		20	0
Langmore, Peter, Jun.	do	Fort George	27th May	13 do		20	0
Lee, Peter	do	Fort Niagara (accident)	10th March	14 10th March	15 31st Dec.	16	56
McDougall, Daniel	do	Incorporated	Landy's Lane	25th July	1 do		20
McDonald, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 do		20
McMillan, Duncan	Private	Landy's Lane	25th July	1 do		20	0
McKinnon, Charles	do	2d Glengary	Near Cornwall	10th Nov.	14 do		20
McRae, Farquhar	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 do		20
McKenzie, Roderick	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 do		20
McTeague, Lauchlin	do	Ft. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 do		20
Masters, James	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	4th Dec.	13 do		20
Mayer, Thomas	do	2d York	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do		20
McDonnell, Angus	Sergeant	Incorporated	Landy's Lane	25th July	14 do		20
McCollum, Daniel	do	4th Lincoln	do	do	do		20
Markell, John	Private	Ft. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	1 do		20
Mitchell, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 do		20
Moore, Francis	do	2d York	Sophia Creek	10th Nov.	13 do		20
McKinsey, William	do	1st York	Accident	13th Dec.	12 do		20
McDonald,	do	Lincoln	Lost an eye by accident	25th Oct.	14 25th Oct.	15 31st Dec.	16
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
McDougal, Peter	Volunteer	Indian Dept.	Queenston	13th Dec.	13 13th Dec.	15 31st Dec.	16
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
McNaughton, Robert	Private	1st Glengary	Accident	14th March	14 do		20
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Martin, James A.	Lieutenant	Fever Bush		30th Oct.	17 do		20
McDermott, Timothy	Private	1st Glengary	Accident	1st Sept.	13 1st Jan.	13 30th Dec.	16
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
McDougall, John	do	do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 do		20
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
POWELL, Caleb	Lieutenant	Queenston Heights	13th Nov.	14 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
Patterson, William	Trumpeter	Near Niagara Fr.	1st May	13 1st May	13 31st Dec.	16	72
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17	20
Phelps,	do	Sergeant	9th May	14 9th May	14 31st Dec.	16	52
Prentice, Samuel	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	13th Aug.	14 do		20
Quick, Peter	do	Fever	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do		20
Quick, Alexander	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Quick, Alexander	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
RYAN, Henry	Lieutenant	Landy's Lane	25th July	1 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
Rose, Thomas	do	Fever at Erie	25th Nov.	1 do		20	0
Rose, Anthony	Sergeant	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do		20	0
Rose, Anthony	do	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do		20	0
Rose, Thomas	Private	Incorporated	Caledonia	25th July	14 do		20
Rose, Thomas	do	Incorporated	Caledonia	25th July	14 do		20
Ryan, Patrick	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 do		20
Ryan, Edward	do	Artillery	Landy's Lane	25th July	14 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Robinson, Joseph B.	do	2d Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	15 1st Jan.	17 do	17
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Randolph, Samuel	do	do	Fever at	24th Oct.	12 24th Oct.	12 do	16
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Rose, Alexander	do	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14 5th July	14 do	17
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Rose, Catharine	do	Fever	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13 10th Sept.	13 do	17
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
SIMONS, Titus G.	Major	2d York	Landy's Lane	25th July	14 do	30th June	17
Small, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
Silverthorn, Thomas	Private	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	1 do		20	0
Servos, Thomas	do	Chippewa	8th July	14 do		20	0
Seelye, John	do	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do		20	0
Shepard, Joseph	do	Fever	27th April	13 do		20	0
Snyder, Jacob	do	Landy's Lane	25th July	14 do		20	0
Secord, James	Sergeant	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do		20	0
Stull, Adam	Private	Fort George	27th Nov.	13 do		20	0
Steward, Daniel	do	Fever	27th Nov.	13 do		20	0
Servos, John D.	do	Black Rock	1st Jan.	14 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17
TRUAND, David	Private	Chippewa	8th July	14 do		20	0
Thompson, Frederick	do	St. David's	8th July	14 do		20	0
Taylor, Aaron	do	Accident	25th July	14 do		20	0
WEBB, Samuel	do	Chippewa	8th July	14 do		20	0
Wheaton, Joseph	do	St. David's	25th July	14 do		20	0
Wells, Jesse	do	Accident	25th Dec.	12 25th Dec.	12 31st Dec.	16	56
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17	20
Warner, Zachariah	do	Landy's Lane	25th July	14 25th Dec.	12 31st Dec.	16	56
do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do	17	20

119

EDW. MacMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions

Errors Excepted.

From Lower Canada.

At a Meeting of the Citizens at the Court House on the 1st inst. Mr. HARRY Dunn the Coroner in the Chair, it was detd. that the Inhabitants of this City pay for the Arms and Accoutrements of Volunteers, presented and used by the Militia in the late Wars, and signed by Sheriff which were accepted, and in reply to the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz. Resolved, That it is the duty of every Subject to defend his King and Country, and to support the Laws and Constitution of his Majesty's Dominions.

Resolved, That the Petitions were approved, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of Mr. Kerby and the signatures. The Petitions were all copied and signed by another day.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.
FRIDAY, 13th Dec.

Wheat, 5s 1½ to 5s 6d per bushel—Pease, 4s 3d 3s —Oats, 2s —Flour, 17s 6d cwt.—Beef, 4d to 5d—Butter, 1s 8d—Turkeys, 6d—Fowls, 3d to 4d per couple.—Fowls, 2s to 2s 6d do—Ducks, 2s to 2s 6d do.

From Europe.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.

Troops of the right wing of the army of occupation, which arrived from the Rhine within 10 days, are now encamped as follows:—Between Ghent and Brussels 20,000, including 4 persons belonging to the troops. The Prince of Orange has left Brussels for Paris to join the Duke of Wellington. He had a parole to stay on the night of Thursday last, and has been ever since considered on. On Saturday he had not all consciousness of surrounding objects, and appeared to swallow all proffered nourishment, and had a tingling in the throat. It was supposed he had not survived the night. Since, however, he has suffered more or less but still no hopes are entertained. His physicians have had at no time the slightest without any appearance of recognition. In two instances only there appeared to be a momentary consciousness of his return. We shall not further impressing to get loose he has been confined to his bed, and has not yet left it. He passed out with his finger a part of his left hand, which is entirely dead. He has also had the same fit of the right side of his face, and the forehead paralytic attack which he has had on the left side in the present year. Latterly he was, however, extremely disappointed, and has since frequently regularly wearing away.

The Sovereign's years of age.

Brussels, Sept. 30.

The Sovereign's years of age.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

The Sovereign's years of age for the Home Department, from some information alledged to have been received by Government, ordered on Monday, that the 2d regiment of the 1st regiment of the 2d regiment of the 1st regiment of the 2d regiment of the 1st regiment of

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1818. N°



UPPER-CANADA.

Second Session,

Fourth Parliament.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, holden and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of June now last past, WE, thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our said Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time of our Town of York, you were required and enjoined to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the case and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue you and each of you, and our said Parliament unto the fifth day of February next; requiring you and each of you, that on the fifth day of February next being a day set apart in our Province of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, *for the actual dispatch of Public business*, [illegible] to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do, and give [illegible] necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
NAT. P. JARVIS, A ting Sec'y.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Court House in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—And, that at the next meeting, as above, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Nine Pence, the [illegible] loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Clk Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That it JOHN HARPER, late of LOT No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Gainsford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend applying to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid Districts, by adding to [illegible] a new District.

THE NEW-YORK
EVENING POST, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above, or other New-York Publications, will please apply to CHARLES HEADE, (the General Agent,) now at *Mr. Jordan's, York Hotel.* The New-York Newspapers will be promptly and punctually forwarded to the respective Subscribers, by the Public's most obedient and respectful humble servant,

CHARLES READE,
Gen. Agent for the N. Y. E. Post, &c.
York, 1st January, 1818. 1-3w

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of [illegible], begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Mosher, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made to import all his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other House in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

B. DEAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

FATHERN *Five Buckets* presented from Lower Canada, are now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police respecting Hooks to be furnished with them, will be strictly enforced. 4-tf

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence, and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the continuance of their favors, and [illegible] to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

CHARLES CSBORNE.

If the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy [illegible] to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 22, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January, now next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Jurors, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Remembrances, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gerlough* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number [illegible] in the 6th Concession of the Township of Kingston, within a Month from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession [illegible] years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers are the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Dereham, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships [illegible] have settling very fast, will make the land in that neighborhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, from [illegible] will open their *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs ROBERTS have brought a Patent Forte, Grasses, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform [illegible] that he has commenced the Manufacture of CARDING MACHINES, in the Town of York, Home district (near Brock's), in Upper Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either [illegible] or steel, Machines of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and are durable and [illegible] to warrant them equal, and superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

York, 4th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The copartnership heretofore subsisting between Lyman Judson and James Thomson, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

FOR SALE.

No. 17, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

ALEXR. McDONELL.
York, 20th Dec. 1817.—3w.

York, 24th December.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends, that her [illegible] will recommence after the present Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th JANUARY. 52 4w

FOR SALE,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not disposed of previously by private Contract,

On the 15th day of January, 1818, at the Premises,

THAT eligible situation in the Town of York, adjoining the Mansion House Hotel, consisting of a good Dwelling House, Stables, and Coach House, standing on the S[illegible] side, all being in complete repair, and now rented for the sum of £100 Currency per Annum. Time of possession and terms of payment will be given on the day of sale, together with an indisputable title, by the Subscriber.

PLAN.

Lot 19, in the 3d Concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, commonly called and known by the name of Springfield, together with all the Outhouses, Barns, &c. standing on the premises; it being but a few yards from the Grist and Saw Mill, with a never failing creek running in the front, and but three miles from the Capital of the Upper Province, must make this property in a few years a very valuable acquisition.

Terms of payment and further particulars, may be had from the Subscriber, at his House on Yonge Street, and letters, post paid, will be immediately attended to.

FRANCIS JACKSON.
York, Dec. 1st, 1817. 51-3m

James Gould and Co.

Are now at the Granary Corner, No. 2, [illegible] Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to order, and keep on hand

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

which they will dispose of on the most moderate and handsome terms.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 82

WANTED,

TWO Hundred Cords FIRE WOOD, to be delivered to the Bench opposite the Subscriber's House.

The best quality of Wood is required, and to be all split small, for the use of the Bench.

Offers will be received until the tenth of January ensuing, and the lowest offers will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Dec. 1817. 51

To be Sold
By Public Auction,

On Tuesday, the 25th March, 1818, at the House of

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, on the Kingsbridge, Dundas road of York aforesaid, and known as a good Ordinary and Garden.

The Brewery and Tenement are remarkably well adapted for a perpetual rental, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

A undisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or James Shaw, Esquire.

WM. SHAW

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 3

GEORGE DAW

BOOK BINDER, from [illegible] Nearly opposite the C[illegible]

INFORMS the Pub[illegible] from the long experience in the line of his business, he believes, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

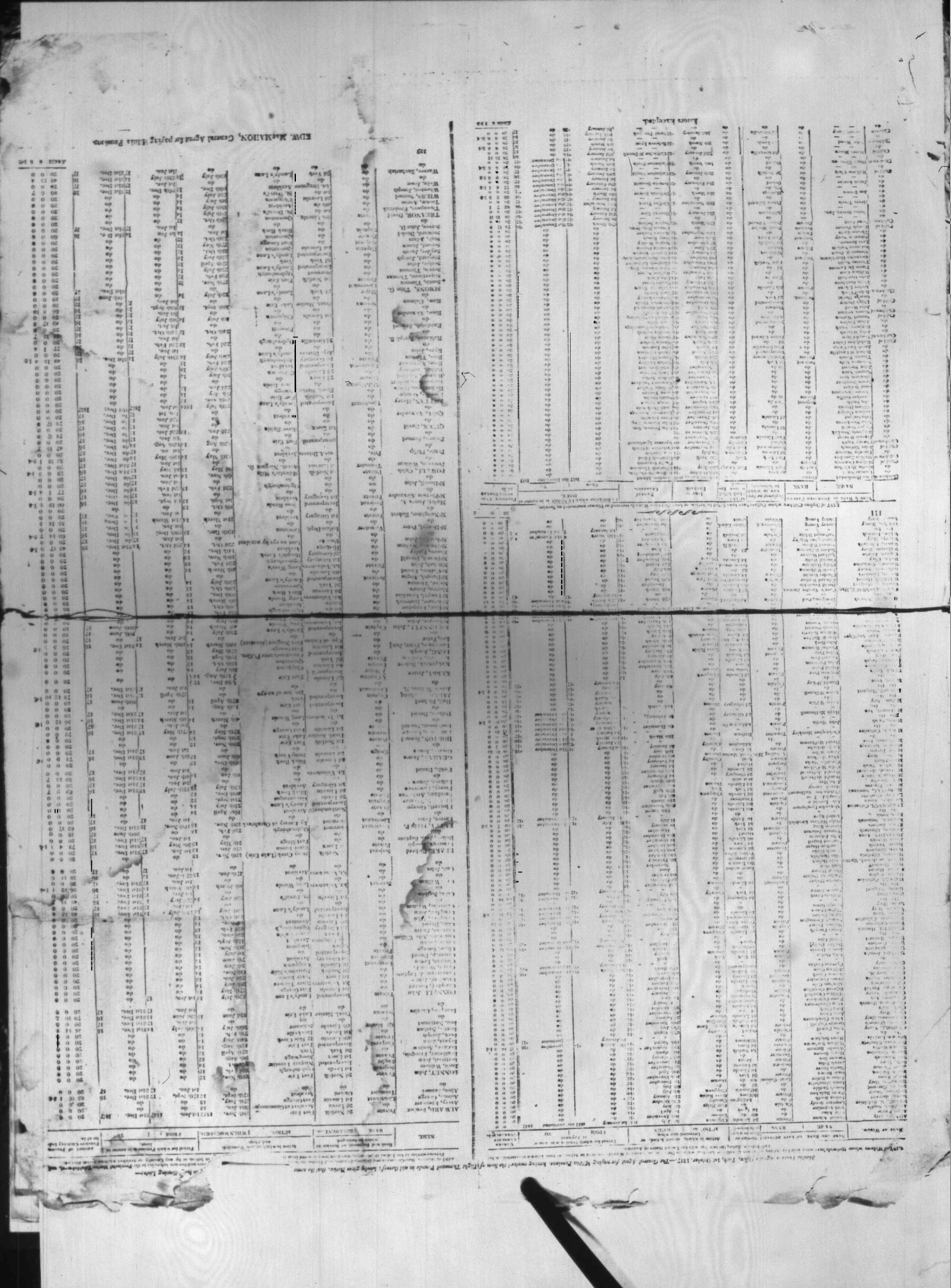
York, August 28, 1817. tf 33

ECONOMY IN DEVOTION.

From the Edinburgh Review, No. LVI.

Article I. Travels in Caucasus and Georgia. "Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Mahomet; and the Calmucks have hanged this duty to them in various manners, and with very different views.

"It is well known that a Russian must say his breviary five times a day. Among other shorter which are told of Jemtzen count, it is said that the sons of St. Ignatius invented a new method of complying with the injunctions of the church.—At the canonical hour, the Jesuit repeats the alphabet from A to Z, to which he adds a short collect, in which he begs that the Christian race may be taken as an equivalent for all the prayers which can be made out of the combination and repetition of the letters. The Calmucks have displayed still greater ingenuity.—We Europeans pride ourselves upon the superiority which we have attained, by substituting machinery for human labour. We think we have accomplished wonders, by employing the "strength of unconquered steam" in turning the spindle, or in setting the whole mill in motion. The followers of the Grand Lama have done more—they have invented praying-mills, which do the business in perfection. It is a doctrine amongst them, and it is an article of faith to which all true believers must subscribe, that each time a prayer is written down, whether free-thinker or devotee, he ever ventured to call it in question.) that an ora[illegible] on the paper, or utter a sentence upon which a prayer is written to be set in motion, this movement of the written prayer is as meritorious as its oral repetition. The Kanoth, or praying machine, is therefore constructed upon this principle:—It consists of two [illegible] drums, fixed within side, with rolls of paper covered with prayers and sacred texts, written in the Tibetan character and language. The drums are hung in a cast frame, and are kept on the whirl with a string and crank; and every turn of the cylinder is perfectly equivalent to the repetition of all the prayers contained in it. The turning the Kanoth is an agreeable practice in the long evenings of winter; but Tartar ingenuity has discovered a method of dispensing even with the slight [illegible] exertion which this occupation necessitates requires. We [illegible] with tobacco" must our meat—they enjoy the smoke pick to any other purpose for them; and the Kanoth is placed over the fire in the midst of the tent, to relieve all its devotional merit to the owner. The Mogols are yet more wisely economical of individual responsibility and labour. Amongst the other [illegible] of a district country is a [illegible] of their joint expence, which is placed on a mill house by the side of a running stream; and this substitution Kanoth is made so large, that it [illegible] prayers enough to serve for all the [illegible] and, consequently, except in a case of [illegible] drought, when the water is too low to turn the mill which grinds prayers for the parishioners, they are promptly reinvented from the inhabitants of heaven, and their time in the Church or temple. The Kanoth is another man's substitute for devotion, of the same nature. It is a flag, upon which the ear bears, or kinsman is pasted, together with an appropriate selection from the Calmuck ritual. So [illegible] were the conveyed prayers seen by Dr Clarke. As long as the kine [illegible] there is the wind, the inhabitants of [illegible] may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.

ROBBERIES

Between Saturday evening and Monday morning last, the store of Mr Adolphe Fortin, in St. Paul street, near the new market place, was entered by forcing open the iron door next the yard, the lid of the iron chest was broken in the shop where it stood, from which £65 were taken, another iron chest in the same room, which contained no cash, was not touched. Two cases of merchandize were also carried off, valued at about £150; but the exact quantity of Goods missing cannot be well ascertained—Robberies are now so frequent in this city, that they begin to be accounted as only common occurrences. Can no means be devised either to discover or put a stop to these abounding atrocities? Yesterday, about mid-day, the apartments of the reverend Mr. Leach, in St. Jacques street, opposite the English church, were forced open, though some of the family were up stairs at the time. The thief carried off a portmonteau or leather trunk, containing, besides several valuable articles, a Bank Check of one hundred pounds. Notice of the theft was immediately given at the Bank to prevent payment.—*Herald.*

From Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*The Ship Isabella.* Yesterday a number of the persons who had taken their passage on board the Isabella, for New-York, appeared at the Justice-room to prefer their charges against Mr. Guyard, who attended upon the same.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was unnecessary to state the complaints, the nature of them being pretty widely circulated.

Mr. Guyard said, he should account for his conduct, and he hoped to convince every one that he had acted without any dishonourable view in this unfortunate case. He had been acquainted with Mr. Reynolds's bankers, but a short time; and observing with him one day that a great deal of money was gained by the *Mary-Ann*, with 250 passengers on board, for New-York, there being reason to suppose the profit was £1000, he came to enter into an agreement to a similar speculation. Mr. Reynolds produced the *Isabella* for their agreement, but before being in readiness to intimate the power given by the Act of Parliament relative to passengers bound for the United States, and a total stranger to the manœuvres played by the *Mary-Ann*, which then lay in the river, under the pretext of sailing for New-York, Mr. Guyard argued the charter-party on terms unfavourable to himself, but being in readiness to proceed, but articles of dress, &c.

A female came forward and stated, that she had paid the purser of the ship the sum of £20, for her own and her husband's passage, provisions, &c. Another came forward and stated, that she had paid the purser of the ship the sum of £20, for her own and her husband's passage, provisions, &c. A female

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1818. No. 3.

UPPER-CANADA.
Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, in the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and commanded to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; and holding you therein of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, do hereby command you and each of you on the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, *for the annual despatch of Public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
JOHN. P. JARVIS, Acting Sec'y.

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 82

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTMAN, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be resumed to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and Eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a division of the aforesaid District in order to form a new District.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above, or other New-York Publications, will please apply to CHARLES READE, (the General Agent,) now at *Mr. Jordan's, York Hotel.* The New-York Newspapers will be promptly and punctually forwarded to the respective Subscribers, by the Public's most obedient, and respectful humble servant,

CHARLES READE,
Gen. Agent for the N. Y. E. Post, &c.
York, 1st January, 1818. 1-3w

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yet low and easy monies.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 32-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of grateful gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 9th Dec. 1817. 46 3m

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th May next, on the Premises,

IF not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given. Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH BEAM, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.
York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gallinger* and *William Caldwell*, to make good my possession of Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Louth, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township is the one which are nothing wanted, will make the land in that neighborhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, from England, will open their *Boarding and Day School* on York, on Monday the 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of CARDING MACHINES, in the Town of York, fifteen miles above Brockville in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either SINGLE or DOUBLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported

LYMAN JUDSON.
Young, 8th Aug. 1817. 41

N. B. The copartnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

FOR SALE,

NO. 17, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

ALEXR. McDONELL.
York, 25th Dec. 1817—3w.

York, 24th December.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends, that she will recommence after the present Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th JANUARY. 52-4w

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh.

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

From the New-York Advertiser.

The work which has lately appeared in England, under the title of *Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia, in 1817*—which is ascribed to Sir Robert Wilson, is calculated to excite considerable attention among all classes of readers. Sir Robert Wilson has been long known as the author of a book under French Campaigns in Egypt, and more recently as one of the three persons who effected the escape of Lavalette from prison, after he had received a sentence of death. In this former work, he first brought before the world the charges against Bonaparte, of having purposed the sick soldiers at *Jaffa*, and having ordered, whilst in Egypt, the massacre of several hundred Turkish prisoners. If he is partial to the British power or Russia, his sentiments have apparently experienced a material change with regard to the general character of the former object of his severe reproaches. This book discloses more to be rather the panegyrist, than the ass dant, of Bonaparte.

In a rapid review of the military and political affairs of Europe, from the invasion of Russia in 1812, to the second dethronement of the French Emperor, and the restorational Louis the 18th in 1815, he makes many interesting particulars concerning the various powers of Europe, and their schemes of policy. He took, on this point, would have been more valuable, had he given his opinion on many things which he has assumed, but which now stand exclusively on his own credit.

In advertising to the present state and future prospects of Russia, he has become still more entertaining. The disposition of the present Emperor of that mighty empire, to improve the public military, literary, moral, and religious condition of his subjects, is well known and acknowledged. Perhaps no sovereign in the history of Modern Europe, has ever exposed so strong opposition, or so favourable an ingenuity, for doing such extensive good to his country, as Alexander. Nor did he ever in the age of severity and execution on gigantic plans for the amelioration of Russia, his power must, of necessity, become immense, and progressively increasing.

The following extract from the book under consideration, will furnish our readers with a sample of the work, and enable them to form some important information concerning certain portions of the Russian Empire.

To what extent Alexander has accomplished all his undertakings, without forgetting the interests he was bound to protect, may be difficult to prove, more than is his direct merit to attribute the occasion of his projects by the discussions on a *free press*; but as far as the prevalence of tranquility in every province under his sway—as far as sensible improvements, in all military economy, and general order in all branches of the administration can contribute [illegible]

[illegible] of experts, of which there

fifths used to perish in the journey, or winter with no more than common nutriment, and so far from the spirit of the people being worn down by [illegible] servitude and factious of towns, patriotism has acquired devotional ardour, and the state is not found it necessary to impose any conditional burthens upon its inhabitants.

The ground on which the town of Odessa now stands did not contain, in the year 1794 one house or inhabitant—now there are one thousand houses of stone, and above *forty thousand* residents. Eight hundred ships annually sail from this port! and such quantities of corn are exported, that this part of the world, as to the time of the Greeks and Romans, promises to be the chief granary of the Mediterranean.

Tcherkas, near the mouth of the Don, in the sea of Azof, is no less prosperous.

Astrakan, at the mouth of the Volga, by the last treaty with Persia (which gives the exclusive navigation of the Caspian Sea to the Russian flag) has obtained many advantages.

The *Internal Navigation* from the White and Baltic to the Caspian and Black Seas have been improved by various great works, and others are in progress.

The city of Petersburgh has been embellished at the expence of *five millions of roubles annually*; so that three fourths of the houses are now palaces of stone, and the city itself has become the most magnificent in the world, for its buildings, its quays, its canals, and "the political waters" of the Majestic Neva.

The impulse has not been confined to the European provinces; but to Asia, to which such terrible images have been attached, from the supposed unalterable rigour of its climate, and its associating ideas of misery and unjust sufferance, is becoming fortified and prosperous. Siberia, inhabited by wandering pastoral tribes among them many foreigners; and not only the city of Tobolsk, enriched by every species of European and Asiatic luxury, is growing into a very considerable capital, distributing civilization throughout her vast sphere, at the distance of three thousand seven hundred and seventy four miles from Moscow, and not four leagues from the frontiers of China, has become the seat of considerable and flourishing government.

Communications are open in all directions, even to Kamtschatka and the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the distance, by Obotsk, in the Pacific, of eight thousand seven hundred and forty miles from Moscow.

Reports are regularly received from every government, and arrive generally at the prescribed day, and from most of them at the same hour.

In no country in the world is *travelling* so cheap, or so secure against robbers; and within the last half dozen years, large sums have been expended by the orders of the Emperor, at all the principal European posts where *Manufactories* of all descriptions have been established, and particularly from which is worked with a degree of [illegible] that reveals the artists of any country.

Cloth manufactories are receiving great encouragement from the government, and the last events on the continent have added largely to the *Manufactories* and *Mechanic* population.

The ports of Cronstadt, of Riga, and Revel, large and only, been opened again to the trade with all Europe, of America is becoming a competitor of such importance as to render Russia no longer dependent on the English market; and thus the preference promised the English merchants by Peter the Great, when he intervened Wilmot the III in Holland, in the year 1697, and the privileges subsequently granted, have been cancelled, or rather not renewed, upon alledged principle of general justice."

GLOBE TOWN, Dec. 19.

Lord Selkirk, a peer of the British realm, was yesterday in the gallery of the House of Representatives. We understand that no honorable member will this day move for his admission on the floor of the House. The member who will bring this notion has had abundant [illegible]

[illegible] will be transacting of a variety

LIST of Widows whose Husbands [illegible] Action in which, or how killed, or Disease of which Died

Name of Widow.	Name and Rank of such Husband	Service or Action in which Husband was killed	Action in which, or how killed, or Disease of which Died	Period for which Pension is to be allowed				Amount of Pension Granted	
				WHEN	FROM		TO		
	NAME	RANK	ACTION			18		£ s	d
Abbott, Mary	Samuel Abbott	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14th January	1815	20 0	0
Allen, Phebe	John Muir	do	4th do	Detroit	4th December	do	do	20 0	0
Augustus, Sophia	Paul Augustus	do	1st Regt.	do	1st April	do	do	20 0	0
Bell, Mrs. Madeleine	Lawrence Bondy	Captain	1st Foreign		6th June	do	do	20 0	0
Bell, Margaret	Arthur Bell	do	Addington	Cavalry	7th October	do	do	20 0	0
Bell, Margaret	Arthur Bell	Private	2d Regt.	River Raisin	22d January	do	do	20 0	0
Bell, Nancy	George Batchelor	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0	0
Bell, Sarah	Joseph Batchelor	do	2d do	do	5th July	do	do	20 0	0
Bigamore, Mary	Louis Blanchette	do	1st do	do	5th July	do	do	20 0	0
Bigamore, Mary	Johnson Bailey	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	do	25th December	do	do	20 0	0
Boice, Susan	Isaac Boice	Private	2d York	do	25th December	do	do	20 0	0
Bowen, Elizabeth	Martin Boyer	do	1st Lincoln	do	5th April	do	do	20 0	0
Brant, Catharine	Joseph Brant	do	2d Lincoln	do	5th December	do	do	20 0	0
Brant, Tamar	Joseph Brant	Private	Incorporated	do	5th December	do	do	20 0	0
Brown, Elizabeth	George Brown	Private	Militia	do	5th February	do	do	20 0	0
Brown, Catharine	Henry Brown	Private	1st Norfolk	do	4th March	do	do	20 0	0
Brown, Christina	Wilson Bertram	Private	1st Essex	do	5th September	do	do	20 0	0
Burleson, Elizabeth	William Burleson	Private	4th Lincoln	do	24th August	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Burleson, Lucinda	Thomas Brigham	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
Do. do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
CARROLL, Nancy	John Carroll	Private	Militia	Cavalry	20th August	do	do	20 0	0
Carroll, Katharine	George Cockell	Private	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25th November	do	do	20 0	0
Cornelison, Mary	Adam Cornelison	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Cory, Mary	John Cory	do	2d Lincoln	Burlington	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Cook, Mary	James Cook	do	1st do	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Cornelison, Hannah	Abm Cornelison	do	1st Incorporated	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Cornelison, Ann	Peter Cornelison	do	1st do	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Crandall, Nancy	William Crandall	Lieutenant	1st Regt.	Militia	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Crumbie, Rachel	Edward Crumbie	Private	1st Lincoln	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Cole, Isabella	Archibald Cole	do	1st Incorporated	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Carpenter, Sophia	Isaac Carpenter	Sergeant	5th Lincoln	do	5th December	do	do	20 0	0
Crysler, Mary M.	Adam Crysler	Private	1st Lincoln	do	5th December	do	do	20 0	0
Cornell, Mary	William Cope	do	1st Incorporated	do	5th March	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Cornell, Mary	Peyton Cornell	do	1st do	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
DILLON, Jacobs	John Dillon	Private	2d York	York	27th April	do	do	20 0	0
Dennis, Elizabeth	Joseph Dennis	Private	1st Lincoln	Thorold	5th July	do	do	20 0	0
Dunlop, Caroline	Dudley Dunlop	do	1st do	do	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
DUNLOP, Margaret	Hon'd Hen.	do	1st do	do	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
FORSYTH, Hannah	James Forsyth	Lieutenant	1st Regt.	Militia	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Fraser, Catharine	William Fraser	Brigade	1st Regt.	Militia	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Ferguson, Catharine	Thomas Ferguson	Private	1st Lincoln	do	5th November	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Forbes, Anna	Adam Forbes	do	1st do	do	5th November	do	do	20 0	0
GRAVES, Mary	Michael Graves	do	1st Lincoln	do	5th November	do	do	20 0	0
Green, Mary	George Green	do	do	do	do	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
Green, Mary	do	do	1st Glengarry	do	5th February	do	do	20 0	0
Green, Margaret	Amasa Green	do	2d York	County	5th February	do	do	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
WARNER, Catharine	George Warner	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Militia	24th November	do	do	20 0	0
Hamer, Sophia	Frederick Hamer	Private	do	do	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Hagle, Harriet	David Haizer	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
Hall, Elizabeth	Rich Hall	do	do	Incorporated	do	do	do	20 0	0
Herbert, or Hebert, Martha	Jacob Hebert	do	do	1st Lincoln	5th February	do	do	20 0	0
Hamilton, Elizabeth	Chas Hamilton	do	do	1st Regt.	5th February	do	do	20 0	0
Hall, Elizabeth	Chas Hamilton	do	do	Militia	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Hall, Elizabeth	Chas Hamilton	do	do	Militia	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Hunt, Hannah	Henry Hunt	Trumpeter	1st Lincoln	do	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Hutchinson, Ann	Richard Hunt	do	do	do	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do	4th Lincoln	do	5th December	do	do	20 0	0
Jackson, Elizabeth	Thomas Johnson	Sergeant	1st Regt.	Militia	5th December	do	do	20 0	0
Kerr, Barbara	George King	Lieutenant	2d York	do	1st January	do	do	20 0	0
Kerr, Susannah	Duke William Kendrick	do	2d York	do	1st January	24th July	31st December	20 0	0
Kerr, Sarah	Andrew Kerr	Private	1st Lincoln	do	14 July	do	do	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	1st January	do	20 0	0
LEMOINE, Catherine	Alexander Lemoinere	do	4th Lincoln	do	25th August	do	do	20 0	0
Lemoine, Xavier	Jean Lemoine	do	4th Lincoln	do	25th November	do	do	20 0	0
Lemoine, Xavier	Joseph Le Tour	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0	0
McDOUGALL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	do	2d York	do	27th April	do	do	20 0	0
McGregor, Frances	Donald Murray	Private	1st Regt.	Militia	5th November	do	do	20 0	0
McGregor, Dorothy	do do Mary	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Thorold	5th March	do	do	20 0	0
McKinney, Mary	Daniel McDonell	Private	Incorporated	do	5th March	do	do	20 0	0
McLean, Margaret	Donald McDonald	do	1st Glengarry	do	5th February	do	do	20 0	0
McMillan, Sarah	Hugh McCollum	do	2d Lincoln	do	5th January	do	do	20 0	0
McMillan, Sarah	Cornelius Marks	Sergeant	Oxford	do	1st January	do	do	20 0	0
Mallory, Mary	Allen Chant	Private	Militia	County	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Mallory, Mary	A. Sailing Mis.	Lieut. Marine	Militia	do	5th October	do	do	20 0	0
Malcolm, Ann	Daniel Malcolm	Private	1st Essex	do	5th May	do	do	20 0	0
Malcolm, Ann	Daniel Malcolm	do	Addington	County	2d January	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Mallory, Jane	do do Hannah	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
Mallory, Catharine	Christopher Mercelley	Gunner	Durham	Detroit	29th March	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
Martin, Mary	John Martin	Private	Addington	do	4th December	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	2d Glengarry	Militia	5th February	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
McPhie, Mary	Angus McPhie	Private	2d Glengarry	Militia	25th March	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
McDonell, Margaret	Angus McDonell	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
McArthur, Do.	Daniel McKay	Captain	do	do	4th July	do	do	20 0	0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0	0
Powell, Mary	Jonathan Pew	Private	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	1st January	31st December	20 0	0
Powell, Mary	David Secor	do	1st Lincoln	Detroit	5th November	do	do	20 0	0
Powell, Mary	John Perrin	do	1st Lincoln	do	5th November	do	do	20 0	0
Powell, Mary	Samuel Pew

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Dec. 28.

INTENDED OPPOSITION TO THE CITY.

At a Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, called by Public Advertisement at said Quebec in the United Town of Quebec, this 19th day of October 1817, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for an addition of Petitioning the Legislature for an addition of Petitioning the Legislature for an addition of

Militia Pension Agent's Office, New York, 1st October, 1817.—The General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds in aid thereof: hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

LIST of Officers, whose Husbands have been killed in Action, or who, during the present war with Great Britain, have died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted on actual Service, &c. &c.

Name of Widow.	Name and Rank of late Husband.		Service or Country to which belonged.	Action in which, or place where, he received his wound.		Period for which Pension is in course of Payment.				Annual Amount of Pension Pounds Currency Lawful Money.
	NAME.	RANK.		ACTION.	WHEN.	FROM		TO		
ADAMS, Mary	Daniel Adams	Private	2d Lincoln	Ft. Erie	15th July	1st January	1817	24th December	1817	20 0 0
Adair, Phebe	— Adair	do	4th do	Chrysler	11th November	do		do		20 0 0
Anderson, Sophia	Thomas Anderson	do	1st Essex	Ft. Erie	1st April	do		do		20 0 0
BOADY, M. Madeleine	Barnabe Boady	Captain	do	Fort Meigs	5th May	do		do		20 0 0
Booth, Margaret	Joshua Booth	do	Addington	County	27th October	do		do		20 0 0
Bedinger, Nancy	Isaac Bedinger	Private	2d Lincoln	Upper Canada	13th January	do		do		20 0 0
Beddoe, Margaret	Francis Beddoe	do	1st Norfolk	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20 0 0
Blanchette, Mary	Louis Blanchette	do	2d do	do	4th July	do		do		20 0 0
Bailey, Susan	Thomas Bailey	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	Burlington	13th December	do		do		20 0 0
Brown, Barbara	Isaac Brown	Private	2d York	do	13th December	do		do		20 0 0
Bleiler, Eleanor	Barbin Bleiler	do	2d Lincoln	do	30th April	do		do		20 0 0
Bain, Isaac	Jacob Bain	Serjeant	2d Lincoln	do	30th December	do		do		20 0 0
Bell, Susannah	George Bell	Private	do	Lewis	31st December	do		do		20 0 0
Bowen, Catherine	Henry Bowen	do	1st Norfolk	do	9th February	do		do		20 0 0
Benson, Martha	Wheeler Benson	Private	1st Norfolk	do	30th March	do		do		20 0 0
Burleson, Elizabeth	William Burleson	Captain	1st Essex	do	10th September	do		do		20 0 0
Benson, Lucinda	Benson Brigham	Private	Middlesex	do	14th July	1st August		31st December	1820	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
CARROLL, Nancy	John Carroll	Captain	Oxford	County	27th August	do		do		20 0 0
Chapell, Elizabeth	George Chapell	Private	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25th July	do		do		20 0 0
Clendenen, Mary	Adam Clendenen	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	29th November	do		do		20 0 0
Cain, Mary	John Cain	do	2d Lincoln	do	17 January	do		do		20 0 0
Clark, Mary	John Clark	do	2d do	do	4th December	do		do		20 0 0
Clendenen, Hannah	Alexander Clendenen	do	1st Lincoln	do	30th October	do		do		20 0 0
Calmettes, Ann	Pierre Calmettes	do	Interpreter	do	1st January	do		do		20 0 0
Campbell, Nancy	William Campbell	Trumpeter	do	Ft. Meigs	1st March	do		do		20 0 0
Carnahan, Rachel	Edward Carnahan	Private	Hastings	do	29th January	do		do		20 0 0
Cole, Elizabeth	Absalom Cole	do	Lenox	do	19th December	do		do		20 0 0
Carpenter, Sophia	James Carpenter	Serjeant	1st Lincoln	do	30th January	do		do		20 0 0
Crook, Mary M.	Reuben Crook	Trumpeter	2d Lincoln	do	4th December	do		do		20 0 0
Cole, Frances	William Cole	Private	1st Norfolk	do	30th March	do		do		20 0 0
Curtiss, Mary	Cyprian Curtiss	do	Incorporated	do	12th March	12th March		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
DETLOR, Jemima	John Detlor	Rifleman	3d York	York	27th April	27th April		do		20 0 0
Dennis, Elizabeth	Joseph Dennis	Private	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25th July	do		do		20 0 0
Davis, Evalove	Dudley Davis	do	Addington	do	19th March	do		do		20 0 0
ELLIS, Margaret	David Ellis	do	2d do	Pelham	30th October	30th December		31st December	1826	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
FORSYTH, Hannah	James Forsyth	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20 0 0
Fraser, Catherine	William Fraser	Captain	1st Glengary	do	13th May	do		do		20 0 0
Farrington, Catherine	Samuel Farrington	Private	Prince Edward	do	31st December	do		do		20 0 0
Fuller, Anna	Adam Fuller	do	2d Lincoln	do	13th March	13th December		31st December	1816	20 0 0
GLASS, Mary	Michael Grass	do	1st Lincoln	do	25th July	25th January		31st December	1820	20 0 0
Green, Margaret	George Green	do	do	do	5th May	do		31st December	1821	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
Gray, Mary	William Grant	do	1st Glengary	do	14th February	do		do		20 0 0
Green, Margaret	Samuel Green	do	2d York	County	8th July	8th July		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
Hainer, Catharine	George Hainer	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Queenston	22d November	do		do		20 0 0
Hainer, Sophia	Zachariah Hainer	do	do	Lundy's Lane	25th July	do		do		20 0 0
Hainer, Harriet	David Hainer	do	do	do	9th October	do		do		20 0 0
Hall, Elizabeth	John Hall	do	Interpreted	do	1st June	do		do		20 0 0
Hebert, or Hebert, Martha	Louis Hebert	do	6th Lincoln	do	November	do		do		20 0 0
Hamblin, Elizabeth	John Hamblin	do	2d Glengary	do	9th February	do		do		20 0 0
Hicks, Elizabeth	Isaac Hicks	do	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	15th October	do		do		20 0 0
Hazlet, Azubah	Jonathan Hazlet	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	16th October	do		do		20 0 0
Hazel, Hannah	Richard Hazell	Private	1st Essex	do	16th October	do		do		20 0 0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do	4th Lincoln	do	1st December	do		do		20 0 0
Jemison, Elizabeth	Thomas Jemison	do	1st Lincoln	Oxford	30th December	do		do		20 0 0
KING, Barbara	George King	Lieutenant	2d York	do	1st December	do		do		20 0 0
Kendrick, Susannah	Duke William Kendrick	do	3d York	do	1st January	do		do		20 0 0
Kyes, Sarah	Asahel Kyes	Private	1st Lincoln	do	14th July	14th July		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
LAMBERT, Catharine	Alexander Lenabarger	do	4th Lincoln	do	13th August	do		do		20 0 0
Lavelley, Nancy	John Lavelley	Corale	5th Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20 0 0
La Fear, Catherine	Joseph La Fear	Private	1st Glengary	do	31st March	do		do		20 0 0
McDOUALL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20 0 0
Morley, Fanny	Daniel Morley	Private	2d York	do	27th April	do		do		20 0 0
Mee, Dorothy	John Mee	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Queenston	13th November	do		do		20 0 0
McDonell, Nancy	Donald McDonell	Rifleman	1st Glengary	do	30th March	do		do		20 0 0
McDonell, Margaret	Donald McDonell	Teamster	2d Glengary	do	1st February	do		do		20 0 0
McCallum, Sarah	Colin McCallum	do	2d Lincoln	do	13th December	do		do		20 0 0
Merks, Ruth	Cornelius Marks	Serjeant	Queen	do	1st January	do		do		20 0 0
McElroy, Mary	Allan McClean	Private	Kent	County	1st February	do		do		20 0 0
Meloy, Thirsis	James Meloy	do	2d York	do	1st February	do		do		20 0 0
Malcolm, Archangs	Louis Malcolm	Private	1st Essex	do	16th May	do		do		20 0 0
McPherson, Jean	Daniel McPherson	do	Addington	County	2d January	2d January		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
Merckley, Catharine	Christopher Merckley	Teamster	Durham	Prince Edward	19th March	19th March		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington	Dr.	4th December	4th December		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	2d Glengary	do	2d February	2d February		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1st January		31st December	1823	20 0 0
M'Pike, Mary	Angus M'Pike	Private	2d Glengary	Dundas	13th March	13th March		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	1st January		do		20 0 0
M'Donell, Margaret	Angus M'Donell	do	do	do	do	13th March		31st December	1816	20 0 0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	1st January		do		20 0 0
M'Kay, Anne	Donald M'Kay	Captain	do	do	4th May	4th May		do		20 0 0
Do. Do.	do	do	do	do	do	1st January		do		20 0 0
PEER, Lydia	Stephen Peer	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20 0 0
Pike, Catharine	David Pike	do	1st Lincoln	Middletown	13th June	do		do		20 0 0
Patterson, Hannah	John Patterson	do	do	Lenox	13th December	do		do		20 0 0
Post, Mary	Samuel Post	do	1st Norfolk	do	13th December	do		do		20 0 0
Pruit, Susannah	Uriah Pruit	Serjeant	1st Norfolk	do	13th December	do		do		20 0 0
Pruit, Lucinda	Joseph Pruit	Private

Continuation from the first page.

trade, roads and canals, either as an original measure, or as an amendment thereto, no doubt would remain of the right of applying our revenues to those purposes. If indeed the power was denied to the general government of incorporating roads and canals themselves, a power which might still exist, whether it had not power to appropriate part of the revenue "to aid in the construction of roads and canals by the states.

There is perhaps no part of the constitution more misunderstood than that which relates to the power of the general government to borrow money. It is limited under its authority. The power is given to lay and collect taxes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States" and "to borrow money on the credit thereof. As this clause is only intended to designate the objects for which revenue is to be raised, it cannot be construed to extend the specified powers of Congress, yet it would be difficult to reconcile either the practicability of the regulation of the course of administration under it, with the idea that Congress has not a discretionary power over its appropriations. Hence only by different application " to the constitutional and general welfare."

A few of the very great number of instances, in which the government of the United States have been applied to objects not falling within the specified powers of Congress, or those which may be regarded as incidental to them, will lend illustration to this.

Thus, it can scarcely be conceived, that, if construed with rigour, the administration has constitutional authority to purchase a library, either for the purpose of "encouragement" to literature or specifically as an "incident" to the powers given. But one, perhaps, can the pleas satisfactorily of a chaplain, or the purchase of experimental philosophical apparatus, or the building of a ship, or various other expenditures of similar character, fall under the " necessary" incidents to the power of making laws. Yet, in these and in other objects, have the funds of the United States been freely applied, at every succeeding session of Congress, without a question as to the constitutionality of the application.

It could be yet more difficult to reconcile many of the appropriations of the present of Congress, the liberal donations to the wretched sufferers in Venezuela, or the employment of our revenues in the useful and interesting enterprises to the Pole.

The principles allowed for the encouragement of fisheries form another expenditure, that does not fall under any of the powers granted by the constitution. Nor could it fairly be reconciled to an interpretation of those powers, upon the strict principles acceptance contended for. The same observations would apply to actual taxation and to the indirect encouragement derived to the fisheries from the duty imposed upon the foreign article, and which operates as a bounty to our class of the community. And so also upon the drawback. These and a variety of other appropriations can only be justified upon the principle, that the government has a discretion in the regulation of its revenues. This principle, if conceded to Congress, a discretionary power to use for the general " welfare" the funds which they are authorized to raise.

Not to have any danger that such a power will be abused, while the vigor of representative responsibility, remains unobserved, it is to this subject that the attention of the constitutional mistry relied for the protection of the public purse. It was a subject of this nature, the framers that there was no other subject on which representative responsibility would be so powerful. On the other hand, while this principle was calculated to prevent abuses in the appropriations of public money, it was equally necessary to give an extensive discretion to the legislature body in the disposition of the revenue. Were more no license foresight could divers, nor human industry enumerate, the various objects of purposes, to which the public money might advantageously be applied. The attempt would have been to legislate, not to frame a constitution; to have given rules, prescribed the wants of future generations, and put in force a code of conduct for the Legislative Body. Hence proceeds the use of the general phrase in relation to the purposes to which the appropriations may be applied; while the clauses of the instrument, in the clause which confers the enumeration of powers, are to be construed and the use of the word "necessary" and proper" as might be both " necessary and proper" in the exercise of the specified powers.

Nor is it conceived that this construction of the constitution is calculated to give that unlimited extent to the power of the federal government, which by some writers have been apprehended. There is a distinction between the power to appropriate money for a purpose, and the power to make a law for which it is appropriated. If so, the authority to appropriate money for the general welfare," does not by this construction extend the specified or incidental powers of government, so far, in the case under consideration; if the power to make a law, for the purpose, exist, the power of appropriating money cannot render it, however generally it may be appropriated. If there were no other limitation, than the rights of the respective states, over both the and territory, would operate as a restriction.

Whilst this appears to be a safe as well as fair construction of the constitution, it is also that which has been particularly given in it since the adoption of the present. Of this the instances already mentioned, furnish some evidence. Others of a character equally strong, and of the principles of construction asserted both in regard to the enumeration of powers and the responsibility of the government to the will of the people, might be adduced, will be found in the annual communications and messages of the executive from the first session after its adoption, to the present day.

It would indeed be to turn over the statute book and declamatory exercises, upon those principles, the law giving bounties to fishermen, encouraging manufactures, establishing trading houses with the Indians, erecting light houses, beacons, piers, and light houses, purchasing or erecting buildings for the accommodation of the officers of the Congress, giving charity to suffering foreigners, constructing roads through the public forest tracts, and establishing banks, can be justified upon the principles of the constitution. It has been remarked by high authority, that the constitutional question can be precluded by repeated acquiescence under varied circumstances, of the validity" of the exercise of a power by Congress," in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, and by individuals. Whether in deliberate, positive, and unanimous of the present will of the nation, manifested in the various acts of the government, will be sufficient to establish the power, is not for the author of these remarks to say. But he cannot but consider the power exercised by the bank of the United States should be appropriated. They believe to give greater length to this report by enlarging upon these national improvements. They also that of any evil intention towards the states, which was many justly say, they reprobated. Let us not on the part of their power to be exercised unconstitutionally. But whether an enormous use be authorized by actual design, or has been exercised by accident, or committed by a shameful negligence on the part of the officers, to whom power committed by the people, it is the duty of those who can do look to the redress.

We suppose Canada exports about 24,000 barrels of Ashes annually, at 12 cwt each, gives 84,000 cwt. The pearl ashes made the bread in as good request as ever, and gives a correspondent demand for labor, which in the first place the country pockets; but when the commodity reaches an European market it sells for per cwt. is now than could be believed, which bring him in a less of £21,000 sterling, (besides the ordinary hazards in the speculation) than he bought the market in which the commodity was originally purchased. If our inspectors be not intent on raising the character of one of our chief staples, they will surely be more circumspect in future. They will empty every barrel and see the contents carefully repacked, &c. excluding crust and other refuse, observing that the barrel be of well seasoned wood, and that the hoops be well secured and the expense of the same, &c. which will make him careful of bringing good casks for sale in future. The size of each barrel should be taken, and the weight branded on its head. If these precautions be not adopted, there is a doubt of Canadian ashes retaining their present character in every market. During the 11 years, the late Mr. John Forsyth was inspector, the Montreal brand was 2½ higher than that of New-York, and is above Boston for 1½ per cwt. Pearl Ashes always ranked highest. Indeed for six years after Mr. Forsyth, Montreal Pearls sold higher than those of New-York, and for the same reason why they should not be made to do so at this time.—Mr. Wiseman often told the writer of this article that if it were not the interest of the inspectors to do justice to more than 7,500 barrels in a season. In 1801 when the quantity of Pearl Ashes manufactured himself greatly embarrassed, by deciding whether he had done strict justice to the country. In 1802 he was obliged to call in two inspectors each of 20,000 in a season during Jefferson's Embargo? Even at this time, when the quantity may be estimated at 20 to 24,000 barrels, we think a third inspector is much wanted; for 22,000 a year, in one inspection, would be a severe exercise for three inspectors of Pot and Pearl Ashes. But the subject calls for Legislative interference.—*Herald.*

On Sunday evening, the 21st inst. as eight men were crossing in a batteau from this Island to Isle Heron, in the Lachine Rapids, they got entangled in the ice, and were thrown into the water. Seven of the crew were drowned, and the eighth only escaped by swimming to the shore. With much exertion they effected a landing the next day at the afternoon a good way below the Island, very much exhausted by the cold. One of them, in consequence of what he had suffered, a Mr. James Herron, died yesterday, and a notice of his interment is given. Scotland, died on Monday last, another is dispaired of, the rest will recover.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Committee for enquiring into the distresses of the Settlers, have brought their labors to a close, and completed their visits to the Applicants, and afforded such temporary relief to those whom they considered entitled to it, as the funds at their disposal would allow. The Sums already raised for that purpose, will not amount to sixteen thousand pounds, but as the Committee have not yet received the whole of the subscriptions, during the Winter, they have reason to hope that a much larger sum will be collected in the Spring.

In laying before the Public the subscribers statement of their expenditure, they beg to state that the 8th November to 20th December, they must observe, that though they have much pleasure in stating the liberality which has been shown strangers to be far short of what was at first apprehended, it is, nevertheless gratifying, as proof that if some assistance was not afforded to them during the winter, they fear that many would fall victims to the severity of the climate, and want of ordinary nourishment.

One of the Settlers, who is under peculiar circumstances, has been appointed to act as Overseer to the establishment at St. Roch's; he is furnished with a set of approved Rules for their government, and is framed for the purpose of maintaining order and cleanliness; he has the charge of issuing their provisions daily, consisting of a moderate allowance of Biscuit, Potatoes, Fish, Butter, and every Sunday, fresh meat; and has directions to furnish any one applying with such a number of Labourers as he may require, at the rate of 2s. per day for each; he also keeps a list of both out and in-door pensioners, with their occupations for the inspection of any one interested in their welfare.

Independent of his superintendance, one of the Committee has established a daily visit to the establishment, and settle any complaint or difference that may have occurred.

The Committee take this method of returning their thanks to the Gentlemen, Theatrical Amateurs, who have already paid into the hands of their Treasurer, the sum of £40, being the net proceeds of two performances; and who have kindly promised to have other occasional performances during the Winter, for the same benevolent purposes. A subscription paper is now going round, which on its being completed, will be published.

RECEIVED from the Gentlemen of Theatrical Amateurs, being net proceeds of two performances, £40 0 0

Received from Dr. Holmes, 5 0 0

£45 0 0

Paid to Widows 20s. 6 months 12 0 0
do. their sons and 14 children, 6 months 12 0 0
2 invalid soldiers' wives 2 0 0
Office of the Subscription for the purpose of collecting and disbursed by the Committee, 5 0 0
Paid in sundry small sums at different times, to such Families as remain sorry, 21 0 0

£52 0 0

Balance on hand, £7 0 0

Single men, married, families

Total number of Applicants 61 78 14
Number relieved 59 74 0
Deemed ineligible and no relief 2 4 14
No. of objects of the charity 59 78 14
10 6 4
49 71 10
59 78 14

Of those deemed objects, 6 married men and 16 single men, have been employed on the roads and the remainder in the Establishment.

(Signed) J. MACPHERSON.

List of sundry persons, married, families and children, of any other description relieved by the Committee.

Daily Dinner 6d.

On Sunday, 1 1-2 lb. fresh meat is allowed, in lieu of fish, when makes an addition for Cost day of 3d.

Sunday's Dinner 9d.

Children are allowed one half of the above rations.

RULES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Overseer and his Deputy will preside, over all the bread of each family is supplied with a sum to carry water, and each will receive a sum to carry water, and each will receive a sum to carry water, and each will receive

Militia Pension Agent's Office York, 1st October, 1837.—The General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds in aid thereof; hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, especially to the following Claimants:

LIST of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Teamsters, belonging to the Militia Forces, and to Officers and Seamen belonging to the Provincial Marine Establishment, and Persons serving in the Indian Department, who have been disabled from Hard Labour by Wounds received in Action, or by any Casualty occasioned while on Actual Service, during the late War with the United States of America.

NAME.	Rank and Regiment, or Service to which he belonged		Action in which, or how Wounded, and where		Period for which Pension is to commence if Proved		Amount of Pension Per Calendar Year as &c.
	RANK.	REGIMENT, &c.	ACTION.	WHEN WOUNDED.	FROM	To	
ALWARD, Isombec	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	1814	1st Jan. 1817 31st Dec. 1837	20 0 0
Avery, Dec—ner	do	2d Leeds	Accident at Gennesee	16th Jan.	15	do do	20 0 0
Ainsley, George	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Long George	27th July	13	do do	20 0 0
Allen, Samuel	Trumpeter	Oxford	Accident	17th Sept.	12	17th Sept. 1824 31st Dec. 16	85 16 9 6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 37	20 0 0
BONNET, John	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	17	do do	20 0 0
Ingris, William	Serjeant	1st Leeds	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
Bertrand, John	Regular	Incorporated	Niagara Frontier	6th Aug.	13	do do	20 0 0
Bombelier, François,	Private	1st Essex	Beaugwags	9th Aug.	13	do do	20 0 0
Bamsel, Andrew	do	2d York	York	27th April	13	do do	20 0 0
Bryant, John	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	17th Aug.	14	do do	20 0 0
Bank, Joseph	Private	4th Lincoln	12 Mile Creek	24th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Barnes, Nathan	do	1st Leeds	Brockville	7th Feb.	15	do do	20 0 0
Bell, Nathaniel	Sr. Master	4th Lincoln	Schooner	28th July	14	28th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	1793 1st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Brouper, Charles	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	27th June	13	28th June 1813 1st Dec. 16	70 18 5
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
CONNELL, John	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	1st Jan. 47	20 0 0
Campbell, George	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13	do do	20 0 0
Cook, Jacob	do	1st Volunteers	River Thames	5th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Cameron, J. Lapine	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	do do	20 0 0
Corbin, Swain L.	do	2d Norfolk	Nanticoke Mills	5th Nov.	14	do do	20 0 0
Cornell, Jacob	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Cameron, Hugh	Regular	1st Glengary	Accident	7th June	14	do do	20 0 0
Cook, George	Private	Incorporated	do	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Cornell, John	do	Lenox	Kingston	30th Nov.	14	do do	20 0 0
Cameron, John Wilson	do	Ad. Dragoons	Accident	15th Sept.	13	do do	20 0 0
Chatlier, Peter	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	do do	20 0 0
Cain, Lewis	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	2d Lincoln	Accident	3d Nov.	14	do do	20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	1st Lincoln	do	28th Oct.	13	do do	20 0 0
Chamberlain, William	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cole, Nathan	do	1st Lincoln	St. David's	24th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Cowan, do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cull, William	Serjeant	1st Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	4th March 1842 31st Dec. 18	56 12 1 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cull, John	do	1st Volunteers	Accident	27th Jan.	13	27th Jan. 1836 31st Dec. 19	35 14 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
DEAKE, Richard	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	Stony Creek (Lake Erie)	28th Nov.	13	do do	20 0 0
Dusseau, Joseph	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	1st Jan. 17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Delmey, Jean Baptiste	do	do	Fort Niagg	5th May	13	5th May 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
EMERY, Philip P.	Lieutenant	Oglensburgh		22d Feb.	13	do 8th June 18	10 0 0
Earner, Peter	Lieutenant	Ry Lancy at Onnabruck		16th Nov.	13	16th Nov. 1824 31st Dec. 17	62 17 0
do	do	do		do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Ellsworth, George	Private	Northumberl'd	Accident	16th April	14	do do	20 0 0
FRASER, Thomas	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Farnham, Archelaus	Private	2d Leeds	Hamsburgh	21st Sept.	13	do do	20 0 0
Farney, Lawrence	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	28th Dec.	13	do do	20 0 0
Falkner, James	do	1st Glengary	Accident	12th July	13	12th July 1837 31st Dec. 19	69 6 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Fields, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	do	4th Jan.	14	4th Jan. 1838 31st Dec. 19	59 15 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
GRAHAM, James	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	28th Dec.	13	do do	20 0 0
George, James	Forage	1st Lincoln	Stony Creek	28th June	13	28th June 1838 31st Dec. 19	71 0 0 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
HORTON, Samuel	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	13	do do	20 0 0
Hotchkiss, George	do	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10th June	13	do do	20 0 0
Hotchkiss, Samuel	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13	27th May 1838 31st Dec. 19	72 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Helmer, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	4th March 1842 31st Dec. 18	56 12 1 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Hall, Richard	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	17th Aug.	14	do do	20 0 0
JARVIS, William	Captain	Incorporated	Toronto	27th April	13	28th June 17	10 0 0
Jarvis, William M.	Lieutenant	do	Do. loss of an eye	do	13	27th April 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 12 10 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
KERBY, James	Captain	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	5 24 Dec. 12			
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Serjeant	Incorporated	do	1 Lundy's Lane 25			
Kerr, Robert	Private	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14	5th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
MCDONNELL, John	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
McGregor, John	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	4th March 1842 31st Dec. 18	56 12 1 1-6
McGregor, James	do	do	River Thames	5th July	14	do do	20 0 0
McDougall, Daniel	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
McDermid, Daniel	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
Matheson, William	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
McKinnon, Charles	do	2d Glengary	Near Cornwall	10th Nov.	13	do do	20 0 0
McLean, Donald	do	2d Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
McKenzie, Frederick	do	1st do	Accident	12th Oct.	14	do do	20 0 0
McDougall, Lauchlin	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do do	20 0 0
Martin, James	do	1st Lincoln	Black Rock	28th Dec.	13	do do	20 0 0
Minor, Thomas	do	1st York	Dittenson	13th June	13	do do	20 0 0
McDougall, Angus	Serjeant	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
McCormick, Daniel	do	4th Lincoln	do	do	14	do do	20 0 0
Mikleston, John	Private	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do do	20 0 0
McDougall, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
Mathews, John	do	2d Glengary	Beaque's Creek	10th Nov.	14	do do	20 0 0
McMullen, William	do	Hastings	Accident	10th Dec.	14	do do	20 0 0
McKechie, John	do	Pioneer	Lost an eye by accident	22d Dec.	13	do do	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
McDougal, Peter	Volunteer	Indian Dept.	Lewiston	10th Dec.	13	10th Dec. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
McNaughton, Robert	Private	1st Glengary	Accident	28th Oct.	14	1st March 1842 31st Dec. 18	56 12 1 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Muir, James A.	Serjeant	Incorporated	Fine Roads	30th May	13	do do	20 0 0
McPherson Alexander	Private	1st Glengary	Accident	1st Sept.	13	1st Jan. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
McDonell, John	do	do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	22d Feb. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
POWELL, Caleb	Private	1st Norfolk	Malcolm's Mills	8th Nov.	13	1st Jan. 17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Peterson, William	Teamster	1st Lincoln	Creek, Niagara fr.	1st May	13	1st May 1837 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Price, Philip	Priv.	Provl. Marine	Accident	7th May	13	7th May 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Pruner, Samuel	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	17th Aug.	14	17th Aug. 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
QUICK, David	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	22d Jan. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Quick, Alexander	do	do	Accident	do	do	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
RUTTAN, Henry	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
Rogers, George	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	13	do do	20 0 0
Rowbottom, Robert	Midshipman	Provl. Marine	Chicago	5th May	13	do do	20 0 0
Reaume, Michael	Private	2d Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	do do	20 0 0
Rhode, Anthony	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Rose, Alexander	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Accident	28th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Rose, Thomas	Seaman	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
Ryan, John	do	do	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Robinson, Joseph B.	do	2d Glengarie	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	22d Feb. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Randolph, Samuel	do	do	Prescott	24th Oct.	13	24th Oct. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Rose, Alexander	do	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14	5th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
R. Colonne	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13	10th Sept. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
SIMONS, Titus G.	Major	2d York	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
Smith, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	do	do	14	do 25th June 18	46 11 8
Silverthorn, Thomas	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	27th Nov.	13	do 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Sutton, Thomas	do	Sutton-st	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do do	20 0 0
Seeley, John	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Shepard, Joseph	do	2d York	York	27th April	13	do do	20 0 0
Sapley, Joseph	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Small, Daniel	Serjeant	2d Lincoln	Queenston	13th Oct.	13	do do	20 0 0
Stall, Adam	Private	do	Fort George	27th May	13	do do	20 0 0
Stewart, Daniel	do	do	Queenston	13th Oct.	13	do do	20 0 0
Scott, John D.	do	do	Black Rock	do	13	1st Jan. 1st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 1st Dec. 17	20 0 0
TREANOR, David	Corp.	4th Lincoln	Queenston	13th Oct.	13	do do	20 0 0
Thompson, Frederick	do	1st do	St. David's	24th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Trotter, Asher	do	4th do	Accident	5th July	14	do do	20 0 0
WILSON, Samuel	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Wootton, Joseph	do	1st do	St. David's	24th July	14	do do	20 0 0
Wells, James	do	2d Dragoons	Accident	20th Dec.	13	20th Dec. 1836 31st Dec. 19	73 4 5 1-6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Warner, Zachariah	do	2d York	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	1st 25th July 1842 31st Dec. 18	46 11 8
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0

£4403 4 5 1-6

JOHN MacMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

LIST of Orphan Children whose Fathers have been killed by Action, or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service.

NAME.	RANK of Father.	Regiment or Service to which he belonged.	Action in which, or how he died.	Date of Death.	Amount of Pension Per Calendar Year as &c.
Children of	John Hendershot	Private	Lundy's Lane	25th July	1814
do	Martin McClellan	Corporal	Fort Erie	17th Aug.	1814
Child of	William Cottering	Private	do	do	1814
Children of	Michael Saunders	do	York	27th April	1813
do	Timothy Skinner	do	2d Lincoln	5th July	1814
Child of	John Mellwrick	do	Incorporated	25th July	1814
Children of	Thomas Smith	do	Oxford	24th September	1814
do	Francis Bowser	do	Fort Lincoln	28th October	1813
do	Benjamin Newkirk	do	do	5th November	do
do	Thomas Orman	do	do	28th November	do
do	John Stockton	do	2d Lincoln	5th January	1814
do	John Gallagher	do	do	24th December	1813
do	Jonathan Cooper	do	do	10th December	do
do	Thomas Dynes	do	do	13th December	do
do	Joe Smith	Servant	Fort Erie	17th August	1814
do	Jonathan Griffin	Private	do	28th August	do
do	Abel Stewart	do	Incorporated	25th July	do
do	Isaac Walker	do	do	17th August	do
do	Abraham Acre	do	do	25th July	do
do	Samuel Dunn	do	do	17th August	do
do	John Stewart	do	do	25th July	do
do	Solomon Hill	Serjeant	do	17th August	do
do	Thomas Reed	Private	2d York	27th April	1813
do	Robert M'Laughlin	do	1st Lincoln	5th November	1814
do	Thomas Camp	do	Fort Erie	17th August	do
Child of	Bathsheba Fuller	do	do	25th July	do
Children of	Joseph Shop	do	Prince Edward	28th October	1813
do	John M'Grath	do	do	24th November	do
do	Benjamin Smith	do	do	28th April	1814
dec	Adam Forbes	do	do	28th October	1813
Children of	Nelson Stewart	do	Incorporated	25th July	1814
do	Nelson Stewart	do	Addington	24th November	do
do	John Wood	do	do	5th October	1813
Child of	Joseph Perry	do	Durham	28th April	1814
do	Gregory Weibel	Serjeant	2d York	27th April	1813
Children of	Robert Cook	do	do	1st December	1814
do	Archer Likens	Private	2d Lincoln	5th November	do
do	Hugh Scobbins	do	do	28th October	1813
do	John Overholt	do	do	24th November	1814
do	William Orr	do	do	28th October	1813
do	Pierre De Lormier	do	2d do	5th November	do
do	Thomas Smith	do	Fort Norfolk	28th October	do
do	Alexander Hutchinson	Serjeant	do	24th December	1814
do	Ahasuerus Pruner	do	Middlesex	28th October	1813
do	Benjamin Nichols	Private	Oxford	24th November	1814
do	Levi Bowser	do	2d Norfolk	28th October	1813
do	Robert Young	Serjeant	Fort Lincoln	5th November	1814
do	Thomas Getty	Private	do	28th October	1813
Children of	Joseph Poulter	do	Prince Edward	24th November	1814
Widow	Isaac Petit	Private	do	28th October	1813
do	do	do	do	24th November	1814
do	Martin Stowes, Jun.	do	Addington	28th October	1813
do	do	do	do	24th November	1814
do	Henry Travis	do	Prince Edward	28th October	1813
do	do	do	do	24th November	1814
do	Ann Brown	do	Hastings	28th October	1813
do	do	do	do	24th November	1814
do	Sarah Kerr	do	Oxford	28th October	1813
do	do	do	do	24th November	1814
Child of	William Cook	do	2d Norfolk	28th October	1813
Children of	Thomas Thomson	do	Oxford	24th November	1814
do	do	do	do	28th October	1813
do	Abner Moore	do	Fort Erie	17th August	1814
do	John Wood	do	do	25th July	do
do	do	do	do	17th August	do
do	Jacob Moore	do	do	25th July	do
do	do	do	do	17th August	do
do	Samuel Long	do	do	25th July	do
do	do	do	do	17th August	do

Rates Excepted.

Rates £ 130

From Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The body of the Princess, when embalmed was enclosed in a transparent case of wax without any coffin, and deposited for the night among the Kings. The case was then covered with another of thick lead, and that with a strong oaken coffin. These wrappers again were filled with spices, and the body of the Royal Infant was disclosed and sealed in precisely the same manner.

We mentioned yesterday that the feelings of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold were deeply shocked by the ceremony of embalming the body of his Consort, it being nearly more than he could endure. Sensitive to the highest degree, as all his native country, Belgium, and the whole civilized world of his love, his hitherto only object of interest, his every thought and meaning, had centred those people which time and accident had never completely tore. His nights are sleepless—and I sleep should for one moment surprise exhausted nature, he awakens in the next instant to the recollection of his bereavement. He is all the actors of his affected state. His Serene Highness still refuses all consolation: he refuses no one to approach him. His Highness confines no one to solitude in his thought and is pleased to see those who have been accustomed to every thing except such objects as relate to his misery his departed Consort.—The mind of his Highness, is keenly alive to the loss of his native country, and more than all, to the irreparable loss of his beloved Princess. He ordered to him by express conveyance, a number of recollections. Hence her honour and the oath she wore in her last pedestrian excursion with him, are kept constantly before his eyes. In this way her hands upon a sereene in any room sitting parlour, and there his heart remains—and I sleep should for one moment surprise exhausted nature, he awakens in the next instant to the recollection of his affected state. His

ISSUES MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. I". YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1818. No. 8

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE Subscriber intends to deliver a course of Popular Lectures on *Natural Philosophy*, to commence on Tuesday the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. should a number of Students come forward sufficient to form a Class.

TERMS of admission for the Course (six in a Course) may be had of *William Lee, Esq.* or *Dr. Hoops*, or at the *School House*. The sum is, if any, for defraying the current expences, to be laid out in Painting the District Chool.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, 3d Feb. 1818.

WM. MECKHAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has moved to the upper end of Duke Street, where he carries on the *Hair Dressing Business* as usual, he also manufactures Horse-hair for stuffing Mattresses, Sofas, &c. A most price given for Horse Hair and Cow Hair.

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED CASCK, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

TAKE all kinds of Pleasure Conveyances to Order, and Keep Ready for Sale,

Couches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Sale in the last manner and handsome style.

Orders from the South will be punctually attended to, and Carriages, Waggons, &c. packed, and forwarded as directed.—Jan 6, 1817. tf 52

Executive Council Office, York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jonn Harrison, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Grantord, 14 the District of Gore, do not on the *Fourth Monday* in this present month, appear in Person to claim the Grant for said Lot, it will be recanted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.
January 10th, 1818.

☞ N. B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

Book BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

Executive Council Office, York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twelve in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Kinnear, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable sorts, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages painted in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. MILLAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* is preceded from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District. WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and Charges, the Regulations of Police requiring 24 more to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 49tf

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818,

on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

York, Dec. 22d 1817. WM. SHAW.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yorke, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either ROLL or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 4th Aug. 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Wes[illegible] ster, about 1[illegible] miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the variety and multitude of the situations. These things so essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of respectable men to become settlers there, and the land in this Township is constantly taken up. It is now about five years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School Houses have been by them built, and the rising district are very desirous of giving every encouragement to the erection of a church as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady sober habits, it presents great inducements. J. WHATTER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade in consequence on Saturday the 24th instant, and he continued until the whole is disposed of. Also by private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling House, Store-House, and Boat-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth in extent. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 5-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 78, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Farnham, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Town plot in the rear which are selling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Let on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 28 Acres have been pastured for the last six years, without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most compleat repair. Enquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 5-tf

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 5th Dec. 1817. 40 4m

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY JANUARY 26, 1818.

The Accounts and Expences of the House of Correction at Montreal was presented—Referred to a Special Committee.

A Report of the Commissioners for Internal Communications for Three Rivers was also presented.

Yeamans's Bridge Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the inquiry relative to Mr. M'Cord, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Tuesday 27.

A petition was presented from James M'Callum, Esq. praying for a postponement of the day appointed for the trial of his Controverted Election.

The Committee on the petition of the Freeholders of Montreal, regarding the necessity of providing means for repairing the Court House at Montreal, and also the means of making certain alterations to a more expeditious manner, as they should become necessary.

The committee on Jacques Labrie's Bridge reported, a Bill was introduced to authorise him to build a bridge over the River Milles Isles or Jean, at the village of St. Eustache.

The second reading Friday.

It was resolved to form into a Committee on Monday, to consider the state of the Administration of Justice in the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province.

Hall's Bridge Bill over the Petit Chemoni was read a second time, and referred to the committee on Yeamans's Bridge Bill over the same river.

The Bill for continuing the duties of the 32d Geo. 3d, amended by the 54th Geo. 3d, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The House in committee on the inquiry relating to Mr. M'Cord, made further progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.—Adjourned.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28, 1818.

In a committee of the whole House on the Representative Body of this and a bill pro[illegible] on Merchandize imported into this Province, &c.

Mr. Davidson, in moving to resolve, that it was expedient to continue the Law now in force to that effect, observed, that until the public accounts have been before the House, it was difficult to say what was the exact state of the Provincial finances. He could barely say from memory, that the expenditure amounted to about £60,000 and that the revenue might probably exceed £50,000 it was moderate. The register of the Provincial Revenue remaining at the disposal of the Legislature had usually been appropriated to such purposes of public utility as were from time to time judged expedient for the improvement of the Province. He thought the present mode of taxation a fair one, and as such he would always be disposed to give it his support.

Mr. Taschereau observed, that to know of any other mode more easy to the payment, nor so efficient to enable the Government and the Legislature to provide for the necessary public expenditure and for the improvement of the Province. The duties in question had indeed been first imposed in time of war—a season of necessity, and he conceived that the daily wants of the Province at the present period, were such as to render their continuance indispensably necessary. At a moment when the Mother Country called upon the Colony to bear the expence of its Civil List, it was, he thought, incumbent upon the Legislature to provide liberal means of defraying the charge which was in every respect just and just, as the price of the happy constitution we enjoyed from the generosity of the Mother Country, whose expences in defence of the Province must heretofore have been considerable. In assenting the charge to which he alluded, he could it must be agreeable to the Legislature and to the People of this Province to reflect, that it secured to them the full exercise and enjoyment of their Constitutions, from which must reach the happiest effects to our Sovereign's subjects in this Province, and the conservation of Canada to the British Empire. The tax proposed was the best that could be devised for this Province. It is neither difficult nor expensive in the collection—it weighs lightly. It has undergone the test of experience—its advantage which no new mode of taxation can afford, and if any slight inconveniences exist, they can be easily removed. He knew of no other mode of raising a supply. To tax agriculture in its present infant state would be highly impolitic: the agriculture of the Province stood rather in need of fostering assistance at present. Although it would at first sight appear that the tax in question was a check upon trade, yet when the facilities it afforded the Merchant, were considered, it would be thought otherwise. It would be seen that it was not the Merchant but the consumer who in reality paid the tax. The question whether agriculture or trade should properly be the object of taxation in this Province, had upon a former occasion been amply discussed in that House, as might be seen by adverting to their address to His Majesty, relative to that subject. Members, he hoped were grounded of the impolicy of taxing the soil, which, however, they must ultimately recur to, in order to provide for the public expenditure.

Mr. Speaker rose to say, that no subject of deliberation can more deeply interest the representative of a People—or that to which more importance ought to be put in question. The necessity of obtaining the concurrence of the commons in levying and appropriating monies, is the first source of that weight and authority in the direction of the public concerns of their country. From other acts of Legislation have an intimate and so signal an influence upon the prosperity and declension of nations. Probably upon no subject can imposts to collect them with facility and economy: to distribute them judiciously, is the most difficult within the reach of the Legislature, at once to excite and reward industry; to fall in any of those Purposes, is to convert the imposition of duties into the most pernicious means of retaining mankind in poverty, ignorance and servitude. In those respects our situation is happy—we in fact pay fewer imposts than any other civilized people. Upon those articles which may be considered as objects of luxury, such as Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Spirituous Liquors, &c. we pay at most from 12½ to 15 per cent, and upon all articles of manufactures, but two and a half per cent. This latter duty was the present subject of consideration. To reduce the proposition to its simple shape, it is merely this: Shall we, in order to pay the necessary public expenditure, declare as we are disposed to purchase any article of Importation, pay for the same one hundred and two pence half penny, instead of one hundred pence; or shall we resort to some new mode of taxation? The public opinion has long since been pronounced upon the subject. It is some years since the misconceived interests of trade brought into contact with the general interest of the whole classes of the population, occasioned discussions which have ever since fixed the public opinion on this point. The Merchants were for the establishment of direct taxes. There are perhaps some Circumstances under which direct mode of taxation might be best, but it certainly was erroneous to prefer such a mode to the present, by which nine tenths of the revenue were collected in a single part of entry; to substitute for the small number of Custom House Officers which we employ, that of excisemen, to prefer, to the Duties, paid insensibly by the consumer and in a way entirely at his own option, a forced Revenue upon every article of soil payable at a fixed period, which necessarily must operate with unequal weight upon the rich proprietor of fertile lands, and the poor proprietor o

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FEB. 11, 1818.

Mr. Hatt moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to enable Elizabeth Catherine Kingsmill, executrix and executor to our Sovereign Lord the King, certain Lots therein mentioned, which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. Hatt moved that the 5th Rule of the House be dispensed with, so that the Cartwright surveyor-ship Bill read a second time, which was granted and the Bill read.

The House then went into Committee on the said Bill, upon the motion of *Mr. Hatt*.

Mr. Van Koughnett reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Sabbath profanation Bill, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The District School Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved that the House do go into Committee of the whole on the District School Bill, to-morrow.

Mr. Cotter reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Gilchrist moved that the House do, on Friday next, go into Committee on the contingent accounts of the last Session, which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Stage Carriages, which was granted and he accordingly brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Hatt moved the Sabbath profanation Bill be recommitted and read a third time, which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Crooks to make amendment moved that engrossed and read a third time.

The House went into Committee on the Sheriff's Bill. Reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Crooks moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 57th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to prevent the issuing of Writs of Execution against the Lands and Tenements of Debtors in certain cases," which was granted and he accordingly brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Crooks moved that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Crooks moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Sheriffs' Sales, which was granted, and he accordingly brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Crooks moved that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Crooks moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 57th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain duties in the Province of Upper-Canada, and other purposes therein mentioned."

Saturday 14.

The Johnstown Quarter Session—Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved that the Committee of the whole House on the said Bill be discharged from proceeding further in the same, and that it be recommitted for the purpose of making the following amendments, viz. to strike out the 2d section of the Bill, which was granted.

From the New-World.
COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Gleig,

On Monday the 9th January, 1818. Mr. Buchanan, for the first time for the last two years, addressed his Grace Peter, as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper-Canada, in the Senate Room, with several others of the village of St. Regis, and a few more collected in the street, on the occasion of the presentation, by Lieut. Colonel Fraser, to the Governor, in Council, of the Address answered in the House, wanting to make a few remarks for publication in the Montreal Herald, which, I suppose, is the only paper in the Province of Lower-Canada, that has not been purchased by the Government, or its adherents. I was present at the meeting, and heard every word that was said on the occasion, and can safely say, that there was not much in the speech worth the trouble of copying, and that even what there was, was not worth the paper it was written upon. Mr. Buchanan, however, has not been accustomed to the public eye, for many years, and therefore, I suppose, he thought it necessary to make a display of his talents, in order to show the people of Lower-Canada, that he was not entirely unworthy of the confidence which they had reposed in him, when they elected him their representative

POETRY.

FEW HAPPY MARRIAGES.

Boy, sighs for Love, and touch my song,
To chaunt the sweetest joys belong,
And celebrate the happy pairs;
Whose faithful hearts and joining hands,
Find love engraved with their hands,
To endless ages their cares.

Not the soft band of arms he and sealing
That thoughtless fly into the chains,
As eagles leads the way
Joseph Hymen's ensure device,
Intended only to prove and bring,
And by as false as they.

Nor fearful souls of earthly wealth,
Who dress by kindred charms of stealth,
To dull embraces come;
So base that appreciation of Pleas,
Most rush to wealthy marriage ties,
And make a world of love.

Not the mad tribe that hell inspires
With wanton flames, the raging fires
That parted Man destroy;
On Lust's top jet furies send,
And curses of lightning find the bed,
That opens the tempting joy.

Not the dull pairs whose mobile forms,
None of the melting emotions move,
The single hearts and hands,
Link of genius ground that quench the souls,
Are married just like their souls,
With scarce for their bands.

Not minds of melancholy strain,
Both silent, and that will sometimes,
Cast the dear bondage down;
Sullen as they have ever remained seeing,
From each cold tones with an or a sting,
Or none—besides the bonds.

Nor can the well enchantment hold
Two jarring coils of angry mould,
That tugged out the knot;
Two strong lions made in night as well,
In bands of cheerful world-ck dwell,
Will themselves not loosen.

Nor let the cruel fetters bind,
A genius to a savage mind,
Lest the former spring to the right
Loose the former from the door,
For native impulses last,
Hour and fated as light.

Two kindred souls alone can meet,
The friendship unites the bondage vowed,
And fondest of mutual loves,
Bright Venus on her rolling throne,
Is drawn by gentles kind, always,
And Cupids yoke the doves

ATROCIOUS REVENGE.

The Examination at Union-Hall, London, of David Owen, for attempting to Murder John Jones, his Brother-in-Law; Mary Barry Jones, his Sister; and Mary Barry, their Servant.

Friday, at one o'clock, Mr. Jones and Mary Barry arrived in a hackney-coach from St. Thomas' Hospital, under the care of a surgeon and two nurses: they were so weak as scarcely to be able to stand. As two the prisoner was brought into the room, and confronted with Jones and the servant; the latter fainted as soon as she saw him, and it was difficulty that Mr. Jones was roused to sensibility. When he recovered, he exclaimed, "O God! I thought I saw him with a knife in his hand." The Magistrates ordered the prisoner to be taken out of the room, and he was then again acquitted for the prosecutor. About two Mrs. Jones arrived in a hackney-coach, also extremely ill, and was obliged to be supported to hear evidence.

Mary Barry, the servant, stated, "On 23d or 24th of September last, a little after one o'clock in the afternoon, I was at home with my master and mistress, and heard a knock at the door. I opened it, and heard the prisoner without saying a word he forced himself in: my master was in the back room; I called out, Mr. Owen is here! My master and him came out of the back room into the passage, where he met the prisoner. The prisoner immediately took from his pocket a large pointed carving knife, and without speaking made a blow at my master's head: his hand I do defend himself, and prisoner cut and struck him dreadfully on the hand. My mistress then came out, and she and I stood at the door, my master, and take away the knife. I got hold of it, and he drew it through my hand, and cut me very much, and he began cutting and slashing away at random, and then as all three; he cut me on the arm, stabbed me under the ear, and stabbed me in the forehead. I then ran out and called for assistance, and came back again, and found my master lying on the floor in the back room, bleeding very much, and the prisoner lying over him, with a knife under my master's clothes, and apparently sticking in his side; when I returned to the house, a young man returned with me, and he pursued, and we held Owen's arm and took the knife from him. I was then taken by some persons to the hospital. Mr. Jones deposed to the same effect, and added, that the cut he received across the hand in the passage disabled him from making a defence: and that he soon became insensible; when he recovered he found himself dreadfully cut in the neck, and part of his left ear off. He formerly had a law-suit with prisoner, but had not spoken to him since August 1816.

Mrs. Jones stated, that during the struggle between them all in the passage, she heard prisoner say, "You wretches, I'll kill you all." She previously several cuts about the head and face and a stab in the side: saw the prisoner attempt to stab her husband in the side; then became senseless, having bled excessively.

Charles Hopkins, the young man alluded to in Mary Barry's evidence, stated, that he saw Barry run out of Jones' house, covered with blood, and calling for assistance; he went into the house with her, and saw Mr. Jones on the floor bleeding very much, and prisoner lying over him, with the knife apparently in Jones's side, and him under Mrs. Jones and Barry down; Mrs. Jones called out to take away the knife from him: the servant and he, by their united efforts, succeeded in getting the knife from him: he gave the knife to Holmes, the constable, and then went to the hospital with Mr. Jones and the servant.

Holmes, the constable, stated, that on hearing the alarm, he immediately went to the spot, and saw Owen standing on the defensive at Jones's house, with a knife in each hand; with great difficulty he secured him, and found in his pocket two other knives and a razor case.

On the prisoner being asked if he had any thing to say, his solicitor advised him to reserve himself for his trial.

The respective parties were bound over to prosecute; and he was committed for trial to Kingston Assizes.

The prisoner is a man of dark complexion, full face, and large black whiskers, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and very stout: he seemed unmoved at the recital of the horrid deeds of which he had been the perpetrator, and appeared to eye the object of his vengeance with indignity that it is difficult to describe. The fatal instrument was produced by Holmes, rusted with bloody it was a carving knife 14 inches long, and the blade about an inch and a half wide. The Magistrate said it was a transaction as horrible as ever disgraced a civilized country. The prisoner was ordered to goal in a coach, amidst the execrations of about 5000 spectators.

We learn that there is every probability of the unfortunate victims of the cruel revenge of Owen surviving and recovering the effects of his sanguinary attack. They are all much better, and free from fever. The public examination of the villain, it is hoped, will be delayed until the end of the week, when it is hoped some of the wounded parties will be sufficiently recovered to attend.

Further particulars and final Examination of Owen.

On Monday, David Owen was fully committed for trial at the next Kingston assizes, upon a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, and Mary Barry, his brother-in-law, his sister, and servant respectively.

Two knives were produced which were loosely contained in the carving-knife, found by Jones to have been acquired for the purpose. The other was a table-knife which Mr. Jones identified as his own property by an engraved cipher, and declared it from the dinner table after the carving-knife was taken from him.

Thomas Kopper, a worker of the telegraph at Weedmere, deposed—That on the telegraph on the day of the 26th of September, about one o'clock, he heard the prisoner without saying a word he forced himself in; my master He looked towards Jones's house, and saw Sarah Barry or Mrs. Jones standing at Mr. Owen's door, and the latter retreating from her face. He ran with all possible speed to the house, and found a sad scene of bloodshed in the house. He climbed up to the window of the first floor, and saw Owen in the passage, with two knives in his hands, sharpening one against the other, and apparently in a state of wrath him in a frightful attitude, and he leaped from the window on the ground floor, and ran to Jones's door, and up to the window, which was open. He called to Owen, and said, "You had better murder, for I am here, and you presently." He replied, "No you will not," and drew one of the knives across his throat. He (the witness) called out, "He is going to cut his throat," but found that he had not made any incision. A other ran up the ladder with an iron bar, but retreated from the window of the room when he saw Owen with the knives, brandishing them about, according as any one else came to take him. Some persons got into the back-room and fastened the door, which prevented Owen from the room. Shortly after Owen went out of the front-room, upon the head of the staircase a Mr. Sandbach, a butcher, rushed into the front-room, and prevented him from coming in again by fastening the door. A young man got a pistol, and threatened to shoot Owen if he did not give himself up to them—He refused, and the young man was going to shoot him, but was prevented by a gentleman present. He, the sailor, and Mr. Sandbach, opened the door, when the prisoner was off his guard, and he seized him by the chest and right arm. The sailor seized him by the other arm, and several others came up on the instant, and endeavoured to hold him. Owen struggled very much: the rolling of the staircase was broken down, and they fell down stairs; he kept hold of the prisoner, and the knife being taken from him, he was delivered into the custody of Holmes.

Mr. Peter Dixon, surgeon, of Newington, sworn.—On the afternoon of Friday the 26th of September he was called upon to attend a wounded man, whom he since understands to be Mrs. Jones. She was then at her house in Gibraltar-row. He examined the wounds. As far as he could judge, he believed they were inflicted with a knife. He did not consider any of the wounds dangerous at the time. He still had under his care, and the wounds are all healed up, except the one on the side of her chest.

John Carter, surgeon and dresser to Mr. Chandler, senior, surgeon at St. Thomas's hospital, sworn.—On Friday the 26th of September last, two wounded persons were brought to the hospital: one was Mr. Jones, the other his servant, Mary Barry. He examined and dressed the wounds; they appeared to be inflicted with a knife, and had every appearance of being done with a sharp instrument, and might have been done by a knife like the one produced. *Here Mr. Chandler, senior, left the Lord Mayor's room took seat next to Jones's house.*—Both Mr. Jones and Mary Barry are still under his care.

The office was crowded during the examination. The prisoner was silent as addressed by his solicitor during the whole of the time he paid no attention during the time the witnesses were giving their evidences, but during the time Mr. Jones was under examination he cried it. At the close he bowed, looked at the witnesses very steadily, and left the office. He was conveyed from the passenger-line goal in a coach, amidst the hootings of hundreds.

Shocking circumstance.—On Saturday se'nnight, a most shocking circumstance occurred in the village of Southfield, in Somersetshire. A young man, the son of a farmer, whose name we forbear to mention, had professed an ardent affection for a young female, and a neighbour, while circumstance were too low to gain the sanction of the youth's parents to their union. The girl was upon the eve of espousal of a greater share of discretion than her lover, and refused to consent to a private marriage, as proposed by him, would only be a source of unhappiness ultimately to both. It was in vain that her unwearied persuasion by his passion could deviate, she remained resolute, and he came to the horrid determination of putting an end to the existence of the girl and himself. He accordingly set to work. He possessed himself of a double barrelled pistol, and after some little preparation went to the house of his former lover at dusty, he hastily took from his pocket the pistol and fired, but from what cause we do not know, missed, and dreadfully wounded the girl, as well as shattering his right hand, so that to appearance, not quite so fatal, but probably lifeless; he then took from his pocket a knife, which he constantly wore, and with it severed the arteries of his wrist, and dreadfully wounded the girl, as well as shattering his right hand, so that to appearance, not quite so fatal, but probably lifeless; he then took from his pocket a knife, which he constantly wore, and with it severed the arteries of his wrist, and stabbed himself in many parts of his body, so that when the bodies were found very shortly after the horrible catastrophe, but neither was dead. The girl is expected to recover, but no hopes are cherished of his recovery.

An imitation of Leonardo de Vinci's celebrated picture, called *La Cene*, is now exhibiting at Vienna, for the use of the Emperor of Austria. It will cost 7500 guineas, and when completed is to be placed in the Imperial Forum. It is thirty feet long and fifteen broad.

Melancholy Occurrence and Sudden Death.

A subterraneous cavity to the extent of Margate was lately discovered for several children, was using with some of her companions, when suddenly she was missed by a stranger of her own sex, who was sitting beside her, which (found to relate) so affected the child, that she fell down dead. Inquiry was made and indeed and seven unfortunate children were found dead in the cavity. It is supposed that some unknown have had chosen the cavity as a place to store their stolen wares, and had suspected the one of this poor woman to discover their secret, and that she had time to escape from the cavity, and that she had time to return her call, leaving the innocent babe in possession of them, who was taken up on suspicion of the robbery, and that on the fact of the children's death the family were not in possession of our thing.

Books of Maryland.—Nile's table contains a list of 34 Banks in Maryland, exclusive of the National Bank, the aggregate authorised capital of which amounts to 22,000,000 dollars, and of which three has been paid in 8,200,595 dollars.

The Seven Sleepers in Maryland, according to the same authority, amount to 18: of which 4 are published daily, 1 semi-weekly, and the rest weekly—1 is printed on paper of imperial size, 1 one on medium, and the rest on super royal. Ten are republican and eight federal.

MOSCOW, N. Y. Jan. 3.

Mild Winter Weather.—In this vicinity, for a week past, the weather has been remarkably mild and pleasant. We

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1818. No 9

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N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 33-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed to their late stand, in the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a great assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DUEAN & Co.

York, Nov. 17, 1817.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 1700 miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous and best cultivated, and will not be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and wholesomeness of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the air.—These things so essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of reflecting men to become actual settlers, and the land in the Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about two years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its inhabitants. The School Houses have already been built, and the resident families are very desirous of giving every encouragement to one of good character as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements. J. WEBSTER.

"CHARLES OSBORNE. 1

"F the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 5th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLANS and Estimates for enlarging and repairing the *CHURCH*, will be received by the Subscribers before the 20th of March, on which day a decision will be made, and the Contractor whose Proposals shall be approved of, must commence the work as soon as the Season will permit.—The intention is,

1st. To lengthen the Church forty feet towards the East, with a circular end; thirty of which to form part of the body of the Church, and the remaining ten an Altar, with a small Vestry Room on the one side, and a Government Pew on the other.

2d. To remove the Pulpit to the north side, and to erect two Galleries, one opposite to it, and another at the East end.

3d. To alter the Pews to suit the situation of the Pulpit, and to paint and number the same throughout the Church.

4th. To raise a Belfry on the West end, and make an handsome entrance on the South side of the Church, and to paint the whole Building on the outside.

THOS. RIDOUT, } *Church*
J. B. ROBINSON, } *Wardens*
WM. ALLAN.

Feb. 18, 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any payments to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of *King-ston*, South, and Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 14th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—All sales by private sale, for Cash, or Bills at six months, will be entered into at the Store of the Subscriber, on the Bay, near the Market Place, and the Sales will be regularly attended by

JOHN MARTIN.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 5-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 81, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water running through it. The new Township is also in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

GREY PAPER

ANY person willing to Contract for carrying the Mail from hence to Niagara and Queenstown, once (or twice a week if required,) will please give in their Proposals either to Mr. John Crooks, of Niagara, or the Subscriber, on or before the 16th March, 1818.

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Feb. 1818.

Soap and Candle Manufactory, York, Upper-Canada.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with the above articles, (at their Manufactory,) of a superior quality, which they will sell on the following reasonable terms:

	N. Y. Currency.
Soap by the Pound or Bar,	1s. 3d.
Mould Candles, do.	do. 2s. 2d.
Dipped, do.	do. 2s. 0d.
Soft Soap,	do.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

N. B.—Tallow and all kinds of Kitchen Grease bought or taken in exchange for Soap and Candles.

Feb. 19, 1818. 8w-8

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBERT RUNCIMAN wishes to give notice to the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare Six Dollars each way

January 10th, 1818.

N. B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his trade, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style unsurpassed by any heretofore done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres improved, with the Buildings thereon. 25 Acres have been pastured for many years, without any in the last crop. The soil is very good immediate and the fences are in the most complete repair. Apply to the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

R. G. HAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3-6

To be Sold by Public Auction

On Saturday, the 28th March, 18, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of,

THAT HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots* thereto, with a good

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given. Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. -32

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 11th Aug. 1817. 4l

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of William Burzy, deceased, in the hands of his Executor, William Burzy the younger, to be administered at the Suit of William Willcox, Esq. deceased; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 3, on the south side of Market Street, in the Town of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one Acre more or less, with a Dwelling-house thereon erected, all of which Property will be Sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market Place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1818, at the hour of Ten o'Clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 11th Jan. 1818.

All and every person or persons, having claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of Sale.

Executive Council Office, York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By Order of the Lt. Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,

YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

We learn by a private letter from Quebec, that Officers are allowed to hold Colonial appointments, and to draw their Half-pay from the year 1816.

The following Bills have passed the Lower House:

Provincial Agent's District Bill, District School Bill, Sabbath Profanation Bill, Gunlawry Bill, Shop Licence Bill, and Auction Duty Bill.

We very much regret not being able to procure the proceedings of the House during the last week, but will endeavour to get them for the next Gazette.

A Meeting has been held in the City of Quebec, and resolutions made for the purpose of forming a Bank in that City.

A Committee of five Members of the House of Assembly at New-York, has been appointed to take into consideration and report to the Assembly, a bill, the object of which shall be to provide the means of removing the remains of the gallant *General Montgomery*, who fell at Quebec, to St. Paul's Church, in the City of New-York.

The December Mail has arrived at New-York.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 18th March, and 8th and 29th of April.

Amount of Monies Subscribed for the relief of the sufferers at Newfoundland and paid to William Allan, Esq.

His Honor the Administrator,	£	10	0 0
Chief Justice Powell,		10	0 0
Chief Justice Scott,		8	5 0
James Reiley,		5	0 0
Wm. Allan,		5	0 0
D. Boulton, sen.		5	0 0
Peter Robinson,		5	0 0
D. Boulton, jun.		2	10 0
Judge Campbell,		2	10 0
Captain Aleteall,		6	0 0
Thomas Ridout,		10	0 0
Captain Nelles,		5	0 0
John Baldwin,		1	5 0
Samuel P. Jarvis,		3	0 0
Samuel Ridout,		3	15 0
Robert Wilkins,		2	10 0
John Small,		1	3 8
Andrew Mercer,		5	0 0
John J. Vyan,		1	10 0
W. Dickson,		1	5 0
Miss Russell,		2	15 0
D. Russell,		2	10 0
Alexander Legg,		5	0 0
Zach. Gn Sway,		2	10 0
Jonathan Thomas,		4	10 0
Thomas B. Ed. jun.		1	0 0
Geo. Ridout,		1	5 0
Jos. Wilcox,		1	5 0
[illegible]		0	15 0
[illegible]		0	16 0
[illegible]		3	0 0

Jordan Post,	£	1	0 0
John Brown,		10	0 0
H. Brooks,		1	1 0
W. S. Cairns,		one	Dollar
Alexander Reynolds,		2	10 0
Alexander Wood,		3	0 0
George Duggan,		3	15 0
George Munro,		1	5 0
Thomas Duggan,		1	0 0
Wm. Cooper,		3	0 0
R. G. Anderson,		1	0 0
Jordan Post,		one	Dollar
W. S. Rogers,		0	15 0
Wm. Gamble,		0	15 0
Rob. Gamble,		0	10 0
John Simons,		0	0 5
Geo. Ridout,		0	2 6
John Ridout,		1	5 0
John H. Campbell,		1	0 0
Joseph Shaw,		2	0 0
James Rose,		1	0 0
Stephen Jarvis,		1	0 0
George Gurnett,		0	10 0
Colonel Meade,		2	10 0
Stephen Heward,		3	10 0
George Hamilton,		0	5 0
James Hamilton,		1	0 0
Colin Drummond,		1	5 0
John Deanes,		0	15 0
P. Hunter,		1	0 0
Jordan Post, jun.		1	5 0
Hugh Crehan,		1	5 0
Wm. Chewett,		2	10 0
Philip Ulliatt,		2	10 0
D. Cameron,		2	10 0
R. C. Horne,		2	0 0
J. B. Robinson,		5	0 0
C. C. Widmer,		1	5 0
Grand Ford,		1	5 0
James Chewett,		1	0 0
George Ironside,		2	0 0
James M'Donell,		1	5 0
Thomas Ridout,		2	10 0
Edward M'Mahon,		2	10 0
D. Fitzgerald,		1	0 0
Thomas Markland,		2	10 0
Wm. Sachs, jun.		0	5 0
Captain Baldwin,		2	10 0
Ezekiel Benson,		1	5 0
John Bankhead,		0	5 0
John Stanchion,		0	10 0
D. M'Arthur,		1	0 0
John Bellis,		0	10 0
Lieutenant Colonel Wells,		2	0 0
Lieutenant Fulton,		3	15 0
		1	5 0

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, at Perth on Tay, by the Rev. Mr. Lamonte, *Angus MacDonell*, Esquire, Lieutenant of the late Glengarry Light Infantry, to Mrs. Theodora, Daughter of John Watson, Esq. of that village.

DIED,

At Quebec—on the 8th Feb. Mrs. *Montgomery*, Wife of G. Montgomery, Esq. M. D. Apothecary to the Forces.

On the evening of Saturday, the 7th instant, at his House on Navy Point, Captain Sir ROBERT HALL, Knight Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy in the Canadas, &c. &c. &c.

Eminent alike for Literary attainments and Professional talents, and at an age that promised his country a long continuance of his useful services, this distinguished Officer is prematurely torn from us, after a short but severe illness, in the Thirty-ninth year of his age, leaving behind him a memory, which will be long cherished with the grateful tears of those indebted to his patronage, with the fond regret of his Officers, whom his affability, more easily understood to him, and with the love and respect of the many friends, who shared his munificent hospitality.—*Kingston Gaz.*

New Brunswick, Dec. 20.

Agreeable to notice given, a number of respectable citizens met on Saturday last at the Coffee House, for the benevolent purpose of taking into consideration the most measures of relieving the necessities of the most destitute of the sufferers of St. John's, Newfoundland. The amount of the Subscriptions were £360 12 8.

December 27.

In our last paper we gave the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, in which our readers will observe, that he announces the decision of the Commissioners under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, "to whom" he says, "it was referred to decide to which party the several *Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy* belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three." In this statement of the President there is a singular confusion. For by the 4th Article of the Treaty, the claims of both nations are expressly asserted to the *Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy*," as well as to "the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy," and both of these claims were therein referred to the Commissioners for their decision. It is also a matter of notoriety, that the Island of Grand Menan was made a primary object of claim on the part of the United States throughout the discussions before the Commissioners; and it is now equally well known that by the decision of the Commissioners executed at New-York on the 24th November last, Moose, Dudley, and Frederick Islands, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, are declared to belong to the United States, and all the other Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, *and the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy*, are declared to belong to Great Britain, in conformity with the true intent of the treaty of 1783. It is therefore not a little singular that the President of the United States should have altogether omitted to take notice either of the Island of Grand Menan or of the Bay of Fundy in his official communications to Congress. Whether this omission is to be recommended for by any regrets in his mind at the relinquishment by this nation, the decision of the Commissioners, of all claim on the part of the United States to this most valuable and important Island, which had been so strenuously contended for by Mr. Monroe, as one of the Ministers of the United States in London in the year 1806, in the negociation respecting boundaries which then took place, we will not pretend to determine; but we think it a matter of real congratulation to His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, that the British right is now irrevocably established to this Province, which besides its importance as a station for the fisheries and in many other points of view, is undoubtedly the Key to the Navigation of the Bay of Fundy, and on that account alone, a national object of great moment.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late *Doctor Daniel Brown*, deceased, of Charlottenburg, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. And also those having any claims against the said Estate, are requested to present them on or before the first day of May next.

JOHN CAMERON,

Executor of the said Estate.

Charlottenburg, Jan. 24. 3w-9

LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE Thousand Acres in the Township of Scarborough, being Lots

No. 35 in 1st Concession.
32 in 2d do.
35 in 3d do.
32 and 33 in 4 do.

300 Acres in the Township of York, being Lots

No. 5 in 1st Concession East of Yonge Street,
4 and 5 in 2d do. West of do.
4 in 3d. do. do. do.

For particulars, apply to the Subscriber at York.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 3-2

SOME person in this Town having borrowed from the Subscribers a few months since a large *Cross Cut Saw*, they will thank the person to inform them how soon it can be returned.

OUETTON, St. GEORGE & Co.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 7 to 8.

The Court of King James, as established the throne of England, which is put into action, and I posited a decision of the Scots College in Paris, was removed at the Restoration. It was lately restored to the chief situation in the college of the Scots College.

Union Hall—Cornish Tin.—On Saturday James Brown was charged before the Magistrate, with recovering a quantity of spirituous liquors into the King's Bench prison, contrary to the Act of Parliament, on Friday night. It appeared by the evidence of Mr Morris, one of the turnkeys, that the prisoner had not one pound ten; his other leg being made of wood, was constructed in such a manner that between the stump of the thigh and the upper part of the wooden leg, a cavity was formed, in which articles of considerable size could be deposited. The liquor in question was put in a bladder, and the bladder was concealed in the cavity; but the contrivance did not escape the argus eye of Mr. Morris, to whom the prisoner was secured and searched. The prisoner said, that he was not aware of the illegality of the attempt; he had a friend confined for debt in the Bench, who was very ill, and that it was for him the liquor was intended. The prisoner was convicted and adjudged to pay £10, which not being able to pay, he was committed to prison for 14 days.

It will be recollected, that some time since, a proposal was made by the Court of Vienna, to supply this country with a large quantity of timber from the forests of Croatia and Dalmatia for the use of the Navy; and that the value of it was to be set off against part of the debt due from Austria to England. Persons were then, or soon afterwards, employed to examine the timber, and decide whether it would be worth the expense of transportation for the Austrian Government did not

[illegible] to convey it thither. It was found to be some of the finest [illegible] timber in the world. A contract [illegible] accordingly been made with two merchants of Hull for the conveyance of it to England from Trieste and the Italian ports. The contract is for 200,000 loads of timber, and one of the Contractors is already on his way to superintend the performance of it.

From the London Courier of Nov. 19.

TRIAL BY BATTEL.

In case of an appeal of murder, if a battle is fought, the combatants are to have their hose and bare-headed, the appellee with his head shaved, the appellor as usual, but both shall be armed alike. They meet at sun-rise, and fight with first take the oath against amorets and sorcery. If the appellee so far vanquished that he cannot or will not fight any longer, he shall be adjudged to be hanged immediately and then, as well as if he be killed in battle, providence is deemed to have determined in favour of the truth and his blood shall be attainted. But if he kills the appellant, or can maintain the fight from sunrising till the stars appear in the evening, he shall be acquitted. So also, if the appellant be adjudged to be hanged immediately and then, as well as if he be killed in battle, provid

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1818. No 10

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLANS and Estimates for enlarging and repairing the CHURCH, will be received by the Subscribers before the 20th of March, on which day a decision will be made, and the Contractor whose Proposals shall be approved of, must commence the work as soon as the Season will permit.—The intention is,

1st. To lengthen the Church forty feet towards the East, with a circular end: thirty of which to form part of the body of the Church, and the remaining ten an Altar, with a small Vestry Room on the one side, and a Covernment Pew on the other.

2d. To remove the Pulpit to the north side, and to erect two Galleries, one opposite to it, and another on the East end.

3d. To alter the Pews to suit the situation of the Pulpit, and to paint and number the same throughout the Church.

4th. To raise a Belfry on the West end, and make an handsome entrance on the South side of the Church, and to paint the whole Building on the outside.

THOS. RIDOUT, } *Church*
J. B. ROBINSON, } *Wardens.*
M. ALLAN.

Feb. 10, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gilliland* and *William Caldwell*, to take grant any petition for Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston within Six months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Council Office, York, 22d Oct. 1817.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection, without further notice. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to call at the Store, and settle the same without delay.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan 1818. 9-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY Vitue of a writ
TO WIT: } of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of William Bercay, deceased, in the hands of his Executors, I have taken in execution, Lot No. 3, on the south side of Market Street, in the Town of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one Acre more or less, with a Dwelling-house thereon erected, all of which I will sell on the following reasonable terms:

2d. Credit.

Sold by the Sheriff at York, the 20th day of March, 1818, at the hour of Ten o'Clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
11th Jan. 1818.

All and every person or persons, having claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of Sale.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if Jos. Harmon, late of Twenty of Grantford, in the District of Gore, does not within Twelve Months from the time appear at this office, and put out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Ex. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 25 Acres are now pastured, and will be ploughed up this spring, and sowed with peas and Indian corn.

Carriages to be used in the neighbourhood.

Wanted, an Apprentice who can be well recommended.

JOHN M'NEIL.

York, 20th Jan. 1818. 9-tf

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is at present among one of the most populous and flourishing parts of it, not to be wondered at, considering its great richness of the soil, the goodness of the roads, and the general spirit of industry and enterprize which prevails throughout the whole of the surrounding Townships. These things so essential to health and comfort, have induced a number of settlers to flock into it, before actual settlers, and the land in that Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since the commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two Saw Mills and two Grist Mills have already been built, and the resident families are very desirous of getting every encouragement to men of good character as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements. J. WEBSTER.

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 5th Dec. 1817. 60 tm

ANY person willing to Contract for carrying the Mail, from here to Niagara and Queenstown, once (or twice a week if required,) will please give in their Proposals either to Mr. John Crooks, of Niagara, or the Subscriber, on or before the 16th March, full.

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Feb. 1818.

Soap and Candle Manufactory, York, Upper-Canada.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied with the above articles, (at their Manufactory,) of a superior quality, which they will sell on the following reasonable terms:

Soap by the Pound or Box, 1s. 5d.
Mould Candles, do. do. 1s. 4d.
Dipped do. do. 1s. 0d.
Soft Soap, 6d.

CURTIS & GEORGE & Co.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-tf

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On Saturday, the 28th March, 1818, on the Premises,

(if not previously disposed of,)

THE House and Premises now occupied by the Subscribers, with the Brewery, Tannery and Lots of Land attached thereto, with a good Orchard and Garden.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream. Said House and Lots are situate in the Village of Dundas, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Mosure, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jones, Esq. and from the having been in the occupation of the Subscribers, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made for procuring Leather in the Country, will enable him to sell the same on more reasonable terms than the present and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, being sure to be well cured from being in other hands in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an Apprentice who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods sold

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English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Cayuga, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in the House lately occupied by Mr. Jones, and from the having been a regular Bred Saddler, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Mosure, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jones, Esq. and from his having been in the employment of Mr. Sullivan, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made for procuring Leather in the Country, will enable him to sell the same on more reasonable terms than the present and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, being sure to be well cured from being in other hands in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an Apprentice who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods sold

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LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE Thousand Acres in the Township of Scarborough, being Lots

No. 35 in 1st Concession.
32 in 2d do.
35 in 3d do.
32 and 31 in 4th do.

200 Acres in the Township of York, being 2 Lots

No. 6 in 2d Concession East of Yonge Street, and
4 and 5 in 2d do. West of do.
4 in 3d. do. do. do.

For particulars, apply to the Subscriber at York.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

York, Feb. 25, 1818 9-tf

SOME person in this Town having borrowed from the subscribers a few months since, a large Cross Cut Saw, they will thank the person to inform them how soon it can be returned to

CURTIS & GEORGE & Co.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-tf

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On Saturday, the 28th March, 1818, on the Premises,

(if not previously disposed of,)

THE House and Premises now occupied by the Subscribers, with the Brewery, Tannery and Lots of Land attached thereto, with a good Orchard and Garden.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream. Said House and Lots are situate in the Village of Dundas, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Mosure, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jones, Esq. and from the having been in the occupation of the Subscribers, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made for procuring Leather in the Country, will enable him to sell the same on more reasonable terms than the present and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, being sure to be well cured from being in other hands in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an Apprentice who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods sold

---

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has purchased the Machine lately erected at CARLETON MILLS, in the Town of York, and intends carrying on the Business of CARDING, in the most fashionable manner at reasonable rates. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either part or whole of the Machinery, on reasonable terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and to draw from the Country 10 square, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Yonge, 4th Aug. 1817. 4-tf

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All Accounts will be carried on by Lyman Judson.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed into the store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Boon*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

The Church Catechist

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late *Hester Daniel Brown*, deceased, of Charlottenburg, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers. And also those having any claims against the said Estate, are requested to present them on or before the first day of May next.

JOHN M'CAMERON.
Executor of the said Estate.

Charlottenburg, Jan. 24 1818. 7-9.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, February 18.

The Special Committee on the Petition of Peter Pangman, &c. reported, that the Petitioners had not complied with the steps required by the Standing Orders of the House, and that the Petition could not be received.

The Special Committee on the Petition of Charles Turgeon, for the privilege of erecting a Ferry between the Parishes of St. Thomas and Berthier, reported, that they were of opinion that there was not sufficient reason for granting the prayer of the Petition.

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The Committee on the petition of the Trustees for the Protestant Church of Upper Town Manor Hall, reported as their opinion that the Trustees could not afford the ends of the Act, without additional aid.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the report of the Committee of complaint alledged in the petition of John Neilson, Esq. against the election of Thomas M'Gillivray, Esq. and referred the further consideration to the following sitting.

Saturday 7.

The orders of the day were postponed, and the House adjourned till Tuesday at eleven o'clock.

QUEBEC, February 2.

The November mail arrived on Wednesday last: It has brought, we understand, several Addresses of Governments in different parts of the Province, ordering them up to the Legislative Council, including Colonels *De Salaberry* and *Baron*, who have already taken seats; the new members, we are told, will amount to about a dozen. Among them, we are happy to observe, Mr. Ogden.

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Upon the whole, there was something like an undertaking which gave us a particular interest in the event, and while we were calculated to render much benefit to the country, this session appeared to us to be regarded as not succeeded to the utmost, as propositions were just making, for the construction of the Canal, when the mail of last night arrived.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES, VIZ.		From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	do.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal	do.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Pork	do.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hogs	do.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ducks	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter	do.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oats	do.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	do.	0	2	1	0	3	0
Turnips	do.	0	1	10	0	2	6
Cabbage	head	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Beef	bbl.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	1	0	7
Lard	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	10	0	3	10	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription is required to be paid in advance, without exception to the Half Yearly, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, Ten Shillings for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny for every continuance. If sent to be published for a limited time, the number of times must be noted on the letter, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly. Those of greater length in proportion.

All Letters and Packets to the Editor must be Post Paid.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. M'Nabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rees,	*Newcastle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Amherst.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. S. NICHOLS.

...ly long Wed...st, as far as relates to the ...e ships; and the House having con...curred in the resolutions, a Bill was or...dered accordingly; second reading on Saturday.

The House in Committee on the School Bill, passed the Bill, with amendments; the report to be received to-morrow.

The Committee on the Address in Condolence, reported an Address, in which the House concurred, and ...

The Quarantine Bill, and Militia Bill, having reported, the same were referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday next.

It was resolved to go into Committee on Monday to consider if it is expedient to amend the Act concerning Surveyors, and also in Committee to consider if it is expedient to amend the act concerning Regulations of Police, and to limit its duration.

The House in Committee on the Bill from the Council, entitled "An Act to ...on the Bill to prolong St. Joseph street, in Montreal, passed the Bills, with amendments; the reports to be received to-morrow.

The House in Committee to consider the state of the administration of justice in the Court of Vice Admiralty, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

It was resolved that on Tuesday next the House should take into final consideration the petition against the election of James M'Callum Esq. and then proceed to and determine the merits thereof.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 14th Feb.—It was resolved to go into Committee, on Tuesday the 17th inst. to consider if it is expedient to amend the 57th Clause of the Act of the 34th Geo. III Cap. 6, relative to the Writs of Habeas Corpus.

The Committee of the whole, on the Bill to prolong St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, reported, and the House having concurred therein, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee of the whole, on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act ...", reported, and the House having concurred therein, was ordered to be engrossed.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK, (MONDAY, MARCH 2.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on Wednesday the 18th March, and 8th and 29th of April.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY FEB. 16, 1818.

The Sabbath Profanation Bill was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Cozens, passed and entitled "An Act to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath."

Mr. Jones moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration His Excellency the Administrator's Message, respecting the Provincial Agreement.

Mr. Jones moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration His Honor the Administrator's Message on the estimate for the current year.—Ordered.

Mr. Shook moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend an Act to afford relief to persons holding and possessing Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the district of Niagara.—Which was granted, and the Bill read.

The District School Bill was brought in and read: and

Mr. Burwell moved that it be read a second time to-morrow.

In amendment to which, Mr. Jones moved that the word "to-morrow" be expunged, and "this day three months" be inserted—which was carried.

Mr. Fan Knoghnett moved, that the District School Bill be now re-committed.—was carried.

Mr. Robinson moved, that the House do now go into Committee on the Public Buildings—which Lord agreed to.

Mr. Secord reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a conference be held with the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject of erecting a Court House, and Gaol, and other Public Buildings at the Town of York.

Mr. Van Koughnett, of the Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Honor the Administrator, reported that they had agreed to the Address, which he was ready to submit to the House—which was received.

Mr. Secord moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Militia Law of this Province, which was granted, and the Bill read.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Township of Gwillimbury East—Granted.

Mr. M'Nabb moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Newcastle District, and the inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District.—Granted.

Mr. Burnham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the 55th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other trading persons therein mentioned."—Granted.

Friday 20th.

The Outlawry Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved, that the Outlawry Bill do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 55th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide a further supply, to ascertain cases, the want of County Courts in this Province, and to amend and render more effectual the several Acts heretofore passed for the appointment of Auditors, and for carrying the same into effect.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Committee be appointed to draft a Bill, entitled, an Act for the preservation of the Timber reserved for the use of His Province treating with the Commissioners of the Lower Province relative to Duties.

Mr. Jones moved, that Messrs. Robinson and Van Koughnett, be a Committee to draft a Bill in pursuance to the resolution of this House relative to the preservation of Timber having encountered into between the Commissioners or this Province and Lower Canada.—Ordered.

Mr. Jones moved, that Messrs. Van Koughnett and Burwell be a Committee to draft a Bill in pursuance of the Petition of this House, authorizing the payment of a sum of Money for the remuneration of the Commissioners of this Province, treating with the Commissioners of the Lower Province respecting Duties.—Ordered.

Wednesday 18th.

Mr. M'Martin moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue for a limited time, an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other trading persons therein mentioned."—Which was granted, and the Bill read.

The House went into Committee on the Contingent Accounts.

Mr. Nelles reported, that the Committee had agreed to certain resolutions which he was directed to submit to the House—which were adopted.

Mr. Jones moved, that Messrs. Van Koughnett and Hall, be a Committee to draft an Address to His Honor the Administrator, praying for the continuance of this House.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to provide for selling the forfeited Estates, and satisfying the just claims of creditors thereupon.—Which was agreed to, and the Bill read.

Mr. Baldwin, the Master in Chancery, brought down from the House the Legislative Council, a Message, which he delivered to the Speaker, and having withdrawn, it was read; when

Mr. Burwell moved, that a Committee of Managers, Robinson, Hall and Chrysler, be appointed on the part of this House, to confer with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on that part of His Honor the Administrator's Speech at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the erection of Public Buildings in the Town of York.

Mr. Van Koughnett, of the Committee to draft an Address on the subject of the Contingent Accounts, reported, that the Committee had agreed to a draft which he was ready to submit to the House, Which was received and read.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved, that the Bill this day read, be disposed with, as far as relates to the Address to His Honor the Administrator, and that it be now read a second time—Which was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of the Proprietors of the Steam-boat, Frontenac. Which was granted.

Mr. Durand moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of London.—Granted.

Mr. Jones moved for leave to bring up the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the town of Kingston.—Granted.

Mr. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a Bill, with a document accompanying it.—Granted.

Thursday 19th.

Mr. M'Martin moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to repeal an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money, and to provide for the appointment of a Provincial Agent."—Which was carried and the Bill read.

The Outlawry Bill was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the Outlawry Bill.

Mr. Jones reported the Bill amended —which was received, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The Address to His Honor the Administrator, on the subject of the Contingent Expences, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Durand, of the Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject of a joint Address to His Honor the Administrator, reported that they had agreed to an Address, which he was ready to submit to the House—which was received.

Mr. Durand moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Registry Law of this Province, which was granted, and the Bill read.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Township of Gwillimbury East—Granted.

Mr. M'Nabb moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Newcastle District, and the inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District.—Granted.

Mr. Durand, of the Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject of a joint Address to His Honor the Administrator, reported that they had agreed to an Address, which he was ready to submit to the House—which was received.

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Mr. M'Nabb moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Militia Law of this Province, which was granted, and the Bill read.

Mr. Jones moved, that an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Administrator, requesting him to lay before this House a statement of the application of the Monies granted to His Majesty by an Act passed in the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned."—Which was carried.

Mr. Durand, of the Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject of a joint Address to His Honor the Administrator, reported that they had agreed to an Address, which he was ready to submit to the House—which was received.

Mr. Jones reported the Bill amended —which was received, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

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section of the country—whether, will defray the ...ense of ...ing the ...ment of all the ...ficial offices.

The flourishing condition of our trade—the ...ncrease of shipping—is a pleasing demonstration of the increasing prosperity of several important ...ments, and a material ...ement to the ...provement of public ...enues. Under the ...ion of internal and ...ed harmoniously, our ...ulation are constantly increasing in ...dustry, intelligence, and wealth; and the intercourse and connexion between the remotest ...ortions of the Union, are diffused through all the channels that ...ve the circulation of blessings of life.

The public lands have been granted to the ...ates, and sold, to the amount of ... acres, since the year 1800. During the ...ame period, there have been granted to the ...dividuals, for military services, ... acres. Of the ... thus granted, ... acres have reverted to the ...ited States, having become forfeited by the ...on-performance of conditions. The ...ceipts into the treasury from the sales of ...ublic lands have amounted to ... dollars, and ... acres have been granted to individuals, for military services, during the same period. The ...ount of ... has been hostile to discipline, injurious to industry, and productive of lavish expense; while the states have been encouraged to ... extensive manufacturing operations, it has been liable to losses in every stage of their progress, from the ...purchase of the raw materials, to the ...ale of the accomplished article. The injudicious organization of the board of ...ordnance and fortification, and the partial ...ppropriations of the means of defence, ...ve been productive of unnecessary ...penditures, have also rendered ...ortions of the system inefficient for the ...ntended purposes. Appropriations for ...ffectual defence for all those departments, and ...ompensating our pecuniary with the ...ions of other states, cannot resist the ...mpression that there has been some re...ical error in the general management.

It behooves us, then, as the representatives of ...people to institute a solemn enquiry; to ...ascertain the causes of the failure, and to ...pply a ... appropriate remedy.

The efficacy of the Penitentiary system might be signally promoted by the erection of solitary cells in the several ...ounties, for the punishment of all offenders below the degree of Grand Larceny, and by doubling the value of the labour performed by convicts, in subjecting them to constant solitude. Solitary confinement is, next to death, the most appalling punishment that can be inflicted on man. It is inhuman being; and the expense of erecting their prisons, and of maintaining them, would be very inconsiderable, when compared with the inhumanities of the object. Under our present ...ystem, the most aggravated crimes are frequently exercised in a salutary manner, by prescribing as a condition, that ...e ... to show mercy to others, that he shall depart from the state and never return. This is in substance the punishment of banishment, and it would be well to fortify the efficacy of such punishments, by imposing severer penalties for their violation.

As connected generally with this subject, it is proper to mention that the dispensation of criminal justice is accredited with heavy, and it is to be feared unnecessary expenses; and that great benefit might probably arise from some amendments in the present ... of Court of Exchequer.

In the case of creditors and debtors, our law has departed from its general policy, and has authorised the former to avail the power of punishment by imprisonment of the latter for a default in the payment of debts, without considering whether it be the result of misfortune or to fraud. Within a few years this code has been relaxed, and the debtor has been liberated from ... unnecessary expence; and that great benefit might probably arise from some amendments in the present ... of Court of Exchequer.

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section of the country, and will deduct the same proportion of the whole amount of the tax.

The favorable condition of the whole revenue of the State, is a striking demonstration of the increasing prosperity of useful industry, and a powerful incentive to liberal dispensation of public patronage. Under the accustomed vigilance and enlightened economy, our affairs are constantly increasing in stability and usefulness; and the intimate connexion between the commercial interests of the whole, have also diffused the blessings of education. Funds to the amount of 150,000 dollars were invested to the three colleges, and about 150,000 dollars to district schools, and about 50,000 dollars to academies and unincorporated academies. While this liberality of patronage reflects honor on the State, it cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation, there is no prodigality to the application of the public treasure.

The colleges of physicians and surgeons are eminently deserving of public consideration.— The increase of such institutions in New-York is the cause of its students, in the simplicity of its accommodations, and in the moderation of its emoluments, has kept pace with the science and celebrity of its professors. And the recent addition of distinguished teachers to the establishment at Fairfield, pleasantly situated, central in the south part of the State, promises to be highly beneficial to the community.—

And no measure can be more conducive to the permanency of public institutions, than the respectability of the professions, and to the preservation of the public health, than a law providing an examination upon lectures in the university, as indispensable passport to medical degrees.

The principal societies devoted to literature, sciences and the arts in the city of New-York, have by the liberal patronage of the municipal authorities, been established in a spacious and surrounding edifice, under the denomination of the New-York general institute. These societies are form a extensive and invaluable collection of books from the first arts; of our animal, vegetable and mineral productions; and models and implements illustrating our mechanical and manufactured industry, our geography, antiquities and statistics. They are also peculiarly adapted to exciting the attractive spirit of natural science, in introducing the principles of intellectual philosophy, and in rendering the literature of our country. Whatever such institutions originate, they are entitled to the encouragement of government, for there is still near an infinitely immeasurable alliance between their advancement and the glory and prosperity of the state.

The state of our finances demands your mature consideration. It appears that the whole of the state amount to about $4,500,000

And that the debts of the state are funded to 3,750,000 50

Viz.

Stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest, 1,108,207 93

Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, 777,000 00

Debt to the Bank of New-York, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. 920,000 00

3,750,000 50

It further appears that the annual expenditure for fortifications, armaments, magazines, settlements, roads, improvements and other wartime stores; for the pay of officers, artificers and volunteers, is 846,350 83

For the annual interest of divers issues of the national government, assumed and paid by this state, 1,119,108 28

Making in the whole $1,965,477.08 of debt incurred by the state in consequence of its patriotic assistance for the public defence, and on the expenses of which it has of late made a reduction of the dollar less than one cent.

It will be observed that we pay a war interest of seven per cent. for a considerable part of this debt — and it is unbearable, it will be easy to pay it off by a zero from at six per cent. — It will be effected by a deposit of the three per cent stock, and the apply the avails to the extinction of the debt. Taxes proceeds together with 200,000 dollars of the revenue of the last year and a new issue of 1,200,000 dollars at six per cent will extinguish the whole of the present stock in May or June next, and leave about 150,000 dollars applicable to extraordinary purposes. The stock is not included in the 3d. resolve, because the payment of this work are to be kept distinct from the ordinary revenue of the state.

If this plan should be adopted, our debt would be reduced to 1,600,000 dollars.

I feel reasonably confident that the reduction of the tax to half its present amount. The annual revenue will still be about 800,000 dollars; and the our permanent expenses, including the interest of the public debt will not exceed 600,000 dollars, there will remain a surplus of about 200,000 dollars to upwards of 800,000 by financial improvements. The funds of the state will be augmented by the payment of the debt due from the United States, which has not yet been adjusted; and part of such useful accessions may be made in other useful accessions may be made in other useful accessions. The revenue of another dollars to loss at those at the United States by whatsoever will present a surplus under trader, afford some relief to our immediate duties and enlarge the fund for internal improvement. The revenue from reclaims properly collected would be considerable, and a much greater sum may be raised annually by the system already authorised by law. And it may be proper to observe that our financial situation is peculiarly favorable to the accomplishment of an object for the transfer of stock in the city of New York, which can be done without any sacrifice.

This view of your finance is certainly encouraging. It shows that our debt may be easily refunded, that our taxes may be diminished one half, that all our contingent expenditures may be provided, and that a good fund will still remain for all the beneficial objects of a wise government.

The public lands have not been comprehended with this exposition of our resources, because they are not yet sufficiently sold, by the labors and our rights of the Indians, together with the discharge of small large trusts, I consider them fully equivalent to what is the whole debt against the state. The instances fund appropriated to schools and academies, has also been kept out of view, because I deem it a sacred provision for the education of the present and all future generations, which might never to be disturbed, diverted or impaired.

With respect to the debt which will be incurred in the prosecution of the Erie canal, I think there can be no doubt but that light tolls on our extensive canals, and lighter tolls on those foreign productions with in a few years not only accomplish a fund for its reimbursement, but be a profitable source of revenue for the general purposes of government. And this subject may be other suggested from the facility acquired and enlightened in our system of political economy. It may be rendered a powerful instrument of commerce, and our commissioners, and for maintaining the principles and of foreign nations.

The last system of finance are however subordinate and literary without the promotion of science. — Previously to the establishment of colleges, and of academies for the education of professors, but all governments are too prone to give intermittent encouragement to the cultivation of public money should be exclusively made, and its expenditures carefully regulated. The accountability of public agents should be enforced, and the ordinary forms of legislation ought never to be waved unless in extraordinary cases. It is the observance of these salutary principles, with the application of a well regulated economy, and the selection of proper and judicious intermediate agents, that I should persuade that the flourishing condition of our finances may be completely realized; that all the improvements may be successfully executed, and that this state rich in her resources, public and private, may be a liberal benefactor, and determined in her purposes, may attain unprecedented prosperity.

Although the cultivation of the blessings of peace is a most important object, with the wise of our government, the precepts of religion, and the maxims of sound policy, put into the hands of self and controversy are planted too deeply in the constitution of human nature to be eradicated by an express [illegible] the ambitious fate of nations, and the experience of the human character, both before and since the Christian era, have been engaged in the [illegible] of the Babylonian of Africa, we have been engaged in hostilities with Europe and the Indians. We are in the neighbourhood of British and Spanish provinces, divided from our territory by unsurveyed lines, and connected with being in contact with the warring and inveterate enemies of peace.

The West India islands, owned by different nations, open, in the course of time, to a lucrative source of controversy; and our extensive commerce will often render it necessary to protect our unoffending citizens in the legitimate exercise of the belligerent powers in Europe. If, therefore, we would avoid the calamities of war, the glory of the people of Spanish America for emancipation from the tyranny of unprincipled superiority, and the stimulus of colonial adjection, we must unprepared ourselves for the state of war, and every way be the cause, the time most active when it will be most necessary to appeal to the sword, and this appeal ought never to be made without feeling to be a state of supple preparation.

Permit me then to recommend to your attention the revision and amendment of the militia system.

The system relative to the militia were not settled in 1812 and it is now necessary to consolidate into one law the various acts which have been passed at different periods, and to regard such amendments as experience may point out to be proper. It is believed that essential improvements may be made in the organization, force and discipline of the militia, in the system of inspection, and disposition of fines; in the promotion of military discipline, and in the encouragement of meritorious service or distinguished skill. In connexion with the interior state of the militia, the interior number of our enrolled militia cannot be ascertained, but it may be safely estimated at 120,000 men. This immense force will not only be organized, armed, and disciplined, but may duly the objects of an enemy. But it ought not to be considered that a state of war will require a large and equipped; and that too in a very large fort number. The state does not now arm more than twenty thousand stand of arms. The act of Congress, of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, however well intended, is found to be inadequate to the object. Our militia increase more rapidly than the supply, and even if our proportion were completed, it would take near half a century before supply provisions could be derived from that source.

The consideration of the state militia for the militia at all times as well in peace as in war, and the establishment of a corps of artillery, and a force for service, and that a proper augmentation of the expenses of which to be solely borne by the United States, shall be ever at the expense of the state, based by the act of the Legislature, judiciously administered, and combined, in every county, with the militia of the state, would be a measure of wise and economical precaution, which would in a short time save a century before taxpayers

POETRY.

The following lines were requested to be inserted by a Friend of the Author.

Take, O take the mortal Love,
Boldly under the low-roof'd vine;
Shake it's notes melodiously out,
Under regions in the mind:
Take it to the secret cell,
Where the sorrow of the heart,
Did it's every life-throed start,
And with sighing fell:
Lead it to the silent cell.

To that, by the leaves blest,
Where the sorrowful breast
Labors in your bosom close,
Where your notes, high-soaring, flow;
Thus that mind a joyous bard,
Sighing soon shall be,
Lonely Love, to thy regard,
Lonely Love, to thy regard,
Thou shalt add by hearts done,
Lonely Love, to thy regard,
Lonely Love, to thy regard,
Lonely Love, to thy regard

green fat cattle on which the Merchants, Proprietors of Quays, new Mills, Lumber Yards, &c. in which millions of money are vested, were not very great —would they not have much cause to complain of Ministers, who in imposing Duties upon foreign timber, indirectly and virtually subject their capitals in the colonial timber trade. Such sudden and unexpected changes, so capricious in principle, cannot but be considered as political crimes. But that which was to us most alarming, is the indirect attempt of ministers to tax us. To deprive us of the means of trade ourselves by destroying our trade.—The Imperial Parliament has indeed the right to regulate the general trade of the Empire—but to regulate trade was one thing; and to ruin it another. To day we are prevented from exporting our timber, in order to gratify the Inhabitants of the North of Europe—to-morrow we may be prohibited from exporting our flour and potash, to gratify the people of the United States—the next day we shall perhaps be forbid to export our salt provisions to favour the Irish trade. So narrow a policy cannot fail to ruin the Province, and subvert in a short degree, as to render it no easy conquest, whenever a new war may take place with America. Is it to be taken for granted that Great Britain is to prefer the Baltic timber, because it can be procured at a cheaper rate than that of the North American? As well might it be urged, that she ought not to have encouraged the linen manufacturies of Ireland, because they could be procured at a cheaper rate in Flanders. As well might it be said, that she ought to be tributary to French industry, and not seek to rival her manufactures of silk. We cannot enter into competition with the people of the North of Europe, in point of proximity to British affords them the advantages of five or six voyages in the course of a season, while our dependance on Europe, and the dangers of our navigation, afford us but a single voyage, or at the utmost two voyages in the year. The price of freight and of merchandize brought us are necessarily raised, and the value of our exports are proportionably diminished, so as to bring ruin upon such as engage in our trade, unless the mother country should protect it. The timber of Russia is not, like us, the hands of freemen, but by those of slaves, the property of the crown and the wretchedness of whose state, exchanged as regard possessions only with the animals that till the ground, upon which they span out a miserable existence. No such abominable abuses prevail here. Our lumber yards are filled with a free though laborious race of men, who know and obtain the value of their labour.

The policy of Great Britain has hitherto been more enlarged, and has led to her advantage. The circulation of her capital throughout Europe, at once enriches herself, and strengthens those nations, which, from day to day, may become her enemies. Why should she not adopt the same policy towards her colonies, and disperse the four quarters of the globe, and rich in all the productions of nature. Let Great Britain attach them by a liberal and enlightened policy. Let her encourage the development of their resources, the increase of their population, and their progress in wealth, and her own prosperity will thrive with theirs, who must, necessarily, consume her manufactures, and be tributary to her industry. From North America colonies are peculiarly susceptible of a degree of improvement, which, in every point of view, renders them one of the noblest appendages of the Empire. Let her learn to acquire into their true interests, and she will find that ere long, her most formidable adversary will be the American confederation. Let her know that the same energy of character, the same spirit of enterprize and trade, the same national pride, and the same enthusiastic attachment to the political institutions of their country, which have constituted the might and grandeur of the British nation, characterize the American people. They believe themselves destined by Providence for a great and a powerful people, and, though in their infancy, their commercial navy may be considered as the second among nations. Those ambitious republicans are greedy of power and conquest, not to be watched with attention by England. From what better point can she observe, and more effectually repress them than this quarter, which, in war, can maintain her army, and in peace, become the channel of the introduction of her manufactures into America. She can, and she ought, in gaining friends in the U. States, by intimate connexion upon those projects of aggrandisement. To new division among them, would be base and ruinous. To say that they would again be made British subjects, is extravagant; but England may so conduct herself, as to make it the interest of the greater part of the nation to be at peace with her. The State of New York, already the most powerful of their union, by its position, its extent, the fertility of its soil, is susceptible of a greater increase than any of the States east of the mountains. That of Vermont, and a part of New-England, may, in time, become the natural Allies of Great Britain. Let her encourage the Canadian trade, and allow our exports to be freely sent to the most profitable markets. Let duties be imposed upon such as do not immediately issue from our own colonies. The Rivers Saint Lawrence and Champlain, the Chaudiere and Saint Francois, connected with the Kennebec and Connecticut, will soon be rendered navigable. Canals will speed to Quebec sufficient passages to load hundreds of British ships, which, without this policy, will turn to the advantage of the Americans trade. To improve on all the means of ruling ourselves by destroying our trade.—The Imperial Parliament has indeed the right to regulate the general trade of the Empire—but to regulate trade was one thing; and to ruin it another. To day we are prevented from exporting our timber, in order to gratify the Inhabitants of the North of Europe—to-morrow we may be prohibited from exporting our flour and potash, to gratify the people of the United States—the next day we shall perhaps be forbid to export our salt provisions to favour the Irish trade. 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The price of freight and of merchandize brought us are necessarily raised, and the value of our exports are proportionably diminished, so as to bring ruin upon such as engage in our trade, unless the mother country should protect it. The timber of Russia is not, like us, the hands of freemen, but by those of slaves, the property of the crown and the wretchedness whose state, exchanged as regard possessions only with the animals that till the ground, upon which they span out a miserable existence. No such abominable abuses prevail here. Our lumber yards are filled with a free though laborious race of men, who know and obtain the value of their labour.

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pelled our trade, the home-hold out by the 18th of the King was magnificent and illusive. If we are obliged to take our produce to the British markets only, and then to pay a heavy duty upon that produce, what is it but doing a prize upon it, at which, probably, we cannot afford to sell it, or to which we put a certain prospect of ruin to the merchant who risks his capital in so precarious a trade. Our trade with another country is a trade of barter, and whether taxes be imposed by the mother or our exports are regulated, a measure equally to the same thing. The principle of taxing our trade, he thought, highly impolitic, and pointed out, as the thought it contrary to the spirit of the Act in which he alluded, and, he felt persuaded, that his Majesty's Ministers, upon a proper representation of the subject, would be induced to relinquish their intention of adopting a mode of taxation which must, at once be injurious to the mother country, and ruinous to the Trade of this Province.

Mr. Ruthermen made a distinction —As to the right of taxing her own trade, he conceived the mother country unquestionably possessed it. Eng land, very legitimately, might tax the colonial produce: but it ought to be recollected, that this Province at the present moment, enjoys the same, and the same right upon British manufactures imported into and consumed in this Province, that it enjoys upon those conveyed. Was it merely because America was so rash in 1774, that the Parliament assumed the right of taxing? Or was not this resistance rather the triumph of that constitutional action, which establishes, that the people shall not be taxed otherwise than by their Representatives freely elected? This right of being taxed by only ourselves, is necessary to keep us a Constitutional Act, but is this respected by Ministers, if, from ignorance of our wants, they impose taxes upon us? He would certainly admit, that, for the common advantages of the Empire, the Imperial Parliament had a right to regulate, even by taxes, the commodities interchanged between Country and Country, Province and Province, and with Foreigners; but if this right were abused, it might be asserted that by a *jus de nolo*, by no worthy authority, it had the hands of freemen, but by those of slaves, the property of the crown and the wretchedness whose state, exchanged as regard possessions only with the animals that till the ground, upon which they span out a miserable existence. No such abominable abuses prevail here. Our lumber yards are filled with a free though laborious race of men, who know and obtain the value of their labour.

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DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 16th February, 1818.

In committee of the whole House on the Report of the Select Standing Committee of Grievances.

Mr. Cochrane moved to resolve on the motion of the Committee, that a Legislative Act that Commissioners be authorized to investigate the claims of inhabitants and others, to Lands in the inferior District of Gaspe.

Mr. Taschereau feared, that the subject submitted to the consideration of the House was of such a nature as must deter any one from entering into it, who reflected for one moment on the multiplicity of claims, which would be created in this District of Gaspe, if the Commissioners were empowered to act, as proposed, and the delay which must ensue, before the claims could be investigated, and decided upon. He was of opinion, that the Petitioners had better seek relief in the Courts of Law, than to have recourse to the Commissioners, as proposed. The Inferior District of Gaspe as a District of the utmost importance to the Province, and he thought, that by the appointment of Commissioners, as proposed by the Committee of Grievances, the Legislature would be establishing a precedent, which would be productive of much inconvenience in future. He was of opinion, that the Petitioners had a right to expect, previous to the appointment of Commissioners, that the Petitions in question—the now had leave for the purpose of further enquiry into the claims of the inhabitants of Gaspe were withheld from the Petitioners, and that they were left to seek relief only in the Courts of the Mother Country, and he was of opinion, that it would be sufficient to refer the Petitions to the Commissioners of every description in that District, and that the Petitioners would be satisfied with that only measure to all human industry. The greater facility of carrying on the Fisheries, on our own account.

If there were no other motive for taking the Petitions into consideration, than the hope of finding employment for the industrious poor of the British North American Provinces, he thought it was sufficient to induce the House to pay the most serious attention to the subject. He had been informed, that the Petitioners had been to the Mother Country, and had been told, that they must apply to this House for relief, as the Petitions must originate here. He was of opinion, that the Petitioners had been misled, and that they had been sent on a fruitless errand. He was of opinion, that the Petitioners had been misled, and that they had been sent on a fruitless errand.

Mr. Cochrane said, that the Petitioners had been misled, and that they had been sent on a fruitless errand.

Mr. Taschereau said

was communicated to the Minister.—The project was taken into due consideration, passed through all its stages, and was unanimously agreed to. The receiving of the Report on the proposed opening the Traverse was postponed till the next day.

A Treaty of Commerce has been concluded for twenty years between Sweden and the Porte of Egypt, through the intervention of the agent of the latter, Ismael Gibraltar, who, it is remarked, is only in Sweden on commercial business.

It is mentioned in an article from Berlin, that the new Minister of Finance, M. de Klewitz, is understood to be conducting the assertion of the Government of Prussia can only be authorized by the establishment of Provincial Banks.

French Five per Cents *Friday*, 64fre 35c.

Post Office.—The decrease in the revenue of the Post Office, is at least a proof that the Commercial Correspondence of the country is greatly diminished. It amounted last year, as appeared by the accounts presented to the House of Commons, to be upwards of £100,000, (nearly £2000 a-week,) and from the last statement it is considerably less than the corresponding quarter of 1816.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Yesterday His Majesty received, at a private audience, Sir Charles Stuart, the English Ambassador, who delivered a letter from the Prince Regent of England, in answer to that from his Majesty, written with his own hand, on the occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte.

We learn from Marseilles of the 17th inst. that a dreadful storm had been experienced at Bastia, which had extended to the coast of Africa.

Letters from Constantinople state, that a violent shock of earthquake was felt at Smyrna on the 31st of October.

A dreadful storm was felt in the Gulph of Gascony, on the 10th, 12th, and 13th inst. a vessel was wrecked on the bar of Bayonne; and shot the pilots of the Adour and the Nives were imperiled. At St. Jean de Luz, the tide which defended the town from the waves, was impaired, and the inhabitants seriously alarmed.

MADRID, Dec. 18.

A Project for Recruiting the Army by means of a conscription is on the point of being carried into effect in Spain. A Royal Ordonnance prescribing this new mode of recruiting is in the press. Every year 17,000 men, from the age of 18 to 30, of all classes without exception, are to be enrolled to serve in the army;—those not attending to pay 2000 francs.

The officers implicated in the affair of Perlier, at Corunna, are to be brought to trial without delay.

At a late Meeting of the Catholic Board in Dublin, Mr. O'Connor moved that a Committee should be appointed to prepare a denunciation of the Rhenish Notes to the Bible, which notes, he said, were in principle the same as the people of England against the Catholic Emancipation. He declared that although he was a Catholic from principle, he would not remain one an hour longer, if he thought it of that faith to believe that it was lawful to murder heretics, or that faith should be kept inconsistent with heretics. However, at the suggestion of several Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connor consented to withdraw his motion, and it was agreed that a general exposition of the religious and political principles of the Irish Catholics should be drawn up in the form of an Address or Appeal to to the Protestants of Great Britain.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three Land Council days will be on Tuesday the 8th and 29th April, and 20th May next.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, 10th March.

The Marriage Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Durand moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to amend certain acts of the Province relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by Land or Inland Navigation." Carried.

The House went again into a Committee on the Incorporated Militia.

Mr. Cameron reported the following Resolution;

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a conference be requested with the Hon. the Legislative Council, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a joint Address of the two Houses to the Provincial Legislature of this Province, the object of granting Lands to the Flank Companies, Volunteer Corps, and Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the U. States of America," which was received and adopted.

Wednesday, 11th.

The Provisional Agreement Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Robinson moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to explain and amend part of an Act passed in the 41st year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting Lands to the Militia, Fencibles, and Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the United States of America." Carried.

Mr. Cotter moved for leave to bring up the petition of Ebenezer Washburn, of the County of Prince Edward, Esq. Granted.

Mr. Durand moved to bring up the petition of *John Mower*. Granted.

The Revenue Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Robinson moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to explain and amend part of an Act passed in the 41st year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting Lands to the Militia, Fencibles, and Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the United States of America." Carried.

Mr. Hall obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the site of holding the Courts of Justice within the Western District, which was read a first time.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the Assessment of Lands not occupied in this Province, which was read.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to lay before this House a detailed account of the sum of £2000, awarded to the Militia in the year 1817, of Crown Revenue, arising from Duties and Fines, and applicable to the support of the Civil Administration of the Government of this Province.

The Bill for and Devisee Bill being read a third time,

Mr. M'Nab moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An act to repeal part of an Act passed in the first year in force, for allowing relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim lands in this Province, as Heirs or Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such lands, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which was lost.

Thursday 12.

The Duty Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Robinson moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to make provision for the payment of Duties arising on the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by Land or Inland Navigation." Carried.

The House went again into a Committee on the Incorporated Militia.

Mr. Cameron reported the following Resolution;

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a conference be requested with the Hon. the Legislative Council, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a joint Address of the two Houses to the Provincial Legislature of this Province, the object of granting Lands to the Flank Companies, Volunteer Corps, and Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the U. States of America," which was received and adopted.

Mr. Hall moved that Messrs. Burwell and Hagerman be a committee to prepare a conference with the Hon. the Legislative Council on the subject of the foregoing Resolution. Ordered.

Mr. Cotter moved that from the ill state of health of one of the Clerks at the Table, Peter Hoagel, Esq. be appointed by the House Clerk pro tempore for the Library of Upper Canada, with leave of absence to the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, and that he be allowed a reasonable salary for his attendance. Granted.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the payment of money to erect Goals and Court Houses in several Districts within this Province. Granted.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a Bill to remunerate certain persons therein mentioned—which was read.

Mr. Burwell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for ascertaining the actual Population of this Province, which was read.

Mr. Cotter moved that the petition of Ebenezer Washburn be now read.

Friday 13.

The Provisional Agreement Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Robinson moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to ratify and confirm certain Articles of Agreement and Convention made and entered into the 31st day of May 1817, between the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty's Province in that behalf by the Commissioners of the Province of Canada, on the Provisional Agreement relative to Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported into the said Provinces, and also to repeal an Act passed in the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ratify and confirm a certain Provisional Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada." Carried.

The Insolvent Debtor's Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Hall moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to amend the provisions of an act passed in the 48th years of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors." Carried.

Mr. Durand moved that it be referred to a Committee to prepare and report a draft an Address to His Honor the Administrator, praying that he will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the annual Grants received from Great Britain, and likewise the Grants and Donations out of the Army extraordinaries during the year 1816; as also a detailed account of the sum of £2000, awarded to this Province in the year 1817, of Crown Revenue, arising from Duties, Fines, &c. applicable to the service of the Administration of the Government of this Province. Carried.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Committee on Public Accounts. Carried.

Mr. Robinson reported the following resolution.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee that the humble Address be presented to His Honor the Administrator, praying him to lay before this House a detailed account of the sum of £2000, awarded to this Province in the year 1817, of Crown Revenue, arising from Duties and Fines, and applicable to the support of the Civil Administration of the Government of this Province.

The House again went into a Committee on the Militia Bill.

Mr. Jones moved that the question be not put, and that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Committee on Public Accounts. Carried.

Mr. Robinson reported the following resolution.

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The Militia Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the 41st year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting Lands to the Militia, Fencibles, and Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the United States of America," and to make provision for such only as were Wounded and Disabled in battle with or by the Enemy, and the widows and children of such as were killed in action with or by the Enemy, and the widows and children of such as were killed in service from wounds or disease contracted by reason of such service." Carried.

The Militia Pay Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Fraser moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to constitute the Town of Bath, in the Midland District, and for the purpose of laying out and surveying town lots and streets, and a market place thereon, and for regulating the police thereof." Carried.

Mr. Van Koughnet of the Committee to wait on His Honor the Administrator with the Address of this House, on the subject of Lands for the Militia, reported that they had done so, and that His Honor had been pleased to reply as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"No order has been received by the Government of this Province, from His Majesty's Government in England, for granting Lands to the Flank Companies, Volunteer Corps, or the Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the United States of America."

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of addressing His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of granting lands to the Flank Companies, Volunteer Corps, or the Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the United States of America.

Mr. Cotter moved for leave to bring up the petition of Ebenezer Washburn, of the County of Prince Edward, Esq. Granted.

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Mr. Hall obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the site of holding the Courts of Justice within the Western District, which read a first time.

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The Duty Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Robinson moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to make provision for the payment of Duties arising on the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by Land or Inland Navigation." Carried.

The House went again into a Committee on the Incorporated Militia.

Mr. Cameron reported the following Resolution;

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a conference be requested with the Hon. the Legislative Council, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a joint Address of the two Houses to the Provincial Legislature of this Province, the object of granting Lands to the Flank Companies, Volunteer Corps, and Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the U. States of America," which was received and adopted.

Mr. Hall moved that Messrs. Burwell and Hagerman be a committee to prepare a conference with the Hon. the Legislative Council on the subject of the foregoing Resolution. Ordered.

Mr. Cotter moved that from the ill state of health of one of the Clerks at the Table, Peter Hoagel, Esq. be appointed by the House Clerk pro tempore for the Library of Upper Canada, with leave of absence to the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, and that he be allowed a reasonable salary for his attendance. Granted.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remunerate certain persons therein mentioned—which was read.

Mr. Burwell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for ascertaining the actual Population of this Province, which was read.

Mr. Cotter moved that the petition of Ebenezer Washburn be now read.

Friday 13.

The Provisional Agreement Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Robinson moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to ratify and confirm certain Articles of Agreement and Convention made and entered into the 31st day of May 1817, between the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty's Province in that behalf by the Commissioners of the Province of Canada, on the Provisional Agreement relative to Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported into the said Provinces, and also to repeal an Act passed in the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ratify and confirm a certain Provisional Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada." Carried.

The Insolvent Debtor's Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Hall moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to amend the provisions of an act passed in the 48th years of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors." Carried.

Mr. Durand moved that it be referred to a Committee to prepare and report a draft an Address to His Honor the Administrator, praying that he will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the annual Grants received from Great Britain, and likewise the Grants and Donations out of the Army extraordinaries during the year 1816; as also a detailed account of the sum of £2000, awarded to this Province in the year 1817, of Crown Revenue, arising from Duties, Fines, &c. applicable to the service of the Administration of the Government of this Province. Carried.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Committee on Public Accounts. Carried.

Mr. Robinson reported the following resolution.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee that the humble Address be presented to His Honor the Administrator, praying him to lay before this House a detailed account of the sum of £2000, awarded to this Province in the year 1817, of Crown Revenue, arising from Duties and Fines, and applicable to the support of the Civil Administration of the Government of this Province.

The House again went into a Committee on the Militia Bill

DEALER IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Concluded from our last)

Monday, 19th Feb.

Mr. Cockburn, (for Grasse,) said, he had formerly had an opportunity of acquainting himself with the locality of the country he had the honor to represent, and he could confidently state to the committee, that the district and county of Grasse, contained a great quantity of excellent land, and that the agricultural capacity of the District, was not inferior to any part of Lower Canada. The great disadvantages under which the inhabitants were placed had, however, the effect of retarding the present improvement of the District, which unless some remedy were speedily adopted, would in the course of a few years dwindle to nothing. He hoped and trusted it was certainty, that some benefits had recently accrued to the District, from the discouraging circumstances under which it was placed; he had been induced to bring forward the present measure, from a thorough conviction of its expediency, and he was glad to find that Members had taken so general a view of the situation and wants of his constituents.

The motion was accordingly adopted, and the committee having reported, Doctor Cockburn moved for leave to introduce a Bill "*for appointing Commissioners to investigate the claims of persons to lands in the Interior District of Gaspe, and to secure the inhabitants there in the possession and property of the same, and for other purposes,*" which was granted.

The Bill was accordingly introduced and read for the first time.

Second reading ordered for the 25th instant.

Mr. Taschereau then moved, that the committee be instructed to report on the expediency of appending the Jurisdiction Act, so far as regarded the Interior District of Gaspe.

Mr. A. Stuart intently concurred with the Member for the County of Dorchester, in the opinion of there being much property in this district every fifty or sixty years, which if a regular court were not effectually to examine the claims of persons to lands within that District of Gaspe, which had been long deserted, and at this circumstance, as believed, but certainly much retarded the progress of that District, which was, he might say extent, the largest in the Province, and possessed of many natural advantages, both of a maritime and agricultural nature. The claims in question, from the lapse of time since giving out the certificates, which was now after the termination of the American war, 1783, had become complicated, inasmuch as many transfers of original lots granted by certificate had taken place, and many of the present claimants, are either descendants from the nominees or persons mentioned in the original Report, or connected with them through a chain of intermediate purchasers. In the legal investigation of this subject, however strictly taken, not one of these persons can be regarded but as an occupant, although large sums appear in the Crown Books, but

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Concluded from our last)

Monday, 19th Feb.

Mr. Cockburn, (for Gaspe,) said, he had formerly had an opportunity of acquainting himself with the locality of the country he had the honor to represent, and he could confidently state to the committee, that the district and county of Gaspe, contained a great quantity of excellent land, and that the agricultural capacity of the District, was not inferior to any part of Lower Canada. The great disadvantages under which the inhabitants were placed had, however, the effect of retarding the great improvement of the District, which unless some remedy were speedily adopted, would in the course of a few years devolve to nothing. He himself knew to a certainty, that some families had reluctantly abandoned the District, from the discouraging circumstances under which it was placed; he had been induced to bring forward the present measure, from a thorough conviction of its expediency, and he was glad to find that Members had taken so lively a part in the situation and waste of his constituents.

The motion was accordingly adopted, and the committee having reported, Doctor Cadwallader moved for leave to introduce a Bill "for appointing Commissioners to investigate the claims of Grants of Land in the District of Gaspe, and to secure the inhabitants thereof in the possession and enjoyment of the same, and for other purposes," which was granted.

The Bill was accordingly introduced and read for the first time.

The second reading ordered for the 25th instant.

Mr. Cockburn then moved, that the Committee be instructed to report on the expediency of amending the Judicature Act, so far as regarded the Inferior District of Gaspe.

Mr. A. Stuart heartily concurred with the learned member for the County of Northumberland, in the opinion, that there being much property in that district every fortnight, the parties were put to the expense of sending to Quebec, or to some other place, for the purpose of procuring evidence, which would be attended with great inconvenience, and frequently with much delay and loss of time, besides giving out the certificates, which was soon after the termination of the American war, 1783, had become considerably extended; inasmuch as many transfers of the original Grants vested by certificate had taken place, and many of the present claimants, now either Americans from the countries or persons natural born Subjects, were purchasers of the original Grants from the nominees or persons named in the aforesaid Grants, or connected with them through the medium of subsequent purchases. In the legal interpretation of Title, however strictly taking what may be termed a chain of title regarded legal as an occupant, although in every instance of an equitable nature, the occupant stood in no manner attach the idea of property to it. The examination of the present member of such districts relative to localities Gaspe, can only be obtained efficiently through the medium of Commissioners and he should, therefore give that plan his cordial support. The object would be a salutary one, and would powerfully contribute to relieve the materially impoverished, state of that District, from the best plan, that it was both remote and neglected.

On the expediency of granting further supplies for the completing and finishing the Gaol and Court-Hall, at New-Carlisle, he would not occupy the time of the House by entering at length, for he believed that matter would more properly become the enquiry of a Special Committee, which he no doubt, would receive every satisfactory information as to the state. He was led, he said, to introduce the subject from numerous complaints of by Petitioners residing in the District of Gaspe, for want of sufficient jurisdiction of the Provincial Court; the cognizance of which was restricted to the sum of Twenty pounds sterling. He had no doubt in his mind but that the enquiry would be productive of inconvenience and well founded. The Petitioners were of the most respectable description in that District, being actually in the Magistracy, so that their representation deserved credibility, at least that enquiry, let it be true, or they were, in point of interest, deeply concerned in the event of the proposed alteration of the Judicature Act. As far as regarded the district of Gaspe, the words Magistrate and Merchant were, he apprehended, synonymous or interchangeable terms in that district, and in the latter capacity, they had no doubt, fully experienced the evil for which they prayed a legislative remedy. If we should attend for a moment to the boundary of wast at law, instituted by a Patriot resident in the district of Gaspe, in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, it will be plainly seen that the great situation of those, in respect to such offence, must render the most equal remedy afforded at the Inferior Courts, and most inevitably operate as a great discouragement to the offender seeking their just demands. For the time he had attended at the Bar of Quebec, he had witnessed but few instances of Litigation there originating from the district of Gaspe, and was led to impute the circumstance to the great cause to the petitioners being unable, and not to the want of business there. The absence of Litigation, he was aware, might be also imputed to the influence of unsettled habits, as well as to the existence of trade and population, for to his knowledge, some parts of the Province in that vicinity as to time, were, nevertheless, widely different in respect to the production of law suits. Litigation, however, as he knew it was of public prosperity, and might be regarded as one of the evils naturally concomitant to an increasing commerce and population, and rising just in the same proportion, or, perhaps, a greater one. The death of a Suit at Law in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, he stated parties resident in the District of Gaspe, will eventually be more much the greatest proceedings, which must take place, must be injuriously delived, by the great distance of the district from Quebec. In the first Gaol-delivery in the district of Gaspe, and desirous of using another inhabitant there, in the Court of King's Bench in the District of Quebec there for that purpose or send up instructions to a Counsel or Attorney, to one not and transmit to the Sheriff of Gaspe, for service, a summons, which by the Judicature Act, can only be required in the terms of June or October. The summons served in such a manner the parties must come to join issue, and a commission is sued out directed to the Provincial Judge of Gaspe, to take the deposition of the witnesses living there, and this is transmitted, executed and returned. Then takes place the general Execution, to be sued out and transmitted to the Sheriff of Gaspe, who issues his precept to the Coroner of that district, to summon a Jury at Quebec. Here are, therefore, no less than six different proceedings, each of said subject to the delay of a passage between Quebec and the District of Gaspe, and when the distance the most direct may be from 450 to 700 miles, the non-regularity of a suit is not only extend to several thousand miles, without specifying of the six miles each of which may be attended with the most fatal failure of a conveyance, by shipwreck. How many evidences there at Quebec by the period of time since giving out the certificates, which was soon after the termination of the American war, 1783, had become considerably extended; inasmuch as many transfers of the original Grants vested by certificate had taken place, and many of the present claimants, now either Americans from the countries or persons natural born Subjects, were purchasers of the original Grants from the nominees or persons named in the aforesaid Grants, or connected with them through the medium of subsequent purchases. 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The summons served in such a manner the parties must come to join issue, and a commission is sued out directed to the Provincial Judge of Gaspe, to take the deposition of the witnesses living there, and this is transmitted, executed and returned. Then takes place the general Execution, to be sued out and transmitted to the Sheriff of Gaspe, who issues his precept to the Coroner of that district, to summon a Jury at Quebec. Here are, therefore, no less than six different proceedings, each of said subject to the delay of a passage between Quebec and the District of Gaspe, and when the distance the most direct may be from 450 to 700 miles, the non-regularity of a suit is not only extend to several thousand miles, without specifying of the six miles each of which may be attended with the most fatal failure of a conveyance, by shipwreck. 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have the honor of addressing to the House, and which has been alluded to by the Honorable Member for the County of Northumberland, being a communication of Statistical View of the District of Gaspe in its Fisheries, Commerce, Resources, &c. he could take the liberty to say, that the honor of the communication had been the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Statistical View of the District of Gaspe, and was led to impute the circumstance to the great cause to the petitioners being unable, and not to want of business there. The absence of Litigation, he was aware, might be also imputed to the influence of unsettled habits, as well as to the existence of trade and population, for to his knowledge, some parts of the Province in that vicinity as to time were, nevertheless, widely different in respect to the production of law suits. Litigation, however, as he knew it was of public prosperity, and might be regarded as one of the evils naturally concomitant to an increasing commerce and population, and rising just in the same proportion, or, perhaps, a greater one. The death of a Suit at Law in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, he stated parties resident in the District of Gaspe, will eventually be more much the greatest proceedings, which must take place, must be injuriously delived, by the great distance of the district from Quebec. In the first Gaol-delivery in the district of Gaspe, and desirous of using another inhabitant there, in the Court of King's Bench in the District of Quebec there for that purpose or send up instructions to a Counsel or Attorney, to one not and transmit to the Sheriff of Gaspe, for service, a summons, which by the Judicature Act, can only be required in the terms of June or October. The summons served in such a manner the parties must come to join issue, and a commission is sued out directed to the Provincial Judge of Gaspe, to take the deposition of the witnesses living there, and this is transmitted, executed and returned. Then takes place the general Execution, to be sued out and transmitted to the Sheriff of Gaspe, who issues his precept to the Coroner of that district, to summon a Jury at Quebec. Here are, therefore, no less than six different proceedings, each of said subject to the delay of a passage between Quebec and the District of Gaspe, and when the distance the most direct may be from 450 to 700 miles, the non-regularity of a suit is not only extend to several thousand miles, without specifying of the six miles each of which may be attended with the most fatal failure of a conveyance, by shipwreck. How many evidences there at Quebec by the period of time since giving out the certificates, which was soon after the termination of the American war, 1783, had become considerably extended; inasmuch as many transfers of the original Grants vested by certificate had taken place, and many of the present claimants, now either Americans from the countries or persons natural born Subjects, were purchasers of the original Grants from the nominees or persons named in the aforesaid Grants, or connected with them through the medium of subsequent purchases. In the legal interpretation of Title, however strictly taking what may be termed a chain of title regarded legal as an occupant, although in every instance of an equitable nature, the occupant stood in no manner attach the idea of property to it. The examination of the present member of such districts relative to localities Gaspe, can only be obtained efficiently through the medium of Commissioners and he should, therefore give that plan his cordial support. The object would be a salutary one, and would powerfully contribute to relieve the materially impoverished, state of that District, from the best plan, that it was both remote and neglected.

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A Statistical View of the District of Gaspe, in its Fisheries, Agriculture, Population, the Revenue and Expences standing it.

FISHERIES.

Are Sedentary or not Sedentary; the greatest part of the Cod Fishery belonging to the District is of the former description, carried on in open boats measuring 18 feet from length of keel; and this part of the said Fishery is principally carried on by Schooners which proceed to a distant fishing station, such as the Orpheus Bank, &c. There are besides the number of inconsiderable schooners that employed for the space of two months in the Gaol.

The number of vessels employed in a fishing voyage by each of the above schooners, is usually eight or nine persons—and in the sedentary fishery each boat is manned by two fishermen, so that the employment given by this branch of the fishery to the inhabitants being not fewer than four hundred heads of the above description actually fitted for said employment in the course of every year, and by the whole period of the fishery, which begins in May, and ends in October. The fishery was conducted, almost entirely on the Coast of Gaspe, into the Summer and Fall Fishery, the first of these being the most considerable, and affording employment to a number of transient persons from the lower parts of this Province, and it is supposed, the extent of the last description of persons acquiring their livelihood in the Gaspe Fisheries, may have varied in different years, but the number for three to five hundred, being drawn from the parishes about Quebec, and on the River St. Lawrence between that and Green Island.

The Sedentary Cod Fishery, besides the Fishermen employed on the Coast is to be considered as the principal employment source to a great number of persons at both ports, in the Gaspe Salting and Drying Establishments, Packing or preparing codliver oil, Barrelling or preparing codliver oil, and for the fish being shipped, or taken the Cod Fish for being shipped, or sent to market, according to the expectations may be in barrels or bulk.

It may be fairly considered, that the total number of persons employed by Cod Fishery, cannot be less than 1700, at least the produce of their labour exported from the district, rises to the extent of from 40 to 50,000 quintals of dried and dried Cod Fish. In the course of the employment of the above part of the Population of Gaspe, there is an additional produce acquired by these Seining Herrings, and from 2 to 4000 barrels every year, a part of which is exported from the District smoked or pickled.

The Salmon Fishery is partly on the Sea Coast, but chiefly followed in the Rivers—The principal fishery of this kind is that of the River Ristigouche, the North Side of which is in the District of Gaspe, and the South side of it in the District of New Brunswick. The produce of this River, on the Gaspe side alone, it is considered moderately, been as much as 2000 barrels, averaging each 200 lbs. net. A number of boats are annually employed by the Salmon Fishery contributes nothing to the Cod Fishery, in fact this circumstance gives an actual addition to the number of productives share stated.

The Whale Fishery is carried on from the Bay of Gaspe, and employs generally 6 or 7 stout schooners, manned by 8 or 10 men each; and with the people employed ashore in boiling the blubber, making barrels, &c. forms an employment of about 90 persons of both sexes, and the same regularly for home consumption, and the surplus exported by the above two ports of the District.

Almost 1000 gallons of Whale Oil are shipped from Gaspe Harbour to Quebec, as the produce of this Fishery.

These Fisheries give employment yearly to seven of eight square fogged vessels, carrying the produce arising from thence to different markets in the south of Europe, besides from 60 to 80 schooners belonging to the Outports employed in the coasting from thence to Quebec or Halifax, for the carriage to those markets of the remaining part of the above produce not out of the District.

POPULATION.

The Population of the District of Gaspe as the present date, is not supposed to exceed 8000 souls, having every the number of transient fishermen repairing to the District in the Spring and leaving it towards the Fall.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The North Side of the Bay of Chaleurs, which is within the District of Gaspe, is prepossessed as to soil, and the Climate more genial than the rest of the district that is situated on the Gulf of River St. Lawrence. There are considerable Tracts of Land fit for the purposes of Agriculture lately the Bay of Chaleurs, in the first Line of Settlement, which have not yet concluded. The tract of land between the Black Cape in New Richmond and Little Bonaventure, a distance of eighteen miles in length, is of this description, and also the tract between East Nouvelle and Port Daniel, about twenty miles in length. The extensive and rich vacant tracts to the Children of Settlers in the District, promise of great fertility to the District, as well as a grateful relief to many loyal families reared on a piece of land too small to admit of participating or being dealt in future with the public, the necessity arising of the increasing separate Agricultural Establishments, or colonization in the remaining District.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue is collected within the District of Gaspe by the Deputy Collector of the Customs established there by the Collector at Quebec, and there are two Deputy Collectors, the one considered as Chief Collector for Chaleurs Bay, and the other at Gaspe Harbour for the other parts of the District. The Revenue thus arising is accounted with the Receiver General of Quebec, and from the considerable quantity of dutiable commodities that it may here be observed, that an expenditure of produce is made to Quebec and Montreal, and for which it is returned in goods in dry and wet goods; a large portion of these are dutiable articles which have been entered at Quebec on importation, and on the consumption takes place in the District of Gaspe, the revenue may be properly viewed as a running thereon, and must be added to the account which appears to be collected directly in the district by the Deputy Collector there.

OUTS. HARBOUR COLLECTIONS.

Years Collected in 1814 and settled for in 1814, £412 2 1
" Do. 1813 do. 1814, 277 5 0
" Do. 1815 do. 1816, 427 12 8

The above were collected at the Custom-House books of the Gaspe Harbour.

Collected in 1814 and settled forth 1815, an insolvency in the Commission from Quebec sitting, before the Lieutenant Governor, but it is supposed that will not exceed Twenty pounds sterling, was, therefore, in his opinion, of no importance to the Province, which, while it would have the advantage of throwing all the difficulties at present incurred in necessary legislation, would not, in fact, prevent the Province from the powers of the Provincial Judge, for cases of equal or greater importance, for it can be reasonably expected that the witnesses in a cause reside in the District of Gaspe, they are not required by the Provincial Act, to be brought to the Bar of Quebec, but they are examined in the District where resident by the Provincial Judge, and the Clerk of the Commission registers, and upon whose reception of evidence in the cause, the Court of King's Bench pronounce Judgment.

No doubt, from the adoption of such measures for the welfare of the District of Gaspe as proposed by the two first cases of the Gaol and Court Hall, and the appointment of Commissioners to investigate all claims to Lands so be reserved by the House, there would require pecuniary demands, but he was happy to state, that from the information he had been enabled to derive upon the District of Gaspe, on the matter of its revenue, it might fairly be considered that the latter would prove commensurate to the former, and upon fact the expence of these improvements and advantages would be defrayed by the district itself.

The revenue arising from the District is collected in two different ways, which may be said to be direct and indirect. In the first made is through the Agency of the Deputy Collectors of the Customs established in the said District, at Gaspe Harbour and New Carlisle; and by the latter made the Custom House Duties are collected at Quebec, but the articles on which those are collected are enumerated in the District of Gaspe.

As it was even the consumption of the dutiable articles takes place in the District of Gaspe, it is evident that in one or other of the above ways, it is that District which furnishes or yields the revenue

For a Statement which he should

ARTICLES.	Duty.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hams	gallon	0	0	0	0	0	2
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Chees	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	1	13	2
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Pease	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Cabbages	hun.	0	5	0	0	10	0
Flour	cwt.	0	5	0	0	15	0
Do.	bbl.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Hay	ton	2	0	0	3	0	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	1	0	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if not paid in half Four Dollars and a half. The above terms are invariably required to be paid in advance, (except to those in the first of July. No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a dozen lines, will be inserted three times for Seven Shillings and Sixpence currency, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and two shillings and three pence, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements exceeding ten lines will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line each time subsequent, and a liberal discount for six months, to which cases only no part of the above rates will be observed—All letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
[illegible]

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1818. No. 12

NOTICE.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SHAW and ELIZABETH SHAW, (formerly ELIZABETH HUGHSON,) are advertising for sale on the twenty-eighth of March next, the Premises now in their possession, belonging to the Estate of the late ROBERT HENDERSON, I hereby give notice, that the said Property is by the 25th of April to the 21st of August, 1815, will deliver Proposals, in writing, at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, on the 31st instant.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Dy. A. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 9th March, 1818. 11-3w

NOTICE.

THE German Mills, Saw Mill, and Distillery at Markham, are now in operation.

For the Proprietors,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Clerk.

11th March, 1818. 11-3w

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession from the Bay, in the County of York, containing 200 Acres.

For particulars, apply at this Office. York, 11th March. 11-tf

TO LET,

THAT Commodious Dwelling House, recently occupied by Mr. Ridout, situate on the Main Road leading to Lake Simcoe, and distant two miles from the Town.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

York, 2d March, 1818. 10-tf

Executive Council Office, York, 27th Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to the Representatives of *John Calloway* and *William Caldwell*, as heirs and devisees of the late Lieutenant Caldwell, as claimants of a pre-emption to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within the District of Home, that unless they do, appear in Person or by Agent at the Council Board, on the first Monday in May next, it will be recommended to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Grant for said Lot, it will be refused to be granted to the Occupier who has been in possession fifteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money, requests that all just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and he continues until the same is disposed of. Also to private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling House and Store, and Root-House thereon erected, with another Store near the road to the Garrison, Lot No. 19, Eight Hundred Acres of unsurveyed Land, located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD MARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 3-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantage of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than at present.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Government Contract

ANY Person desirous to Contract for Supplying the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, Lake Huron with FRESH BEEF, from the 25th of April to the 24th of August, 1818, will deliver Proposals, in writing, at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, on the 31st instant.

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TO DISTILLERS.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, Common Rum from Gaspe, Pictou, and the Eastern ports of Nova Scotia, and from Cape Cod, York, Boston, and the ports of Connecticut, for which he will pay cash on delivery, or give his own bills at sight upon himself. Also, Rum, when required, in exchange for Goods, at the usual Cash Credit and Country prices. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Office of this Paper.

York, March 19, 1818. 11-tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

York, Upper-Canada.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied with the above articles, (of their Manufactory,) of a superior quality, which they will sell on the following reasonable terms:

	N. Y. Currency.
Soap by the Pound or Box, 12c. 15c.	
Mould Candles, 16c. do. 2d 24c.	
Dipped, do. do. 2d 32c.	
Soft Soap,	6d

DAVIS & SPOONER.

N. B. Tallow and all kinds of Kitchen Grease brought in exchange for Soap and Candles.

Feb. 19, 1818. 8w-8

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Cavan, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, where he will always keep on hand, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in one of the first Houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting out the Stock for said Lot, it will be re- the neatest and most Fashionable kinds, imported from the English Markets, he will be enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the Province. A Variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with polished and gilt mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 22-tf

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is in want of a Schoolmaster and a Blacksmith. The former will have 200 Acres of Land, and the latter 100 Acres, with every encouragement to settle. Apply to the Subscriber at the Farm, which is only 18 miles from York, by water

D. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 5-tf

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will continue to run a Stage from Niagara to York on Fridays, and from Newark every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.

January 19th, 1818.

☞ N. B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the cheapness of prices he has and a fine of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style *superior* to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. 6-tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Subscriber wishes to dispose of the Lots No. 35 in 1st Concession, 32 in 2d do. 35 in 3d do. 32 and 33 in 4 do. 200 Acres in the Township of York, being Lots No. 5 in 3d Concession East of Yonge Street, 5 and 5 in 2d do. West of do. 4 in 3d. do. do. do. For particulars, apply at the Subscriber at York.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-tf

SOME person in this Town having borrowed from the Subscribers a few months since, a Brass Cast Candlestick, they will thank the person to inform them how soon it can be returned.

QUETTON, St. GEORGE & Co.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-tf

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On the 2d of the 3d and 4th of April next, all the Household Furniture of the late Mrs. Powell, deceased, consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linen, Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. all of which are in good order, and have been used by the family only a short time.

The Sale will commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue until the whole is disposed of. Credit will be given for all sums above £5, the purchasers giving approved notes with interest from the day of sale.

The Premises to be Let, for the remainder of the year, and possession given immediately. Apply to

JOHN POWELL.

York, March 2, 1818. 10-3w

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for Sale the following Lots of Land in the Township of Scarborough, being Lots

No. 35 in 1st Concession.
32 in 2d do.
35 in 3d do.
32 and 33 in 4 do.

200 Acres in the Township of York, being Lots

No. 5 in 3d Concession East of Yonge Street,
5 and 5 in 2d do. West of do.
4 in 3d. do. do.

For particulars, apply at the Subscriber at York.

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JOHN POWELL.

York, March 2, 1818. 10-3w

TO MILLERS.

WANTED, a Miller, to whom a good Mill will be rented on moderate terms. Application to be made to the Subscriber, who will give information of the Mill, and the terms of rent.

D. DAWSON.

Milford Mill, March 10, 1817. 11-tf

THE Subscriber having been appointed Registrar for the Home District, regular attendance will be given every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from Nine o'Clock in the morning, until Three o'Clock in the afternoon, at the Printing House in York, where Deeds and Conveyances, &c. &c. will be executed on the most reasonable terms.

He also offers himself as Agent to the late Grants from the Crown.

S. JARVIS.

York, March 18. 11-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, at all the various Branches, the Silk-Weight Business, from which Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Farmers' Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON,
H. SHODE.

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He also offers himself as Agent to the late Grants from the Crown.

S. JARVIS.

York, March 18. 11-tf

North-west Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, York.

THE House and Premises now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are in complete order and watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

Immediate Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber, or Messrs Shaw, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of CARD

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on Wednesday the 8th and 29th of April, and 20th May.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Monday, March 18.

The Highway Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Burnell moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, " An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for amending, and repairing the Highways leading into the Province." Carried.

The Library Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Fin Kinghorn moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, " An Act to appropriate a sum of money to be borrowed on the Library of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and for other purposes therein mentioned." Carried.

The Bill to make good certain moneys issued and advanced by His House the Administrator, pursuant to an Address of this House, being read a third time,

Mr. Fin Kinghorn moved that the Bill do now pass, and that it be entitled, " An Act to make good a certain sum of money issued and advanced by His Honor Samuel Smith, Esquire, Administrator, pursuant to an Address during the present Session." Carried.

Mr. M'Nab moved for leave to bring up the petition of Sarah Johnson.

Ordered 17.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Legislative Council a Message, as follows:

" Mr. SPEAKER,

The Hon. the Legislative Council request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly, to prepare a joint Address of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to his Royal Highness's Speech at the opening of the Legislative Council Chamber, at the Head of the House this day."

Messrs. Durand, Boulton, M'Martin and Rolph, were appointed a Committee of the Legislative Council, to attend at the above Message.

Mr. Fin Kinghorn moved for leave to bring a Bill in respect part of and amend the laws now in force, granting pensions to persons disabled in the service, and pin widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service—which was lost.

On motion of Mr. M'Nab, the petition of the Merchants of Kingston was read.

Wednesday 18.

The Civil Arrest Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Jones moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled, " An Act to repeal the several laws now in force, relative to Arrests in Civil Actions, and to make further provisions for the same." Carried.

Mr. Fin Kinghorn obtained leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a sum of money for the erection of certain Public Buildings in several Districts in this Province.

Thursday 19.

Mr. Jones moved that it be resolved, that as a Bill for the same purpose has been this Session introduced into the House of Assembly, and passed by the House, and sent up from that House, entitled, " An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifty-first year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, " An Act to make further provisions for regulating the trade between the Province and the United States," interfere with the prohibitory and exclusive right inherent in the Commons, of raising, levying and appropriating money, this House is of opinion that the said interference is a high breach of its powers—which was ordered.

Mr. Durand moved that Messrs. Jones and Hall be a Committee to carry up to the Hon. the Legislative Council, the Resolution of this House, upon the subject of its privileges—which was ordered.

The House went into committee on the Public Accounts.

Mr. Cameron reported that the Committee had adopted the report of the Select Committee—which was received.

Saturday 21.

Mr. Baldwin, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the following resolutions:

" Resolved, That in making amend ments to a Bill sent up from the Commons House of Assembly, entitled, " An Act to make further provisions for regulating the trade between the Province and the United States of America," this House acted upon the principle that its concurrence was necessary to pass the same, which is in accordance in the exercise of its legislative functions.

Resolved, That the Commons House of Assembly having hitherto received all conference on the subject of Money Bills, no conference on the same will be intrusted to that body implicitly, to submit its judgment and reasons, or to adopt wholly the offered Bill, unless that House, in their offered amendments, shall act as it has heretofore, in every case done, even during the present Session, and reject the amendments of the Legislative Council without notice, and reenact the matter so as to receive the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature.

Resolved, That this House does not consider the customary precedents to be a Magna Charta, or speech delivered by the orators of the Commons House of Assembly, by that House, in the year Reporting, the Legislative Council will forbear all amendments to Bills for raising and applying money, and merely withhold its assent to the Bills.

Legislative Council Chamber,
21st March, 1812."

Mr. Jones moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Resolutions of the House, upon the subject of its privileges—which was carried.

Mr. Cameron reported progress, and obtained leave to appoint to-morrow.

Mr. Jones of the Committee to draft an Address to His Honor the Administrator, on the subject of the Public Accounts, reported that they had agreed to a draft, which he was directed to report to the House—which was received and read the first time.

Mr. Fin Kinghorn, moved that Messrs. Jones, Durand, Robinson and Burnell, be a Select Committee to search into precedents and report to this House upon the Resolutions of the Hon. the Legislative Council, in answer to the Resolutions of this House, on the subject of privilege—which was ordered. Adjourned.

Monday, 25.

Mr. Jones of the Committee on the subject of Privilege, reported as follows:

" Resolved, That the Committee have never considered the principle either of constitutional right or propriety of the Legislative Council, in the exercise of its legislative and discretion on all Bills granting Aids and Supplies to His Majesty, or imposing burthens upon the people, is by uniform well-known usage prevalent, during the last 40 years without making any amendments, or to the rejecting totally such Bills, and that the appointment of a committee on the part of the Commons, would be superfluous; most dangerous right they have exercised from time immemorial, by the Commons of Great Britain, which this House will never resign.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution is in exact accordance with the spirit and letter of part of the 3d Resolution of the Legislative Council, and that it submits to the whole, to take into consideration the petitions of the Merchants of Kingston, relative to Duties on Lumber Trade. Ordered.

Wednesday 18.

The Civil Arrest Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Jones moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled.

IRON MINES.

The most considerable Iron Mines in the world are those in Great Britain and France; the next are the Russian, Swedish and Austrian; the others, in the order of their relative magnitudes, are in the United States of America, Prussia, Kingdom of Westphalia, Spain, the Danish States, Bavaria, including the Tyrol, and the Kingdom of Saxony. The following is

A Table of the Annual Quantity of Iron, raised from the earth in different countries.

		Quintals. (or 100 lbs. weight.)
1	Great Britain,	5,000,000
2	France,	4,500,000
3	Russia,	1,875,000
4	Sweden,	1,500,000
5	Austria,	1,210,000
6	United States, (about) including Louisiana & the Indian territory,	480,000
7	Prussia, after the Treaty of Tilsit,	227,500
8	Kingdom of Westphalia,	187,500
9	Spain,	187,000
10	Danish States,	133,000
11	Bavaria and Tyrol,	110,000
12	Kingdom of Saxony,	80,000
	Total Annual Amount	13,180,845

The iron ore from which the iron is chiefly smelted in this neighbourhood, is the clay iron ore; the geographic situation of it is as follows:

Europe.—It occurs in vast quantities in different parts of Scotland and England, as in the coalfields of the Forth and Cruley in those of Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and North and South Wales, in the Faroe Islands, it occurs in beds in flatz-trap rocks; Westphalia, in flatz-rocks, in a newer flatz-formation; Silesia, in flatz-limestone; Bohemia, Franconia; Upper Lusatia; Saxony; Bithmore and Russia.

Asia.—In Siberia.

America.—Extensive beds near Baltimore, in the United States.

This iron ore yields from 30 to 40 per cent. of good iron.

In Dr. De Bruce's Journal we are informed, that the value of all the iron annually made in the United States, is from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars. The annual importation, including bar iron, and every description of manufactures of iron and steel, are estimated at four millions of dollars.

From the New York Spectator.

Latest from England.—By the arrival, on Saturday evening, of the Packet Ship Courier, Capt. Howes, we have received from our attentive correspondents at London & Liverpool, papers of the former place to the 1st of January, and of the latter to the 31. *Lloyds List* of the 29th and 30th of December. *New Price Current* of December 30th. *Liverpool Trade List* of the same date, and the *London Shipping List* of the 1st January. Extracts will be found below.

The *London Statement of January* 1st contains the proceedings of a Meeting of Professorals of all denominations, held at the City of London Tavern on the 31st of December, to celebrate the third centenary of the Reformation.—The Duke of Sussex presided. The speeches delivered on this occasion occupy five columns of the paper.

The vessels for exploring the northern regions have begun to be equipped. Two are to endeavour to penetrate through Davis's Straits, and two to reach the North Pole, if possible; by which means it is expected to ascertain whether Greenland is an island, or part of the continent of Asia or America.

Rotary Patent Steam Engine.—The inhabitants of Geneve, at a general meeting held on the 30th ult. resolved to close with the proposals of Judge Wooden, mentioned in one of our former papers, for erecting a *Steam Flour Mill*, an *Oil Mill* and a *Fulling and Carding Mill*, in that village. The machinery is to be constructed on the principles of the rotary wheel. The Flouring Mill is to be built with stone, 70 feet by 27, three stories high, and to be set in the Lake so far out as to admit any boat or vessel navigating the Lake, to come to the outside of the Mills; and it is also to be accessible to teams, waggons and sleighs from the shore. The other two Mills are to be built with stone; and each to be 30 by 24 feet, and two stories high. Two wooden dwelling houses, sufficient to accommodate four families, are also to be erected for the use of the workmen. The whole establishment is to be furnished and the Mills in operation, by the first of January next; and the whole to be completed for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, including $6000, which is the price of the Engine, and $5000 for the patent right.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Feb. 14.

Singular Circumstance.—Miss Sally Jenkins, who set out on a visit from her brother's house, in Northward about 12 o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 5th, to see her sister Batchelder, distant about two miles, missing her way passed by the road that led to her sisters, nearly one mile up the turnpike; she stopped at the House of Mrs. Wiggin, and inquired the way. Mrs. Wiggin told her to ensure on the turnpike as far as Mr. Chase's wind mill, and take the first right hand road; she ministered into the house, but before she got out of place directed, the snow had drifted over the fence and directed her course, as she thought, to her sister's, but again lost her way. Night coming on, and she having got into a wood, gave up all hopes of reaching the house she set out at first. She had now no alternative but to traverse the forest and call for assistance for the first night that her calls were in vain though she was heard by a number of persons. The family of her brother, whether she departed, never heard but she had arrived at her sister's, until the Sunday following. A party of the neighbors immediately commenced a search at the place where her clothes were found; they scoured the forest in every direction for eight. They had nearly given up the search, when a small number of the party, being at a greater distance than the rest, said, "we will search that one small place of low land, if we cannot find her there we will give up for the night." But here, to their astonishment, they found her surviving, and able to speak, after being 72 hours in this inclement season without any sustenance. They removed her to her sister's, (it being nearly one mile) where she is likely to do well, having only one of her feet frozen.

Remarks on the extraordinary cold in the month of February, 1818, by Samuel De Witt, Esq.

The extraordinary coldness of the morning of the 11th of the month, (Feb. 1818,) which will probably long live after be alluded to as the *cold Wednesday*, has occasioned various accounts of its intensity. Strangers of the thermometrical observations which have been published, are, no doubt, in a great measure owing to the position of the thermometers: but there is one circumstance in such observations, and which I believe is not sufficiently regarded, to which I wish to draw the attention of gentlemen who undertake to make and report them. It is the accuracy of the instrument used. Every thermometer is not for safe, is by the generality of buyers, presumed to be correct. We certain that many are not so. No person ought therefore to rely upon one without carefully examining it.

A thermometer to be true, must possess two properties. The bore of the tube must be of uniform diameter, as the graduation is always of equal degrees, whether it be inter-fed to be. It must be a perfect cylinder as it regards size, and be hermetically sealed, and the freezing and boiling points must be correctly marked.

In order then to be sure of having a true thermometer on Farenheit's scale, these directions are to be observed. Obtain one which is graduated upwards, some degrees above 212o, the temperature of boiling water; and downwards below the freezing point; water; for our climate also below 0 should be chosen. Turn the instrument upside down, and if the mercury breaks off at the bulb and does freely to the end of the tube & unites again with that in the bulb, the instrument is true: if so air in it. Make a thick mixture of snow and water, or if snow is not to be had, of pounded ice and water; immerse in it the ball and tube, at least as far as they contain the mercury, which must then stand precisely at the degree marked 32. Again, gradually heat the thermometer at a fire, as a precautionary measure, and then immerse it in rain or river water while in the act of boiling. The most convenient vessel for this purpose will be a quart, half gallon, or gallon measure set on a chafing dish. If the thermometer be true the mercury will then stand exactly at the degree marked 212.—Thermometers not graduated so high should not be adopted in this test, for, not containing room for the expansion of the mercury, they must in that case necessarily burst. The other requisites, the uniformity of the bore of the tube, and the equality of the degrees, are seldom sensibly erroneous. Base inspection, by an accurate eye, may detect errors of consequence in them.

The thermometer I use, has, in this manner, been proved to be without a perceptible defect. On the night of the 10th inst. I had it placed on the outside of the back-coop, or rear portion of my house, a wooden inclosure, exposed to the west, in an open yard, sheltered only by a wood house, distant from it, about 20 feet, on the west adjoining front. In this position, the mercury on the morning of the 11th inst. at eight o'clock, stood at 26. On the 12th at 20, and on the 13th at 14o below 0.

About forty years ago, a thermometer kept in State-street, showed 22o below 0; since, the weather has not been observed to be so cold till this winter. It is very probable that earlier in the morning, any thermometer might have shown a degree or two lower, which thus would have nearly agreed with Mr. Bost's, which at 7 o'clock stood at 27 1-2. He has since informed me that he has examined it by the prescribed tests, and found it correct.

Thermometers should be kept at some distance from many walls, especially such as are constructed of stone or brick for on sudden changes of weather, they will retain the external temperature, which, instead of that of the air, will alone or less be indicated by thermometers near to, or in contact with them. Thermometers should be kept where there is no reflection or radiation of heat from neighbouring bodies, and where there is no obstacle to a free circulation of air. Observations are unfavourable to such observations, as the artificial heat kept in them is small, and the absorption and consequent radiation of heat by the structures in them, must, to a considerable degree, in moments, affect the surrounding atmosphere. Hence it will be found that the forward parts of a city will show a higher temperature than those in the windward extremities. Observations made in places detached from cities and villages, are therefore most to be relied on. I therefore think that the observation of the weather on the morning of the 11th inst. by Mr. Bryan, at the mansion of the late General Schuyler, is most to be relied on as a true statement of the weather. It was 32o below 0.—I have since seen the thermometer which appears to be of the best construction, and placed in a proper situation. It is said Mr. Ames' stood at 34; his was also in the outskirts of the city. It is desirable that the accuracy of the two last mentioned instruments should be examined in the manner before mentioned.

This communication is made with the view of having this uncommon state of the weather recorded among the transactions of the society, as well as to incite the necessity of having thermometers from which public reports are intended to be made, critically examined, before they are used—and of selecting proper places for their situations.

☞ Since the above communication was made Mr. Bryan's Thermoter has been proved to be true.

British Plaister Law Repealed.

By a gentleman from Moose Island, we learn, that the Legislature of New Brunswick, on or about the 8th ult. repealed the act prohibiting the exportation of Plaister to any port or place else of Boston, by an unanimous vote. This measure, it was supposed, was adopted in concert with the legislature of Nova Scotia.—*Boston Paper.*

From the National Intelligencer.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Navy Commissioners Office, Jan. 20, 18.

Sir.—The Board of Navy Commissioners have been honored with your communication of the 9th inst. enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Hon. the Senate, and requiring of them all the information within their knowledge in relation to the objects of that resolution.

In obedience to this call, they make the following report, and accompany it with a detailed statement marked A. which they trust will be found to meet fully your views of the information required.

Of the proceedings which have been had under the act for the gradual increase of the navy, the exhibit will show:

That contracts have been entered into for the live oak frames, cut to moulds of eight line of battle ships, and eight frigates; that the frame of one line of battle ship and one frigate, is now existing from Black Island Island, under the direction of the board, from timber belonging to the United States; that one line of battle ship is now building from promiscuous timber, collected at this navy yard, and that there is also promiscuous live oak for framing a frigate, collected and collecting at this yard, which makes the frames of two line of battle ships and two frigates.

Of the contracts, however, it has been ascertained that one which embraced the quantity of live oak required for the frames of one line of battle ship and two frigates, will not be executed; and doubts are entertained whether another of the contracts, which is for the frames of two ships of the line and two frigates, will be executed. Hence the compass american only alone, with any degree of certainty, that provision has been made for the frames of seven ships of the line and six frigates.

Of the copper and lead required in the construction of the ships authorized, when the quantity contracted for shall be delivered, (and nearly all has been delivered,) we shall have a sufficiency for all the ships of the line authorized, and for ten frigates.

Of white oak and Pine, it will be perceived that no lease contracted for, and otherwise provided as follows:

A sufficient quantity of oak plank for seven ships of the line and four frigates, and nearly all the pine plank required for seven ships of the line and four frigates.

Become the first keels of the line and four frigates.

Lodged, four ship-lings, and ranging timber for seven ships of the line and two first frigates.

Assure for six ships of the line and three frigates.

Most cut for three ships of the line and two frigates; and we have also engaged, and have now delivered, the live oak knees, knees for five ships of the line and one frigate.

Of cannon, carronades, round and grape shot, we have contracted for the quantity required for two ships of the line.

Of iron, we have engaged, and have now on hand nearly all that is required for the four ships of the line and one frigate.

Upon the subject of the steam-batteries, authorized by the law for the "gradual increase of the navy," the commissioners have engaged one steam engine of one hundred horse power.

The commissioners have also established another shop at this navy yard, and, where all the anchors required will be made. They are also making at this yard, iron cables.

One ship of the line is ordered to be laid down at each of the following navy yards, viz.

Portsmouth,	Boston,	
New-York,	Philadelphia,	
Washington,	Norfolk.	

Preparations are also making in each of these yards, and materials to a considerable extent, have been collected.

Of the ships ordered to be laid down, those at New-York, Norfolk and Washington, have been put on the stocks, and are progressing; those at the other points named, will be laid down as soon as circumstances will admit.

The ships now building under the act for the "gradual increase of the navy," are regular two-deck ships, and accommodations to be mounted on their gangways, which is not usual, they will mount the same number of guns with our present seventy-fours. Hitherto no ship having but two decks, has been rated higher than an eighty; and we beg leave to observe, that the ships now building are of inferior capacity to some ships of other nations, having but two decks.

The payment of moneys not coming within the province of the board, they can offer no definite information on that subject. Upon this branch of the inquiry, they can only aff ord information as to the probable amount of the contracts made by them. As to the payments made upon these contracts, and upon the purchases of the respective navy agents, as also the payments to the superintendents of timber, moulding, the carpenters, labourers employed in procuring timber, in the construction of the ships, and in the preparatory arrangements in the different navy yards, and for the transportation of timber, it is presumed that the auditor of navy accounts can afford precise information.

On the subject of advances upon contracts, the board beg leave to observe, that in two instances only, namely, those for cannon, carronades and shot, have they stipulated to make advances. In these cases they agreed to depart from their general rule upon the subject, with a view to the improvement of the ordnance of the navy, which having been found extremely defective, rendered it necessary to make a series of experiments, which subjected the contractors to considerable expence.

The navy commissioners would here respectfully observe, that their attention has been engaged, since the act of the 29th of April, 1816, in procuring within the shortest period possible, the live oak timber necessary in the construction of the ships authorized by that act. They found, in the outset, much difficulty in forming contracts for this article; the live oak growing only in places remote from our navy yards, and where it can be got only in certain months in the year, interposed insurmountable difficulties to its being immediately procured; no contractor would engage to deliver the frame even of a frigate, in less than two seasons. One waiting season only having elapsed since the passage of the act of the 29th April, 1816, will show why a greater quantity of this timber has not been delivered.

The commissioners now entertain no doubt of being able to procure all the live oak required for the ships authorized, as well as every other material necessary in their construction; and, if it should be the wish of the executive to launch them within the period contemplated by the law, and for the sum appropriated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Navy Board.

The Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

The volume entitled, "*Letters from the Cape of Good Hope*," professing to contain extracts from the historical work of Napoleon, appears to us to be a fiction, contrived for the purpose of vending by the public curiosity to religion.—*London Paper.*

Important Improvement.—The newly erected steam saw Mill, late erected by Jonathan Lucas, jun. Esq. and embracing many valuable improvements, has been put into operation within a few weeks past—and we understand that one day this week seventy-three logs of Rock, from the county, were completely cleared, manufactured & conveyed, in the short space of 22 1-2 hours.—*Carolina.*

From English papers received at the Office of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

An English Captain, returning from the Indies having touched on the coast of Guinea, took on board an age that appeared to be enfeebled by the extraordinary mildness and inteligence. The attendance during the voyage, perfectly answered the captain's expectations; he assisted in the cookery, and in his business always reared himself on his hams, leading a stick in one hand, and appeared particularly attentive in extinguishing the sparks that in any way caused a danger of fire. The captain, an interesting fine young man, died on the voyage, a victim to the ill success of the second in command. The ape committed to the chastisement with the most affecting resignation, during which he held up his hands in a supplicating attitude, as if imploring the exertion of his challenger. From that moment he obstinately refused every kind of nourishment, and died after an illness of 6 days.

An ingenious instrument has lately been examined by a number of scientific men in Glasgow. We insert the following certificate of its excellence:

Mr. Hunter, of Edinburgh, has invented an instrument which is of great importance to the navigation. From two altitudes of the sun, and the interval of time between the observations, he can determine within five minutes after the second observation, the latitude of the place, the hour from noon and the variation of the compass. According to the common form of calculation from double altitudes, the latitude by account is supposed to be known, which in the use of this instrument is not necessary.—It has been tried in several examples, and always found the results very near the truth. If a vessel is driven from her course by storms or by currents, if the reckoning is altogether lost, and the mariner could not get a meridian observation, sun chronometer and a chronometer, he could in a few minutes after the second observation, ascertain his position on the ocean with accuracy. An invention of so much utility in navigation is worthy of encouragement from those entrusted in the commerce of the country."

Mr. Robert Dingwell, of Middletown, Haddam, (Con.) killed about the 1st of January, a Goose, which weighed, after being dressed, 16 lbs.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
	Province Currency Dollar at 8s.					
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	5
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	5	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	5
Eggs	doz	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	5	3
Peas	——	0	0	1	0	3	0
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	1	11½
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	each	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour	cwt	0	0	0	0	13	0
Do.	bl.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Salted	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	7
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	3	10	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription is required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven cents per square, every subsequent insertion. From 10 to 16 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 16 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—unless a time contracted for the months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement to be less than 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
E. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1818. No. 14

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

THE whole STOCK in trade of THOMAS DEARY, consisting of Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, Cloth and many other valuable articles. Sale to commence THIS Saturday the 7th of April, 1818, at Mr. Deary's house.

T. MOSLY, *Auctioneer.*

WANTED,

A MAN well versed in the mode of Farming in this country, to undertake the active superintendence of a Farm.—An unexceptionable character will be required. A sober man, or a man and wife, without children, would be preferred. Enquire at this Office. 12-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, as it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacturing of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yorke, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either SINGLE or DOUBLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 10th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *Augus Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—Also by private sale, Lot No. 15, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Root-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of uncultivated Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 5-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water running through it. The new Township in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Registrar for the Home District, regular attendance will be given every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from Nine o'Clock in the morning, until Three o'Clock in the afternoon, at his Dwelling-House in York, where Deeds of Conveyance, &c. &c. will be executed on the most reasonable terms.

He also offers himself as Agent to obtain Grants from the Crown.

S. JARVIS.

York, March 10. 11-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Milford-Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

York, 11th March. 11-t

TO BE LET,

THE Farm and Lot of Land upon which the Subscriber formerly resided, situate on the Main Road leading to Lake Simcoe, and distant two miles from this Town.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

York, 3d March, 1818. 10-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if *Jesse Hartson*, late of Lot N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of *Gore*, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, *appear in Person* to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 28 Acres have been pastured for the last six years, without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most complete repair. Enquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

R. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 13, 1818. 5-tf

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUSCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from York to Queenstown on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.
January 10th, 1818.

☞ N. B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,
Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired at the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

TO DISTILLERS.

WANTED, in an Extensive Concern, a person who understands the *American mode of Distillation from Raw Grain by Steam Work*, and is capable to employ his own Workmen, taking the entire charge and responsibility upon himself. None but those who can give proof of their Capacity, with good Character and proper Security, need offer.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

York, March 10, 1818. 11-tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory, York, Upper-Canada.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied with the above articles, (at their Manufactory,) of a superior quality, which they will sell on the following reasonable terms:

	N. Y. Currency.
Soap by the Pound or Box,	1s. 3d.
Mould Candles, do.	2s. 2d.
Dipped do.	2s. 0d.
Tallow	5d.

Cash.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

N. B.—Tallow and all kinds of Kitchen Grease bought or taken in exchange for Soap and Candles.

Feb. 17, 1818.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Mountjoy, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the neatest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is that becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the air.—These things as essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of respectable men to become actual settlers, and the land in this Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School Houses have lately been built, and the resident Minister are very desirous of giving every encouragement to men of good character as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements.

J. WEBSTER.

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 9th Dec. 1817. 4g 4w

LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE Thousand Acres in the Township of Scarborough, being Lots

No. 35 in 1st Concession.
32 in 2d do.
35 in 3d do.
32 and 31 in 4 do.

800 Acres in the Township of York, being Lots

No. 5 in 3d Concession East of Yonge Street,
4 and 5 in 2d do. West of do.
4 in 3d. do. do. do.

For particulars, apply to the Subscriber at York.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-tf

SOME person in this Town having borrowed from the Subscribers a few months since, a large *Cross Cut Saw*, they will thank the person to inform them how soon it can be returned.

QUETTON, St. GEORGE & Co.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 9-tf

TO MILLERS.

A MAN who can produce a good character as a Miller, and is of sober habits and good morals, will hear of a situation by applying at the Office of this Paper.

York, 18th March. 13-tf

To be Sold or Let,

THE House and Lot No. 20, North side King-Street, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Hamilton. Possession to be given from 1st May next.

For terms, apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 12th May, 1818. 15-tf

To Journeymen Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a Compositor. One who is well acquainted with Cases and Press Work, and can produce good characters, will have constant employment. None other need apply.

York, 5th March.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson & Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

From the United States.

TREMENDOUS FLOOD.

In consequence of the thaw which commenced on Friday, followed by a heavy rain on the Sunday night and the whole of Monday, the Hudson River rose to an uncommon height on Monday evening, and at 9 o'clock the ice began to move in the river opposite this city. Two or three small buildings on the dock near the upper part of the city were swept away. The ice, however, stopped moving in about twenty minutes.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, during which time the water has been continually and rapidly rising, the ice again started and immediately drove down on us with tremendous force and rapidity. At four o'clock, the water has risen in the lower parts of the Town to an alarming height. The lower parts of the Town are inundated. Steamers, Sloops, Wharves, Handkerchief and Ladies streets, and Market Lane are submerged for several rods. Quay and Thurman-streets are impassable, even with boats. In some of the streets the water was several feet deep, and in several places the current was very rapid.

A late Liverpool Mercury, contains an account of the following horrible transaction.—The Brig Clyde, belonging to Messrs. J. and E. Fisher, of this town, lying at anchor, on the 14th April, 1817, off the island of Corsica, to complete with a Portuguese schooner belonging to Prince's Island, (a Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa,) were driven by stress of weather to the island of Madeira, where they were detained by the Governor, on the pretence that the captain of the schooner had murdered Matthews, the captain of the Clyde, by poison. He afterwards received permission to land, and was followed by the crew, as a signal to the boats (who

were on board the brig, 13 in number) to renounce the crew. Mr John Fiddes, the cook, and the only one at the time on deck, seeing matters surrounded, and the three large knives seen glancing, odds his body; in that state he rushed down the cabin, followed by the Malays, who immediately killed him. The second mate and steward, and the rest of the crew, were murdered, with the exception of two boys, who were put on board under the brig's stern. A black trader's wife & child jumped through the cabin windows, and were picked up by a European vessel which got astern shore. Soon the captain of the Portuguese schooner, had determined to be revenged on the first British vessel he could meet with, because a short time before, a British ship of war had taken two of their schooners which they were engaged in the slave trade.

Extract of a letter from Gen. D. B. Mitchell, agent for Indian affairs, to the executive of Georgia, dated Mount Nelson, 19th Feb. 1818.

"When I last addressed you, I had but barely time to communicate the fact, that I had concluded a treaty with the Creeks, for a cession of land to the U. States for the benefit of Georgia. I have now the honor of enclosing a copy of that treaty. It was my intention to make the Ocmulgee instead of the Ulcofauhatchie, the boundary of the upper tract, and my best endeavors were used for that purpose; but I could not succeed. Indeed it required my utmost exertion to effect what has been done. They have but an unwilling party to the late war, that they listen to proposition for additional cessions with some reluctance. When the great cause of those treaty, that of peace is settled, settlements with those who will be made on that, acquired by the treaty of Fort Jackson, will be rapidly made, and which will advance our frontier to the line of East Florida; and the other from the present best fortified, I trust the terms will be thought not unjust and hard.

"It also affords me much pleasure to have it in my power to assure you, that the great body of the Creek nation are friendly; and evidently desire the expulsion or annihilation of all those downthe Seminoles in East Florida. When I informed the warriors who were lately assembled at the Agency, (at least three fifths of the whole nation) that it was their duty to assist in the punishment of those who had murdered Mr. Crowell

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Friday, 27th Feb. 1818.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Cuvillier moved, that a call of the House be made on Saturday the 14th of March next.

Mr. C. observed, that as the public accounts had this day come down, he thought it no more than due to duty constituents to assemble the Representatives of the Province in order that their sense might be taken on an important a subject, as that of a permanent civil list of some thousands of pounds. It was notorious to the public, that the House could scarcely get on with the ordinary public business from day to day, for want of a quorum of members to be expected, that the Members present could assume so weighty a responsibility to that of the payment of the said civil list, in the absence of more two-thirds of the Representatives.

Mr. Vigor observed, that a measure of this importance ought to have been preceded by notice, as he conceived it to be one of rigour, and might occasion very great inconvenience to several Members who were absent from unavoidable causes. They had been told of a deficit of £20,000, which it was requisite to provide for in the estimate of the civil list; this, he believed, was not correct. The provincial finances were far from being in a state of embarrassment—if he had been rightly informed, they were in a state of prosperity; it was therefore his opinion, that the Members were not to be best construed for refusing to pay the civil list. The only thing necessary was to fix the sum of appropriation, as there was already a sufficient balance in the chest for the expenditure of the current year. It might, indeed, be found expedient to order a call of the House, but it was at least fair to give a short time to enquire whether it was necessary to do so. The proceedings preliminary to the adoption of such a positive measure, ought to have been observed. The House ought first to have resolved that it was their wish and client to grant an aid without naming the sum. The estimates might then have been taken up in order to ascertain what were the difficulties which presented themselves. This would most probably have afforded ample motives for a call of the House, and have manifested them in resorting to a measure for which, at this moment, he did not see any urgent necessity, and which certainly would put the Members at a distance to very great inconvenience.

Mr. Stuart observed,—that he had considered the question as proposed on the first instance, merely to apply to the authority or expediency of a call of the House for the first day named, but that out of that had arisen some debates or rather conversation on the estimates and accounts which had been laid before the House. In the question as proposed, he was of opinion that the measure was unnecessary. There was no new matter proposed. It was only what was usually done, he had been authorised to expect since the commencement of the Session, and to put off the consideration of the estimates until after the 14th, which must follow if the measure is carried, would, unnecessarily, to prolong the Session. The estimates were prepared with very much care, and he thought might expect from what had been just said. The House was not called upon to make a list, but to take one, and that in compliance with the request of the Assembly in the Upper Province. He had read, he believes, that in taking the list it was understood, that no person was to be placed in a worse situation than he now stood, that the Acts of the Crown were to be confirmed; but as respected the sums asked for the contingent expences of Government, they would properly come under discussion when the expenditure should be accounted for—He, however, wished to be understood, that if on a fair examination of the items composing the estimates, any thing should appear useless or extravagant, he knew nothing to prevent the House to proceed in what he conceived to be a constitutional manner, by addressing the Crown, in the usual way, and apply to the non-residents on which the items stood necessarily be taken. He did not himself consider upon to speak on a subject by no means complicated with the question, and what he had said on the subject had been prompted by the reflection of the moment only.

Mr. Ogden expressed his surprise, that at a moment, when a document of such moment as the civil list was submitted to the House, that Members could question the expediency of a call of the House. Perhaps, Members averse to the motion, might have had the advantage of discussing the list before it had come to the House, and afterwards canvassing the subject, had already made up their minds upon it. He, (Mr. O.) had not had that advantage. It was not to be supposed, that the House would be influenced by those to whom it belonged. He, for one, would not be led, and he could wish Members would insist upon a call of the House, as the only fair means of taking up the subject in a proper light. That Member had termed it a measure of violence, and that at the distance of 24 hours notice of the measure, 50 out of fifty, there were but twenty-two present—Upon the score of personal inconvenience, he, (Mr. O.) had a good cause to complain as any Member of the House, but personal inconvenience he considered to be no excuse for absence, particularly upon the present occasion. Gentlemen who form the charge of attending the Legislative duties assume, that they are to be the only Members who were present ought, in justice to the Province, to feel it a duty to call the absent Members, whose talents and information were considered essentially necessary than upon the present occasion.

Mr. Cuvillier observed, that he was not of opinion that the House was simply called upon to take the list, and not to make it. The civil list was their belonged to the Province, and could not be withdrawn; he could not agree with Members that it was to be taken as given, without examination. The items which must, he presumed, have been fairly understood by Government, as they had come in the account rendering the salaries of the several officers employed throughout the Province. This was a subject which he supposed to scrutinize with the utmost strictness, as it strike off all those pensions and sinecures which were the fruits of corruption of the Mother Country, and which, if the colony be considered a most scandalous abuse. It was motives of economy (he was not simple as to attribute it to a sense of justice) that induced the Mother Country to confer upon the Province the civil list, and he thought the Province could not pursue a more laudable policy than that which the Mother Country was on the eve of adopting, namely, retrenchment. He had no idea of feeling a flock of idle placemen, who drank about our streets, and insulted us on the sentiment than contempt for the people whom they came from starving. It was high time to bring down to a true sense of their intrinsic importance, and he thought it would not, for the present, enter into the details of the list, as he should at a future day, take up the opportunity of fully discussing it. He intended to begin with the top of the list; and from the Governor's salary down to the last officer, he would strictly investigate every item of expenditure. (Here some one said—go on—go on.) Yes, he said, he would go on, and see how far the Province was to be extensively saddled with the salaries of the Governor General of British North America, that the Province should pay its civil Governor, and he would admit—but that the office of civil Governor and Commander in Chief should be dissolved, and the province, in undertaking to answer for its own civil list, were intended to pay any thing like a military establishment, nor could he see why the succession of the sister Provinces, by our Governor General, should be paid by Lower Canada. He might still go further, but he would reserve himself for the subject when it would come regularly before the House. He thought the question sufficiently important to require a full House. It was requisite to have a full knowledge of the whole of the Province, and to ascertain what no be annually stood by the trustee permanent and gratuitous expenditure of the civil government. These items were somewhat novel, and they ought to be well and thoroughly understood. He was told of the right of the measure with respect to absent members. He thought the absentees entitled to no indulgence, particularly those who had recently absented themselves without leave, who by their negligence ought to be put into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, as a lesson for their future guidance. Upon the whole, he thought it highly expedient, that a call of the House should take place previous to any vote upon a measure which would establish a permanent and growing evil upon the Province.

Mr. Vaughan was decidedly of opinion, that a call of the House was the point so important to the Province as the civil list, ought to take place previous to the adoption of any definitive measures on the subject. With respect to his own opinion on the civil list, he had but few observations to make. He was disposed to investigate as little as possible, but there certainly were items in that list, which he thought it the duty of that House to scrutinize with the utmost strictly. The contingencies of the Governor's office, the travelling expences of Mr. Y. instructed the items allowed to the Judges for travelling expences, which, he said, had been so enormously a matter of speculation to those Judges interest, as absolutely to lower them in the public estimation. This he would not say was generally the case, but it was a subject which must ever be subject to animadversion. If, by any accident, they might be called upon to decide upon such cases. The expenses of his predecessor upon the score of personal inconvenience, he thought another great abuse. It was his opinion that one of the law officers of the crown should be paid for business done at Quebec, but to pay an attorney general and a solicitor general, both resident at Quebec, was, he thought, contrary to all former precedent in this Province. The solicitor general, however, resided at Montreal for the convenience of that officer in Quebec, necessarily gave occasion to employ and pay other law officers in the former place. This circumstance contributed not a little to increase the contingent expences of the Province, which it was his opinion ought the House to keep within moderate bounds.

Mr. Bourgeau was not for the present, disposed to enter largely upon the discussion of the civil list, which, he thought, at the present stage, would be premature. He would reserve his observations, until a call of the House should be made, which he thought, was a measure highly necessary, as the right of the civil list, which properly belonged to the Province, but that it was a right which the Province was entitled to assert. It was the property of the Province, and as such, ought to be paid and rightfully attended to.

Mr. Taschereau observed, that a motion for a call of the House was, as he conceived, unimportant, otherwise than as it tended to prolong the discussion, for which he saw no necessity. He thought the measure was fraught with much inconvenience to Members, without any apparent necessity for resorting to it. With regard to the question to be agitated—namely, that of the civil list, he thought a matter of much importance, touching the civil fund, which he could not but oppose the Hon. Member for Huntingdon, on the grounds he had taken with respect to it. The Honorable Member proposed that the pension, for instance, of £20,000, &c. &c. should be paid out of the civil list to be extraordinary. He had manifested his incompetence

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

Ah! after we have borne the sad to bear
Or the oppressed to assert redress!
Or after we have wept the dead to their
Immortal and victorious rest!

Must the human of sympathy always
Most virtue and the heart be sad?
Must the tired soul intrender or long,
Where its precious pure and divine?

Yes! Pity must often befriend,
And the true mind be chastened and grieve,
While the hand is forbid to unbend,
And the smile is o'er all we can give.

But the heart that but wishes to bless,
Reflecting what pleasure that's given;
And the tear that one felt at distress,
Is less alive to's accepted in heaven.

On hearing a lovely Girl wish to sound in a Balloon.

Forbear, sweet girl, your airborne flight,
And let our wishes prosper not;
That you would mount I well can know,
But greatly fear—you'll not descend!

When angels see a mortal rise,
On beautiful, divine, and fair;
They'll not relieve us from the skies,
But keep their wives angel theirs!

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Abstract of the National Debt in 1817.

The following very curious document has been handed to us, as containing a body of Financial information, derived from authentic sources to the month of October. This paper will be read with real lucidity interesting light upon the national debt of great Britain, inasmuch as it not only exhibits the sum total of the debt, and ascertains the separate amount of each description of stock by which it is constituted, but forms a species of enumeration, not often, if ever, submitted at one view to the public, corresponding to the various classes of sovereigns that exist, to each of whom it assigns whatever proportion of the several funds standing in their name at the Bank of England. Although the great body of the account in question bears the appearance of error in and authenticity, we shall feel obliged to any of our correspondents who will enable us to rectify such errors of detail as may by possibility have crept into it.

| Name of Stock. | Sum Total. | Sum Total. | Sum Total

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, 4th, March, 1818.

The Special Committee to which was referred the Bill for preventing children from begging, having reported the Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill for regulating trade between this Province and the U. States, was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The committee of the whole House, on the Petition of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, and the Commissioners for Insane Persons, &c. reported, and the reports were ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

The House in Committee on the Bill to repeat part of the Police Act, and to limit its duration, reported, and leave was obtained leave to sit again on the 17th inst.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, signifying their concurrence in Tacheron's Bridge Bill, with some amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and the Bill ordered back to the Council.

The Committee on the petition of the Commissioners of the Insane Hospital, &c. reported, and a bill was introduced to extend the provisions of the Act for the relief of such persons. Second reading on Tuesday.

The Bills concerning Surveyors, and the Montreal House of Industry, were read the second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the Montreal Bank Bill, made some amendments thereto and the report was ordered for to-morrow.

Saturday, 7th.

The Bill from the Legislative Council, to regulate Taverns and to limit their number; and to invest certain powers in the Inhabitants of William Henry, were read a second time, and referred to Special Committees.

The Committee of the whole on the Montreal Bank Bill reported and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House in Committee on the Clumbly Canal Bill reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

Monday 9th.

The House in committee on the reports of Special committees which had been referred the petitions of the Agricultural Societies, passed several resolutions and the report was referred till to-morrow.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, signifying its concurrence in Hall's Bridge Bill and Chesnoline, the Bill concerning the exportation of Flour, Davidson's Bridge Bill, and the bill for the encouragement of Education with amendments, and the bill concerning Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, without amendments.

The bill to grant a sum of Money to the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, was read a second time and engrossed.

The House in Committee on the Bill to prevent children from begging, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Police Bill with amendments, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Quebec Bank Bill was read a second time, and referred to Special Committee.

Tuesday, 10.

The Police Bill read the third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council. An ingrossed bill to grant to the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec a certain sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, was read the third time, and passed.

The amendments of the Legislative Council to the ingrossed bill, "for the encouragement and promotion of Education in the country parishes of this Province" were read, and Dunlop, Taschereau, Ogden, Bourdages and Vondenvelden were appointed a Committee to consider the same, and report their opinion thereon to the House.

The House in Committee on the Montreal Bank Bill went through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

Mr. Allsopp, from the committee of the whole House on the Petition of Henry Hardwood, reported, according to order, the resolutions of the committee, which were read as followeth:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to grant to Henry Hardwood, an annual pension on account of the infirmities contracted by him, from the fatigues he underwent when on active duty during the late war with the U. S. of America.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the said Annual pension ought to be Thirty Pounds Currency.

Which said resolutions were concurred in.

A Bill was introduced to the House and read the first time; and ordered second reading ordered for Monday next.

The House in committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of an Act therein mentioned, and to grant a certain sum of money more effectually to provide for the relief of insane persons, and for the support of foundlings, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House in Committee on the House of Correction Bill, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

The House in committee on the petition of Henry Hardwood, approved for want a quorum at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, 11.

An ingrossed bill, for the establishment of a Bank at the city of Montreal, was read the third time and passed.

An ingrossed bill to grant a sum of money for the relief of Indigent persons, &c. was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Secretary Cochrane delivered a message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, which was read.

The House in committee on the petition of H. Hardwood, came to a resolution, and the report was received.

Friday, 13.

Mr. Donachan, Member for the upper town of Quebec, rose in his place, and acquainted Mr. Speaker that he had resigned the county of Hartford was not presented, as the Hon. Lewis Turgeon, returned at the last General Election, as one of the Knights Provincial representatives for the said county, had been promoted to the Legislative Council.

Ordered That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Knight to serve in the present Provincial Parliament for the county of Hartford, in the room of the Hon. L. Turgeon, promoted to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Taschereau delivered in the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the river Richelieu, between Sorel and Fort Chambly, which was read.

Mr. Vondenvelden, from the special committee appointed by the House was reported the expenses incurred by the Clerk of the House since the last session for repairs and furniture, in the rooms assigned for the use of the House of Assembly; and an estimate of the probable contingent expenses to be incurred for this House during the year 1818, and for the Clerk of the House during the present session, which was read, and concurred in.

Ordered, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to cause the Warrant in favor of William Lindsay, Esq. Clerk of this house, for £5,278 5 1-4 currency, to continue to discharge the account of repairs done to the furniture purchased for the use of the House of Assembly since the last session, to enable him to draw in favor of the contingencies of this House for the current year, including therein £740 currency, already advanced during the present session, as per an Address of this House; and that the aforesaid sum so charged to the fund by law appropriated for that purpose, and that the said £740 be hereafter paid out of the same.

Mr. M'Cord, from the special committee to whom was referred the Bill to establish a House of Industry in the City of Montreal, report, that the committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which report was received, and ordered to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Secretary Cochrane presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, which was read, and referred to the Grand Committee on Courts of Justice.

The House in Committee on the Montreal Bank Bill went through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. Allsopp, from the committee of the whole House on the Petition of Henry Hardwood, reported, according to order, the resolutions of the committee, which were read as followeth:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to grant to Henry Hardwood, an annual pension on account of the infirmities contracted by him, from the fatigues he underwent when on active duty during the late war with the U. S. of America.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the said Annual pension ought to be Thirty Pounds Currency.

Which said resolutions were concurred in.

Ordered,

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
FOR, THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 20th April, 20th of May, and 10th of June.

An Act to amend the Act for the Registering of Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances which may affect any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments situate, lying and being in this Province.

An Act for the Public Registering of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, and other Incumbrances which may affect any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within this Province.

Passed in April, 1818 year.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Provisions of an Act, passed in the fifty-ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Public Registering of Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances which may affect any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within this Province," and to make other and more effectual Provision for the same: And whereas great inconvenience and difficulties have arisen in cases where Persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, or any other Country out of His Majesty, who may have had occasion to execute any Deed or Conveyance, or to make any Will or Devise of Lands or Tenements within this Province, have been subjected to the necessity of repairing to the seat of Government of the Province of Upper Canada, for the purpose of having the same duly executed, according to the Directions of the said Provincial Act, before Wills and other Incumbrances which shall be made, or may affect any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within this Province, can be registered: And whereas great inconvenience and difficulties have arisen in cases where Persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, or any other Country out of His Majesty, who may have had occasion to execute any Deed or Conveyance, or to make any Will or Devise of Lands or Tenements within this Province, have been subjected to the necessity of repairing to the seat of Government of the Province of Upper Canada, for the purpose of having the same duly executed, according to the Directions of the said Provincial Act, before such Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances which may affect any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within this Province, can be registered: And whereas it is expedient to remedy the Defects of the said Provincial Act, and to make other and more effectual Provision for the same: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for the better Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That from and after and during the Term of Five Years from the passing of this Act, no Deed, Conveyance, Will or Devise of any Lands or Tenements within this Province, shall be valid or effectual against any Person or Persons residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any other Country out of His Majesty's Dominions, or in Lower Canada, or in the Province of Nova Scotia, or in the Province of New Brunswick, or in the Province of Prince Edward Island, or in any Colony belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, unless the same shall have been executed, and duly attested, and proved, and acknowledged by the Grantor or Devisor, or by the Witnesses to the Execution of such Deed or Conveyance, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing within this Province, or before the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Borough or Town corporate, in Great Britain or Ireland, or before the Governor or Chief Magistrate of any Colony belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Colony belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province of the United States of America, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in North America, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in the West Indies, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in Africa, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in the East Indies, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in any other Part of the World, or before the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Borough or Town corporate, in any Colony belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Colony belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, or before the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Province belonging to

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 16th March.

An ingrossed bill to ratify and confirm the provisional articles of agreement entered into by the respective commissioners of this Province, and Upper Canada, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House took into consideration that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech, at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the Civil List.

It was moved that a supply be granted to His Majesty

Ordered, That the said motion be referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The House in Committee on the bill for watching and lighting the cities of Quebec and Montreal, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House took into consideration the amendments of the Legislative Council to Hall's bridge bill, and concurred therein.

The House received the report of the Committee of the whole House, on the petition of Dame Marie Magdelaine De Tetu, widow Rotottte. The resolutions were read, and are as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, that it is expedient to grant a pension to Marie Magdelaine Tetu, widow of Pierre Rotottte, during her life time.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the said pension ought to be £40 currency.

And the above resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and leave was given to report the same to the house forthwith, which was presented and read for the first time; and the second reading ordered for the next day.

The Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Chambly Canal bill was received. The second part of the committee's report was read, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House agreed in the amendments of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish a house of industry in Montreal; and ordered, that the bill be engrossed.

The House in committee on the bill for appointing commissioners to investigate the claims of certain persons to lands in the inferior district of Gaspe, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

A Message from the Legislative Council was received, that they had passed the bill to grant a certain sum of money for the relief of insane persons, without any amendments.

A bill to grant a pension to Henry Hardwood, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday 17th.

An ingrossed bill to grant a pension during life to Henry Hardwood, was passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Vigor, seconded by Mr. Bruneau, moved to resolve, that the House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider whether it be not expedient to grant a compensation to the Members of the House of Assembly of this Province, to defray the expenses in attending the Sessions of the Provincial Parliament; and that the be the second order of the day.

The House divided on the motion—the names as taken are as follows:

Yeas—Bruneau, Desrosiles, Bellet, Cuvillier, Ferre, Gauvreau, Amot, De Ligny, Vigor, Malhiot, Bouque, L. Roy, La Combe, Miraud, Pinet, Blouin.

Nays.—Langevine, A. Stuart, Taschereau, McCord, Corbeau, Allsopp, Budeaux, Davidson, Verrin, Durbresnois, Laguieux, Huot, Gury, Boudy, Robitaille, Desschenes, Vanfelson, Dupres, M. F. Roy, Rocque.

So it was passed in the negative.

Mr. Stuart from the Custom House, attended and presented to the House a certain table of fees, which were received and referred to the Special Committee, to whom the petition from the Merchants of Montreal, respecting the Custom House, is referred.

The House in committee to consider of a supply to be granted to His Majesty, came to a resolution.

The House then resolved itself in Grand Committee on the Courts of Justice, and came to several Resolutions, which were received and read as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that it would be expedient to amend the Act of the 34th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the division of the Province of Lower Canada, for amending the judicature thereof, and for regulating certain laws therein mentioned," so far as the same relates to the number of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, of the Provincial Courts, in order to provide for the nomination of one or more Assistant Judges in case of absence or of incompetency of the Judges of the said Court, or by authorizing in those cases the Judges for the other District to sit.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is necessary to alter the organization of the Court of Appeals.

The House concurred in the said resolutions, and leave was given to bring in a bill to that effect, which was presented and read for the first time; and the second reading ordered for Monday next.

The House in Committee on the report of the Special Committee on the petition of Thomas McCord, Esquire, respecting the House of Correction of Montreal, &c. made some progress and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The House in Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act 37th of His Majesty, respecting the Houses of Correction in the three Districts, came to several resolutions, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Wednesday 18.

The report of the Commissioners of Internal communication for the County of Northumberland, was received and read.

The report from the Special Committee on the Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture in the Province, that the Committee had gone through the bill, and had made several amendments thereto, was received, read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The bill to grant a pension to the widow Rotottte, was read a second time and ordered to be ingrossed.

The report from the committee of the whole to whom was referred to consider of a supply to be granted to His Majesty, of the resolution of the committee was received and read as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

And the House concurred therein.

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House agreed in the amendments of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish a house of industry in Montreal; and ordered, that the bill be engrossed.

The House in committee on the bill for appointing commissioners to investigate the claims of certain persons to lands in the inferior district of Gaspe, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

A Message from the Legislative Council was received, that they had passed the bill to grant a certain sum of money for the relief of insane persons, without any amendments.

A bill to grant a pension to Henry Hardwood, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday 19

A report was received from the special committee on the bills to establish a house in the City of Quebec. The committee had gone through the bill and made several amendments, which were submitted and received by the committee of the whole on Saturday.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, saying that they had passed Varrin's bill, without any amendments.

The engrossed Chambly Canal bill was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The engrossed bill for establishing a House of Industry in the City of Montreal, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief, respecting the House of Correction of Montreal, was received and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom is referred the petition of Thomas McCord, Esq. one of the Commissioners for the said House of Correction.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the Watch and Light Bill was received, the House concurred in the amendments of the committee, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The report from the committee of the whole, on the petition of the Proprietors of the Court of King's Bench was received, and the Resolutions read as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that it is necessary that the sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds, currency, be appropriated to defray the charge of repairs necessary to be made to the Court-House at Montreal.

And the House concurred therein, and leave was given to introduce a Bill to that effect. The bill was presented and read the first time, and the second reading ordered for Saturday.

The Report of the committee of the whole on the message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief, was received, and the Resolution read as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Sum of £705 5s. currency, be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of repairing the Gaol of Quebec.

Which was concurred in.

The House in committee to consider the aid to be granted to His Majesty, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday.

Saturday 21.

The House took into consideration the message from the Legislative Council of the 4th February last, when it was

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council on the subject of the grant of a sum of money to be applied to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, upon the expectation that Duties might be laid by the Imperial Parliament upon the Lumber of the British North American Colonies, imported into Great Britain.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be communicated to the Legislative Council by message.

The report of the Commissioners for Internal Communication on the part of the County of Buckinghamshire which is in the district of Three-Rivers, was received and read.

An engrossed bill to grant a Pension to Widow Rotottte, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House in committee to consider further the supply to be granted to His Majesty, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned to 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Five o'clock, 24th March. The House again in Committee on the supply to His Majesty, came to a Resolution; and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief, with sundry papers respecting the communication with Upper-Canada, which was referred and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The report was received from the Special Committee, to which was referred the petition of the Creditors of the Seminary of La Salle—that the Committee had examined the matter thereof, and had come to an opinion thereon, which was read. And the House concurred in the Report of the Committee, and ordered that they had power to report upon them without convenient speed.

The bill appropriating a certain sum of money for the support of the Lunatic House at Montreal, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed

From Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Judge Bonfils.—Lieutenant Colonel Berrey and Captain Gordon, Royal Navy, were attached as their counsel. Maguire between Devereux and Figgis by a "combat" on the evening of the 12th December. The first act of the villains was to fire upon their prostitute, without question, a surgeon. His left, mortally wounded. They then proceeded to the two travellers, and robbed them of their watches, money, &c. The beautiful work divided into two parties, one of which was immediately active in the attack and robbery, while the other remained in reserve at a short distance; and their number was no considerable, that Lieutenant Col. Herries and his companion must be considered as owing their lives to their being unprepared to offer any resistance. They suffered little personal violence, and were allowed, when the plunder was finished, to proceed on their journey—their servant taking the place of the guard who was conveyed to London in the carriage. Lieutenant Colonel Herries was the son-in-law to Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. Lieutenant Colonel Herries was also a brother to Sir Robert Herries, who has served in the Mediterranean, as Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.—*Morning Post.*

Liverpool Commerce.—The whole import of Cotton into Great Britain in 1817, is estimated at 479,291 packages of various weights, including by computation 191,084,200 lbs. which at an average of 1s. 6d. per pound, would amount to nearly two millions sterling; a most magnificent sum for the raw material of a single manufacture! The greater part of this immense importation has been consumed in this port. The increase by exceeds the imports of 1815 and 1816, severally by 140,000 bags, weighing about 40,000,000 lbs. and upwards of 5 millions sterling. The greater part of this increase has arisen from the opening of the East India trade, which is extending more and more, and thought will soon rival the trade to the West Indies, as far as respects Liverpool.

Feb. 3d.—The Spanish Constitution and the country were disgraced by another of those meetings where men of desperate principles assemble to disgorge their foul and infernal doctrines.—Sir Francis Burdett was in the chair, supported by a mob of real patriots, namely, Lord Cochrane, Wolfe, Jo Gale Jones, and an assortment of public characters from most of the gaols in England.

The object of this meeting was said to be for raising a subscription to relieve the persecuted patriots who had fallen into the hands of the government of the civil dissensions of the last year.—Adverting to the abuses which are permitted at these meetings; and one [illegible] in the [illegible] for our own grave! Must we perish by the abuse of that, which, used with wholesome moderation, would be a blessing, we have little to learn, a great, a prosperous nation! Let us not be intimidated by the boldness of our adversaries—by it is the increase of crime to cause an air of swaggering defiance, that it may outface virtue. Every renegade step we make, will reconcile the order and the purity of our persons. If we are to fall, let us fall at the out works of the Constitution, and not from the breach in its last rivets. We shall thus escape the greater calamity, of beholding the sanctuary polluted by its destroyers. We address this language earnestly, and solemnly, to our countrymen. There are symptoms in the present times, which must alarm all but the unthinking or the lukewarm. The stream of public opinion is hour by hour, and day by day, contaminated with the most malignant indecency; the hallowed and sacred bonds of [illegible] are unceasingly inculcated, the disposition to anarchy is carefully nurtured, and while the fierce current of human [illegible] such events may be anticipated, some crisis shall arrive, demanding the exertion of a steady, loyal fortitude, to carry us through an impending peril, the modest matter now floating through the general mass, will be quickened into life, and with its cancerous venom, destroy the foundation of our present political fabric.

The Prince Regent yesterday visited the Queen, at Windsor; and after a short interview, returned to the Pavilion, in Brighton, of fifty miles, in little more than five hours. The arrangement of the evening Drawing Room, it is said to have occasioned this unexpected visit.

The Russian squadron having been detained so long by contrary winds, are receiving their stock of provisions a second time.

The Earl of St. Vincent, now the senior flag officer on the naval list, and lately turned the father of the navy, completed his 83th year on the 20th ult. The gentlemen connected in his neighbourhood effected their gratulations on the occasion; the villagers, accustomed to receive his Lordship's bounty in food, raiment and fuel, expressed their feelings of gratitude and joy, and his Lordship, notwithstanding his late serious indisposition, we are happy to learn, continued a large party of friends at dinner, and was in good spirits. The Osbornes is a rare instance of a person attaining extreme old age, preserving every mental faculty unimpaired, with all the usefulness of early life.

A peculiarity of which he has long marked his character, is the promptness with which whatever is required to be done in the facility he has always displayed in expressing itself in a small compass.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—We have private letters from Bombay, which contain intelligence to a more detailed form than has yet been published in this country, the arrangement made with the Peishwah.

He cedes to the British government territories yielding a clear revenue of 24 lacs of rupees,—25 of these fall to the Honourable Company, by our occupation of the country from Panwelly to Demaun—one of territory of about 40 miles square. It was taken by General Wellesley in 1803, and ceded to the British by Dowlut Row Scindia, at the treaty concluded by Duke Wellington. The remainder from Kattywar, yielding 9 lacs of rupees go to the presidency of Madras. These we provided for by cessions in the Carnatic and Soubahdary of Durwar and Kishegerie. The important fort of Ahmedoongur is also ceded to us with land around it to the yielding revenue

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 1st April.

The House at ... assably met pursuant to adjournment at the Castle of St. Louis, and a Message was received, requiring its presence in the Legislative Council Chamber, then also assembled at the Castle. The House having gone up, His Excellency the Governor in Chief was pleased to give the Royal Assent to 24 Bills.

The following were reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the 34th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the division of the Province of Lower Canada, for ... and vesting the Legislative thereof, and for repealing certain Laws therein mentioned," in so much as the same relates to Writs of Election.

An Act for the encouragement and protection of Fisheries in the County ... province of Gaspe.

An Act for the establishment of a Bank in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada.

The Session was then closed with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The manner with which you have applied yourselves to the public business brought before you, puts it now in my power to close this protracted Session, and to enable you to return to your families at home.

I should feel myself, however, wanting in duty, were I to dismiss you without assuring you of the satisfaction with which I have viewed the harmony of your late proceedings, and the laborious diligence with which they have been conducted; and for these eminent proofs of your zeal and patriotism, I have to offer you my warmest acknowledgments.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

To you my thanks are particularly due, for the ready liberality with which you have granted the supplies for the current years; and I trust that you will not doubt that in the application of the ... sums you have placed at my disposal, I will be guided by a due regard to economy.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The measures you have adopted during the Session, are valuable evidences of the care of your hearts for the welfare of the Province, and of your attachment to the Government under which you live; and in taking my leave of you at present, I entertain hope, that in your respective districts, you will yourselves continue to be animated by the same principles which have thus influenced your public conduct, and that your best exertions will not be wanting, in instilling equally into all around you the same.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 10th March, 1818.

In Committee of the whole House on the Civil List.

Mr. Fanjoban observed, that he was not disposed to enter into the ... article of the Civil List which could not but meet with unison ... He ... that the Province was called upon to vote the sum of Three hundred pounds sterling per annum, which in reality is more than a ... as it was held by a person absent from the Province, and who, he believed, had never been in the Province for ... more than a few weeks. He did not, however, intend to insinuate that the Office was useless; on the contrary, the ... of Lieutenant Governor of Gaspe, for which the Province was called upon to vote the sum of Three hundred pounds sterling per annum, was in reality no more than a sinecure,

From Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A letter from Basle, dated January 27, says, "We have received from Cairo, the unfortunate news that Mr. Charles Burkhard, the youngest son of Colonel Gideon Burkhard, had died of a dysentery, under the attacks of which he had suffered for some time. Mr. Louis Burkhard, who was ordered to Cairo, to bring, and assisted with the utmost attention by Lord Lexington, in forwarding knowledge to England, and all his services to the English Asiatic Institution for making discoveries in the Interior of Africa.

After having made the necessary preparations, and acquired knowledge necessary for a journey of this kind, he set off some years ago, and proceeded to Cairo to join the Caravan, which comes every year from Tombuctoo, and to penetrate into the interior country, which has hitherto been inaccessible to the European. He was to have left Cairo for Fezzan, but some troubles which broke out in that part of the world, hindered the arrival of the caravan from Tombuctoo. Added by his Mussulman costume, and his perfect knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, Mr Burkhard had made a collection of very valuable and important observations, which the English Association will publish. The loss of this young man, which had been so long and impatiently expected, afflicted us; but when he could depart with it, Mr Burkhard knew under the disorder, and his death has destroyed the most flattering hopes. The distance from his native country, and the number of days which he must still pass in this state, almost to it. In the course of last winter he sent a bill of exchange for a considerable sum for the relief of the poor."

The Tottenham, convict ship, is preparing at Sheerness, the damages sustained between that place and the Downs. There are about 200 convicts on board, including the Derby rioters, of whom, it is said, two have died.

Feb. 4.

The letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Duke Wellington, requesting him to exert his influence with the King of France against the payments due to the Allies and their subjects, of which we lately fell a copy before our readers, was accompanied by a memorial, which was communicated, at the same time, to all the allied courts, and of course to the court of the United States. It is mentioned in all the political circles in Paris, but it has not been published. This memorial, after a short description of the [illegible] has made on France, by which it would appear that the payment of these to him would reduce that nation to a bankruptcy, concluded by a paragraph, entitled, *Mots de l'Empereur*—

"In this view or opinion, the Emperor says, that if no interests were concerned but those of his own subjects, (Polish or Russian,) he would not, in this instance, so much as think of [illegible] but that those claims being just in themselves, and such as no one can have an interest to controul or disparage, subject, however, to an investigation as to any inability the French government to so discharge them, it is incumbent upon it, as a matter of honour, to pay them. The Emperor, therefore, that the *genie du mal*, meaning probably thereby the spirit of Jacobinism, is ever watching the opportunity of starting up from its slumber, and destroying the work which their happy union has accomplished; and he is particularly desirous that it be treated with all the *menagement* due to her situation; but that she must submit to the same obligations which apply, as far as to her lies, all just dealings, and hold that the least resistance on her part would meet with the most merited and severe punishment."

In this document it is recommended that the Ministers of the Allied Powers in Paris meet on the subject of their claims, and they take into their consideration the statements of M. de Richelieu; that they subject the claims to a new investigation, in order to put aside all such as are not strictly of a private nature; this being gone thro', and M. de Richelieu's representation being admitted, the whole of the claims to undergo a general reduction, to be borne in a due proportion by all the claimants.

To those who argue from this document that a perfect understanding exists between the Russian and British Governments, it is replied, that this application to the Duke of Wellington is a mere ruse on the part of Russia, by which she takes to herself the merit of a liberal suggestion, whether it be adopted or rejected.

Timber Trade.—The ship-owners of London, and within the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have presented memorials to the board of trade, praying that an alteration may be made in the present duties on Foreign Timber, and we are informed that memorials to the same effect have been presented from all the other principal out-ports, to the same effect. The continuance of these duties is essential to the relief and existence of the Shipping Interest, as well as the British Colonists in North America; and as far as we have been able to ascertain the true state of the case, we have reason to believe, that the British Colonists are in no way deeply interested in encouraging or extending the trade with the American Continent than the Baltic. We are informed, that one of the great features of the time of trade with the King's Colonies, is the regular and annual employ ut of eleven or twelve hundred and of British ships, calling for their cargoes of timber, and that this employ ment would be destroyed, if the trade to the Baltic is carried on by at least one half. We have also been informed, that the timber imported from foreign belonging to that country and Sweden. We are convinced that the Government will take every step for the British Colonists, and the shipowners every protection and encouragement they require.

As to the exports to British America from this country, we have long been convinced that we are in the infancy of that trade, which, from the increasing the immense amount of our exports there, in the last preceding year. The increased population of the province of that continent, and to which we wish particularly to direct the attention of the Manufacturing Interests, will create exclusive of the increased population of our own provinces, such a growing demand as great Britain for manufactures and articles of use and ornament, and such extended employment to our own shipping, that we have no hesitation to express the opinion, that if a proper system of duties on *Foreign Timber is adhered to* and encouragement is continued to be given to the trade to the King's Colonies, there will at least from fourteen to fifteen hundred ships will be annually employed in it, exclusive of the vessels which will be employed in the those Colonies to the British West Indies. It should also be recollected, that this trade is, in every branch of it, entirely British, and that the profitable results of it are all deposited in this country, and constitute part of the national wealth.—*Sun.*

Feb. 4.

(From the London Times.)

To the Editor.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 4.

SIR.—We request you will have the goodness to insert in your Paper the annexed letter; from Captain Smithett, of the Beloreophon, to us, relative to certain misstatement ministerpeats which appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1813, on the subject of Napoleon Bonaparte, while on board the Bellerophon vessel. The subject is of considerable interest; and there appears to us no better mode of complying with Captain Maitland's wishes, previously to the publication of the next volume of the Register, than the circulation of a letter through the medium of your extensively-read Journal.

We are Sir,

Your most obedient servts,

JAMES BALLANTYNE, & Co.

To Messrs. James Ballantyne & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I am induced to address you in order to point out some of the misstatements that have appeared in the 20th chapter of the Edinburgh Annual Register, for the year 1813, just published in your printing office.

The false, or exaggerated accounts which appeared in the daily papers during the period that Napoleon Bonaparte was immediately under my care, I do not consider worth contradiction; but, as it is known I took a full share in them, and that every a-night nearly have been laid to me, laid the writer of the article in question fairly open to censure for the want of authentic information, the public may conclude that I have given my sanction to that part of the 20th chapter which regards myself, (Captain Maitland and myself.) I therefore feel myself called upon, in justice to that person and my own character, to point out the most remarkable paragraphs. The first begins at the 3d line of the first column of the 335th page, and ends at the 12th line of the 2d column on the same page. The second is contained between the 9th and 43d lines of the second column of the 339th page.

In objection to the first, I must state, that Bonaparte never conducted himself with arrogance whilst he was on board the ship I commanded; he knew he would not do well, and he was aware that he could not have adopted a demeanor more likely to defeat his wish he might have entertained of being considered as a crowned head; but in fact, he never once attempted to assume it to me, and as for him its being known to him, he had not even the honors due to a general officer paid on him coming on board the *Bellerophon*; any honors that could be construed into to those due to the former rank he had held, did not originate with me, and certainly were not demanded by him.

Where the other paragraph could originate, I am at a loss to conceive, as I can assert most solemnly, that at no period in my presence, (and as I was the only person in the ship who had direct communication with him, his own people excepted,) did he ever threaten to commit suicide. It is true, some of his attendants hinted that he would be guilty of that crime—whether with his concurrence or not, I cannot pretend to say—but when the question was put to me, if he had ever said he would put himself to death, they answered in the negative, and that expression was never mentioned to me. Indeed, was that the case, I am determined not to go to St. Helena; and if I may be allowed to judge from the opinions expressed on the subject, it was an act he never had in contemplation.

I shall refer these circumstances, which I am ready to prove, to the depositions of the different witnesses being considered as [illegible] with me, as I shall feel myself bound to contradict them in a manner equally public with the *Edinburgh Register*.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK MAITLAND,

Captain in His Majesty's Navy.

Cairnie-lodge, Cupar, Fife,

January 31, 1814.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Court of Exchequer—*Friday.*

APPEAL OF MURDER AND WAGER OF BATTEL.

Ingleton v. Thornton.

Mr. Chitty addressed the court in behalf of the appellant, on his demurrer to the defendant's replication. He read over the different proceedings that had previously taken place, and pointed out the defendant's wager of battel, and that the defendant had no right to maintain the plea of wager of battle pend'd, Hunt it was not competent for him. In support of that plea, he stated circumstances in his replication to the counterplea, tending to exculpate him from the charge of murder, or to give to his innocence and 20th, That the circumstances stated were not sufficient to warrant the defendant in maintaining the plea of wager of battle pend'd, That

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Debates on the Civil List continued from our last.

Mr. Cuvillier expressed his surprise at the courtesy offered by the Hon. Member who spoke last, in behalf of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs. He had as yet seen by what authority the Executive Council could suspend the operation of Acts of the Provincial Legislature. The excuse offered by the Hon. Member went to involve the Executive Council in a very serious imputation, that of suspending the Laws of the Land, or at least of assisting individuals to evade them by a shift, so palpable that it could not for a moment be intended by with intention. He thought the subject worthy of further enquiry.

Mr. Speaker went largely into the discussion of the Civil List.—He thought the objections to the amount of the Governors' Salary by no means unfounded, as it was only from the independence with which the Chief Magistrate in the Colony could live that Persons of rank and character from England and easily shove the little local Intrigues and jealousies common to colonies could be induced to accept of so arduous a charge as the chief command in these Provinces.—He cited instances in which from the want of a suitable provision for former Governors, they had involved themselves in speculations degrading to themselves and degrading to the dignity of the Post—Our Governors ought to be entire strangers to every party or local Interest and Intrigue, and to enable them to be so, it was requisite to make a liberal provision for the personage occupying the important Post of Governor in Chief of British North America—The situation of the Civil Secretary to the Governor was also a post of no small importance, & must necessarily require the undivided attention of a person of more than ordinary talents and knowledge. That Office ought to be filled by a person of knowledge, of respectability and of talents, and with what was connected with the Colony and its interests, and studious of promoting its welfare; if these requirem nts were essential necessary in the individual, who might be charged with the duties of that office, it was no more than common justice to give a salary compliant to induce persons of the character and description he had mentioned to devote themselves to an honest and upright discharge of its functions. He thought the salary ought to be equivalent to that of the Clerks of the Council and Assembly.—He had no material objections to the salary of the Lieut. Governor, provided he should reside in the Province, and be the head of the Executive Council, in order that instead of that vacillating policy which we find constantly agitating the Province, a steady, honest and uniform system might be introduced and acted upon—The situation of Lieut. Governor of Gaspe was useless to the Province, it was a sinecure, and he therefore wished to see it upon the Pension List, as that it might die with the individual who held it.—The place of Surveyor of woods was in the like manner a sinecure and, as such, ought to belong to the Pension List. The Secretary of the Province ought to be compelled to reside in the Province or he immediately struck from the List altogether as a flagrant imposition—It was indeed unfair and unjust to expect that the Province should pay the enormous sum of £450 Sterling annually to a person totally a stranger to it and in which probably he had never set his foot —The Auditor of Patents he considered in the same light—He saw no necessity for a Clerk to the Inspector General of Accounts—It was a new and unnecessary charge to the Province and as such he was disposed to retrench it altogether—As for the Agent of this Province, he would not suppress his surprise at seeing such a situation on the Civil List, and he had much to suspect that the person in question had certain connections in this Province not so friendly to its interests as could be wished, and which were sufficient to deter the Commons from having any communication with him. Could even the Commons from the unconstitutional manner in which they supposed he must hold his agency from the Assembly of Lower Canada correspond with him—The private instructions which from time to time he may receive from persons residing in or connected with the Province, it is such to be apprehended will be rather calculated to promote the personal advantage of a few individuals than the public good. Whatever his desire or intentions may be, however well disposed in be useful to this Province, he will often be hoodwinked and deceived. The situation of French Translator was notoriously a sinecure, it formerly might have been useful, but at present the utmost that was required from that Officer was occasionally to translate a Proclamation. He thought this sinecure might very properly abolished, and the sum of £300 or thereabouts granted by way of contingencies to any person who might be employed to translate Proclamations as occasion might require. He was finally of opinion that the retrenchments which might be made upon the Civil List would be sufficient to enable the House to augment the Salaries of certain Officers who were really entitled to an increase, without adding to the gross amount of the Sum required for the current year. Mr. Taschereau here handed forward Mr. Taschereau, and asked whether it was not his intention to make these retrenchments as a measure preliminary to an increase of salaries &c. other officers. Some explanation followed which we could not hear. But we observed that Mr. Taschereau shook his head, as if answering in the negative.

Mr. Borgia was of opinion, that the very ample discussion which Members seemed disposed to enter upon, would prove fruitless, and that after all had been said they would revert to the same point from whence they had started.—The Civil List which was now to be detailed upon the Province, was not indeed the Civil List which the Province had asked for in 1810—it had much accommodated to bulk, but such as it was, Members should secure it, for it was certain that a delay of a few more years might again bring it back more weighty than at present, the House should profit by past experience, and to prevent an increase of the Civil List, it should not cavil upon trifles, when possession of such an important object was to be gained. He had always been of opinion that the Civil List was the property of the Commons of Lower-Canada, and that the money they had obtained possession of it the more it would tend to the interest of the Province.—He thought it a mere waste of time and talk to discuss the subject in detail with such apparent unwillingness, he felt assured that they would terminate the discussion of the Civil List by swallowing it en gros in lump.

Mr. Stuart rose to say, that on a subject so important, he thought Members ought not to be precipitate in forming opinions either one way or another—as for himself, he would frankly admit, that as yet he had not had sufficient time to examine the Civil List with the attention which he could have wished to bestow upon the subject.—It was a measure of too much importance to hurry through the House, at a very advanced period of the Session, the Government must only wait with patience until Members could fully acquaint themselves with the subject. In the event of their committing an error on a subject of such vital consequence to their constituents, as a permanent Civil List of several thousands of pounds it would be no excuse to tell them that the House was short of time, that it was compelled to hurry on business. This would be no excuse at all. It would rather be an affront to them. The House must find time to do the public business. He could not help observing that upon the estimate there appeared an appointment which must excite the amusement of the House. He meant the Agent for the Province residing in London; by whom or when did this appointment take place? This appointment had surely never taken place with the advice or concurrence of the Commons of Lower-Canada, who for not long ago been told by very high authority that they were not to have an Agent, how then were they to account for this extraordinary appointment which appears to have existed somewhere to provide an Agent for the Commons of this Province without consulting them. It was, to him a marvellous & unaccountable occurrence, that after several years, unsuccessful endeavours to obtain the privilege of having an Agent in England, they were at a moment when they least expected it, blest with the consummation of their wishes without any other trouble than that of paying him. He would not for the present enter into the Civil List as minutely as he could wish, but it appeared to him to contain *some* unnecessary objectionable. Among them he remarked the Audit of Accounts composed of Members of the Executive Council, which he said was entirely a new thing, and to him appeared quite unnecessary, as there is already an Inspector General of Accounts. He had never understood that the Gentlemen to whom he alluded had been remiss in inspecting the Accounts of the Province; on the contrary, he had heard many reflections upon the rigid punctiliousness with which he scrutinised the Accounts that came before him, if however it were necessary to investigate the public accounts with greater exactness than heretofore, it was the duty of the Executive Council or at least of those Members who were already paid for the purpose to do the duty in question, or if they could not spare time, let them transfer the sum of £900 which they annually received to pay the Gentlemen composing the *Audit of Accounts*. He observed on casting his eye over the Civil List, that as much was as yet unprovided for the payment of the Audit of Accounts. The sum remained as yet blank, and if the merit of the Audit were to be the measure of their recompence, it would, he feared, for ever remain blank. He did not see any plausible pretext for the creation of a board of Audit—in fact the House of Assembly was in future to be the Audit of all Public Accounts, without which the substance of the Inspector General of Accounts, would be quite superseded and the burdens with the maintenance of the Council. He observed two new charges on the list, one of £1000 for the Clerk to the Inspector General of Accounts, and another of Assistant Clerk to the Executive Council of £182 10s. sterling. The first of these charges he thought in any no worse of it was quite unnecessary; but with respect to the latter, he had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a downright imposition upon the House, as it must have been upon his Excellency the Governor in Chief, who had been induced to consider it of such importance as to put it into the Estimate. He hoped Members would take a day or two to think of the subject. There were, in his opinion, two modes of proceeding in the present instance; one, to appoint a Special Committee to examine the Civil List and report upon it. This would enable Members to form a correct idea of the propriety of either granting the full amount of the estimate before the House, or of retrenching from it, if the estimate should be found overcharged. If however the advanced period of the Session was such as to prevent the adoption of this method, he would be of opinion to vote a certain Sum for the payment of the expences for the present year, appointing at the same time a Committee to look into the appropriations, and report at an early period in the ensuing Session, the result of their enquiries. In order that abuses if any such should be found to exist, might be thoroughly corrected, and the Civil List be settled by an Act of the Legislature.

Mr. Taschereau observed, that Members had wandered from the point at present before the House. They had not been content with confining themselves to the subject in question, but had entered largely into the discussion of items, which from the course he adopted, must necessarily come in their turn for discussion at a subsequent stage of his proceeding. That the Honorable Member who spoke last expressed some dissatisfaction at two new pieces as mentioned in the Civil List, viz.—Clerk to the Inspector of Accounts and Assistant Clerk to the Executive. As to the first however, it would in some sense appear from the arguments of the Hon. Member, that he partly approved of it in admitting that the person entrusted with the inspection of the public accounts punctiliously performed his duty. He (Mr. T.) even from the statement of the Hon. Member, considered the duties of his office as arduous, as in justice to entitle him to an increase, so as to enable him to associate with the minutest attention, the public accounts, by what considerable sums might ultimately be saved to the Province—as to the place of assistant clerk to the Executive Council, he intended to be so mentioned in its turn, that it was in fact a new office, but that it had been put upon the estimate, he was not disposed to retrench it without making some previous enquiry on the nature and responsibility of this office. Members had spoken largely on the charges contained in the first head of the Civil List, but he would venture an observation on the objection made to the Agent. He had always considered an Agent in England as an appointment which might be of material service to the Province. It was indifferent who that Agent might be, provided he was useful to the Province. Let us try, (he observed,) the person who is said to be our Agent at present, and if he serves us well, it will be fair to continue him, and legally constitute him the Agent of Lower Canada. For us to-morrow appoint a Committee of Correspondence with him, as practised in other Colonies. The Province had, at the present moment, a very fair opportunity of trying his diligence—two Bills of the highest importance to its welfare are now pending for the Royal Sanction. The Bills for the Fire Assurance Companies of Quebec and Montreal. The Agent has in forwarding these Bills for the Royal Sanction, a very favourable opportunity of essentially serving the Province, by opposing the whole of its general interests & against the private interests of a few avaricious individuals, as well in Canada as in England, who by intrigue endeavour to prevent these Bills from passing into Laws. His diligence in this business will show whether he be an earnest well wisher of this Province, and devoted to its best interests, or whether he be a tool of a few intriguing and designing men here and in England.—There are now before the Legislature two other Bills—those for the Incorporation of Banks at Quebec & Montreal, which must probably would be sent to England for the Royal Sanction.—What he had said with respect to the Fire Assurance Bills, might, as far as the Agent was concerned, be said also of these Bills. He repeated, that the honesty and faithfulness of the Agent in question, and whose credit with the Commons of this Province must depend upon the punctuality with which he should dispatch their business, would be amply ascertained, by the attention he should bestow on these Bills, which it would be his duty to attend to. For these reasons he was not disposed for the present, to retrench it or cancel the appointment. Objections had been made with respect to certain sums already paid by the Province, for which he did not intend to make an answer, for he indeed felt apprehensive that he could find no apology which in his own mind would be satisfactory. As they were paid by the Province, it had unquestionably a right to their services, or at least their residence in the colony. He hoped, however, that no cause for dissatisfaction on this score would subsist at the ensuing session, or at least that if the grievance of which Members complained should then remain, he would willingly acquiesce with the House in any constitutional measure tending to remove the evil. Complaints had been made against Simcoes, and Members were inclined to place them on the Pension List, in order that they might die with the persons who held them. This he acknowledged might be desirable, but he begged of Members to consider, that there were certain evils inherent in all Governments, which cannot be removed but with time. He conceived the complaints were not groundless, and that they might properly be made the subject of a representation to Government, but it was indispensibly necessary to afford time for the Government of the Colony to communicate with Ministers on the subject, and, in the mean time, he thought it comported most with the liberality of the House to vote a sufficient sum to cover the expences of the present year.

The House adjourned the question at a very late hour until the next day.

QUEBEC, *Monday, 6th April, 1818.*

There was an error in Mr. Cuvillier's Speech, inserted in our last Gazette, on the subject of the Civil List, which we are desired to rectify. The Hon. Member asserts, that it was not Sir James H. Craig who first obtained the increase of the Salary of the Governor in Chief to £4,000. The Public Accounts printed in the Journals of the House of Assembly prove that it was Sir Robert Shore Milnes that first received the augmentation alluded to. Sir James may have had hints, but into modes is necessary or that ought never to be imputed to him. His character was directly the reverse. He was generous, he had high notions of power, and was not sufficiently acquainted with the Country and the character and circumstances of its inhabitants.

The trial of Charles De Reinhart and Archibald M'Lellan for the murder of Oliver Arscenaux, a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the River Winipic, in year 1816, came on before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Perrault on Monday last (the 30th of March.) Mr. Stuart had previously arrived from Montreal for the purpose of assisting in the conduct of the prosecution, but upon ascertaining the determination of the Crown Officers to submit of no interference further than suggestions during the Trial, that Gentleman declined any participation in the suit, and returned to Montreal before the trial took place. Mark's Cat'ain, Boucherie and Gale were examined as to the locality of the territory in which the murder is alledged to have been perpetrated, from a principal doubt as to its being within the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench for Quebec.—The examinations of Hewett Laine occupied the remainder of the day until the adjournment of the Court which took place at about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Jury were put into the charge of the Constables sworn as usual on such occasions.—The Court met the next morning at a quarter past nine, when, previous to entering upon the trial, sentence was pronounced upon the Criminals convicted in the Term. John Bte. Lespasse was then sworn and examined as a Witness on the part of the Crown. His cross examination by two of the Prisoners Counsel occupied several hours, and was urged with some ability and address, apparently with a view of trying the consistency of the witness. At four o'clock the Court adjourned in order to take refreshment, and at about six o'clock the Court again met. Capt. D'Orsonnens was called upon as the next witness for the prosecution, but shortly after the commencement of his testimony, the Attorney General, still having many witnesses to examine, and finding it utterly impossible to get through the evidence on the part of the Crown before midnight, (with which the term expired, and with it the jurisdiction of the Court,) moved by the consent of the Prisoners, for leave to withdraw a Juror, after which the Jury was discharged without giving a verdict, leaving the situation of the Prisoners, after sitting of thirty-six hours the same as before the Jury were sworn.—The trial created a great deal of interest at the Fishery, to which we should give the Monstreal the Lesser as taken down, were it not that such a measure might tend to affect the impartial Administration of Justice, in creating a public feeling in which a future Jury might participate. The postponement of the Trial appears to have been the inevitable result of the absence of the principal witness on the part of the Crown, it was brought to our notice, and it is much regretted that the Civil Officers did not take due measures which might have been within their reach, of interrogating the Witness, whose language, or rather patois, is frequently so unintelligible to the Civil Officers, as the interpretation of the latter were to the former, to the disadvantage of a trial by Jury, in which the evidence may be imparted with information, so that no party may have time to prepare a story; any suppression of the Evidence and Prevention of more (Extra an opportunity of subornation, and finally to evade the pursuit of Justice.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 23 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Printer, Kingston, 12th March. 164

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if James Harrison, being Lot N. 7, in the first Concession of the Township of Grantley, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from the date, appear in Person to set out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

TO LET,

THE Farm and Lot of Land upon which the Subscriber now resides, situate on the Main Road leading to Lake Simcoe, and distant two miles from this Town.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

York, 8th March, 1818. 164

WANTED,

A MAN well versed in the mode of Farming in this country, to undertake the active superintending of a Farm. An unexceptionable character will be required. A single man, or a man and wife, without children, would be preferred. Enquire at this Office. 1264

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors it that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 164

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES PER.		Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £ s.	d.	To £ s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0 0	4	0 0	7½
Mutton	——	0 0	5	0 0	5
Veal	——	0 0	5	0 0	5
Pork	——	0 0	6	0 0	8
Fowls	pair	0 0	0	0 2	6
Turkeys	each	0 0	0	0 7	6
Geese	——	0 0	0	0 3	9
Cheese	lb.	0 0	0	0 0	7½
Butter	——	0 1	0	0 1	3
Eggs	doz.	0 0	6	0 1	0
Wheat	bush.	0 0	0	0 5	0
Peas	——	0 3	1	0 3	9
Potatoes	——	0 0	0	0 1	10½
Oats	——	0 2	0	0 2	1½
Turnips	——	0 0	0	0 1	3
Cabbages	head	0 0	0	0 0	0
Flour	cwt.	0 15	0	0 18	9
Do.	lb.	0 1	5	0 1	10
Tallow	lb.	0 0	0	0 0	7½
Lard	——	0 0	0	0 0	0
Hay	ton.	2 0	0	2 10	0
Wood	cord	0 10	0	0 12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the *first of July*, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 6 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven and half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement to have 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar for first insertion

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. C. HORNE.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1818. No. 20.



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith, Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, by the Assembly at our Town of York, on the First day of May next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the First Day of April, instant, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the First Day of May, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear. BUT WE, being into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with [illegible] Council, to [illegible] you and each of you, our said [illegible] at the time aforesaid, HEREBY commanding and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the ease and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, And, thereto to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-second Day of April, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been actively endeavouring to augment a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a complete Library in itself, being still in wood of a few volumes, commenced a friend to procure them in England but fail owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was [illegible] other hands mention [illegible] for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, put together a whole set, uniform and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that I e duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them unsold, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentlemen desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs. The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the Printer.

April 1, 1818. 14tf

Executive Council Office, York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to JAMES MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES McKENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 25th day of each Month, during the season, when every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston* at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk.

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 9th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingston, next door to *Mrs Shortus*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favour them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neat manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, from Mill, Saw Mill, and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
R. HOPELL.

Milford Mill, Yonge Street, March 19, 1818. 12tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
MUSICAL Miscellany,

of the most approved [illegible] Original Compositions, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Brooks, Merchant, Mr. Davison, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May, 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Associations have removed from the [illegible] to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for [illegible]

H. HEAN & Co.

York, Nov. 13.

To Distillers.

ANY Person wanting employment in the Distillery line, will hear of a situation by enquiring at this office. None need apply but those of good character and fully master of their business.

York, April 20th 1818 17tf

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in the same Premises, to the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Tonns and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jervis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in ordering his goods in Montreal, all which are of the richest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Stock Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with pillow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 24tf

TO SCHOOL MASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the climate. These things so essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of respectable persons to become actual settlers, and the land in the Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since the commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School Houses have lately been built, and the resident families are very desirous of giving every encouragement to men of good character as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Brick makers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, a great [illegible] immediately. J. WARD, Esq.

CHOICE LANDS
FOR SALE,
By Order of Council.

FIVE Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 13, in the 1st and 2d Concessions, with their broken fronts, lying on the River St. Lawrence, about three miles above the Narrow Tract.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, in the County of York, in the Home District, being composed of Lots 26 and 27 in 1st Concession, and 26 in the 2d Concession, together with the broken Lots 26 and 27, lying between the 1st Concession and Lake Ontario, containing 1200 Acres.

2200 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 22, 23, 24 and 25, in the 1st Concession, with their broken fronts, containing 2000 Acres.

ALSO,

1000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 22 and 23 in the 7th Concession, 24 and 25 in the 8th Concession, and 22 in the 9th Concession.

As to Situation, Soil, Timber, Water and other local advantages which can be desired, these Lands possess them in as great a degree, and indeed are as well known throughout this Province, as to render a description unnecessary.

Persons desirous to become purchasers of part or of the whole of the said Lands, will meet with the most favourable terms with respect to payment.

Indisputable titles will be given.

For further particulars, application to be made at the Printing Office at York, or to Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Queenston.

York, 6th May, 1818. 19tf

NOTICE.

Sheriff's Office, York, 24th April, 1818.

WHEREAS a quantity of Squared Timber, Card-wood and Rails, has been found cut on the Government Park Reserve adjoining to this Town, by some Person or Persons unknown. Notice is hereby given, that for and on behalf of the Crown, I have seized the said Timber, Card-wood and Rails, and do caution and forbid all Persons from removing the same, without the special sanction and authority of Government, or of committing further trespass on the said Reserve, from and after this date, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

18tf

NOTICE

WHEREAS my Wife *Martha Dunham*, has taken herself off from my bed & board, without any just provocation; I therefore hereby caution all and every person or persons from harbouring her, as I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting after this date.

ISRAEL DUNHAM.

Queen Street, Ernestown.
29th April, 1818. 3w18

FOR SALE,

THE Lots on Market Street in the Town of York, together with the *Dwelling House* and other Buildings thereon erected, now occupied by the Hon. JAMES BABY, and Mr. ROBERT McDOUELL.

ALSO

Lots No 20 in the 5th Concession, and No. 25 in the 6th Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing together 400 acres.

For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 16th April, 1818. 16tf

NEW IRONMONGERY STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Foster Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Spun Chains, Steel Toes, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Pewter Dishes, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Hammers and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Penknives, Pen Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augers, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamp and Cast Iron Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tea Wire, Pins, Needles, Fishing Lines, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Hockey and Oxen Wood

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with unimportant titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where unsettled Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, to good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres, of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Hope, lying upon Smith's Creek, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and finished, a fruit tree, &c. with a quick-set, hedge, 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing village Town of Toronto on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

24. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Hope, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the rich and flourishing settlements at Cobourg & Monaghan, on the River Ouba, at which there from 300 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely two miles from the Town of Peterboro, where there is a good market. It is in an old settlement, and Orchards planted in part, and cleared. There are about 20 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

25. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Ganaraska Lake, in the Township of Hamilton, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts reserving for the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, for gentlemen wishing to accommodate the Lovers in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Owners, York J. C. Fitzgerald, Esq. Toronto Wm. Hamilton, Esq. Kingston or Peterboro' or to DRAW Arnold, Esq. Montreal.

April 1, 1818. 24tf

From Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

We present this day to our readers the speech of the President to both houses of congress. It betrays, under the mask of moderation, the same ambition and thirst for the extension of the territories of the U. States. As articles, however, is generally marked by some inconsistency, the message says, adverting to what it stiles "injurious" arrest of the proceedings of the Seminole Island, while in possession of the independents, that "Spain would be responsible, if it was not manifest, that although committed in the latter vicinage through her territory, she was entirely unable to prevent them," yet in the very same paragraph there is the following passage:

"To a country over which she, (Spain) is unable to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be connected to the annoyance of her neighbours, jurisdiction for the time necessarily ceases to exist. The territory of Spain will, nevertheless be respected, so far as it may be in her power to protect it, and the just interests and rights of the United States."

Now, how can Spain be said to permit what she is evidently unable to prevent? But more is it was that they meets the ear, in this specious but insidious passage. Does the government of the United States erect itself into a judge, and almost pass sentence against Spain by anticipation? But the deep ambitious designs of the American government are to be found in the conclusion of the same extract "the territory of Spain will be respected, so far as it may be done consistently with the essential interests and safety of the U. States," and who is to judge and determine on this point but the American government, which is to be judge and jury on the occasion? This is exactly of a piece with the doctrine laid down in the opening speech of the president, which imported, that when the weaker state require the possession of an other, it is lawful to seize them. Indeed America has begun to practice this doctrine in seizing Amelia Island without due pretensions.

February 21.

From the late atrocious attack made on the Duke of Wellington at Paris, it is said some of the ministry are desirous of sending superior general to be sent at, whose loss would not be of that consequence to the country. Who will refuse to stand in this enviable situation seems as yet unknown.

March 4.

By letters from Paris, it appears that a confident belief is entertained there, of a treaty having been actually concluded between the united Sovereigns of France, for the extermination of the French territory by the army of occupation, the opposing summer, and after transportation of the Arts dare to the allies. The sum fixed is said to be 80 millions of moutins (or six hundred millions of francs) between 24 and 25 millions sterling.

Hugh M'Cabe, John Kleenan, and James Comerford, were tried on the 3d of March, for the murder of the Lynch family. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

Count Platoff the celebrated Hetman of the Cossacks, died a short time since at Novo-under Rusk.

Sunderland, March 8. The mail arrived yesterday evening with papers to the 4th inst.—They bring a confirmation of the death of Charles XIII. of Sweden; and of the undisturbed accession of the Crown Prince. The late Sovereign expired on the morning of the 5th. The Council of State was immediately assembled, and the Crown Prince having signed the declaration given, cited by the Constitution, the members of the Council with the civil and military authorities took the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign, Charles John, on the 6th he was proclaimed King in the usual form. Next day a plenary meeting of the Diet was held, at which the King and Prince Oscar, with the great Officers of State, repaired in solemn procession. Being seated on the throne, he received the oaths of allegiance of the four estates of the realm; the ceremony commencing with Prince Oscar, who thereupon, with the Lord Marshal, archbishop, & the two other speakers kissed hands. His Majesty then returned to his apartments in procession, amid the cries of "long live the king" On the following day the court mourning commenced for 30 days and his accession.—The following is the proclamation issued by the new King:—

"We, Charles John, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden and Norway, &c. to all our faithful subjects living, and dwelling in Sweden, greeting: As we, in consequence of the proposal of our late beloved father, and august King and Sovereign, Charles XIII. to the estates of the Kingdom of Sweden, were unanimously chosen on the 21st of Aug. 1810, his successor on the Swedish throne, and at the same time invited by the unanimous voice of the King and the people, accepted this honorable call, though attended with great responsibility. We have a particular impulse therein, in the serious whole foreign to us, which decided your choice, and which, without our having had any share in them solely directed your free act. 25 years have passed since we were thereby called from that repose which had been our only aim, and immediately on our arrival in this country, we found ourselves at war with Russia, which, connected with Great Britain, menaced the independence and freedom of both nations. Peace was concluded in 1812, and we had a more holy zeal, which could but increase our obligations and the duty of watching over the welfare of the people. Three years that have elapsed since that event has interesting to our hearts, we have ever endeavoured to fulfil the duties of peace-to be forgotten and ever-beloved Prince, all the duties of a faithful subject and an affectionate son, and have daily received in his paternal mansion changing tenderness, the noblest recompence of our endeavour. Happiness was not unchanger to ours. Death has deprived us of him, whom this world was attached us with the most faithful love. From our filial bosom, from the strongest an inconsolable consort from the circle of surrounding relations, from a people of whom he had been justly the father, he has departed with the calmness of a sage, with the peace of a good conscience, attended with the consolations of Omnipotent and Love, and the gratitude to receive his eternal reward in a better world. We have received his blessings upon our head, and pronounced on the verge of life with the same energy as in his most vigorous days, and in his dying moments he has not ceased to be the father of our people. Such a people of whom he

Extraction of Mildew in Fresh grass.

A gentleman in England has discovered a method of preventing mildew in French beans, which has been the cause of failure in the experiments of late years. In January and February of the trees are in a sickly state (like mildew) and in April, in N. E. winds (and cold winters as well) take more all the good that the trees are carefully as possible, and put in its place, fresh rotten turf from an old pasture without any dung—and the trees will not only recover their health, but produce a crop of fine sweet bean pods.

Frederick Jacobson, who was under sentence of death for assisting the deserters, yesterday received a pardon from the President of the United States. We trust this act of mercy will be followed by a general correct and honorable course, and that the annals of our jurisprudence may never again be stained by a crime so degrading to us in the estimation of the civilized world.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 11.

SLAVE TRADE, AND TRADE TO SPAIN.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh the house resolved itself into a committee of Supply, and the Speaker then left the chair.

In the committee Lord Castlereagh observed, that after the full and length ened discussion which the question had undergone on a previous night, he was not disposed to trespass on the time further than by simply stating the line of conduct he was about to propose to the committee. He, in common with all the country, felt anxiously desirous to see the Slave Trade put an end to, and the treaty had not with such readiness and unanimous approbation from the House. He therefore moved—

That the sum of £100,000, be granted to his majesty, in order to put into effect the articles of a treaty concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade, on the 23d September, 1817.

Mr. L. rather rose to assure the House it was by no means his intention to disturb in any manner the unanimity with which, the harmony and unanimity which had on a preceding night characterized the conduct of the House on the object of that Treaty; but, on the present occasion, he felt himself called upon to guard the interests of the merchants trading with Spain. In the arrangement of our commercial relations with that country we become a matter of considerable mercantile importance. It was pretty generally known, there existed on the part of Spain no great cordiality to the country, and he had been induced to say, that British merchants trading to Spain were somehow to greater hardships than ever they had been subjected to.—It was well to see cotton goods had been for a long time prohibited by Spain—however this might affect our manufacture, it was not what he complained of—he had aware. Woollens and linens were also intended to be prohibited; and in fact the only articles to which a free admission had been imposed upon these articles, amounting to £400. per cent. This duty was, when taken in conjunction with other parts of the treaty, a sufficient indication on the part of Spain, of her indisposition to friendly commercial relations with this country. Enough it might be said, to assuage, that a commercial grievance was not a just ground or cause of precaution of war; yet it might be indeed ought to constitute a strong reason for a diplomatic remonstrance. It had been further represented to him, that the Spanish Government entertained that Spain would not only submit to extraordinary, but even to unwarrantable exactions, merely on account of the equitable consideration. In cases of increase of duties on goods imported, it had been, he apprehended, a general rule to give six months notice of such intention, to spare its foreign traders [illegible] the instance of Spanish additions of duties, no such notice had been had given, and the duties had been so suddenly laid on, that the British shipper, acting on the faith of the Spanish law of custom, could not be informed by possibility be apprised in time, and his shipment was productive of nothing but loss to him instead of profit. The new ton from upon importation was equally severe and heavy, and the additional duties imposed had been imposed with the same levity and haste. It was the wish of the Spanish Government to prohibit altogether, or simply to tax exorbitantly the produce of our manufactures, let it be done; but, in God's name, let them fairly give time by notice, so as to prevent the British consignment arriving under such changed circumstances that they must return to the port of shipment, or be sold at an enormous loss. He begged then to intend the Noble Lord to inform him, whether there was now any thing to be done, or to be hoped for, in the way of remonstrance, either to Cortes or a friendly Government, on this subject, or a remonstrance upon the part of our Government, relative to the commercial relations of this country?

Lord Castlereagh hoped the Honourable Gentleman would not see objections he might have to make on other points of unfavourable consequence, to be mixed up with the consideration of a question of such eminent and importance as that before the Committee—(hear, hear)—he felt it impossible for the United Foreign States had last an imperfect and prejudiced view of the great principles of commercial intercourse between nations. While this country lamented the existence of those principles, we should look upon them with some indulgence, when it was recollected that we had, for a long time, suffered ourselves to be deluded by similar absurd ideas as to exclusive monopolies and restrictions in trade—(hear, hear.)—He lamented the existence of those (in us) antiquated prejudices, as well on Spain's account as our own, as he was, that if the object of a more equitable kind on mutual, it would be ultimately beneficial to himself, and extend her general commerce. At present, the result of these absurd restrictions was, that the principal part of this commerce was carried on clandestinely, although declared contraband. The British government were attentive to the interests of the mercantile body, but were willing two propositions to the court of Spain, in expectation of being able to induce her to establish a more liberal system of trade and duties, to relieve the produce of this country.—*hear*—which, however, he was sorry to say was rejected. Of no benefit or advantage for an government had endeavoured in vain with Spain to a sense of its just and true interests in this respect. As for the restrictions against the importation of cotton in any shape, he was not aware of any grievance experienced by our merchants for if any reference had been latterly made in this respect, it had been owing to the unsettled state of the government of that country previous to the return of the King of Spain to his dominions for as far back as the year 1792, all cotton wrought or unwrought was free as of such prohibition now was only a return to the ancient system of Spain as to mercantile restrictions. But he had every reason to believe that superior to such inequitable regulations in commerce, Government could not, were a good grace, be induced to relax in favour of a country where now such ground of complaint in cases necessary for consideration, to make an humble remonstrance, and to solicit an alteration, more especially wherever such cases appeared to involve a general principle. Nothing could be more desirable than to see different foreign governments (as was still subsisted) to systems proved to be practically prejudicial in trade, should endeavour to meet each other in commercial principles. It were to be wished most sincerely they were aware, as we at last began to be aware, of the true interests of all great nations was to open, as widely as possible, the intercourse between each other, thus producing a reciprocity of benefit to their respective countries, which alone constituted the materials of which true friendship was formed. In this point of view the system of trading which we had so long pursued with Spain, and which he could not but look upon as illiberal, was entitled to the serious consideration of the House, and he was sure, from his own knowledge, that the Government of his honourable friend at the head of the Board of Trade, were in unison with those at the Noble Lord, and both would each readily, and without delay be acted on, and produce some striking effects on the commerce of this country. His intention, he assured, was to press his objects on to the Spanish Government, as it affected, by suddenly increased rates of duties, the subject of imports.

Mr. Robinson observed, that the prohibition of cotton was not absolute, but only a quantity of purchase was required by the Philippine Company. Although other articles had been prohibited, that was merely a pass one from were an attempt to introduce them clandestinely, subject to extraordinary high duties, which might have nearly the effect of a prohibition.

Mr. Lyttleton explained.

Doctor Phillimore—By a late treaty, eminently, upon a sentence of restitution to our courts, were to recover a certain sum for each vessel condemned upon ships brought in for adjudication to the admiralty courts. Now, it would be desirable to know whether the claimant, in such a case, should be entitled to make the demand on the Spanish or British Government.

Lord Castlereagh thought that there could be no misapprehension in equity as the two governments, that a contract with them in consideration of a sentence of restitution in a Prize Court.

Lord Althorp regretted the country so far distinguished itself in Spain money to an act of humanity. He also, for one, charitable intention would most likely be counteracted by other conditions, which would naturally suppose be proposed to ourselves some advantage from the arrangement which had cost this country so heavy a sum.

Mr. Wilberforce—[rising out after gather the question or humanity, the more sure proposed was most efficacious for all the purposes of the Treaty, as well as the surest and cheapest way of ensuring to this country the supplying of the native African with those productions of Europe for which they had already imbibed so strong a relish, and satisfied, as he was, that if the object of a more equitable kind on mutual, it would be ultimately beneficial to himself, and extend her general commerce. At present, the result of these absurd restrictions was, that the principal part of this commerce was carried on clandestinely, although declared contraband. The British government were attentive to the interests of the mercantile body, but were willing two propositions to the court of Spain, in expectation of being able to induce her to establish a more liberal system of trade and duties, to relieve the produce of this country.—*hear*—which, however, he was sorry to say was rejected. Of no benefit or advantage for an government had endeavoured in vain with Spain to a sense of its just and true interests in this respect. As for the restrictions against the importation of cotton in any shape, he was not aware of any grievance experienced by our merchants for if any reference had been latterly made in this respect, it had been owing to the unsettled state of the government of that country previous to the return of the King of Spain to his dominions for as far back as the year 1792, all cotton wrought or unwrought was free as of such prohibition now was only a return to the ancient system of Spain as to mercantile restrictions. But he had every reason to believe that superior to such inequitable regulations in commerce, Government could not, were a good grace, be induced to relax in favour of a country where now such ground of complaint in cases necessary for consideration, to make an humble remonstrance, and to solicit an alteration, more especially wherever such cases appeared to involve a general principle. Nothing could be more desirable than to see different foreign governments (as was still subsisted) to systems proved to be practically prejudicial in trade, should endeavour to meet each other in commercial principles. It were to be wished most sincerely they were aware, as we at last began to be aware, of the true interests of all great nations was to open, as widely as possible, the intercourse between each other, thus producing a reciprocity of benefit to their respective countries, which alone constituted the materials of which true friendship was formed. In this point of view the system of trading which we had so long pursued with Spain, and which he could not but look upon as illiberal, was entitled to the serious consideration of the House, and he was sure, from his own knowledge, that the Government of his honourable friend at the head of the Board of Trade, were in unison with those at the Noble Lord, and both would each readily, and without delay be acted on, and produce some striking effects on the commerce [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 16.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration so much of the Prince Regent's speech as related to the building of new churches. He said this was a subject which was not likely to be overlooked at this time of the house; and the speaker having left the chair, the right honourable gentleman said, that no communication had ever been made to him from the throne which was more entitled to the gratitude of the public, than the present. More than a century had passed away since parliament had afforded any accommodation to the public, by the erection of new churches. It was, however, no less imperfect, because no more than eleven churches were then built; and since then there had been no additional accommodation for public worship. Nothing could have so long delayed the accomplishment of so necessary a work, than the great increase of population which the country had been placed. The increase of our population since the period in question, had reached to such an amount as to be a matter of exposition, that it became the duty of parliament to remedy this great and growing inconvenience. This want of accommodation arose now from the great increase of people in places, which were formerly laid out into very large parishes. The population had been doubled since the last increase of churches took place. The average number of inhabitants was 11,000 to each benefice in the diocese of London; while in that of Oxford, the number was only 2092. There were therefore four times as many in one diocese than in another. The disproportions were still greater in individual parishes. St Martin's in the Fields, there were 26,000 inhabitants, while in another parish there were 94,000, and in Mary-le-bone there were 76,000. In many parishes only a small proportion could be accommodated. There were three parishes, in which were 210,000 people who could not be accommodated; there were eight in which the deficiency was from 80 to 40,000 people, and in twelve more, the deficiency was from 20 to 30,000. If a church could contain one third of the inhabitants at one time, that would be sufficient accommodation. In a work published by a Mr. Yates, it appeared that the population of London was 1,129,000; and there were churches only for the accommodation of 151,000, leaving 978,000 without any accommodation. The towns of Roman origin were dis- into smaller districts, and were better provided than the towns with churches. In the north of Cheshire, and Chester, the disproportion of the number of churches to the population, was less than in that of London. In the diocese of York there were 96 churches which afforded accommodation for 189,000 inhabitants. The population consisted of 1,100,000 souls, which consequently left 719,000 souls unprovided with church room.—In the diocese of Chester there were 127 parishes; the population was 1,280,000 souls, and of these one million were unprovided with room,—Many of the populations of Surrey and Wales also without the accommodation of a church. It was not, however, to the accommodation which would be afforded by churches, that the benefit of the present measure was limited. It would go to increase the number of spiritual ministers and afford a chance of a greater share of that pastoral instruction and attendance, of which they stood in need. It would lighten the duties upon such individuals, and lead at present a great deal too much to do. In one parish it was stated as the ordinary duty of the curate, that he had to officiate attended the church at 9 o'clock in the morning, gave an early service, another at 11 o'clock, and another in the afternoon. He then baptized from 17 to 20 children, and read the burial service at five fees to eight funerals. In another parish, the curate had generally fifty christenings on a Sunday. Upon this great festivals he had had at the least 113. He had always to celebrate 140 banns of marriage on a Monday—they seldom were so low as 100, and on one occasion they amounted to 126. Where the duties were distributed so much, it was morally impossible that they could be performed with all that attention and kindness which they required. Impositions might pass unnoticed, and thus the civil rights of individuals might be most materially affected.—(hear, hear.) The outline of the plan was—he should propose the vote of one million sterling, to be paid ultimately out of the surplus in aid. This sum, though voted at once, was not to be all issued at one time, but as the occasion required. It would be the duty of the commissioners who would be vested with the same powers and directions as the commissioners who were appointed last year for the advancement of public works. He thought this preferable to voting an annual sum. He should not at present for the issue of exchequer bills to that amount, which would be chargeable on the extents made of a

[illegible] year. The commissioners would consider their inquiries as to the necessity of building churches to the accommodation alone, they would select such spots where it was clear to them there was a want of accommodation existed, and it might be more satisfactory to the house to know that a sum of this kind would be applied in any particular way. With its forbearance only of every fair exertion on the part of the parish itself. (Hear, hear.) He would be glad to see any way of encouragement and assistance, rather than as a complete exoneration, and every one must be sensible, when the grants made of sites of churches, and the raise funds of itself. In all cases the property of the incumbents and patrons would be left inviolate. Power would be given to the commissioners to receive an old parish in a district where a new church would be built, and to place the parishioners under the charge of a new spiritual minister; and where parochial chapels would be built, a curate for it would be provided by the commissioners, who would be responsible only by the bishop of the diocese. He would not trouble the house with any further details at present. He would only move the resolution which had been read by the chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. Bennet said, he was glad to hear the statement which had been made by the chancellor of the exchequer, and he was sure that there were many of the dissenters who would attend the church. (Hear, hear.)—The particulars which would come forward and liberally would receive from the commissioners the most liberal aid; and he anticipated a large fund for the same purpose for building churches, which had already produced much good. The parishioners would therefore have the power of choosing their own Parish Priest, and every party would have his proportionable share of it. This was a measure wholly separate from politics. It came home to every friend of the church, such as were those whom he saw around him. He hoped therefore, that moving a motion for the issue of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of one million sterling, for the building of new churches.

Mr. Bennet's conversation the motion was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

From Bell's London Messenger.

March 22.

The Bourbons have followed the example of other countries in recognizing the accession of the present King of Sweden. He is now acknowledged by every civilized power. This is an era, and a very important one, in the history of the monarchs of Europe. It stands forth as a precedent of the most ample, that the absurd notions, hitherto imputed to kings and cabinets, of the indefeasibility of legal rights, have happily passed away, and that the good of the people is acknowledged to be of equal importance with the rights of despots. As this principle is a new one to popular liberty, and on the other hand does not encourage any source of anarchy, we must again express our satisfaction with his recognition.

LONDON, March 26.

We understand that one of the expedients fallen upon by the Spanish government to enable it to fit out the Russian squadron, to allow the merchants permission to ship on board ships of war, and tons of merchandize, at low duties, the receipts of which, it was expected, would afford a considerable aid. The exact destination is not known to the merchants, but they are given to understand, that the force will be so overwhelming, that to whatever point of the ultramarine dominions it is bound, resistance on the part of the Patriots must be in vain. The scheme, however, does not meet with approbation. The fate of Morillo's expedition, much larger than any Spain can now send out, is not forgotten. The Spanish nation will murmur a good deal. They think that the benedictions of heaven on the Hieronymo-Russian enterprise cannot be secured, unless the Heretical character is taken from the ships, by a solemn baptism, which ceremony, it is thought, will take place previous to their putting to sea.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.

Prince Regent's letter to the Duke of Wellington.

A private letter from Paris, dated March 11, gives the following as a copy of the letter which the Prince Regent wrote to the Duke of Wellington, on the occasion of the late attack on his person.

"CARLTON-HOUSE, Feb. 14.

"My dear friend—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of writing you a few lines, for the purpose of expressing to you both the happiness which I feel at the news, which has just reached me, of your escape (thanks to Divine Providence) from a base attempt formed against you; and the sentiments of horror and indignation with which I was filled, at the infamy and baseness of such an atrocious attack. I can only offer up devout thanksgiving for the superior goodness of Divine Providence, for having protected a life so important to my happiness, and to the welfare of my people, and for the preservation of the general tranquility of Europe. That you may long continue the blessing a life so precious to all, is the earnest and fervent wish of your sincere and affectionate friend.

"GEORGE, P. R."

The London Courier states, that the person who attempted to take the life of the Duke of Wellington, was arrested. Castillon is his name. He has been in the army, and it is supposed was chosen by the authors of the plan on account of his daring character and of his attachment to those principles by which Europe has been made the scene of such butchery and bloodshed.

Attempt at assassination.—A shocking circumstance occurred on Sunday morning at the Spanish chapel, in Manchester-buildings. A French naval officer entered it with a drawn broad-sword, made his way through the congregation, who were on their knees in the act of prayer, ascended the steps of the railing before the altar, and made several cuts across the heads and arms of Mr. Matthieu, (the officiating Priest,) who fortunately warded off the blows, and escaped with a few slight wounds. The assassin, still followed by the assassin. The alarm immediately brought the congregation to the priest's assistance, and the assassin, (supposed to be insane,) was secured and lodged in Mary-le-bone watch-house. He was on Monday brought to Marlborough-street office charged with the assault. In his defence, the prisoner (whose name it appears is Le Gros de Cornet) stated that he went to the chapel for the purpose of killing the Priest, & that he was prevented from doing so only in consequence of the Priest having ceased him to be turned out of the chapel, & refusing him the sacrament on the grounds of insanity. He therefore could not receive the sacrament in any other chapel, and he was resolved to kill the clergyman. The prisoner was remanded.

Polytechnician.—Barnet, who is now 74 years of age, has undertaken an unparalleled task, considering his time of life, to walk 22 miles a day for 21 successive days; he started yesterday from the 12th mile-stone, at Romford to the Stone end. White-chapel.—Barnet is 6 to 4 against his accomplishing the undertaking.

From the United States.

From Bombay Papers received at Boston.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

Revolt of the Peishwa of Poonah.

Rumours of the British forces at Poonah having been attacked by the Peishwa's troops, and of their having for several days, created an anxiety in the settlements, which even the confidence reposed in the valour of the troops was not sufficient to suppress, as it was apprehended that what was wanting in numbers, the enemy might have been overwhelmingly supplied by number.

Of the causes of this rupture and of the ultimate views which His Highness the Peishwa may have in view in coming from it, we are entirely ignorant. But when we consider the whole tenor of the events, and the general tranquility of the Mahratta, our surprize at his present conduct may be diminished. It is well known that the greatest part of the troops, were disbanded on a service which, as it was connected with the welfare of all Governments, should have commanded the support of every civilized state in India, and His Highness's government in particular.—Instead, however, of aiding in the great work, he has by his line of conduct, we could reach: who seeing our line advanced, moved forward from their position, and at the very moment, were preparing unlimbering for action, commenced a brisk cannonade from their centre, while the masses of cavalry on both their flanks endeavored to turn ours, and succeeded in getting in our rear. The action now became very interesting. The head of Gochla's regular infantry made an attack in solid column on the 1st battalion 7th regiment N. I. which was on the left of the line, and which received and sustained it with great steadiness, and after suffering a severe loss, repulsed it with the bayonet. The enemy then attempted to form in front of our position. Our force, which averaged on a comparison with the enemy's whole force as two to ten, advanced to meet the enemy, with some sharp shooters in front, whose fire did some execution on their cavalry which were galloping between them and the main body; at the same time that an ill directed fire from some guns, and showers of rockets, opened upon us. Our left having advanced to attack their guns, the enemy drew them off, and at the same time a body of about 10,000 of their best horse charged our left, formed of the 2d and 6th, and first of the 7th native infantry regiments, and compelled it to fall back. The corps having nearly expended all their ammunition.

While, as may be well imagined, was a most critical moment, for the cavalry had out-flanked us on the left and got into our rear, but the intrepid conduct and steadiness of the Bombay European Regiment in reserving its fire, supported by a well served field piece and a detachment of Major Ford's brigade which was on the right towards the left, afforded it the most timely and effectual support. At that moment also a body of the enemy's regular cavalry had out-flanked us on the right and got into the rear in that quarter also: so that we were completely surrounded. The 2d battalion 6th regiment, which had at first preceded the line, were sent to the rear to form en échelon a large body of horse who had been watching Major Ford's movement to our support, and who now came down in rear of our right flank—but the enemy finding our withdrew the greater part of its force to a distance, retiring and drawing off from examples of the great superiority of our horse troops over the armies of the native, whatever numbers, but will, no doubt, ultimately lead in close the British authority in India on a firmer footing, and peace on a more permanent basis. We hasten, however, to the present occasion but allow us briefly to give our gallant officers.

On the 26th of November at sunset, the Rajah opened a tremendous cannonading from several pieces of artillery, (one account says 30) upon the British forces stationed at Nagpore, in their position in the rear of the residency—a pound of the brigade of Madras infantry and one of the troops of Bengal cavalry, in about 1800 men, under the command of Col. B. Scott, who kept up a destructive fire until 11 o'clock the next day. In the course of the morning a large body of Arabs charged a small eminence in front of the position of the 1st battalion of the whole of the Rajah's army, consisting of 20,000 men, advanced in the form of a crescent force. The three troops of cavalry charged with a most spirited and gallant manner, an enormous body of the enemy's horse, drove them back, and took from them their guns. In the meantime our line charged the centre of the enemy's infantry, and completely broke it, and the whole of the Rajah drove off his troops, leaving all the nine to the ceiling. Bianchi redeemed himself by completely defeating, that His Highness has sent to the Resident, stating that the attack was made upon him by surprise, and requesting a cessation of hostilities. Another account states he seemed disposed to adopt to any terms he might offer him. Our loss is severe. 300 killed and wounded.

Since the attack the small heroic band has been joined by a Bengal battalion, and the remainder of the 8th cavalry, as well as with two battalions and 1500 horse, under Major Pinner, of the Nizam Service. The light division are also marching to Nagpore, at the rate of 18 or 20 miles per day, and expected to arrive there on the 16th of December.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8.

"On the 6th inst. I witnessed the splendid ceremony of the coronation of the King of Portugal and the Brazils. It took place in presence of all the grandees and 13,000 troops, under the title of John VI. An Austrian frigate has arrived from Trieste, as an ambassador extraordinary. The Congress frigate is now here, after a passage of 35 days from Norfolk. The sloop of war Ontario left here about the 1st of Nov. for Valparaiso.

By the Ann-Maria, Patten, arrived at this port, last from Guadaloupe, we learn that by a short arrival from the Spanish Main to March 20, and that the Royalists had been defeated in several engagements near Valencia.—The date is about a month later than the intelligence recently received from Laguira of the total defeat of the Patriots.—*Bost. Daily Adv.*

From the New-York Gazette.

We are informed by captain Dominick, that the affairs on the Main were in a very unsettled state, the Royalists being still in alarm at the expected return of General Bolivar, reports say that Bolivar is stated to be wounded, as is also Gen. Morillo, at the sanguinary battle of Cabrara, near Caracoa. The Royal journals admit that a regiment of blacks called Morillo's guides, supposed to be his best troops, about 450 strong were entirely destroyed, fighting to the last man. They state the loss of the Patriots to be from 6 to 700 men. The conduct of the Negroes, is a fact that they brought into Caracoa 14 female Patriots, with the captured horses, who were taken fighting in the ranks. Bolivar is however still in possession of San Ferdinando, the key to the province of Caracoa, and will no doubt annoy them much before that station.

Gen. Morillo has retired in person to Valencia, in consequence of a lance wound in the breast, and the command of the troops devolved on General Morales.

On the 1st of March a squadron of Royal ships left La Guayra for the purpose of blockading the Oronoke, consisting of one frigate, two brigs and five schooners, with two tenders and two boats. The Jacquemel Packet was embargoed at Laguyra 20 days, for the purpose of carrying the troops to Porto Cabello in the event of Bolivar being successful; there were 30 sail in the roads at the time of different flags, which would have all been seized for the like purpose.

From the Bombay Courier Extra.

Result of the Rajah of Berar.—We hasten to lay before our readers the following particulars which have just reached us, of the late bloody attack made by the Rajah of Berar on the British force at Nagpore, on the night of the 26th ult. which terminated in the complete dispersion of the enemy, and covering our small but intrepid band of heroes with glory. However much we lament the melancholy loss of so many brave men in any State in profound obligation to the British authority, we have been shown by the conduct of Powney and his troops, on the present occasion but allow us briefly to give our gallant officers.

On the 26th of November at sunset, the Rajah opened a tremendous cannonading from several pieces of artillery, (one account says 30) upon the British forces stationed at Nagpore, in their position in the rear of the residency—a pound of the brigade of Madras infantry and one of the troops of Bengal cavalry, in about 1800 men, under the command of Col. B. Scott, who kept up a destructive fire until 11 o'clock the next day. In the course of the morning a large body of Arabs charged a small eminence in front of the position of the 1st battalion of the whole of the Rajah's army, consisting of 20,000 men, advanced in the form of a crescent force. The three troops of cavalry charged with a most spirited and gallant manner, an enormous body of the enemy's horse, drove them back, and took from them their guns. In the meantime our line charged the centre of the enemy's infantry, and completely broke it, and the whole of the Rajah drove off his troops, leaving all the nine to the ceiling. Bianchi redeemed himself by completely defeating, that His Highness has sent to the Resident, stating that the attack was made upon him by surprise, and requesting a cessation of hostilities. Another account states he seemed disposed to adopt to any terms he might offer him. Our loss is severe. 300 killed and wounded.

Since the attack the small heroic band has been joined by a Bengal battalion, and the remainder of the 8th cavalry, as well as with two battalions and 1500 horse, under Major Pinner, of the Nizam Service. The light division are also marching to Nagpore, at the rate of 18 or 20 miles per day, and expected to arrive there on the 16th of December.

From the New-York Columbian.

Interesting Letter.—We know not the writer of the following letter, but it bears the St. Louis post mark, and has other of authenticity. It will be viewed as of great interest to naturalists, and

CARLOTTA, Dec. 11.

By the kindness of a friend, we have had the communication of a letter from the Isle of Pinares.

"In my last letter, I spoke to you of Spanish Independent privateers. We had then intelligence only of ships of that nature, but now we have positive accounts on the coast of Madagascar.—Here are now the authentic particulars we have received from that quarter.

"The ship which caused the alarm is of American construction, and was fitted out at Buenos Ayres. She has the dimensions of a frigate, a crew of 180 men, 40 guns, and 2 furnaces for red hot iron balls. The crew are for the most part Englishmen or North Americans, 5 or 6 Spaniards, and as many Frenchmen. The captain, of the name of Broussard, is a Frenchman and a native of Marseilles. There have been many revolts on board, which he has put down by the assistance of 20 cousins of Buenos Ayres, who serve as his body guard; but they have cost him already the loss of more than 30 of his men.

"In the beginning of this month (October) the ship anchored in the Bay of Tamatave. There was then an English Corvette, the Conway, next to proceed to the Isle of Bourbon. They describe it as being far superior in size to the Bellona, or any frigate that now abounds on the Mississippi, or its waters. On seeing this animal the Indians were disposed to attack her, but terrified at the sight of her, they abstained.

"The Conway, next day, sent down the boats of the Rowe and river, which empties into to River St. Peters. The latest accounts of it, is given by the author of the *Island*, (as they are termed) a wandering band of the Sioux nation. They describe it as being far superior in size to the Bellona, or any frigate that now abounds on the Mississippi, or its waters.

"

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—SATURDAY.

LIBEL.—*Gilchrist v. Molloy and others.*

This was an action for a libel inserted in the Hampshire Telegraph.—The libel was "among the convicts transported to New South Wales by the Larkins, are two, distinguished from the rest by their station having once filled;" Gilchrist, formerly an Ensign in the 101st regiment of foot, and who was tried at our Assizes with others about four years since, for the foul murder of Lieut. B——, in a duel at Newport, and George Sapsney, formerly an Assistant Commissary in the Storekeeper's department. They have both passed through a scenes of great moral turpitude, and are at length banished from their country for the crime of forgery. Gilchrist, it will be remembered, above alluded to, was second to Macguire who committed the actual murder."

The defence was, that there were two prisoners on board the Larkins, who had given out their names as Gilchrist and Sepsey, and that upon discovering their mistake, the defendants had circulated an extensive apology in their paper.

The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages £500.

AGRICULTURE.

We present our Agricultural readers, this week, with an additional extract from the useful publication noticed in our last.—*Ed.*

A method of feeding straw beasts fat in winter.

"On the great success I experienced in the feeding of my pigs, I extended the boiling system to the feeding of my beasts, which was attended with equal and even better success.

"For this purpose I thought of adding, in order to stay the body of the more digesting animals (beans), sweet oat, wheat, pea, bean, or barley straw, cut up into chaff. After having the same in water, for about half an hour, previous to rubbing them somewhat, fact I found it yielded a kind of sugar, making the liquor of a sweet taste and very strong and deep-colour, similar to new wort. With boiling, the straw imbibed much of the water, and became as if creeded. I then mixed well oatmeal (bean flour, linseed or linseed cake, equally answer the same purpose), in some cold water, and poured the same into that boiling, giving it a stir to prevent its burning to the bottom; when boiled again for two minutes, it became all one thick gluttinous and stout body, producing food of a remarkable strong and forcing nature, by far superior to grains, hay, or turnips, for forcing the growth and feeding beasts, to which they were also very partial.

"The straw should be steeped in the water, some hours previous to the boiling of it; when it should be covered down, in order to keep the steam from evaporating. The beasts should, previous to the first time of feeding of it, be placed some time, it being a fresh kind of food, and which possibly some may refuse at first, but I have not known a single instance of them not being partial to it afterwards; and which should be given to them milk warm.

"The beasts, before fed upon dry straw in the yard, and which, as it were, only kept them alive, now (being tied by under cover and kept clean and warm,) began to make a rapid progress and I was enabled to feed them fat in the winter.

"Adspring, having cleft them off, I bought more grapes in to feed upon the straw that was saved for summer, when prepared in like manner; and which saved the pasture, intended for them, for other cattle or to be sown with corn.

"The beast, so long fed in this manner to thrive well; and coal being somewhat expensive, I had some grass land paved thin, and the soils well dried, which, when mingled with some fuel answered the purpose of coals to burn and boil the food, at a trifling expence; and the ashes afterwards were very good for the top dressing of wheat; and of which any farmer can provide plenty, sufficient to prepare food to feed 100 beasts annually. Twigs also, when well dryed, will assist the soils very much as fuel.

"At soon as ready, I had some clover or vetches mown, and cut like chaff and boiled with the straw; which fed them still more rapidly, and made them, in a few months, ready for market, at little expence in comparison with those fed upon corn, hay, turnips, linseed cake, &c. when we consider the small quantity of corn required, and the water and straw being of little value.

"The manner to render, with all their veins being browned, as they will be of double the strength of that usually made before in my yard by the beast living only upon straw and cold water to drink; it producing me good crops where I only had on half the usual quantity of manure, and consequently saved me also expence in filling and leading the other half to the said land.

"The winter season approaching, I bought twice the number of grape beast as to what I kept before in the yard, to eat part of the straw and to make the remainder into manure, which I fed in like manner, double boats to be had, I boiled with the straw a small quantity of malt cobse, which the beasts were fond of, and added to smell well.

"To prepare the food, I had large tubs made for the purpose and a large metal pan, and stations two thick, set under cover with a flat mouth beneath, instead of a grate, to burn the soils, &c. on, near the pump that the water might be conveyed by a spout into the tubs or pan, with little labour, a great deal being required.

"By the process of boiling and mixing the bodies and obtain the whole strength of the corn, clover, straw, &c. which takes up much water, serves the cattle to chew, stays the body, and at the same time the liquor quenches their thirst; which must be allowed to have a far better effect as to the health of the animal, than to give the corn, hay and straw to them in a dry state, has no stuck to engage, and then raw cold water to drink afterwards. This food gives its immediate support to the whole frame, and keeps the body regular and open.

"This system of feeding beasts or oxen will cause an immense increase of meat, fat, and hides, and demands the attention of every farmer to encourage the breeding and rearing of these useful and valuable animals: for if property rested when young, I will prove that the farmer may till his land with ease, in less time than he does now with the horses, and at little expense, particularly a small farm; for, if kept well and worked easy, they will be in a growing and thriving condition, making a return in meat for the keep required, and after being drawn for a few years, and tied up to feed, would soon come fat; thus rendering them of still far more value.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The following extract from the Quarterly Review is calculated to give a striking idea of the vast quantity of business done daily in London, and of the facility with which it is done by means of bank paper. The reviewer, in noticing the work of Colquhoun on Wealth, Power, &c. remarks:—"The next subject which engages the attention of Mr. Colquhoun in his endeavours to trace the wealth of the nation through all its ramifications, is the business of the banker, through the intervention of whom a certain quantity of circulating medium is made to perform the functions of ten, fifty, or a hundred times its value; and the use of what is of far more importance in mercantile transactions, time, are greatly economized. Millions of money may be paid and received with a degree of facility and security which specie could never perform. Mr. Colquhoun states, that the money paid and received daily, in the metropolis, amounts, on an average, to fifty millions sterling, or one thousand five hundred and fifty millions in a year, through the medium of bankers only. To count five millions of guineas, at the rate of a guinea every second, is to work twelve hours a day, would employ one person nearly four months, or 120 persons a whole day, or twenty two clerks in every banking-house in London. But all the specie in the world would not suffice in the present state of the commerce of the country, to carry it on without a large circulation of bank notes, aided by the drafts or checks of private bankers.—By discounting bills of exchange, which otherwise would not be convertible to mercantile purposes, for weeks or months, enables them to accommodate the trader, & accelerate business. And such is the facility with which the immense circulation of the checks or drafts given by the bankers, and the notes that pass thro' their hands, is settled among themselves, that by the clerk from each banking house meeting at a particular spot, which they call the 'Clearing House,' at a fixed hour millions are paid and received in the course of an hour by an exchange of checks, and the balances are finally settled by a general assemblage of the collecting clerks of the respective bankers."

YOUNG TURKIES.

It is well known that young Turkies are very tender animals, and that exposure to cold and wet, is almost certain death to them.—An experienced friend assures us, that a certain way to avoid this, is to take from the nest all the first eggs: the consequence will be that the young brood will come forward intermin the season, when the weather is milder, and better suited to their tender constitutions, and thus nearly all of them may grow up to maturity. The person who communicates this hint, has for several successive seasons put it in practice, and always found it completely successful.—*Id.*

Important Discovery.—New way to feed Geese.

A correspondent offers the following as a cheap and easy way to feed Geese —take turnips, and cut them in pieces similar to dice, but smaller; put them into a trough of water; six geese were lately put to feed at Ordsbury, near Ludlow, each weighing 9 lbs. neat; and in the course of three weeks feeding as above, they weighed 20 lbs. each: one being dressed produced nine of oil.—*Bath. Jnl.*

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 78.)

At the assize which took place at Derby in the following month of July, the grand Jury of that county found bills of indictment for high treason against 46 of the individuals charged with having been engaged in the before mentioned insurrection; and several of the persons so indicted being taken, were arraigned before a special commission issued for the purpose of trying them, which sat at Derby in the month of October. Four of the chief offenders were tried and convicted there were executed; and the capital punishment of the fourth was remitted, on condition of transportation being substituted. The conviction of the above mentioned four individuals induced 19 of the others to plead guilty, in the hope of their avoiding a capital punishment; and the sentence of death on these persons was afterwards remitted on various conditions. Against the other persons indicted, who remained in custody, the law officers of the crown declined prosecuting evidence; and they were, of course acquitted. The others included in the indictments fled from justice, and have not yet been taken. The fact of this insurrection, proved to the satisfaction of a most respectable grand jury of the county of Derby, and afterwards passed to the satisfaction of the different juries sworn on the several trials of the four men found guilty, proved also by the acknowledgment of guilt by those who withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty, and submitted to the mercy of the crown, appear to the committee to have established, beyond a doubt, the credit due to the information referred to in the last report made to their Lordships respecting the plans of a more extended insurrection, which had previously been concerted, and respecting the postponement thereof to the 9th or 10th of June. But the Derbyshire insurrection was not the only case which demonstrated the correctness of the information on which the former committee came to the conclusion, that a general rising had been intended and was postponed; and that Nottingham was to be the head-quarters, and that the insurgents expected to be joined from various quarters. On the same night on which the Derbyshire insurgents began their operations, Nottingham was in a state of agitation; and it appeared in evidence on the Derby trials, that one of the Derby men, who was afterwards convicted of high treason, had been sent forward, on horseback, to Nottingham, to procure intelligence, and on his return reported the state of Nottingham as favourable to their designs. The same fruits now the actual state of Nottingham on that occasion. In the night of the 9th, about 100 persons assembled on the Nottingham race course, where the Derby insurgents were expected early on the morning of the 10th, and expected to be joined by such a party. The party which was seen about 12 o'clock at night, was drawn up in line, and armed with pikes or poles. They remained on the race ground till past two, then they dispersed. The magistrates at Nottingham, were induced by some symptoms of disturbance on the night of the 9th, to send for the military, who restored order and returned to the barracks, but were the next morning called upon to assist in dispersing the Derbyshire insurgents, who were on their march. Connected with these disturbances, and similar to them, was the conduct manifested in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A meeting of delegates was held at Thornhill Lees, near Huddersfield, on the 6th of June, and it was there understood that a time of a general rising would be announced. This meeting was surprised by the military, and some persons were arrested. The arrest deranged their plans, and the part of Yorkshire in which an insurrection had been expected remained quiet. But near Huddersfield, on the 8th of June, a large body, furnished with fire arms and weapons, committed various outrages; they plundered various houses for arms, and fired on the head constable, and on several of the yeomanry cavalry. Indictments were preferred, both for the felonies and the burglaries, at the York assizes in July; the grand jury found bills, but sufficient evidence could not be produced on the trial to procure conviction against the individuals. It appeared, on the trials at Derby, that the insurgents there expected reinforcements from Yorkshire, on the supposition of a general rising at the appointed time; and in all the disturbed districts, it is evident that great and uniform reliance existed of powerful support and co-operation from London, however erroneous such an expectation may have been with respect to its supposed extent. The committee, with great satisfaction, give it as their decided opinion, that not merely in the country generally, but in the disturbed districts themselves, the great body of the people remained unmoved even during the time of the greatest difficulty and distress. The arrests and trials, the discovery of the schemes of the disaffected leaders, and the continued activity and vigilance of the magistrates, and the government, must, in the opinion of the committee, have checked the progress of disaffection; while the improved state of the country, and the consequent employment of the labouring classes, have rendered even those who were most open to seduction, less inclined to those desperate measures which urgent distress might have driven them to. It is the opinion of the committee, that some of the disaffected, particularly in London, are still active, and determined to persevere, though with diminished numbers; and that, therefore, continued vigilance will be necessary, both on the part of the magistrates in the most disturbed districts, and of the government. The committee did not think it necessary to enter into any particular statement concerning those persons against whom bills of indictment had been found, or who had been tried, or had fled from justice. Warrants were issued against ten, who have never been taken. Forty-four were arrested on suspicion of high treason, who have not been brought to trial; of these, seven were only charged after examination, without any subsequent warrant of detention; thirty-seven were detained; but one who was finally committed, was soon afterwards discharged; another was soon discharged on account of illness; and a third died in prison. The committee, after severally examining the grounds of these warrants, think that the arrest and detentions were fully justified; and they find, that in no case was any warrant of detention issued, except in consequence of information upon oath. The committee also found, that all the persons so arrested and detained, and who were not tried, were discharged, from time to time, as the state of the country, & the circumstances of the different cases were thought to permit. The committee understood, likewise, that, up to a certain time, esp-citations were formed of bringing a large portion of the prisoners to trial, but that these expectations were unavoidably relinquished.

In conclusion, the committee were of opinion, that the Government had exercised the powers vested in it, by the two acts of last session, with due discretion and moderation; and also, that the magistrates, in the several disturbed districts, by their activity and vigilance, materially contributed to preserve the public peace.

The Chancellor of the exchequer has proposed to place in the hands of commissioners one million sterling, for the construction of new churches and chapels. London is stated to contain a population of 1,120,000 souls, and churches sufficient to accommodate only 151,000.

Daring robbery.—On Thursday night the building attached to the Cuy-House and occupied as a lodging house, was entered through one of the windows by some villains, who passed into no less than six of the rooms where there were gentlemen-lodgers in bed, asleep, carefully gathered up all the wearing apparel they could by their hands on, and made their retreat undiscovered, as far as the piazza. Here they halted, and after rifling the pockets of all their contents such as pocket-books, gold watches and small change, they took to their heels, leaving the coats and pantaloons behind. The booty they obtained am unted to between 3 & 4 hundred dollars, besides six gold watches. But the loss of money was trifling, compared to the awkward situation in which they left the owners of the coats and pantaloons.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Mexican Provinces.—By the Brig White-Oak, we have received New-Orleans papers of the 1st inst. besides the foreign articles which we have copied from them in this day's paper, the Louisiana Gazette gives a curious rumor as to designs being on foot against the Spanish provinces beyond the Sabine. It is said the French exiles in the U. States have formed a plan to take the province of Texas; that a subscription had been raised to defray the incidental expenses; that Stephen Girard had subscribed 50,300 dollars; Joseph Bonaparte, Muraiat Grouchy, &c. had contributed largely.—The real object is supposed to be, to raise a throne for Joseph Bonaparte.—*N. Y. Com.*

From the Washington Recorder.

To Tipplers.—Some time past, a merchant in an adjoining county, went down to Queen-Anne, and at an inn bought a puncheon of rum, took it home and sold it to his neighbours, the greater part without having any leak found with it; but as the cask stood, the rum stirred so materially for the worse that those who at first drank it with avidity were compelled to desist, in consequence of its very offensive smell and putrid appearance.—The merchant was requested to have the cask examined—he did so—when to his horror was found, a small grey headed old MAN.

There was nothing about him whereby it was possible for him to be known, either as to name, character or country.

TIME Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced business as

Tailor & Habit Maker

in King-Street, next door to Mr. Dargan's shoemaking lately arrived from England, he doubts not but he will give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands, which he will always thankfully receive.

W. MARWOOD.

York, May 14, 1818. 2w—29

WANTED,

A *COOPER*, who understands the Trade in its various branches, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to Mr. JAMES CHEWETT, at York, or to the Subscribers,

BORLAND & ROE.

Newmarket, 10th May, 1818.

"WANTS A SITUATION,

AS a House Servant, a man who can produce a good character from his last place.—Enquire at this office.

Carpenters, Bricknakers and Gardeners,

Will hear of Situations, by applying at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

To the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	8½
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	8
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	8½
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	9
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	5
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bus.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Peas	——	0	2	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	3	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The several postmasters required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 8 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and four shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, for first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when contracted for on months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement of three lines to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. *Glengarry*; Guy Wood, Esq. *Cornwall*; J. Wilson, Esq. *Perth*; C. Jones, Esq. *Brockville*; J. Macaulay, Esq. *Kingston*; S. McNabb, Esq. *Sandwich*; Major Rogers, *New-Castle*; C. Fothergill, Esq. *Toronto*; R. Hall, Esq. *Ancaster*; J. Crooks, Esq. *Niagara*; T. McCormick, Esq. *Queenston*; D. Ross, Esq. *Long-Point*; W. Hinds, Esq. *Sandwich*.

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R. C. HORNE.

ISSUES MISSING

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE, 18, 1818. No. 26



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Fifth day of June next, to be commenced, held, exiled and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of April, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now know ye THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, you meet in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, thereto to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made PATENT, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-seventh Day of May, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to completed a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a complete Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, earnestly entreats a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES MCKENZIE, *Master,*

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 6tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingston, next door to *Mrs. Murray.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Milford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantage of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township is in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with *Original Compositions*; most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooks*, Merchant, Mr. *Dawes*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. BRIAN & Co.

York, Nov. 13, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will investconstantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Baister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Spring Posts, Shovels and Spades, Hough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chisels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Scales, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Ware, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 20th March, 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with indisputable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1, Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, to the 4th Concession of Hore, lying upon Smith's Creek, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Hore, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of *Cavan & Monaghan*, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, or copying nearly the entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 20 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a remonstrant judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Editors, *York*; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; Wm. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston, or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARBUCKLE, Esq. *Montreal.*

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

FOR SALE,

THE Lots on Market Street in the Town of York, together with the *Dwelling House* and other Buildings thereon erected, now occupied by the Hon. JAMES BABY, and Mr. ROBERT MCDOUELL.

ALSO

Lots No 26 in the 5th Concession, and No. 25 in the 6th Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing together 400 acres.

For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th April, 1818. tf16

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. F. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 14th March. 17tf

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of sundry WRITS
To wit. } of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District; against the Lands and Tenements which were of HENRY HALL, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of ALFRED BARRETT, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said HENRY HALL, deceased, to be administered at the suits of William Allan, Esq. Christopher Vanderventer, Quetton St. George, and Joseph Dennis, Executors, John T. Lloyd, and Elizabeth Lloyd, wife of the said John T. Lloyd, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Mathias Sanders, deceased,—I have seized and taken in Execution the south half of Lot No. 24, in the first Concession of the Township of Vaughan, lying on Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and five acres, more or less—about thirty of which are well cleared and fenced. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on Monday the 23d day of June instant, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the town of York, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Sheff.
GEORGE PLATTER, Dy. Sheff.

ALL and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give Notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the town of York, previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
York, 6th June, 1818. }

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of sundry
To wit. } WRITS of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of JOSEPH KENNEDY, at the suits of Quetton St. George, George Thomas, and Thomas Hamilton,—I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement 210 acres, more or less—about 40 of which are cleared and fenced, with a dwelling House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on Monday the 6th day of July next ensuing, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the town of York, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of the sale will be made known.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Sheff.
GEORGE PLATTER, Dy. Sheff.

ALL and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give Notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the town of York, previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
York, 6th June, 1818. }

Executive Council Office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make good any pretension he or they may have to Lot No. one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL, *Clerk Ex. Council.*

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton to the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone. The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District.—Also, Plans and Elevations.

By Order of the Court,
JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 24 June, 1818. 4w71

From Europe.

LONDON, April 8.

Arctic Expedition.—Wonderful Escape.

In consequence of its having been understood, that the four vessels, destined for these important expeditions, were to sail on Wednesday from Deptford, a great number of people assembled at an early hour, to witness an engagement that has excited so much interest in the minds of persons of every description. The weather, however, became disagreeable; a heavy wind, from the eastward, blew directly up the river, and the commander-in-chief deemed it not desirable for any large vessel to drop down the river, during a neap tide, and the sailing of the squadron was, therefore postponed to another time.

The Esquimaux, who has already been so much celebrated for the noble exploits he has performed, and the wonders he has seen, is a native of Davis's Straits, from which place he was brought by Captain Sabine, in the ship Dundee, from the South Sea Whaler, having been found in his canoe so far out at sea, that he had scarcely a hope of being able to regain the shores of Scotland: he was instructed in the English language, afterwards in the principles of Christianity, and was baptized by the name of John Sackhouse. He can converse with perfect ease, and write his name very legibly. He is of a mild disposition, a good looking man, with an intelligent countenance, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, and possesses great activity and agility. His canoe, which is his chief appendage on board the Isabella, is the same in which he was found at sea; it is 18 feet long, is entirely composed of skins, and is completely waterproof. It is also fitted pointed at both ends, like one of the small boats on the Thames, with a central hollow, but the upper part is covered like the deck of a small sailing boat. There is but room sufficient for him to sit in it, and he introduces more than half the lower part of his body; he then fastens the skins next to the opening round the body, by means of a string, which he ties in many trails, while the upper part of his body is so well covered with a jacket of skins, that not the least drop of water can get to it wet. Then, with a paddle in his hand, he can move his canoe either backward or forward, with a velocity far exceeding that of any fixed sailing cutter. But the most astonishing part of his performance is, that by which he can give this vehicle all the properties of a lifeboat, and preserve himself, like a sea fowl, amidst the most tempestuous weather. He throws himself down on one side, immediately immersed in the water, while the canoe, moving in the same direction with him, is turned bottom upwards, and he comes up again on the other side, and completely rights himself. What makes this movement still more extraordinary is, that all this time he never loses hold of his paddle. He has already exhibited himself in this manner three different times on the river, before multitudes of spectators. The third exhibition was on Saturday last, in the presence of Lord Melville and others, on the river, about Monday. It is sufficient to the account we then gave it is worthy of remark, that he never misses any object at which he throws his dart. First of all he rows a long space in a considerable distance; this remains buoyant in the water, with a part of the handle above the surface; he then throws a dart at this handle, and small as the object is, he always hits it.

Monday last was fixed upon for this extraordinary creature to give another specimen of his surprising performance. On this occasion, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Yarmouth, the Right Hon. Wilmot Horton, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Crocker, and several other persons of distinction, came down to Deptford, by particular appointment. They were received on the dock-yard, accompanied by the Commissioners, and went on board the Isabella, where they waited for a long time in anxious expectation of seeing this native of the Arctic regions commence his operations; but, owing to a circumstance, which we are not able to mention, they experienced a sad disappointment. The Esquimaux having gone on shore, that morning, was prevented by a man from London (some say he was a Jew,) who, after representing to him the dangers of the expedition he was about to undertake, and the liberty he possessed of disposing of his person, in whatever manner he chose, told him, that if he would sell him any curiosity) a promise of several thousand pounds if he would quit the ship, and exhibit himself at the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells. His pride & his prospects having experienced this momentary elevation, while his brain was nearly intoxicated by copious draughts of grog, he came on board the ship, swaggered about the deck, boasted of his importance and his promised wealth, and obstinately refused to exhibit himself in his humble canoe. The officers, anxious to gratify the distinguished visitors, spoke to him of fair promises, and even threats; but all to no purpose. Lord Castlereagh and others offered him a handsome sum, on condition that he should commence his operations, but the offer was rejected.

"As Noble Visitors were, therefore, obliged to return to town, without having their curiosity satisfied. About ten thousand spectators who crowded the decks of the surrounding vessels, expressed a similar disappointment.

The officers of the expedition how begin to entertain serious apprehensions they should lose a person, from whom they expected to derive many advantages, from the peculiar character of his exertions in the frozen seas and the inhabitants of the Arctic regions. The Esquimaux is a man of the most prominent ardour, and the most impatient of restraint, but left him to the exercise of his own judgment, after proper remonstrance, and, we hope, with proper precautions, he will be found. On Wednesday last, yesterday morning Mr. John Sackhouse submitted quietly to all the regulations that had been previously prescribed to him, expressed great sorrow for his temporary and disobliging conduct, as well as his determination to continue with the expedition, in the character and honourable voyage; and as now on board the Isabella, where, in consequence of an admiralty order, no strangers are permitted to land hardly be possible to convey to those who have not seen them a just notion of the admirable manner in which these ships are fitted up. The furniture of the cabins is new, beautiful and commodious; each of them is supplied with a little library, besides the best charts, compasses, instruments for observation and drawing, &c. There are two newly invented machines, which particularly attracted our notice—one is a box of a considerable size, about 2 or 3 feet high, and one foot in diameter. At the base there is a lamp so contrived, that it is impossible to be extinguished or to burn the top in a compass, to which the light of the lamp is communicated by reflection. The other machine is a sort of bed, attached to a timber work, from which weight, when it strikes the bottom of the sea, causes a valve to open so that the water flows in at the one end, when the lead is raised the valve closes, and prevents the water from coming out. The object of this is, to ascertain the difference between the surface of the water at the bottom and at the surface of the arctic seas. It is the invention of Mr Humphrey Davy.

The officers of the ships are in the highest spirits, and it would be an injustice to them not to notice the public attention which to the highest attention, they have always to the numerous persons, whose curiosity induced them to go on board.

We feel it proper to record a great change which is pending in one of the most important articles of human diffusion, and economy of Heat. Within the last two or three years, SWAN has been supplying this purpose to the manufactories in London and in the provinces. This system has so far succeeded, and has been so variously improved, that there are at this moment in London seven coal candidates who address different means of generating and diffusing it to public preference. The first, in point of creating heat, for all domestic purposes, is beginning to be much adopted. It is found, that all the rooms of a moderate sized house may be kept at a temperate or a higher degree of heat, night and day, by the consumption of a quarter of a ton of coke, or 40 gallons, worked by one bushel of refuse coals. We have seen some manufactories in which the steam is carried through iron pipes around a portion of the room, and the purposes of heating very well effected. Others convey the steam into the bottom of a flat of copper cylinder within the apartment, which cylinder can have any ornamental form given to it. The heat, in this case, is communicated by the contraction of the cold air through the centre of the hollow sided cylinder, and in the time the air ascends behind at displacing the cold air of the apartment. There is, on either plan, neither smell nor effluvia; and no possible danger exists, because the boiler may be placed in any out-building at a low pressure, regulated by a valve; and because the heat in this case, is not fixed to the place at its generation to its ultimate destination. Mr. PANTREX, the copper-smith, of Shoreditch, has constructed an apparatus for the heating, at £40 or 50 cost! but the most magnificent application that we have seen of this principle, is in Whitbread's Brewery. The public-spirited proprietors of that great establishment, under the direction of Mr. BRUNTON as engineer, have erected five great boilers, and by the means of steam conveyed in pipes through the liquids, the warm of a cellar, every boil five or six hogsheads, or each of wort, or liquor, in half the usual time; and it is the business of the house, save two children of tools per day.

Dr. A. Brown, professor of Rhetoric, in the University of Edinburgh, who was some time ago in a state of insanity, has recovered his reason, and is now engaged in delivering his lectures to his pupils.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who has been for many years, the chief magistrate of a great work shop to the improvement of political society in America, which is understood, is nearly ready for the press.

A summary view is in preparation, by Captain M'Knoechie, R. N. of the Politics and Commerce of the countries of the principal coasts of the Pacific Ocean; with a chart of the most prominent additions to the world, which have been made with the establishment of a central colony within its limits.

Mr. Thomson, editor of the Annals of Philosophy, having been appointed to the chemical chair of the University of Glasgow; and, being in consequence called to him, expressed great sorrow for the inclemency and disadvantage, as well as his determination to continue with the publication, but the author and honourable voyage; and as now on board the Isabella, which, in consequence of an admiralty order, no strangers are permitted to land hardly be possible to convey to those who have not seen them a just notion of the admirable manner in which these ships are fitted up. The furniture of the cabins is new, beautiful and commodious; each of them is supplied with a little library, besides the best charts, compasses, instruments for observation and drawing, &c. There are two newly invented machines, which particularly attracted our notice—one is a box of a considerable size, about 2 or 3 feet high, and one foot in diameter. At the base there is a lamp so contrived, that it is impossible to be extinguished or to burn the top in a compass, to which the light of the lamp is communicated by reflection. The other machine is a sort of bed, attached to a timber work, from which weight, when it strikes the bottom of the sea, causes a valve to open so that the water flows in at the one end, when the lead is raised the valve closes, and prevents the water from coming out. The object of this is, to ascertain the difference between the surface of the water at the bottom and at the surface of the arctic seas. It is the invention of Mr Humphrey Davy.

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remove the old mounting, and have its place supplied with one of copper.—The experiment has fully answered every expectation. It is now suspended in a handsome frame in his ware room, supporting the astonishing weight of 100 pounds, and its power daily increasing.—This history of Mahomet's coffin being suspended by a loadstone (hitherto considered fabulous) is no wise inconsistent with the power of this singular and important production of nature.

Dublin, Saturday, April 11.—The unsettledness of the weather for the last week is remarkable. The wind has been in every quarter, and almost every day, it continued raining at five in the afternoon, and continued, with little intermission, till Tuesday; when we had glimpses of snow and sleet. On Wednesday and Thursday it was so warm out of doors, as if we had got into a temperate climate, and above zone. Yesterday was again cold, with heavy rain and strong gusts of wind. The winds during the same time have been equally variable, and have blown almost from every point in the compass. On Tuesday morning the wind was north-east, in the evening east by north. Wednesday, east and south-east; and yesterday it came round again to north east, and the snow has returned. It has been raining violently during the whole of last night, and had it not been for heavy rain at intervals, we presume the snow would have been deep. The last deep snow we remember to have seen,

Lancaster, April 6.

Voyage to the North Pole.

The Arctic Expedition sailed yesterday from Deptford. A great concourse of spectators were assembled on the occasion. The men appeared in good health and spirits.

England, and various have been prepared by Mr Humphry Davy and other scientific gentlemen, for the officers and men on the expedition. They are extremely copious, and drawn up in the plainest and most intelligible manner. the following are extracts.

Use of the Electrical Apparatus.

"The history of the Aurora Borealis and Australis is a practical light, strongly impressive on the mind the probability of these phenomena being electrical; and it becomes an interesting question, whether the earth may not possess electrical as well as magnetic poles. An electrical apparatus is furnished for each expedition, in order to determine if there is any thing connected with the electricity of the atmosphere in the polar regions. The use of this apparatus must be obvious, from its simple construction; it consists of a chain of copper, attached by a glass to a rope, by which it is to be elevated so as to be out of the reach of conductors, and as far as possible above the influence of the vessel and the water; the electrometers to which the cable is to be attached, are likewise insulated. The sphere of action of the strength in connection with the brass ball when the instrument is to be used; the degree of repulsion will indicate the degree of electricity of the atmosphere.

"When the ball is observed to be repelled, a stick of sealing wax is to be pushed up to the cable, and the electricity communicated to the brass ball; if the repulsion of the sphere of the balances ceases, or is diminished, the electricity is positive; if it be increased, the electricity is negative. The observation should be registered in the journal, and the experiments made every day the Court Circular is published in the twenty-four hours; and the state of the weather, temperature of the barometer, &c. at the time, noted.

"When the balance does not indicate electricity, the gold leaf electroscope may be used. If the repulsion of the leaves is increased by approaching a burning wax, the *electricity is negative*; if the contrary, the electricity is positive."

Use of the apparatus for taking up sea water from a great depth.

"The possibility of reaching the pole by the expedition must depend upon this circumstance, whether there is at the pole an open sea, or land, that the heat stored up in it during the six months of summer, is sufficient to prevent the formation of ice upon it in winter. If there be such an ocean, the waters of it must greatly expand during summer, and the increased velocity of the current would tend to pour them through the narrow seas or channels separating Asia from America, and Spitzbergen from Greenland. To observe the effects of this consequently be of great importance to ascertain if the west body of it be composed of fresh water. For this and other purposes, deeper parts of it should be examined, for the snow or ice water may float at the surface, and salt water lie below.

"The apparatus not with the expedition, consists of a copper vessel formed of two truncated cones, which is closed by a piston moving in compression of the compression of air when the instrument is sunk to the sea. The piston may be set so as to collect water at any four five to eighteen fathoms. As the volume of elastic fluids are inversely as their compressing weights, and as the compression of about 32 feet of water diminishes the volume of air to one half the pressure will been not out the use of the instrument. It is needless to say, that the temperature of the water, as well as all other circumstances, should be registered.

"If the current be ice cold, and comparatively fresh, there can be little hope of reaching the deep sea in that direction."

Of the state of the atmosphere in high northern regions.

"As there can be little or no change from vegetable or animal life, or decomposition in the polar atmosphere, it will be interesting to ascertain the relative proportions of oxygene, nitrogene, and carbonic acid in the air, as well as the nature of the air expelled from sea water. An apparatus for the analysis of air is sent with the expedition. The use of it is so simple, that a description of it is unnecessary."

A variety of tables of calculation of every description that can possibly be required, form a part of the instructions.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

"If an open navigation should be discovered across the polar basin, the passage over the pole, or close to it will be one of the most interesting events to science that ever occurred. It will be the first time that the problem was practically solved, with which the learned of Geography are some times puzzled—that of going the shortest way between two places lying to east and west of each other, by taking a direction north and south. The passage of the pole will require the undivided attention of the navigation. On approaching this point from which the north coasts of Europe, Asia and America, and every part of them will bear south of him, nothing can possibly assist him in ascertaining his course, and bearing on the first mention of its desired place, but a correct knowledge of the time, and to ensure of ascertaining that time, he will be afforded him. The only time he can have, with any degree of certainty, as long as he remains on or near the pole, must be that of Greenwich, and this he can know only from good chronometers —for from the general heavy state of the atmosphere, and particularly about the horizon, and the acuteness in the altitude of the sun, at every hour in the four and twenty, he must not expect to obtain an approximation even of the apparent time, by observation, and he will have no stars to assist him. All his ideas respecting the heavens, and the reckoning of his time, will be reversed and the change not gradual, but instantaneous. The magnetic needle will point to its unknown magnetic pole or fly round from the point of the how from which it is suspended, and that which indicated north will now be south; the east will become west, and the hour of noon will be that of midnight.—*Q. Review.*

From Lower Canada.

Over a tedious trial of eight days, *Charles Du Rocher* was on Friday unanimously found guilty on the fourth and eighth counts of the indictments, of aiding and abetting in the murder of Owen Keveney in the London territory, & one count was immediately made, in arrest of judgment, by Rinhart's counsel; when the Court adjourned to the next morning. On Saturday it was agreed by the Counsel, on both sides to postpone the arguments on the motion until Wednesday; to which day the Court then adjourned.

We understand that there are several grounds on which the motion is founded.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Montreal, April 3.

THE SEASON.—About the first of the last month, the weather was almost clear of snow, but the weather set in rainy with constant north-east winds; about the middle of the month it was quite dry, the winds still continuing easterly, till the week before last, when it came to the westward, at which point it continued till yesterday, with a degree of warmth unusual at this season. There has been no frost since the disappearance of the snow, and the deep snow in the middle of the month has been favorable to putting in the seed. Some rather light rains and showers, and the warmth of the weather, have been extremely favorable to vegetation, which is now in greater forwardness than at the same period for several seasons past. Some meadows and fields for pasture where the water had been permitted to lodge, have suffered from the frost during the winter; but that is a small appearance is uncommonly good. The young crops never looked better, and, as far as the ground within the city can be depended upon, promise an abundant harvest.

The Spring rains have been favorable to the floating down of Lumber on the rapid rivers to the St. Lawrence; but the arrival at market has been retarded by the easterly winds, so that it is now beginning to arrive, and we are informed that the quantity will be sufficient for the shipping already arrived and expected.

Our prospects are therefore favorable in so far the great staples of the country for export—the produce of Agriculture and Lumber, are concerned, and it is on their prosperity that chiefly depends the whole trade and industry of the Province.—*Gaz.*

We are sorry to find that much injury has been done in this district by fires in the woods. At Mr. Fraser's German Settlement on the Chaudiere, seven Log Houses have been burnt and four others employed in saving effects across the River in a canoe, were drowned by its upsetting. At the new Settlement in the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, back of Indian Lorette, a quantity of Grain lately sown was burnt, and other damage done to the amount of several hundred Pounds. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Settlers, were able to save themselves and their dwellings.

Montreal, April 7.

Massawaga Settlement.—By a singular fact, and perhaps not generally known, that there is within our territory a settlement larger than many of our incorporated towns, that is not subject to our laws. The River Credit Mississauga Settlement, situate in the St. John's river nearly a hundred miles above Fredericktown. The following inspect account of this settlement was communicated to the writer by a person who lived there during a considerable part of the last winter.

The settlement consists of about two hundred families, French and Indians. They are generally poor, and live in houses of logs about square. There are however some men of property among them. Their language is French with a mixture of Indian. They have no settled Minister, but a Priest visits them occasionally. They have also a school, and employ private instructors for their family. In the principal village is a good church, at which is erected a pulpit for the Catholic Priest to officiate. They are governed by British laws, and are averse to enacting other ones. They have no grade of public officers, and consequently have no taxes to pay. They place their houses without any regard to symmetry or public convenience.

Should this settlement not attract the attention of the Legislature? Ought it not to be incorporated into a town, and send a representative to General Court? And ought not measures to be taken to initiate the inhabitants into our policy and carry our laws and institutions among them?—*Boston Gazette.*

From the Kingston Gazette.

A SKETCH OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

In a letter from a Passenger on board the Bay and River Steam-Boat.

DEAR SIR,

I have taken a trip, in the Steam Boat, from Kingston to the Carrying Place; and, I assure you, it has roused my opinion of the value of the Bay of Quinte to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Country. It is the finest sheet of inland water I ever saw; and is surrounded by Townships of fertile land, already settled and productive, which are daily being rendered much more so by additional cultivation.

This route of the Steam-Boat is 88 miles, containing the following intermediate points of distance, as estimated, but not actually measured:

	Miles, do.
Ernest Town,	16—16
Adolphustown,	14—30
Van Alstine's Mill & Ferry,	3—33
Hallowell,	3—36
Barker's & Wheeler's Ferry,	3—39
Through the Long Reach	7—32
Davenport's Ferry,	7—39
Bloomer's Store,	6—50
Belleville	15—65
Ferry,	12—84
Carrying Place.	4—88

I find no means of ascertaining with mathematical precision, the points or compass of the different parts of the Bay; but from such observations as I was able to make, without the assistance of any instrument, I believe them to be nearly as follows:

From Kingston to the entrance into the Bay of Quinte, S. W. by W.; thence to Van Alstine's, W. by S.; thence to Hallowell, S. W. by S.; thence to Cougher's Mill, N. E.; thence to Belleville, nearly W.; thence to the River Trent, one or two points S. of W.; thence to the Carrying Place, E. & S. W. This sketch, although not very correct, may give you a general idea of the course of our Steam Boat route.

At Kingston, Ernest Town is spoken of, as being "up the Bay of Quinte"; but the phrase is improper. Ti water between Ernest Town and Amherst Island is not a part of the Bay of Quinte, nor can it with propriety be styled a River. It comes within the geographical definition of a Sound, which is a channel with the lake by an outlet at each end of the island, called the Lower and Upper Gap. Amherst Island is about twelve miles long, the sound is of the same length, and ought to be named Amherst Island Sound.

The Island stretching thus in front of Ernest Town, breaks the winds and swells of the lake, and shelters the harbour of Ernest Town, and of those parts tolerably smooth; but the lake winds come in through the Gaps, and sometimes make the water at those parts quite rough, particularly against the lower Gap. The distance however, is short; and this is the only place in the whole route of the Bay and River Steam Boat, where it is exposed to any roughness of water.

Through the Gaps, the wind blows down the lake as much at least as 3-4ths of the season; and the two gaps raise daily winds regularly, from eight or nine o'clock in the morning, against the middle of the afternoon. Hallowell way in the evening, as the daily winds die away in the course of the ocean, with this difference, that the lake breeze does not shift, at night, as the land breeze does, but ceases.

Nearly opposite to the upper gap, is the entrance into the Bay of Quinte, between Frederickburg and Marlborough point. The general width of the Bay varies from one to two miles.—Between Ox point in Thurlow and Mississauga point in Ameliasburg, and also between Mayhew's point in Sophiasburg and an opposite point in the Indian land, the Bay is less than a mile wide. In front of Hollowell there is a triangular opening, called Hollowell Bay, of the extent of three or four miles. East of Belville, the bay expands to the breadth of five miles.—This expansion is regularly termed the Bay Bay, the head of which is perhaps four and its foot two miles from Belleville. Through the middle of the Bay Bay, the water is shallow, with a channel of sufficient depth on each side.

In southern harbor there is a marshy island, named Muskrats Bay, said to be the first between Kingston and Belleville. On the East side of the Long Reach is the entrance of Hay Bay, which sets up, in an Easterly direction, through the township of Adolphustown and nearly borings Fredericksburg. It derived its name from the adjoining meadows, which produce as luxuriant a crop of hay. It appears too shallow to be navigated, except by small boats. At the head of the Long Reach, on the Mohawk bay, on second from its adjacency to the Mohawk Indian village. It is the mouth of the Napanee River, coming in from the N. E. Carrying Place's mills, reputed to be the best in the Province, are five miles up the river, where there is a bridge and a small village around it. The road from Kingston to York passes here.—The water in the river rises and falls, from 9 to 11 inches, several times a day, with such a degree of regularity, that the boat-men calculate upon the tides to facilitate their passage to and from the Mills. I state this fact, not from my own observation, but upon the authority of several respectable persons who have observed it. The Appadeo tides, indeed, have been a subject of considerable speculation; but their cause has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

Near the head of the Bay of Quinte, the River Trent, falling in from the N. intrusions the waters of the Rice Lake. It is navigable for a number of reasonable miles; and large quantities of lumber are brought down every year to market. At the mouth of the river there is a ferry of about half a mile, on the route from Kingston to York, by way of Appanee and Ireville. The road to York, by way of Hallowell passes by the Carrying Place and unites with the other in Cramoisie. There ought to be a bridge constructed on the Carrying Place or River Trent to York.

Myers's creek empties into the Bay near the western limit of Thurlow. There are some settlements eight or nine miles up the Creek, principally on the east side. At the mouth of it is the Town of Belleville, a port of entry, and a place of considerable business. Its site is unfortunately too low to appear to advantage, and I should apprehend some danger of inundation from the creek in the Spring floods.

Jones's Creek is three miles west of Belleville, without the limits of Survey.

There are a number of Islands in the Bay. In front of the Carrying Place there is one, called Mississaga island, formerly occupied by the Indians of that tribe, but now overgrown with bushes. Crugger's island, two miles east of the River Trent, contains several acres of level ground, about twenty feet above the water. It is a smooth handsome green. Near the southern limit of Big Bay, there is a small island, known by the name of Ship Island, with a single tree on it, a tall elm, which serves as a guide to those passing up and down in the Bay. The largest island in the whole bay, is John's island, by the north-eastern point of Sophiasburg, at the head of the Long Reach, and nearly opposite to the house of Capt. John, one of the proprietors of the Indian Village, from circumstance, I left his name attached to it. When the water is high, boats pass between the island and the Mainland, but at low water, only above two or three miles. I observed several other islands, but did not note their names.

The Islands, along which the Steam Boat passes, in its route, were originally designated by numbers, beginning at the eastern extremity. The numerical designation began with the township of Kingston; which was called first Town, and proceeded through the townships on the lake shore, up to Amelisburg, which was Seventh Town, then turned and proceeded through the first range of townships on the north side of the bay, from Sidney on the river Trent, to Richmond on the Appanee, and therefore further up that river. Hallowell being after wards called Town of Marysburg and Sophiasburg, received a name at the time of its formation, and were never distinguished by a number. The Indian land, between Thurlow and Richmond, has neither number nor name, never being considered a township. The King-ston water with three of the Princes, turned names for a part of the numbered townships, with which were then more fashionable than the French termination ville. The force of habit, however, is verified by the fact, that the inhabitants still continue to speak of those townships by their respective numbers, in preference to their proper names; an improvement common, which ought to be discontinued, especially as there is a series of the same names applied to townships in the District of Johnstown.

The tract of land, opposite Sophiasburg, fronting ten miles on the Bay, and extending back twelve miles, was granted to a section of the Mohawk Indians, who separated from the main body of their tribe, now settled on the Grand River. This grant, as well as that on the Grand River, was made, in consideration of the lands they lost in the state of N. York, in the revolutionary war. A part of the front of this tract is cleared, and is called the Indian village. It has an Episcopal church, and five several houses. The cleared land appears to be a common pasture for horses and cattle. Most of the Indians habitations are further back.

The isthmus between the head of the Bay of Quinte and the lake is about a mile and a quarter in breadth. It is the limit between the townships of Murray and Amelisburg, between the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, and between the Midland District and the District of New-Castle. It has no other name than the Carrying Place.

On the north side of it there is a tract of land, which was reserved for the purpose of forming a canal from the Bay to the Lake, and was called the canal Reserve; but since the late war, it has been surveyed and granted to original settlers. It is in the township of Murray, and is denominated the Canal Reserve settlement. The patents commence at number 1, and proceed Northwest and Maryston, which finishes the township consume the county of Prince Edward. In circle of those townships, as well as those on the north side of the Bay, I observed many good farms, in different stages of cultivation; and it is represented that the best forest and settlements are found in the front on the Bay, being situated in the best concessions. The ... in general, is excellent, and there are a number of reasonable mills; and large quantities of lumber are brought down every year to market. At the mouth of the river there is a ferry of about half a mile, on the route from Kingston to York, by way of Appanee and Ireville. The road to York, by way of Hallowell passes by the Carrying Place and unites with the other in Cramoisie. There ought to be a bridge constructed on the Carrying Place or River Trent to York.

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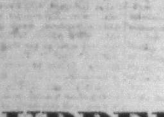
UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1818. No. 26



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Fifth day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of April, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, at which time at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now know ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, from attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that be Wednesday, the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of said Province, at York, this Twenty-seventh Day of May, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, long for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to complete a set of the OLD ANGLO-SAXON POETS, published by Mr. Dodsley, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a complete Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, communicated a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work in boards, found it very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity they were seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £27 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £43. The Purchaser may leave his choice. The work is neat, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ANGUS MARTIN, and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any provision the former may have to Let No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES MCKENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston for York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara for York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston for York, Niagara, & Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have removed to the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
J. RIDDELL.

Milford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township is the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with Original Compositions, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. COGMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooks*, Merchant, Mr. *Dawson*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DURAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Newark, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Mosier, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Market, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.
JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chimnels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Rasps and Forks, Pocket and Pen-Knives, Flax Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware. Wire, Tin Wire, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following exquisitely situated, valuable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so favorable as Canada, where unlimited Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, to good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 2, Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Lands, in the 4th concession of Hora, lying upon Smith's Creek, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log houses, well built and dove-tailed, first brass, &c. with a mill-seat, between 2 and 3 miles from the flourishing little town of Thornhe, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. "The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good peaceable neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Hora, lying on the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlement of Cramahe & Murray, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of Trenton, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 20 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gananoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting of a mix of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau settlement to Kingston, where a settler place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation secondary to none for health and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations would suit for a competent Judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his property in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Editors, York; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. Cramahe; H. HAVENS, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOLD, Esq. *Montreal*

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Neighbours, and the Public, that he intends following his occupation as a *Cock and Watch Maker*, at his house in Newgate-street, where all orders for that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

COBB DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton;—the sum not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District—Also, Plans and Elevations.

By Order of the Court.

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace.*
Cobb District.

Hamilton, 2d *June*, 1818. 4w24

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, 9th June, 1818.

On Tuesday, judgment in both was pronounced by the Court of the Court Justice, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on CHARLES DU ROCHEIR, for the murder of OWEN KEENEY, in the Indian Countries. It is however understood that the execution will be delayed till the decision of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Council, is had, on a question connected with the jurisdiction of the Court.

Curious fact.—During the late warm weather, the St. Lawrence, at Cape Chat, was nearly closed up with ice, and the mountains had ingleside in that quarter, on both sides of the River, were covered with snow. Indians came in from a hunting excursion, only about 40 miles to the northward of Quebec, report, that on the 1st inst. the winter's gown was still lying in the woods, and not a bud had appeared on the trees, which in the neighbourhood were in leaf on the 20th May.

Halifax, May 30.

The Halifax Papers, to the 30th ult. mention that a Copy of the Bill passed in the House of Commons, establishing the Ports of Halifax, and Saint John, New Brunswick, as free ports, had been received there; that it was a measure of the Government of Canada, as well as the Colonists, and would certainly become a law.

The following Letter on the subject, and the original Charter of the Bill, are from a Halifax paper:

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Baltimore, Brown, London, dated March 31.

"It is just ascertained to be the intention of Government to make Halifax and St. Johns Free Ports; and a bill has been brought into Parliament, of which a copy we believe, will be transmitted by the present Mail. The conveyance, and which we presume will be passed in the present Session. Our J. B. withdrawal other of the Committee, who drawn the report of which this bill should have been taken previous to its passing, but Government would not give way.

"We find that the Bill authorising the entry of foreign goods into certain ports to be appointed by His Majesty, passed the House of Commons on the 26th ult.—This event appears to have created general satisfaction in this town; indeed in the present situation of trade any change will be for the better; and it must be admitted the experiment, if it is merely an experiment His Majesty's Ministers are about to try, can do us no material injury. We do not however consider this measure as such, but rather as the result of state policy; a measure must have been well aware that the Americans would pass an interdictory law, and were determined to have our ready friend to meet it. As far as relates to a departure from the colonial system, we do not think the act in question is the commencement.

The measure in contemplation will doubtless be beneficial to this town—and if the present system of exclusion as far as relates to the West Indies be preserved in, and we think the most of the natural advantages which this Province possesses, it must be productive of great and lasting benefit.

"In order that the Trading interests may understand the nature of this Bill, the fourth and most material Section of it is given verbatim, and it is as follows:

"And be it *further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful to any British ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with his majesty, to export from the said Ports as to be appointed for that purpose, to any country belonging to any Sovereign or State in amity with his Majesty, any Organic, Grindstones, or other produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies or any goods whatever which shall have been legally imported into the said Provinces; any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

From Europe.

From late English Papers.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

We have already mentioned that the information received from Green land and Captains have induced the Royal Society to apply to Ministers to renew the attempts of exploring a North-West Passage, as well as to give encouragement to fishing vessels, to try the North-west they can reach, by the return homeward they can reach, by the return of the Dorothea and the return discovery into portions, as a reward for every degree beyond the 54th, that they shall penetrate. For this same reason, we think it would be advisable for the merchants engaged in the Greenland whale fishery, not to postpone the setting of the ships to the usual season, but expedite them at once, so as to take advantage of the temporary state of things.—The Public are, no doubt, aware, that what is called the North-West, as well as the North-East Passage, has been often, hitherto always unsuccessfully, attempted. Its objects is to discover a way by the Arctic Ocean to the East Indies, China, &c. As the subject is interesting, both politically and geographically we subjoin an account, extracted from an excellent work on North Greenland, by Capt. Scoresby, of all the attempts to discover either a North East or a North West Passage. Our readers will see from it that no attempt was made so early as the time of the illustrious Alfred.

A. D. 880.—North-West is supposed to be the first who sent to discover the utmost extent of the Arctic regions, and the possibility of a passage on that side to the North-East; but the history, some writers say, was undertaken by Other, a native of Heligoland, who was directed by Alfred to survey the coasts of Norway and Lapland.—On his return, he gave a clear description of those countries, and their inhabitants, which are considered as the first authentic account of those countries.

1553. (Edward VI.)—Sir Hugh Willoughby, with three ships were fitted out to prosecute a voyage of discovery, and attempt a N. East Passage, under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who proceeded to latitude 72 deg. North, but was separated in winter in Russian Poland, he and all his crew miserably perished. "The gallant Sir Hugh (says Hodgson in his Chronological Exercises, p. 172) took his departure May 20, 1553, from Radcliff, on his fatal voyage for discovering the North East passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the Court then resided. Mutual honours to the paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows. The young King (Edward VI.) stood on the balcony and waved sight, for he then lay on his death bed; and that the principal object of the ceremony was disappointed. The melancholy event of Sir Hugh Willoughby's untimely fate is thus described in Thomson's winter :—

And to the stony deep his idle ship
Immovable, in Arctic wilds, is caught,
Immediate seiz'd, he with his hapless crew
Each full exerted at his several task
Frozen into statues; to the cordage glued
The sailor and the pilot to his helm.

One of the ships, engaged in this unhappy expedition, was more fortunate, under the command of Capt. Chancellor, she having passed the North Cape to the Eastward, got into the Bay of St. Nicholas, on the White Sea coast, and was the first European ship that had ever visited those parts. This voyage was the means of introducing the use of the Muscovy, and of the discovery of Greenland.—It is mentioned that on this enterprise the largest ship, of 160 tons, was abandoned with land, which proves, that in early ages the idea must have occurred of investing some expensive against the worst.

1580.—Stephen Burrough made a fruitless attempt to discover a North-East Passage.

1580.—The Russian Company again fitted out two ships to discover a North East Passage, which proved unsuccessful: and accordingly, one was lost and all on board perished.

1608.—The Danes made an attempt this year to discover a North-East Passage by sailing through Weygate's Straights, to the South of Nova-Zemble island, the obstacles they met with from the ice, hindered their progress, and they were obliged to return as unsuccessful as former adventurers.

1608.—Henry Hudson was employed by the English Company, (afterwards James II.) and Lord Berkly, fitted out a ship, and gave the command to Captain Wood, who was sent in company with a King's ship, to discover a North-East passage to India —they sailed as far as the 76th degree of North latitude, where the ice stopped their further progress. The King's ship struck on a rock and was lost.—Upon Captain Wood's return home, that no attempt was made so early as the time of the illustrious Alfred.

1609.—Hudson was hired a second time by the East India Company, to make a discovery by the North-East, but he was obliged to return to the port of Bristol. Cabot sailed in the spring; his object seems to have been to discover a North West Passage to the East Indies On the 24th of June, he discovered land, and gave it the name of Prima Vista or First Sight; it has since been called Newfoundland. Having sailed down the Coast of Florida he returned to England, bringing with him three of the natives of Labrador. Cabot, from this may justly be considered as the first of the first discoverer of the continent of America. Columbus did not see that continent till the year 1498.

1521. (Henry VIII.)—Jacques Cartier sailed from France to discover a North-West passage to the East Indies —he met with no further than the Bay of St. Lawrence, and returned home unsuccessful the same year.

1605. (James I.)—Mr. Robert Thorne, a merchant of Bristol, proposed and undertook by the King's (Henry VIII.) permission to discover a passage to the North-West; but returned home the same year unsuccessful; he however vouched at Cape Breton and Newfoundland, which was the first encouragement to promote that very beneficial fishery, which the British now enjoy on a broader, which serves as her great nursery for seamen.

1555. (Edward VI.)—This year three ships were fitted out to prosecute a voyage of discovery, and attempt a N. East Passage, under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who proceeded to latitude 72 deg. North, but was separated in winter in Russian Poland, he and all his crew miserably perished. "The gallant Sir Hugh (says Hodgson in his Chronological Exercises, p. 172) took his departure May 20, 1553, from Radcliff, on his fatal voyage for discovering the North East passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the Court then resided. Mutual honours to the paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows. The young King (Edward VI.) stood on the balcony and waved sight, for he then lay on his death bed; and that the principal object of the ceremony was disappointed. The melancholy event of Sir Hugh Willoughby's untimely fate is thus described in Thomson's winter :—

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1607 (Henry VII.)—John Cabot, a Venetian, who resided at Bristol, encouraged by the success of Columbus, made a proposal to the King (Henry VII.) to undertake a voyage of discovery, which was granted by letters patent, provided that the ships fitted out should be obliged to return to the port of Bristol. Cabot sailed in the spring; his object seems to have been to discover a North West Passage to the East Indies On the 24th of June, he discovered land, and gave it the name of Prima Vista or First Sight; it has since been called Newfoundland. Having sailed down the Coast of Florida he returned to England, bringing with him three of the natives of Labrador. Cabot, from this may justly be considered as the first of the first discoverer of the continent of America. Columbus did not see that continent till the year 1498.

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1773. (George III.)—A voyage was undertaken this year, at the request of the Royal Society, to try how the navigation was practicable towards the N. Pole, and whether there was a possibility of discovering a passage to the East Indies by those frozen regions. Capt Racehorse and Carcass bomb, commanded by the Hon. Captain Phipps, (the late Lord Mulgrave,) and Captain (afterwards Admiral) Lutwidge, were the vessels equipped for this enterprise. On the 24 of June they reached Fair the Nore, and proceeded on their course to the North without meeting any quantity of ice to obstruct their passage. On the 81st of May they reached the 80 deg. 21 min. N. when both the ships on a sudden became enclosed in a body of ice and were carried by it, driven by a strong current into a bay, the entrance of which was instantly closed up by the ice; they were labored with indefatigable zeal and perseverance for four or five days to force a passage through the ice, but all their exertions were ineffectual. Their commander observed to the end of August, came to the resolution of hoisting the boats out to endeavor to find a way through the ice; every man was sent to promote that very beneficial fishery, which the British now enjoy on a broader, which serves as her great nursery for seamen.

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POETRY.

A LOVE SONG,

Adapted to the mercenary manners of the age.

Burst not to me in those climes that grace
The finest form or fairest face;
Shape, bloom, and feature, I despise,
Wealth, Wealth, is beauty to the wise!

Come then my Cœnis, fill my arms
With all thy various store of charms,
Charms that of time defy the rage
And laugh at wrinkles and old age.

Come then, oh! come, and with them bring
The thousand joys from wealth that spring,
Oh! bring the Deeds of thy Estate,
The quit-rents, mortgages and plate.

Still keep women, those auburn locks,
And yield thy treasures in the stocks,
Oh! hide that ant that snowy breast,
And give instead thy iron chest.

Thy guiness shame the blushing rose
Which in those cheeks unheeded blows,
Tho sweet for me that ruby lip,
Give me thy India Bonds and Scrip.

Can aught with those bright eyes compare?
They diamonds symph, still brighter are.
Can aught those pearly teeth excell?
Thy pearls themselves please me as well.

Say dost thou boast thy handsome arm?
Its bracelets most richer charms,
Those fingers too, are lovely things,
But lovelier far their brilliant rings.

My passion Nymph, brooks no delay
For charms which never feel decay,
Charms which will mock thy fleeting breath,
And yield their raptures after death.

AGRICULTURAL.

Method of making Clover Hay, by the Rev. Mr. Klapmeier, of Worms, in Germany.

FROM THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, &c.

In this method of making hay, not only a greater number of loads are saved, but the hay is better and more nourishing.—The hay is prepared by self fermentation. Long whereby it retains its nutritious juices, and only loses its watery particles; it is dried more expeditiously by dissipation of its humidity, and consequently the sap remains, and thus its nutritious juices are concentrated.—This process is conducted in the following manner:—That the sap therein may be expended by the circulation of the liquid juices by heat, and the superfluous humidity is exhaled; not cooling, but on the contrary, and thus retains its festive fermentation is prevented, and the nutritious quality preserved.

Upon this principle the clover intended for hay, after having been mown, reaking till 4 o'clock in the afternoon—at the following day, is turned, to dry; if it must then be raked together in small cocks, and afterwards made into large cocks in the form of a sugar loaf, and such as would require 6 or 8 men to remove. To prevent the air from penetrating these cocks, and to procure a sufficient fermentation, long moist, while forming, be trodden down by one or two men. If it be a still close warm night, the fermentation will commence in four hours, and manifest itself by a strong honey-like smell: when a proper fermentation is begun, the cocks will, on being opened, emit a great warmth, and may then be spread abroad. If in the morning the sun is warm, and a little wind arises, the clover hay will quickly dry; it may then, towards noon, be turned with the rake or pitchfork, and about four in the afternoon it will be sufficiently dried, so that it may be immediately carted into the barn, without any danger of a second fermentation.

By this method of managing hay, the clover will require only three days, from the time of mowing, to its being housed, and very little work is wanted in the common way, even if good weather, it requires six or eight days; in the old method it frequently becomes of a black colour; but in this new method it is only brown, has an agreeable smell, and remains good and unchangeable in the barn. The farmer has also another advantage, that if he has not corn enough to carry it into the barn, he can leave this setting to dry it again into large well trodden cocks and thatch them with straw, in which state they will remain till winter without the least danger or loss. This clover hay is not only greedily eaten by sheep and lambs, but also by calves, even by young horses.

The cows in particular prefer it to the best meadow hay; it produces a great quantity of rich milk; and the butter made from it is almost as yellow as summer butter.

As this new mode of making hay depends principally upon two circumstances, first, that the mown clover when brought together into large heaps may ferment equally and expeditiously; secondly, that if the day succeeding its mowing be dry, sunny, and windy; on this account, it may be proper to point out what should be done when circumstances are unfavorable.

Let us suppose, therefore, that the slight after the clover grass has been placed in large cocks, be cold, damp, or rainy, the fermentation will yet take place, although it may require a term of twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four hours to effect it. If it be a second or third crop, at which season the grass is more coarse, it may even require from thirty-six to forty-eight hours before the fermentation ensues: it will however ensue, and be ascertained from this circumstance, that you can scarcely bear your hand in the interior of the cock.

Even if the night be dry, yet if a strong cold wind blow, the cock may not ferment equally, but only in the middle and on the side opposite to the wind; the other parts may still remain green. In such a case, the following rules must be attended to:

First, if the cock has only fermented in the middle, and on the side where the cold wind did not act upon it, the whole heap must nevertheless be opened the following morning. That which is already fermented, must be separated and spread to dry; it must be turned towards noon, and may be carried into the barn in the evening; but but part of the cock which has not fermented, must be again put together into large cocks, and fermented in the same manner as the preceding days, after which it may be spread to dry, and brought into the barn.

Secondly, in such cases where a small portion of the cocks has fermented thoroughly, but not the greater part, the heap must be spread abroad in the morning, but must be again put into a close cock in the evening, in such a manner, that the part which has fermented be placed on the inner part of the cock, and that which has not fermented be inclosed within it; then on the ensuing morning, or, if the weather be cold and rainy, on the morning afterwards, the clover heap may be again spread abroad, and the clover treated as in the first case.

Thirdly, if, in spreading the heap abroad, it be found that nearly the whole of the clover has fermented, it will not be necessary to delay the housing of the whole, on account of some small portion; but the clover may be dried and carried into the barn. In the course of the day it will remain tolerably moist, and if rains on the morning, they ought to be spread abroad, for the clover may then be dried and spread, even if it rains violently since if it were suffered to remain long or in the heap, it would take fire, or its juices would be lost by the acid state of fermentation; the leaves and stalks would become black, and the clover both lose its taste in the form of a sugar loaf, and such as would require 6 or 8 men to remove. To prevent the air from penetrating these cocks, and to procure a sufficient fermentation, long moist, while forming, be trodden down by one or two men. If it be a still close warm night, the fermentation will commence in four hours, and manifest itself by a strong honey-like smell: when a proper fermentation is begun, the cocks will, on being opened, emit a great warmth, and may then be spread abroad. If in the morning the sun is warm, and a little wind arises, the clover hay will quickly dry; it may then, towards noon, be turned with the rake or pitchfork, and about four in the afternoon it will be sufficiently dried, so that it may be immediately carted into the barn, without any danger of a second fermentation.

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Golden Rule in Agriculture.

A practical husbandman of the highest authority assures, that the golden rule of agriculturists is not to manure more ere will make heavy land lighter, and light land heavier, and bind faster, and feed land exhausted sooner be lost sight of. He also knows and follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.

For the Reflections of Farmers.

"An experiment has been made (says Mr. Livingston) to ascertain the difference between dew-water and rain-water for fattening an equal quantity of cattle of different breeds, and setting them in the sun 13 dry away. The result was that the ordinary, or rain-water of the watering, were in a greater quantity, blacker and richer, than that of the rain-water."

"The Nabob had his tents pitched on the plains near the city of Lucknow; among the number were two remarkably large, made of strong cotton cloth, lined with the finest English broad cloth, and wrought in stripes of different colours, with cords of silk and cotton. These two tents cost five lacks of rupees, or above £250,000 sterling: they were each 120 feet long, 60 broad, and the poles about 60 feet high: the walls of the tents were 10 feet high; part of them cut into lofty arches for the windows of the Nabob's seraglio, and those of the principal nobility, to see through. His highness had covered with jewels, to the amount at least of two millions sterling. From thence we removed to the chunam-ka, which was illuminated by two hundred thousand lamps from Europe, many of them glass shades with wax candles, and several hundred flambeaux; the glare of which was beyond any thing effected by the sun. Water and under this extensive canopy, above a hundred dancing girls richly dressed, went through their various dances and motions, and sung some soft airs of the country, chiefly Persian and Hindoo Persian.

"About 7 o'clock, the bridegroom, Vizier Ally (the young Nabob, made his appearance, as absurdly loaded with jewels, that he could scarcely stagger under the precious weight.—The bridegroom was about 15 years of age, the bride 11; they were both of a dark color, with the circumstance of his long imprisonment, may not prove uninteresting to the reader, we shall here subjoin it.

Vizier Ally was the adopted son of Asaf-ud-Dowlah, late Nabob of Oude, and first cousin to the late wife of a Furrukh, (a mutual servant of low description, employed in India in keeping the menials in the interior of a house clean.) He married father Asaf-ud-Dowlah, was a wealthy and eccentric prince. Having succeeded to the musnud (throne) of Oude by the assistance of the East India Company, he professed great partiality to the English. "Mild in manners, polite and affable in his conduct, he possessed no great mental powers; his heart was good, considering his education, but his head was of small dimensions and indistinct ideas. He was fond of investing his treasures so gardens, palaces, horses, elephants, European guns, horses and manufactures. He had stored away about £200,000 in English manufactures. This Nabob had more than a hundred horses, 20 palaces, 1200 elephants, 3000 fine saddle horses, 1200 double horsed guns, 1700 superb hunters, 30,000 suits of clothes, being kept in order by several hundred large mirrors, girandoles and clocks; some of the latter were very curious, richly set with jewels

scriber will feel
obliged, if the per-
s whom he lent the
ume of *Rollin's An-*
ry or who may now
possession, will cause
rned to him.
JW. MacMAHON.
th June, 1818. 6 w 27.

OR SALE

easonable terms.

No. 13, west side of
e Street, containing 210
, with about 30 or 40 acres
ntent, lately occupied by the
.—On the premises are a new
ouse containing six rooms,
cellar-kitchen; a large Barn,
table, 50 by 30 feet; an excel-
New Mill complete, capable of
50 feet of timber in 24 hours
substantial mill-dam erected on
falling stream, the west branch
ove Dam.
tionthen is very desirable either
Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic,
ation from York is only 7 miles.
e Mill is within a very short dis-
of the road, and if commenced in
time 20 acres might be sown
without fine dung.
and other particulars,
ly to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store
Alexander Wood, Esq.
THOMAS ARNOLD.
Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2.

To the Inhabitants of York (U. Canada,)
and the subscribers to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in St. Johns, Newfoundland.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, held in pursuance of public advertisement, it was resolved:—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to the Inhabitants of York, in Upper Canada, for their liberal contributions in the late generous effort for the relief of their distressed fellow subjects in this Province.

We assure you, Gentlemen, that this resolution is not a mere common place acknowledgement of your kindness, but the offspring of genuine gratitude. You have laid us under lasting obligations, and that in a way, which, however grateful it may be to our feelings, is equally honorable to yourselves.—Our sufferings by fire could have been great; but it is no trifling satisfaction to us to see, that they have been made the occasion of awakening in the minds of our distant friends the kindest sympathies and of affording them an opportunity, which they have not been negligent in improving, of displaying the benevolent principle.

Assuring you of our grateful remembrance,

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obliged humble Servants,
Signed in the name and on
behalf of the committee,
JOHN DUNCOMBE, Chairman.
St. John, Newfoundland, May 15, 1818.

To the Inhabitants of the District of Newcastle.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel it incumbent on me to take the earliest opportunity, of thus publicly declaring my regret for the sentiments expressed by me at the Township Meeting on the 8th June inst.—sentiments which I could never have entertained, until I possessed the fullest information, which I have since received; but included as we were from that information, we only heard the industriously circulated assertions of interested persons, which we readily, unfortunately adopted. I never had confidence in the Provincial Secretary nor Receiver General, nor the present ministerial tendency of Mr. Gourlay's writings, and of late his whole Press has evidently unhinged.

Confident that all my returns to Heaviliss, I can fully, and to your entire satisfaction, support my resolutions of the opinions given by me, at the aforementioned meeting.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT J. KERR.

York, 30th June, 1818.

N. B.—I by no objection to attend at the general meeting, on the 8th July, there publicly to avow my sentiments.

R. J. K.

From Europe.

A letter from Berlin dated 2d inst. announces that Aix-la-Chapelle is the spot in which the allied Monarchs will meet, and that the King of Prussia will repair thither immediately after his return from Hanover. He will be attended by the sovereigns before the arrival of the other Sovereigns.

LONDON, April 29.

Several of the Parisian journals have announced that the delivery of the remains of Napoleon, at Sabloux, to prince Jablonowsky, has been refused by the Governor of Longwood on the 16th last. announces that these remains were to have departed thence on the 20th March, accompanied by the prince and M. Vignale, the instigator himself of the departure. "The Emperor of Russia," continues the journal, "has caused the body of Napoleon to be opened, and has declared; and that this monarch himself has made a proposition to the Polish Government for the erection of a monument to the memory of Napoleon."

LONDON, April 28.

** The City Twelve o'Clock.*

"There is no doubt but that the whole amount of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet with complete success.

"The Funds are advancing this morning, and from their continuing so much above the price at which the subscribers at the bank have the option of funding, a general opinion is entertained that the whole sum of Twenty-seven Millions will be funded.

"The 10 per cent to be paid at the Bank today for the instalments of the subscription is held to be easily completed."

April 28.

The following Treasury Notification was just issued, relating to the supplies, with the subscriptions to the same Stock:—

Treasury Chambers, April 24, 1818.

Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have, upon the application of several of the Subscribers for exchequer bills, issued their Warrants into Annuities at the rate of 3 l 0 s per cent. guaranteed to those persons who have subscribed £2000 and less than £10,000 part of the Loan, and to those persons who have subscribed to persons who have subscribed above the last sum, in regard to the period for making the transfer of £50 per Cent upon their subscriptions.

They have also consented to postpone the payment of the instalment upon the Loan of 1818, which may be subscribed, to be funded in the following periods, viz.

15 per Cent. on or before the 1st of August 1818.

10 per Cent on or before the 3d of September.

10 per Cent. on or before the 10th of October.

10 per Cent. on or before the 27th of November.

10 per Cent. on or before the 11th of December.

15 per Cent. on or before the 10th of January, 1819.

In case money should be paid in lieu of Exchequer Bills, in discharge of any of those Instalments, one per cent. on such Money Payment, and Interest at the rate of 3d. per cent. per diem, from the 1st day of August to the day of payment, must be paid according to the terms of the former notice.

The Paris papers of the 26th inst. which arrived here this morning, are of great importance. They announce the entire and unconditional evacuation of the French territory by the allied army, of the financial operation provided for carrying it into effect, and of the speedy meeting of the allied sovereigns, for the purpose of fixing the positive time, and other preparatory circumstances. The sum required for the final payment of the claims of the Foreign Powers is reduced from sixteen hundred millions of francs (about 66,666,666 sterling); the amount of the deduction amounts to three hundred and twenty millions eight hundred and forty francs.

Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

To all present greeting.

We have ordained and do ordain, that the Project of the law, the tenor of which follows, shall be presented to the chamber of deputies, by our Minister Secretary of State for the department of foreign affairs and finance, and by the latter's Secretary of State for the department of Comptroller of State, whom we charge to explain the motives, and support the debate.

Article 1. For the purpose of providing for the full and entire execution of the dispositions of the treaty of the 20th May, 1815, and the Conventions of the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, as to the amount of the capital of the debts contracted by France anterior to that treaty, beyond her ancient limits, there shall be created and inscribed upon the great book of the public debt, with interest from the 22d March, 1818, a perpetual rent of 27,000,000 francs, to meet a capital of 540,000,000 francs.

Art II. There is opened in the Ministry of Finance a special, non-cyclical addition of rentes. In consequence the government is authorized to create and inscribe on the great book of the public debt, in conformity with this rate, rentes which may be employed only to extinguish the payment of the same due to the Allied Powers conformably with the 4th Article of the Treaty of the twentieth November, 1815.

Art III. An account shall be given in the Session of what shall have been done in virtue of the above second article.

Given at our Castle of the Thuileries, the 25th of April, of the year of our Grace, 1818, and the 23d of our Reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Signed) RICHELIEU.

Advice from Italy mention that the Princess of Wales is in bad health, and that she has put her estate on the lake of Como.

Two of the vessels belonging to the expedition, which sailed for the North Pole on the 23d of April, were compelled to return on the 25th with Lieutenant Buchan.

A fleet of Spanish Transports, with the officers and troops for the Spanish expedition, which is said to the Spanish government, touched at Deal on the 28th of April on their way to the Baltic.

Bell's Messenger of the 27th of April says, it is more than confirmed, that the Emperor of Russia advised to persevere in his determination, of marrying his sister the Prince wholly unbeknown, notwithstanding the vote of the house of commons. The Queen Highness shall continue her assistance.

The marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Princess Dowager of Leiningen, is to be celebrated in the *Frankfort Gazette* of the 18th. in an authentic shape, as being positively CONCLUDED upon. In a added, "that Privy Councillor Baron Wangenheim, has been deputed in order to make some arrangements on this subject, as he has also the British Ambassador to the court of Wirtemberg."

The Prince and Princess of Hesse Homburg, were to leave England for Carlsruhe, on the 30th of May. Prince Leopold was to visit us in Conformity with the same day.

The committee who were appointed to enquire into the condition of a monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, have concluded to construct the proposed temple of the Christian on a scale sufficiently magnificent to admit of its being appropriated to the purposes of a mausoleum for the reception of the remains of the illustrious deceased.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, was to visit London about the middle of May.

The Society for the encouragement of the Arts, are directing their attention to the best method of preventing the forgery of Bank Notes.

A line of Packets were to be immediately established between Little Hampton, in Sussex, and Havre de Grace, and the mail for France between London and Paris will be considerably shortened.

By an official statement it appears, that there were burnt in Russia, after the retreat of the French, 84 houses of stone, 2,567 of wood, and three thousand six hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and forty into houses.

A London paper of the 28th of April is speaking of the French soldiers converts to that the recital of the murderers of M. Fualdès, has kept pace with the Budget, and the two are so inseparably in our minds, that we do not imagine we shall enjoy hour of one without remembering the other. This murder is the most atrocious, we have ever record of. The deliberate assassination of the living body of Fualdès upon a table; the bidding him with his last farewewords, and his threatheres, come past; a the cutting his throat, and receiving the blood in a vessel, that the floor might not be stained; the carrying out the body to throw it into the river, & the searching of the out room as reflecting fixing the knife, are circumstances of horror, of which the annals of no civilized state can produce a parallel. The murderers are the murderers of all mankind, and the murderers of revolutionary France. One of the murderers of Fualdès was a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Another was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and voted for the banishment of the Bourbons. Another was a member of the Council of Ancients, and voted for the establishment of the Consulate. Another was a member of the Legislative Body, and voted for the establishment of the Empire. Another was a member of the Chamber of Representatives, and voted for the abdication of Napoleon. Another was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and voted for the expulsion of the Bourbons. Another was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and voted for the restoration of the Bourbons. Another was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and voted for the abdication of Napoleon

The interest and prejudices of those who were benefitted by the monopoly and exclusive system of England, were opposed to any treaty in this country, on the principle of reciprocal advantage.—The politicians of that day, too, under the influence of these partial views, or not sufficiently appreciating the true theory of commerce, contended that it would be folly to enter into engagements by which England might not wish to be bound in future; and such engagements would be gratuitous; and according to their interpretation, congress possessed no power, under the constitution, to enforce any stipulation into which they might enter; that no treaty which could be made would suit all the states; if any were necessary, they should be made with the states separately; but that none was necessary; and those who talked of liberality and reciprocity in commercial affairs, were either without argument or knowledge; that the object of England was, not reciprocity and liberality, but to raise as many sailors and as much shipping as possible.*

The present footing of our foreign commerce, and the language made use of by England at this juncture, served still more to increase the public discontent; especially as it was plainly avowed that England sought to render the trade with us as exclusively advantageous to herself, as her power would enable her to do. Congress having no power, under the consideration, to impose countervailing and other corrective regulations on trade, the states universally attempted to establish regulations upon this subject. But, as a part only of the states joined in this measure and as the laws that were passed for this purpose differed from each other, the experiment completely failed.

In this condition of our navigation and trade, subject to foreign restrictions and exclusions, without a power at home to counteract and check the same, congress resolved to make another effort to conclude a commercial treaty with England. For this purpose, Mr. Adams, since president of the U. States, was appointed, and went to England. Mr. Adams resided in England for several years, he found and left the government unchanged, and equally as before disinclined to make with us a treaty of commerce.

This further disappointment, with the deprecating condition of our navigation and trade, joined to the embarrassment of the public finances, produced what no inferior pressure could have done; it produced the general convention of 1787, that formed the Constitution of the U. States.

Had England entered into a liberal treaty of commerce with the U. States, this convention would not have been assembled. Without an intending it, the adherence of look mind to her original and exclusive system of trade and navigation, gave to this country a constitution; and the commercial and equalizing bill now before the senate, arising from the same cause, may assist us in establishing and extending those great branches of national wealth and power, which we have such constant and urgent motives to encourage.

The establishment of the constitution of the United States was coeval with the commencement of the French revolution. The expiration of the general convention at Philadelphia, and of the assembly of Notables at Paris, were held in the same year.

Laws were passed by the first congress assembled under the new constitution; partially to counteract the inequality of our navigation and trade with foreign nations; and a small discrimination in favour of import and of tonnage was made for this purpose.

Afterwards, in the year 1794, a number of resolutions on the subject of navigation and trade, were moved in the house of representatives, by a distinguished member of that body. These resolutions had a special reference to the refusal of England to enter into an equal commercial treaty with us, and aimed at countervailing her exclusive system. Other and more direct resolutions, bearing on England, were also proposed by other members, and referred to the immediate of the treaty of peace, and to the recent captures of American vessels by English cruisers, in the American seas.

The policy of these resolutions was doubted; they were therefore strenuously opposed, and the extraordinary mission of Mr. Jay, to England, suspended their further discussion.

The British question had by this time become the object of universal attention. War had broken out between France and England: The latter power policy of our government to avoid war, and to adhere to a system of neutrality, was much questioned; and for a time it was matter of great uncertainty whether the country would support the neutrality recommended by the president.

The universal dissatisfaction, on account of the commercial system of England, the insolence of the aristocracy of peace, the numerous captures by order of the English government, of our vessels employed in a trade strictly

*Scotland, Cushnow, and Knox.

neutral, combined with our friendship, recollections of the services of France, and our good wishes in favor of the effort she professed to be making to establish a free constitution, constituted a crisis most difficult and important.

It was in these circumstances, that president Washington nominated Mr. Jay ambassador to England. The nomination was confirmed, the resolutions and the immediate effect was, the suspension of the further discussion of the commercial resolutions before the house of Representatives.

The English seems to have duly appreciated the true character and importance of this extraordinary mission.—France well understood and resented it. Mr. Jay was received with civility, and concluded a treaty with England on all the points of his instructions. When published it met with great opposition: The article respecting the West India trade, had been excluded from the treaty by the senate, by reason of the unfavourable condition or proviso that was coupled with it—with this exception, it was finally ratified by the president.

Although the treaty did not come up to the expectation of all, in addition to satisfactory arrangements, concerning English debts, the unlawful capture and condemnation of our vessels, and the delivery of the posts, points of very great importance, it contained articles regulating the trade, navigation, and maritime rights of the two countries. No treaty that could have been made with England would, in the highly excited temper of the country, have satisfied it. But, to those whose object it was to prevent the country from taking part in the war between France and England, and to prevail upon it to adhere to a system of impartial neutrality! who, moreover, believed, that the safety and even liberties of the country were concerned in the adoption of this course, that treaty proved a welcome auxiliary.

It suspended the further agitation of difficult and angry topics of controversy with England; it enabled the government to persist in, and to maintain, the system of neutrality which had been recommended by the father of his country—a policy, the correctness and benefits of which, whatever may have been the disagreement of opinion among the public men of those times, that will now scarcely be doubted by any one.

During the continuance of this treaty, further, though ineffectual attempts were made to establish a satisfactory intercourse with the English colonies in the West Indies, and, likewise, to place the subject of impressment on a mutually safe and equitable footing.

The commercial articles of this treaty expired in 1803, no proposal having been made to renew them. A subsequent negociation took place, but nothing was definitively concluded. The peace of Amiens was of short duration. Another warlook place between France and England; no maritime treaty existed between the United State and England; and the manner in which England exercised her power on the ocean —the great interruption of the navigation and trade of neutral nations—the numerous captures of their ships and cargoes, under the retaliatory decrees of France and England, with other vexatious occurrences, revived the first angry feelings towards England, and greatly contributed to the late war with that nation.

This war was closed not long after the conclusion of the general peace in Europe; and the treaty of Ghent was followed by a meagre commercial convention, made at London, and limited, in its duration, to a few years only.

Neither the spirit of the negociation, nor the scope of the articles, affords any evidence that England is inclined to treat with this country on the only principle on which a commercial treaty with her can be desirable. Her decision on this point seems to be beyond question, as our latest communications inform us, that her ancient system will not be changed; and, in case we are dissatisfied with its operation, that England has no objection to, our taking any such measure concerning the same, as we may deem expedient—an intimation that puts an end to further overtures on our part. Such is the explanation why the measure now proposed, has been so long deferred.

During the confederation, Congress were without power to adopt it.

The treaty concluded by Jay, in 1794, the relaxation of the navigation and colonial laws, during the war between France and England, and the advantages derived from our neutral trade while this war continued, rendered the measure inexpedient during this period.

And the expectation since entertained, that a more enlarged and equal treaty of commerce and navigation, applicable, in its provisions, to peace as well as war, might be substituted in place of the present commercial convention, has hitherto suspended the interference of Congress.

This expectation must be given up; England has exprimed in of her decision to adhere to her ancient and exclusive system of trade and navigation, and the only alternative before us, is, to submit to the regulation of our own navigation by England, or to interpose the authority of our constitution to counteract the same. There can be no hesitation in the choice.

The bill before the Senate, is in nothing exclusively towards England—it is simply a countervailing regulation, to which we are even invited; a measure strictly of self-defence, and intended to protect the legislative powers of our own country from being any longer shackled or, if not so they should be, to counteract, with firmness and strength, on the resources and power of a foreign nation.

The time is propitious; causes that formerly prevented the union of opinion in favor of this measure no longer exist; the old world is at peace; and each nation is busily employed in repairing the waste of war, by cultivating the arts, and extending the blessings of peace. England has come out of the most portentous war that Europe has ever suffered, not only unbroken, but with increased power.

Her agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were cherished; were without interruption, and increased, while those of neighboring nations were suspended, interrupted or destroyed.

Her colonies and dependent territories, have been greatly enlarged, at the expense of her enemies; and regions, with which we and others once had trade and intercourse, having fallen under the dominion of England, are now closed against us.

We have no other questions depending with England, except those concerning impressment* and the fisheries; their settlement can, in no manner, be affected by the passing of this act.

England is a great and illustrious nation having attained to this preeminence by generous and successful efforts, in breaking down the civil and religious bondage of former ages. Her patriots, her soldiers, and her statesmen, have adorned her history, and offer models for the imitation of others.

We are the powerful descendants of England, desiring perpetual friendship, and the uninterrupted interchange of kind offices, and reciprocal benefits with her. We have demonstrated, in circumstances the most critical, constant and persevering evidence of this disposition. We still desire the impartial adjustment of our mutual intercourse, and the establishment of some equitable regulations, by which our personal and maritime rights may be secure from arbitrary violation. A settlement that, instead of endless collision and dispute, may be productive of concord, good humor, and friendship; and, it depends on England, whether such is to be the relation subsisting between us.

If this bill became a law, it must be followed up by other provisions, if requisite, to give to it complete effect.

Either the intercourse or the reciprocally beneficial, or it must not be suffered to exist.

*With the English laws of allegiance and impressment, we have no other concern, than to exempt our citizens from their application: we do not desire the service of English seamen, but England should by the last to seize our citizens and force them into her service. She disclaims this purpose, but perhaps in a practice, to discover and capture her own seamen, that unavoidably subjects them to her violence.—Whatever her rights may be, they should be so used, as not to hurt ours. This is a precept of universal justice—its application may be devised, that if not perfect in every case, would be so generally correct, that considering the difficulty of the subject, it ought to be satisfactory.

I do regard the fisheries (none of the ocean not within the territorial limits of separation, are free to all men—none have not established their rights; those on the coasts and bays of the dominions, conquered in America, from France, were acquired by the conquest record, and adopted island of American and English men—Members of the same empire, we, with them, had a common right to these fisheries; and, in the division of the empire, England confirmed our title, without expulsion of limitation—a title equally irrevocable with those of our boundary—and of our independence itself.

—Limoge response.

Insurrum, et nostris audiuque mentique parentum.

From Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11.

Fall Wheat.—An experiment of sowing Fall Wheat was made last fall at the New: on the banks of the River Jacques Cartier, in the Parish of Jeune Lorette, about 16 miles from Quebec. It was sown about the 10th of September on a point of land close to the margin of the river; the whole extent of the woods cut down at that place is about ten superficial arpents, which including the width of the river, about three arpents, makes a clear superficies of 6 arpents to the midst of the woods. The snow therefore could not be drifted off during the winter. The experiment has so far, completely succeeded. The quantity sown was a bushel & a half, and a more promising field of wheat of the season, is probably not to be met with any where. On the 7th inst. a gentleman who was out there, brought in a stalk of it which was just shooting out in ear. It was about 3-4 of a yard in length and proportionably strong.

From the Quebec Mercury.

On or about 24th May, Capt. James Armstrong, of the Schooner Experiment, in her passage from Montreal, descended as the river just above William Henry, saw afterwards black Bear. He immediately gave out a boat with four men, to try in pursuit of him. The only means of conveyance capable of being furnished them was a boat hook and an axe, the Schooner having on five arms or other weapons on board. The men, though so inadequately prepared, with singular intrepidity made for the bear and a very severe contest ensued, in which they were frequently exposed to the danger of his upsetting the boat. At one period of the conflict their attention was extremely perilous, having made a blow at him with the boat hook, the enraged animal seized it, and by a tremendous effort of strength, instantly wrenched it from the Staff. The people with a courage equalled only by their dexterity, still kept their assailant at bay, till by repeated blows aimed at his head they eventually (with nerve-ly the staff of the boat hook), succeeded in killing him and got their prize in safety to the schooner. He appeared to be in nearly a famishing state, and doubtless had left some of the islands opposite, to seek food on the shores of Wm. Henry. The visit of such a stranger is worthy of notice, as he was of a most enormous size, his skin being nearly square and upwards of five feet. Had he been in condition, he must have been a tremendous specimen of the species. The Captain and crew who manned the boat deserve great praise in thus protecting the vicinity from this predatory intruder, as few persons would perhaps be found sufficiently energetic to encounter such (to use a poetical phrase) an ugly customer.

Mr. Eaton,

In the National Advocate of 23 June, printed at New-York, it appears that the renowned hero General Jackson, the Suwarrow of the Republican Army, at the capture of the Spanish port of St. Marks, took a young man of the name of Ambrister, a Lieutenant in the British Army, whom he caused to be tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to be shot; which sentence was carried into execution three days after.

This apparently amiable young man, was convicted solely on the evidence of *one witness*; the charges against him, were, 1st, for assisting the Indians, 2d, for being a spy.

Humanity must shudder at the recital of this atrocious trial and result. Had this young man been captured fighting in the ranks of the Indian army, he would have been entitled, at least, to the benefit of a prisoner of war.—with respect to the second charge, it is too ludicrous to require an answer, can a spy be captured in a friendly territory?

The American Government have long pursued a spirit of sanguine hostility towards the weak, defenceless, aborigines of the soil; and if it were true that this young man was aiding them, he was acting in a noble purpose, but which was marked by his stern executioner at the place of execution.

The Indians have no newspapers to sound out their woes; they have no friend to advocate their injuries. We only hear the cries of one party, and that for vengeance.

It is not long since, if I recollect right, that this same exterminating General, took an Indian prophet, prisoner of war, and immediately caused him to be hung, tho', no doubt, was a prompt mode of putting a period to his prophecies; but I prophesy, that the time will arrive when Mr. Jackson, will have to atone for these cruelties, for the sacred Law of nature will not justify such conduct.

SCRUTATOR.

CAPE BRETON.

From the last letters from Halifax, it appears that the Earl of Dalhousie, with his usual paternal attention to every thing concerning the interest and welfare of British North America, and the navigation of the mother country, in consequence of the documents laid before him, of the loss of several ships and vessels, with their crews, upon the N. East point of Cape Breton, during 1816, had made the necessary representations to the Governor-General, and that His Excellency had recommended to His Majesty's Ministers the necessity of erecting a light-house on the Island of St. Paul. Since then, another ship has been wrecked there during the last fall and it is supposed that every soul perished. Under these melancholy circumstances, we have not the least doubt but the Lords of the Admiralty will, with their accustomed promptitude, give orders for the erection, in the ensuing summer, of a light-house on the Island above-mentioned.

London paper.

A Lamp without flame.—Sir H. Davy has discovered that a fine platina wire heated red hot and held in the vapour of ether, will continue ignited a considerable time. It has since been discovered, that if a cylindrical coil of these platina wires be placed, part of it round the cotton of a spirit lamp, and part above the wick, and the lamp to be lighted so as to heat the wire to redness, on the flame being blown out, the alcohol will keep the upper part of the wire red hot for any length of time, accompanied by a supply of alcohol, and without any considerable expenditure thereof, so as to be insufficient to flame. Common Fergus, or paper prepared with nitre, and by this means to light a sulphur match at pleasure. The proper ratio of the platina wire is 1-100 of an inch, a larger size will give but a dull light, a smaller is difficult to use, about 12 turns of the wire will be sufficient, coiled round any cylindrical body, united to the axis of the wick of the lamp.

Extract from the journal of a voyage in the ship Enterprise, lately arrived in Philadelphia—communicated for the Baltimore Patriot Gazette.

"From Bruter's island we proceeded near the Snares; (a small cluster of islands in south latitude 48, W longitude 166.) here we found three men who had been on an island seven years. A schooner in which they were, being short of provisions, they chose to land their chance on shore. They took with them from the vessel a quantity of rice, an iron pot, and half a barrel of pitch. The potatoes they planted, and when we were there, the whole side of the island seemed to be covered with vines. They had built five houses and had 1200 dried skins. We took them and their skins on board, and brought them away from the island."

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

"Last Sabbath I heard Mr. Gorsuch, from the Missionary Society, on his way to the Indians; he spoke well on the value of an immortal soul. I know not when my feelings were so harassed, as on my way home from the meeting-house, two wretches were driving about 30 men, women and children, the men were all chained, with wretched irons and despair in their looks."

This can be proved by persons now in Philadelphia, and is a true specimen of the land of Liberty.

TO BREWERS.

TO LET.

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well finished BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and MALT-KILN, at the Grahame Mills, in the township of Markham.—Application to be made at the Mill, or at this Office.

York, June 25, 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 5	0 0 7½
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7½
Veal	——	0 0 5	0 0 7½
Pork	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 11
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 0 7½	0 1 0
Eggs	doz.	0 0 7½	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Peas	——	0 3 1	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 12 6	0 19 0
Do.	bl.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hay	ton	3 0 0	3 10 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 6 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and three shillings and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement under 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. Glengary; Guy Wood, Esq. Cornwall; J. Watson, Esq. Perth; C. Jones, Esq. Brockville; J. Macauley, Esq. Kingston; S. McNabb, Esq. Bellville; Major Rogers, New-Castle; C. Fothergill, Esq. Toronto; R. Hall, Esq. Amherst; J. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; T. McCormick, Esq. Queenston; D. Ross, Esq. Long-Point; W. Hands, Esq. Sandwich.

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ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1818. No. 29

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-seventh Day of May, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, at which time it was constrained to appear. Now know ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY countermanding by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Thirteenth Day of, August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Thirtieth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord our Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of *His Honor.*
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for many years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to complete a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England but failing owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must now be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 77 Volumes, which cost in England £77 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 5 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser will have his choice. The work is to be annually continued. Apply at the Express Office.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have entered in the above Business in Kingston, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and let in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business. Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Milford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possessed the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which is settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. *Jarvis*, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first Houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, on nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowsey and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chimnels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Breasts, Hammers, Augers, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Ware, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton—the same not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District.—Also, Plans and Elevations.

By Order of the Court.

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 24 June, 1818. 4tf

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be procured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Iflora, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and cloth-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

24. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Iflora, alongside the great road between *Ancaster* and *Burlington*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of Canes & Monaghan, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

26. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Cinnamonque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 20 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly due Notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Editors, York; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; Wm. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOLD, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and stone-kitchen; a large Barn, frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sowed with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAVE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are in Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Deputy Register of the Court of Probate.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following the occupation as Clock and Watch Maker, at his house in King-st. Street, where all favors it shall have will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 19

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, York, 10th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, N. D.

From Europe.

LONDON, May 1.

The following is an extract of a private letter received from an officer in India. It is dated,

"Night Encamp. of the Jumna, in Camp, Oct. 27, 1817.

"We are now on our march—supposed, in the first instance, to be directed against the fortress of Gwalior, belonging to Scindia. The ostensible object of the campaign, however, is the entire annihilation of the Pindarees, a race of plunderers, who seconded to have been annoying us for many years.

"The whole of the army now in the field consists of 10 divisions, each subdivided into corps. We are advancing from the three presidencies towards the same point with the finest army ever paraded in defence of India. The Governor-General is with our division, which is about 15,000 strong, with 60 pieces of cannon. The camp followers on this occasion alone amount to 67,000. The carriage of the baggage of our regiment, we have 40 elephants and 400 camels; every elephant has two keepers, and every two camels one. Of us there are 37 Officers present, among whom, there are 810 servants; every horse in the regiment has two attendants, one as a groom, the other to provide grass, these alone, amount to 1400, besides those for the mess, which fill the bazaar to supply the provisions; in all, for our regiment alone, about 3,500 followers, besides their wives, children, &c.

"The Marquis of Hastings travels in a most princely style; he has 150 elephants and 400 camels, besides a state elephants splendidly accoutred, having superb and silver howders or cradles on their backs. There are now actually 26 Rajahs and independent Sovereigns of various ranks, on their way to pay their respects to the Marquis. Some of these rajahs are already in camp with the Governor-General, in fact, is now as great a man as ever the Great Mogul was.

LONDON, May 10.

The following List of OFFICERS (men and women) in the battle between the British forces, stationed at Nagpore, under the Commander Colonel Hopetown Scott, and the Rajah of Berar's forces, on the 26th of November, 1817, has been published in the Bombay Courier, of 15th December, 1817;

Killed.—Mr. Netherby, First Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore; Capt. Sadder, of the 24th Madras Native Infantry; Lieut. and Adjutant Grant, of the detto; Lieut. Corker, of the detto; Assistant-Surgeon, Niven, of detto.

Wounded.—Capt. Charlesworth, of the 24th Madras Native Infantry; capt. Pew, of the 20th detto; capt. Lloyd, of the Bengal Cavalry, commanding the escort; Lieutenant Bayley, Thuillier, Smith, and Hearsay.

The following List of *Officers Killed* and *Wounded* in a battle between a part of the British army under

James Hislop and Holker's army on the 21st Dec. 1817, is extracted from a private letter from the Right Hon. Sir. Evan, Nepean :—

Killed—Lieut. Guerins, of the Madras European Regt. Lieut. Macleod, of the Royal Scots; Lieut. Wood, of the 1st. batt. 24 Poona's subsidiary force.

Wounded—Major Bongo, of the 16th; Capt. Hunter, of the 4th Native Service, of the 19th, dowar duty with the rifles; Lieut. Nobb, of the Horse Artillery; Lieut. Lowe, of the 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Gubbings, of the 19th; Lieut. Gwynne, of the Rifles; Lieut. Brooke, of the ditto; Capt. Elliott, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. Colonel Campbell, of the Rifles; Lieut. Palmer, of the 16th; Lieut. Cadder of the Rifles; Lieut. Hunsedine, of the Madras European Regt. since dead; Lieut. Macintosh, of the 14th; Capt. Brown, of the 14th; Lieut. Gun, of the Rifles; Lieut. Shannahan, of the ditto; Lieut. Eastwell, of the 14th; Lieut. Jones of the 3d; Lieut. Chrisney, of the ditto; Lieut. Mothins, of the 16th; Lieut. Mackintosh, of the 16th; Lieut. Macintosh, of the 16th; Lieut. Cannage, of the Horse Artillery; Capt. Lyons, Deputy Paymaster; all severely, as there was no musketry, all with round grape. Our loss in upwards of 600 killed and wounded, and the enemy's about 2,000 killed and wounded.

The following List of *Officers Killed* and *Wounded* in attacks made upon the 2d battalion of the 1st Regt. or Native Infantry, by the whole of Holker's Poonah army, on the 1st and 2d Jan. 1818, has been published in the Bombay Courier of the 6th of January :—

Killed—Lieut. Chisholm, of the Madras Artillery; Assist. Surg. Wingate, of the Bengal Establishment.

Wounded—Capt. Swanston, of the Madras establishment, commanding a body of auxiliary horse; Lieuts. Pattinson (Adjutant) and Conuellon, of the 2d batt. 1st Regt.

LONDON, May 13.

The following is an extract of a letter of the 17th ult from Stockholm :

"It will be recollected that in October last the directors of the Discount Bank at Malmoe were arrested, in consequence of their fraudulent management of its affairs. The examination of the accounts has been brought to a close, and it appears that the National Bank is a loser to the amount of 750,000 rix dollars. The fiscal of the high court of justice has demanded that the commercial counsellors, Nordlander and Bjoksmon, shall be adjudged infamous, and sentenced to stand two hours in the pillory, and afterwards to be sent to hard labor upon the fortifications, for a certain number of years. The punishment of the merchant Fallmen will be mitigated, as he seems to have been actuated not so much from design as from a criminal negligence and concealment; but he will be ordered to make good the deficit with their property, so far as it goes. With respect to the discounters, Sahl and Kock, the fiscal has also moved that they be sentenced to loss of honor, imprisonment, and confiscation of their property, for the purpose of indemnification. The marine establishment of Norway has been fixed at one admiral, one commodore, three captain commandants, 13 captain lieutenants, and 24 first and 24 second lieutenants."

Saturday morning the funeral of the late rear admiral sir George Hope took place from the admiralty, and was attended by the lord president and general sir A. Hope, as chief mourners. Sir G. Hope had his 52d year.

We can now state from authentic information, that the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Royal of Meiningen is decided upon. The consent of his royal highness in council, and of her serene highness, has undergone no change by the proceedings in the house of commons. The princess is to have the ceremony of marriage by a proxy before she embarks for England. The British minister at Stuttgard, is to be his royal highness' proxy.

Notice was given on Saturday at the Stock Exchange, that all notes under £1 dated in May, 1817, will be paid off after the 5th of June, on which day the notes cease to be a legal crease. The usual option will be given to the bankers, of taking new bills in whole or part payment.

A letter from St. Helena, of the 1st of March, says, "On Monday, the 23d of February, M. Cipriani, (Bonaparte's Major d'Hotel), was taken ill with an inflammation in the bowels, of which complaint he died the Thursday following."

Marine.—A letter from Chatham, dated Friday, May 8, says, "This day a detachment of the Royal marine corps from Woolwich, under orders for embarkation at the place, to join his majesty's ship Tonnant, the Prince Regent, on his intended naval tour, refused to go beyond the wapping stairs with them, until they received their arrears of pay. The marines who were not under orders for embarkation, were called out to suppress the mutiny, and received each ten round of ball cartridge. The arms were taken from the mutinous detachment, and every man's pouch search, after which the men were sent on board as prisoners. The Chatham division, intended to relieve the above service, left here yesterday."

A Dear Kiss.—Wm. Andrews was last week fined 20s. by T. B. Cooper and W. Hankey, esquires, the magistrates of Pershore, in Scotland, for robbing, in the street, a servant-maid, in the execution of the duty.

Pedestrianism.—Crisp, the celebrated pedestrian, arrived at the Queen's Head, Knightsbridge, 20 minutes past 11 o'clock on Friday night from Oxford, having then completed his 16th day's task of walking 17 successive days, to and from London to Oxford, being a distance of 64 miles a day, and having begun at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning on his return to Oxford, where he arrived at his usual hour; thus completing, in the 17 days, 1037 miles, being the greatest pedestrian task ever performed.

PENRICAN, May 6.

Remarkable approach of an island of ice to our shores.—We have been favored with an extract of a letter from Thurso, dated April 29th, which asserts that an iceberg or island of ice, has actually been stranded upon the island of the Fowls, most western of the Shetland islands.—This iceberg is said to extend full six miles in length, and of course, an object of terror to the natives. Pease, or Fula, in the Shetland group, 2. 16, is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients: it is about 9 miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, situated nearly 20 miles distance from Ivay, and to the westward of the clusters of islands called Shetland, to which last it is politically annexed. It affords excellent and extensive pasturage for sheep, and is inhabited by 26 or 27 families.

There have been great floods and violent hail storms in many parts of England.

LONDON, May 13.

The Minerva Smith, Captain Allen, has arrived in 26 days from New-York, and will go into the London docks to-morrow morning. Capt. Allen passed in lat. 41, 20. long. 50. several islands of ice of immense size and height; some of them were one hundred feet above the water.

LONDON, May 15.

There have been very extensive sales of stocks yesterday and this forenoon, as the settlers have succeeded in creating a certain degree of alarm, the consequence of which was a great fall respecting the late American news.—The act prohibiting the intercourse between the United and the British West Indies, caused in no small degree the panic.

It is merely for the purpose of giving the American navigation a share of the profit of carrying the produce to Halifax, and Bermuda, where British vessels will meet the cargoes for their ultimate conveyance to the islands; or more probably, it will throw this very lucrative trade entirely into the hands of the settlers in British America.

Where the official communication at Ghent were published in America, if we recollect rightly, the British government would not allow American vessels to trade with our West India Colonies. The American Minister made repeated applications, but the point would, on no account be given up.

It was stated, however, in the official reply, than any measures resorted to by America, in consequence of this refusal, would not be looked upon by Great Britain in a hostile point of view. Under these circumstances, therefore, the present measure is not to be considered merely as trading in favour in some measure the navigation of the United States, which has been greatly depressed lately.

From Hamburgh it is stated that the Danish frigate Nimph, of 44 guns, had sailed for the Mediterranean to protect the commerce of Denmark, and to convey presents to the Bey of Tunis.

Dr. Jeannyer, professor of chemistry in Vienna, has made the discovery of a means to extract iodine from coals, and to unknown acids, a resin, a resinous gum, and other elements, which he has discovered with surprising success, to the purpose of dying silk, wool, cotton and linen, and has produced from them red, black, yellow, and various shades of brown and green. The emperor Francis, president of the aulic chamber, and many other enlightened judges of the arts and sciences, were present at these experiments, and testified their entire approbation of this useful discovery.

In the house of commons, on Friday the 13th inst. it was stated by Mr. Newman, that one half of the bank of England notes circulating in the northern districts are forgeries!

From the Morning Chronicle of 22.—The wife of Joseph Bonaparte who had at Frankfort an interview with the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, who is married to count Frosino, left Rome on the 7th ult.

There is a report from Constantinople, on the 7th of March, that the Porte intends to send a few ships of the line and some frigates, to replace the Barbary state under the sway of the empire.

It is said in accounts from Venice of the 5th of April, that the duchess of Parma, her imperial highness Marie Louisa, is expected in that capital before the end of June, about the time that their majesties the emperor and empress shall have returned from Dalmatia. The emperor of Austria has appointed the 1st Palay, for entering the town *Oberter*, to the office of secretary of the court, as a recompence for his services in the private cabinet of the Prince being at Paris, was charged with this mission, and has departed for Carlsruhe. The Duke is hourly expected at the Palace.

The following bulletin has been published :

His Serene Highness the Prince Dowager of Leiningen-Dachsburg-Hardenburg, by reason of a severe fever, on the night preceding that the fit of coughing has been more frequent; the perspiration is less difficult. The fever continues this morning.

Signed, Fortal,

Guerin,
Rochard,
Millet.

May 11th, 10 o'clock A. M.

The Prince de Condé is dangerously ill.

Paris May 16.

"The Chancellor and members composing the House of Peers, were yesterday admitted to an audience with his Majesty. They presented to the king the law on the finances, adopted by that chamber in the sitting of the 14th inst. To-morrow the court will go into mourning on the occasion of the death of the Prince de Condé—the first six days in black, and the five succeeding days in white.

The chambers deliberates will meet on Monday in a public sitting, to receive a communication from the King's ministers: It is thought, that the object of this communication is, the closing of the present session.

"The remainder of the equipage of the Duke of Wellington, left Paris on the 14th for the head quarters at Cambray.

"Several engravers and founders have recently been arrested at Lyons. They are accused of having fabricated small busts of Bonaparte in brass. It is asserted that the moulds have been forwarded to the Attorney General.

"On the 24th of April, M. le Comte Forbin, Director General of the Royal Museum, landed at the lazaretto of Marseilles. He came last from Alexandria, and his passage was very short. He has visited Greece, Syria and Egypt. By a happy chance, days before his departure from the he succeeded in penetrating into the second pyramid of Gizeh. M. Forbin brings the plans of that important work, as well as many interesting drawings of the labors of M. Drovetti, at Cairo, and on those which Mr. Salt, the English consul, has made in the course of his excursions in the valley of Biban el Melouk, and in the plain of Medinet Abou. The Museum of Paris is going to be enriched with some of the Egyptian Antiquities which M. Forbin has collected in Egypt. He confirms the news that the fathers of the Holy Sepulchre, who had been ejected by the Greeks from the convent of the Holy Sepulchre, of which they have been in possession for many ages. The convent have been already removed from the Holy Temple the Christian tombs of Godefroy of Bouillon, first king of Jerusalem, and of Baldwin his brother; these sacred monuments of the liberal recollections so noble and touching for all christian hearts, and particularly for all Frenchmen.

Prince Maximilian de Neuwied, who travelled in the interior of Brazil, during the years 1815, 1816 and 1817, is returned. He has brought with him a superb collection of plants and minerals. He also has taken into his service, as draughtsman, a native of the province, on Thursday, the budget was despatched with exemplary dispatch. The Duke of Orleans, with his son, the Duke of Aumale, left Paris on Sunday for Dreux, to be present at the ceremonies observed upon the death of the Prince de Condé.

Letters from Paris indicate a partial change in the Ministry.

A squadron of five ships of the line and three frigates is fitting out in Russia, which, rumour says are to act in conjunction with other powers, against the Barbary states.

Letters from Nevaa, in the Canton of Berne, state that the inundations have again commenced, and that the whole of Brunet would soon be converted into one vast lake.

The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with the Princess of Hesse took place on the 7th of May.

It has been stated in letters from St. Helena, that Bonaparte has lately received from his European agents, upwards of 40,000 francs in gold, and a large quantity of diamonds.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

From Ireland.—The Editor of the Freeman's Journal has received London papers to the evening of the 19th May. It states that a double engagement had taken place between Bonaparte and Blucher and Lyons. They are accused of having fabricated small busts of Bonaparte in brass. It is asserted that the moulds have been forwarded to the Attorney General.

Paris, May 17.

On the night of Friday last his Serene Highness the Prince de Condé was found dead in his bed, his head blown off: indisposed; on Saturday he complained because no serious that it was dying, at 4 o'clock P.M. Louis the Duke de Bourbon, the private confessor of the Prince being at Paris, was charged with this mission, and has departed for Carlsruhe. The Duke is hourly expected at the Palace.

The following bulletin has been published :

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Prince Maximilian de Neuwied, who travelled in the interior of Brazil, during the years 1815, 1816 and 1817, is returned. He has brought with him a superb collection of plants and minerals. He also has taken into his service, as draughtsman, a native of the province, on Thursday, the budget was despatched with exemplary dispatch. The Duke of Orleans, with his son, the Duke of Aumale, left Paris on Sunday for Dreux, to be present at the ceremonies observed upon the death of the Prince de Condé.

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It has been stated in letters from St. Helena, that Bonaparte has lately received from his European agents, upwards of 40,000 francs in gold, and a large quantity of diamonds.

From the United States.

France.—We learn from an authentic source, says the Philadelphia Democratic Press, that a council of Ministers was held in Paris, March 2d, 1818, at which Louis XVIII. presided. The subject under consideration was the propriety of permitting the return of certain Frenchmen proscribed for an attachment to Napoleon Bonaparte, or a supposed hostility to the present king of France. We have particular satisfaction in stating that it was determined by an unanimous vote, to recal the first and second lists of the *proscrits*; the

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

The President has returned answers to the act of government from his tour on the Chesapeake. The reception of the chief magistrate is Mr. Bayer, have had a leading week of it. Dine Oils, however, are not thought to be had other engagements for the 4th of July, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. *It is said* to be resolved to celebrate that day in Independence Square, and the other on Wednesday morning succeeding, when the President will be present. In two days, his public may expect to hear from Donald Jamieson openly denounced—as grossly deficient in point and wit—and to take part against Mr. Augustine—for demonstration of his views.

Last week, the Journal of Health published some weeks ago, the documents relating to the death of the Princess Charlotte, and her infant son, and that a Mr. Sorne was on his route to the United States, by way of Buenos Ayres. We can inform our readers that Mr. Sorne is now arrived—he had been indeed some days in the city, before we knew it—and he has joined his estimable superior Don Onis; and the business of the Floridas will be resumed—embracing lottery as diplomacy, will be soon arranged. Many persons will read the account of the death of the Princess Charlotte, and on looking back in preference to any other part of the paper, will find that the Prince is about to publish, in four vols. 4to, the relation of his travels, accompanied by a great many maps, views and figures. This relation will throw a great light on the interior of Brazil, which the Prince has traversed with many interesting persons employed by all travellers. This country, for ten years the residence of the royal family of Portugal, is yet but little known. The Prince of Neuwied has received from his particular attention, and the results of his exertions have been of the greatest importance, particularly during the history of Amelia and Pozzuolo; but we have a few to the number of persons who example the Chesapeake.

The transaction of the last ten years must afford the Prince a handsome dividend together; he was not permitted to return to Brazil, but for sets of one quarter of the 1st of January of these which have taken place within his years.

There seem to be a meeting of the sinners already, in the affairs of a future election of president—the Democrats are divided into two parties, and over with much apprehension—lest the politics of Judge Tucker should be the means of bringing out the public pulpits of the Episcopal Church.

From the Quebec Mercury.

From Scotland.—The Editor of the Freeman's Journal has received London papers to the evening of the 19th May. It states that a double engagement had taken place between Bonaparte and Blucher and Lyons. They are accused of having fabricated small busts of Bonaparte in brass. It is asserted that the moulds have been forwarded to the Attorney General.

Paris, May 17.

On the night of Friday last his Serene Highness the Prince de Condé was found dead in his bed, his head blown off: indisposed; on Saturday he complained because no serious that it was dying, at 4 o'clock P.M. Louis the Duke de Bourbon, the private confessor of the Prince being at Paris, was charged with this mission, and has departed for Carlsruhe. The Duke is hourly expected at the Palace.

The following bulletin has been published :

His Serene Highness the Prince Dowager of Leiningen-Dachsburg-Hardenburg, by reason of a severe fever, on the night preceding that the fit of coughing has been more frequent; the perspiration is less difficult. The fever continues this morning.

Signed, Fortal,

Guerin,
Rochard,
Millet.

May 11th, 10 o'clock A. M.

The Prince de Condé is dangerously ill.

Paris May 16.

"The Chancellor and members composing the House of Peers, were yesterday admitted to an audience with his Majesty. They presented to the king the law on the finances, adopted by that chamber in the sitting of the 14th inst. To-morrow the court will go into mourning on the occasion of the death of the Prince de Condé—the first six days in black, and the five succeeding days in white.

The chambers deliberates will meet on Monday in a public sitting, to receive a communication from the King's ministers: It is thought, that the object of this communication is, the closing of the present session.

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Lower Wright & Co.

Since the 5th inst. we have received nearly 90,000 barrels of flour, and one present stock is estimated at upwards of 70,000 barrels.—There have been little more disposition in the trade, to purchase small parcels at about 40s. per barrel from Philadelphia. We believe one parcel of 1500 bbls. of Philadelphia was sold yesterday at 45s. 6d. per bbl. Wheat was sold yesterday and was in some demand, at 12s. 1 d to 12s. 2d. per bush. We remain assuredly

Your respected friends,

RATHBONE BROTHERS & Co.

Postscript 24 May.—There has been no alteration since the above was written.

By the last statistical details published in Austria, the population of that monarchy amounts to 27,613,000 souls. Of these 11,000,000 belong to the Greek Catholics, 2,500,000 belong to the Greek Church, 2,000,000 to the Reformed, 1,400,000 to the Lutherans, 400,000 Jews, and about 40,000 Unitarians.

One of our London papers remarks, that it is singular as to the real author of Waverly and the other novels which have so justly attracted public notice, is no longer kept. Sir Walter Scott, first and last moved down towards the end of *Tales of My Landlord*, with the produce of which he purchased an estate and built his own. The profits of the book exactly pays for the soil."

The Times of the 15th of May announces, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the Queen of Sardinia is to take place at Aix-la-Chapelle sooner than was at first supposed. The Duke of Wellington left Paris on the 14th about the success of the negociations for the departure of the allied army from France towards the close of the present month.

The ratification of the treaty of marriage of the Duke of Kent, was received on the 20th inst. by Mr. Brish Minister at Wurtemberg, conducted the negociation.

The Queen of Portugal had a relapse of her illness on the 5th of May.

The Duke of Wellington had a long conference with the Prince Regent on the 13th inst.

The health of the Queen of England was still precarious. Her physicians say she has water in her chest.

The following article is extracted from a Falmouth, (Jam.) paper, of the 2d of April :

Famine as it always is to censure the conduct of public characters, it is particularly unpleasant to speak unfavorably of those who are in the high road of pleasure. Courtesy of manners is less suited to the present dark theme to the drawing-room; and the usual complaints of the times are unheeded in the bravery, deserves and obtain a premier commendation. To this prince sir John Regis, and 200 Infantry, and Lieut. Turner, were directed to join the camp in view. As soon as this detachment was observed by the enemy, they burned their guns on it, but by the time though well directed, was very distant. This N. W. camp of the Blow's was very strongly situated, and almost entirely surrounded by ravines, rendering impassable to cavalry. Captain Ridge, therefore, resolved to reconnoitre; this he successfully performed by Lieut. Franklin, assistant quarter master general, who accompanied the detachment. After much search, under a constant fire from the enemy's guns, which, however, did no mischief, a place was discovered, at which the cavalry might cross the ravine. Accordingly, the passage admitted of only two horses abreast. Capt. Ridge determined to attempt this passage. Under the cover of a rising ground, on the opposite side of the ravine, which luckily the enemy had omitted to occupy, the cavalry gradually formed for the charge; the enemy's guns played continually, but unsuccessfully, though within 200 yards, for these most struck the rising ground behind our troops, and bounded over them. In 5 minutes, all were ready, the cavalry moved forward; on the crest of the rising ground, they received the last volley, the charge was ordered, and in 2 minutes, they had possession of all the guns and camp of the enemy, whose gunlaader, as usual, behaved with utmost steadiness, & were cut down at their guns, others who were beaten from the guns, fled to the ravines, and still kept up a fire with musketoons. Few, however, comparatively, were destroyed. The cavalry, and the prisoners were put on. Our loss was small, about 20 casualties. The

From Lower Canada,

QUEBEC, July 2

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Lasseur to be Assistant Secretary.

Emigrants from Great Britain.—Ireland continues to send its great numbers as usual. They generally proceed up the river in the steam boats, but little remains with us, as is the nature of arms.

Two companies with troops, were in the St. Lawrence on the 30th ult.

This day's Post has brought a report of the sailing of Commodore Sir James Yeo for Florida, by the American Army under General Jackson. The report is stated to be in Vandeuren Official Paper published at Washington, and is confirmed in Letters from Georgia. It will probably prove correct.

A few months will show to what length the Government of the United States may go in America without exciting the jealousy and resistance of the European Governments. It seems to us that the seizure of Amelia Island, is a parallel, on a smaller scale, to the entry of Buonaparte into Spain, under pretence of intensive discussions. The security, on neutral territory and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, as well as capture of Pensacola are and execution of the Duke of Englehien; and the storming of Pensacola, as well as the massacre of Badajoz.

From the Quebec Mercury.

After resting in peace for forty-two years it seems he was a soldier under one of the garrisons, the skeleton of General *Montgomery*, who fell in an assault on the Heights of Abraham, on the 31st December, 1775, was on Saturday last, removed from the place of its deposit and took its departure for New-York; where it is intended to erect a more distinguished place of interment in the church of St. Paul of that city.

Mr. Thompson, Esq. Surveyor Gen. of Vermont, the principal Surveyor on the part of the United States for running the boundary lines under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, passed through this city last week for the head waters of the Metgoscah River, where he intends to be in the field, assisted by Wm. F. Odell, Esqr. the principal Surveyor on the part of His Majesty, to co-operate together in exposing and tracing the boundary line towards the Head of Connecticut River.

On the southern frontier, Dr. Tiarks & Mr. Lindsay, astronomers on the part of His Majesty and of the United States, are, it is said, at this time employed to fix and determine the line in the vicinity of North latitude, and under the same article of the said Treaty.

The Commissioners, Agents, Astronomers and Surveyors of both nations, who are to run the boundary line through the middle of the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Regis opposite to the westward, it is said, are now in the Red River upon that service under the 6th and 7th articles of the same Treaty.

We learn with regret from the Irish Papers, that the typhus fever is increasing in several parts of Ireland. The prevalence of this distemper in Kilrush, in the county of Clare, has made it necessary to postpone the Summer Assizes for that county to the 11th of May.

SAVING BANKS.—It is reported that the East India company has promoted the establishment of one of those useful institutions for their junior clerks, and the mercenary young men and labourers whom they employ in their extensive warehouses. This example is worthy to be followed by all other public bodies to the great metropolis, as tending to promote among their servants and dependents a general spirit of industry, economy, orderliness, and sobriety.

The practice in Canada.—Several of the Scotch Highlanders have formed an association, for the purpose of emigration to Canada. They were to have sailed from Greenock in the month of May.

DIED.

Here on Saturday last, the 20th inst. at his residence, the Honorable Henry Hunter, Mr. Robert Dyde, aged 61, formerly of the firm of Dyde & Scribe, Pall-Mall, London, who were during their Partnership, the largest importers of French Manufactures into England.

Montreal Herald.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14.

The first Saturday but one appeared the Proclamation of the Governor in Chief, dissolving the present Parliament of this province, to meet at the same place next autumn.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 22*d* of July, 26*th* of *August* and 6*th* of *September*.

THE subscribers to the repairs and improvements of the Church are requested to pay the Treasurer, W. ALLAN, Esq. one fourth of their respective subscriptions, to enable the Committee of subscribers to fulfill their agreement with the Contractor.

York, 13th July, 1818.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable lot of land in the 1st concession of Vaughan, containing sixty acres; two acres of it fenced, as a meadow; have also an excellent Grist-Mill, and dwelling House upon it. The situation is well adapted for a Distillery or Carding Machine. Enquire on the Premises.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

Vaughan, 13th July 1818.

~ QUADRANT.

AN Excellent QUADRANT for sale, on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office.

3w—29.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel dulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All WHARFINGERS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5s. for the first day, and 2s 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 28.

TO BREWERS.

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well situated BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and WATER-MILL, on the German Mills, in the township of Markham—one a large quantity of barley being engaged to be raised this season to its immediate neighborhood, with the abundance of wood and excellent water close to the premises, add greatly to its advantages.

ELIGIBLE TAVERN STAND.

Also,

in the Village, a good, new, two story frame House, with Stabling, and every convenience for a Tavern, and for which a licence can be procured. Also a suitable tenant apply—As it is in a very populous neighborhood, and a great thoroughfare, as well as three lots, no other tavern within a mile and a half, the subscriber is desirous of letting the same on enlarging upon it.

For the particulars apply to

ALLAN M'NABB

Manager.

N. B. An advertisement has been made to sell the Upper Canada Gazette out every week to the Mills, where Subscribers in the neighbourhood may send for them. 5 or 28.

THE Subscriber will feel much obliged, if the person to whom he lent the fourth volume of *Rollin's Ancient History*, or who may now have it in possession, will cause it to be returned to him.

EDW. MACMAHON.

York, 30th June, 1818. 6 w 27.

I the Church Catechisim,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the New-York Evening Post.

To Farmers and Gardeners.—When I published, some time ago, my accounts of the crops of *Ruta Baga*, or Russia or Swedish turnip, I was by no means aware, that I was exposing myself to any species of criticism; much less that I imagine, that I was in the way to incur the charge of being a pretender to any merit at all, and, still less of a monk, to which I had no claim. The gentlemen, Mr. Lewis and another who signs himself Q. have, however, given, written and published proof, that they look upon me as having put forward a claim to the introduction of this valuable root, though I had so fully spoken of the use to which I meant it put in summer, and though I had expressly said, that it was cultivated here under the name of *Russia* Turnip!

No: it was not the root that I expressed my hope to introduce; it was the cultivation of it upon a large scale and as cattle-food; and, in this way the root has not yet been introduced. Mr. Q says, that the Ruta Baga seed was brought into Pennsylvania by Mr. Reed, by 25 years ago, and distributed by him. very likely. He was a public-spirited man. This I know, however, that, last winter, I could find no Potatoes in this farmer, that knew it even by name, though two of the many that I talked to, and a few miserable roots of it in the gardens. I have gone another way to work. I have raised about a hundred Long Island suggon *loads* of this root, and have sent about 50 more loads to New-York market, and have sold the whole at an average of *half a dollar a bushel*, rather dearer, indeed, than the Potatoes are in the air. And this has been the produce of seven acres of land, the poorest in this neighborhood! I change from hundreds and a half of bushels for a *bushel of apples in May*. I truck turnips for corn in the ears at par. How soon I should, at this rate, turn into my pocket the produce of the orchards and the corn-fields! Can there be any better proof than this, that the culture of the root has not *yet* been understood? If I were a greedy man, and could have my wish, I should need, in order to make me an enormous fortune, only to put to labour the culture of this root to remain, its five years, no more extensive than it was in 1817. If I had been a cunning man, I should have kept my own counsel, and not cried "roast meat!" I might have had nearly a monopoly for another year. That is not now to be; but, I am not sorry for it. Seeing, as experiment has, how the root flourished, I sent home (to my home England is, and always will be,) for some seed for myself, and for some also to sell, in order that others might share with me in the advantages attending this culture. This seed I sold: I and I sell it, in the market, at the *common price*, though I understand, that a man, whom I first sent to market with my turnips, sold for *thirteen pence, a bushel full of seed*, which he said, was of the same sort as that which produced my roots. This is what I am informed, sold one of my large turnips, which has served a New-York store-keeper as a sign for the sale of his Russia turnip seed! This gentleman's seed may be as good as mine, but, at any rate, those facts prove, that there was something extraordinary in my crop, and that the culture had not been fairly introduced into this country.

Mr. Q. begs, that, when I go *home*, at the use of which word he appears displeased I will not in the account of my "travels," spoil in any claim to this word of introduction. Mr. Q. may be assured, that I shall enter my self in America that which I am not ready to say to *her face*; and, indeed, that I will not publish any thing about this country (if a sudden departure does not make previous publication here impossible,) that I do not publish here before my friends in the country. Indeed, a part of these "*Travels*," to use his own word, is now in the press at New-York, and will be published in a very few days. Inquiring an account of *my mode of culture*, it struck me, that I ought to begin with a statement of the climate and soil. This led me to look into my *daily notes*. This looking led me to suppose, that the daily account of a year's residence here might be very useful in England. Out of these thoughts a *little book* was easily engendered; and, therefore, if Mr. Q. has a mind to know what I shall say about America after I get home, he may be gratified before-hand at a very trifling expence.

Mr. Q. speaks of the value of the *Ruta Baga*, compared with that of the *Potatoe*, and reminds the public of my having written in disparagement of the latter, while I was in England. I then spoke of it as compared with *wheat*, as food for man; and, though I have been much *abused* for my opinions, I have *never been answered*. If Mr. Q. recollect what I wrote, let him answer it; if he do not, he will do well to let that matter rest. But, as food for *cattle*, what is the state of the case? Few men can raise three hundred bushels of potatoes upon an acre; Mr. *Lewis* says that he raised, last year, *eight hundred* of Ruta Baga upon three quarters of an acre. The Potatoe requires rich land, must be a much longer in the *ground*, than the Ruta Baga, costs *ten times as much for seed*, requires four times the expence in *harrowing and ploughing*, and is exposed to many risks which the Ruta Baga is not. But, the value; this is quality; the *comparative quantities* and quality; what are these? We men have our prejudices and our politics. We are apt to suffer our opinions on our subjects, to run and ask themselves with our opinions on other subjects. Let us, therefore, appeal to the ox and the hog, who besides being endowed with the best faculties for judging, have no interest in deciding contrary to truth. Let, then, any man take a good Russia Turnip, give it a chop with a spade, and toss it down along with a gallon of Potatoes before an ox, a hog, or a sheep, (it must be clean for a sheep,) and if the animal touches a Potatoe until he has eaten every morsel of the Russia Turnip, I will allow that the Potatoe is the best; but it will be what I have never seen, and what, I am convinced, no man living ever saw. I know that the *same* oxen are fatted in England *wholly upon* Russia Turnip; and, I have seen them *starve* upon Potatoes. A neighbour of mine attempted to fat upon Potatoes. He was obliged to desist. His cured lost flesh daily; and he resorted to the Russia Turnip. I take Duke of Richmond, (the best of good farmers;) made the trial with all possible care. His cured became poor, their legs swelled, and he was obliged to give up the attempt. In short, an ox cannot be fatted upon Potatoes, while it is nourished upon Russia Turnips; thousands are ready to swear to this. I can swear to it myself. I have fatted many a bullock upon Ruta Baga, without any hay, or corn, or grain, of any sort. Hogs will, rather than die with hunger, eat Potatoes; but, did any man ever see them *thrive* on that root, in its raw state? Cooked, hogs will thrive upon Potatoes; but, not upon Ruta Baga, which, if steamed, will make a good hog really fat and *solid*.

Mr. Q. talks as if I had *demanded*, that Ruta Baga was equal to Corn, *bushel for bushel*! What nonsense! No: I know well, that there is nothing equal to Corn, for cattle food, bushel for bushel; but, surely, I may believe, that a crop of Russia Turnips is better than a crop of Potatoes, bushel for bushel; but, surely, I may believe, that a crop of Russia Turnips is better than a crop of Potatoes, bushel for bushel; but, did any man ever see them *thrive* on that root, in its raw state? Cooked, hogs will thrive upon Potatoes; but, not upon Russia Turnips, which, if steamed, will make a good hog really fat and *solid*.

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From Europe.

From the Dublin Journal of May 6.
Government Office, Downing Street, Secretary of State.—Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 20th of March last.

"I have the honour to send you the news of the arrival of the Portuguese fleet from Rio Janeiro, we have received the extraordinary news (and quite official) that the Emperor of China, and the great part of his people, have become converts to christianity; which religion is henceforth to be considered as the established one in China, to the exclusion of all others! The vessel has on board two Portuguese missionaries, one a priest and the other a friar of the third order of St. Francis, who are bearers of rich presents, and also a letter written by his Chinese majesty to the pope, acknowledging his supremacy!

Nothing could exceed the rejoicings which took place at Rio Janeiro on this occasion. The city was illuminated three nights in succession, and their most faithful majesties, with every branch of the royal family, paid their respects to Monsignor Caleppi, the Archbishop of Demetria, Nuncio Apostolic to the Brazilian court.—The city of Pekin is described to be a Patriarchate of the Patriarch in a mitre, from Macao, of the order of St. Francis. Pekin has also its Bishop, and a Vicar Apostolic by direction of some Portuguese inquisition from Goa. The education of all classes is intended to be conducted by the Jesuits, as well as the high offices of state—The confidence of the emperor is a Portuguese jesuit, and is declared by law the most powerful in the empire! In the city of Pekin is erected a fine

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Intelligencer.

Kingdom of Hayti.—The attempts at opening a correspondence with the King of Hayti have attracted some little attention towards that quarter, and some enquiry into the physical and political condition of a country which has, within five and twenty years, experienced such extraordinary vicissitudes. We have taken some trouble to inform ourselves on this head, by conversations with those who have had personal knowledge on the subject; and, presuming our readers generally may feel some disposition to acquire like information, we present in a condensed view, what we have been able to collect of the present state of the kingdom of Hayti, as prepareing itself to strangers.

On casting the eye over the map of St. Domingo, it will be perceived, that the Spaniards are still in possession of two thirds of the island which is represented by those who have travelled over it, as comprising the best and, being less mountainous, more interested with streams of fresh water, and, consequently, more susceptible of general cultivation, than the remaining portion, which is now divided, and forms two separate distinct governments, under the title and denomination of the republic of Hayti, and the kingdom of Hayti. Christophe, the king of Hayti, under the title of *Henry* the first, of whom we made a recent notice to speak, resides eight miles from Cape Henry—(formerly Cape Francois,) at the palace de Sans Souci; here he has a small, regular established; and here he holds his court; it is extremely difficult of access, and shy of foreigners. The village to which the palace de Sans Souci gives the name, is immediately under the guns of Fort Henry, commonly called Fort Picrriot, which, it has been stated by some, there are three hundred, and by others eight hundred, cannon mounted, with barracks for twenty thousand men, and seven years provision for that number always on hand. All this may or may not be true. But little of it, perhaps, ought to be credited, as a matter of fact in certain, that no white man has ever been permitted to visit his fortress; save only the engineer, a German, who superintended the building of it, and whose errand is to live and die there. Fort Henry has, nevertheless, a very bold appearance for one on the harbor, situated on a very high mountain, and overlooking, at that distance, to the defiance to the world.

As to Cape Henry, it presents to the spectator one heap of ruins; every third house may be occupied, but not more. The church which, during the time of the French, was the most splendid in the West-Indies, presents to view nothing but naked and uncovered walls, except that part over the altar which has been covered in. On each side of the altar is a tent of thin muslin and silk, occupied solely by the royal family during divine service. Near this church, the king has a palace, fronting on four streets, through neither of which the stranger is permitted to pass.

The building is very low, and has nothing in its exterior appearance different from ordinary houses.

Some two or three years ago, the king thought of changing the religion of his country; and communicated his wishes on that subject to his friends and correspondents in England, Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Stephens. This suggestion was not attended to on that side; but they sent him out Prince Saunders, a black man, an American, born in Connecticut, a Baptist preacher, and who went to England, soon after the war, for his health. He had the good luck to fall in with Wilberforce, Stevens, &c. immediately on his arrival in London, who, finding that he could both read and write, brought him forward at public meetings, and got a degree for him, and, when tired of this kind of exhibition, shipped him off to King Henry, giving him the title of chargé d'affaires. For a while, and until lately, Mr. Saunders remained a great favorite in his new situation; but his Majesty, finding that his talents had been overrated, as it is said, dismissed him, and Saunders has returned to his native haunts (Connecticut.)

But, to return to the Cape. The population it is impossible to ascertain, no census having been taken since the establishment of the present government. The citizens are respectful and attentive to strangers; but remain mostly in their houses, except when they are patently necessary. There is little or no stir in commerce, shewing better the general condition of the whole. He is, in fact, the great proprietor of all he claims every thing, and, heathen-like, and their productions; man and beast, their faith and services, all to him.

Christophe certainly deserves much credit for the perfection to which he has brought his monarchy; and it was no little disappointment to our informant, with fever had been a crowned head, to come away without seeing his subject. He had, however, the honor of seeing some of his ministers, decorated with certain marks of royal favor, particularly the order of St. Henry, and his supreme, they seemed to be fond of and looked as well, and as becoming, under those trappings of royalty, as any of the foreign ministers, whom he has created since the peace of that place, introduction, on a public day.

There is at the Cape, a Lancasterian School, containing one hundred and seventy-three scholars, admirably well conducted by Mr. Gulliver, from England. There is likewise an higher school, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mosse, from England. In this school, the French and English Grammar are taught; and the branches of education as the higher branches of mathematics, are likewise intended to be taught there if it should be found, upon an experiment, that the mind of the Haytien assess epthine of so high a polish. There is no school for females. The hospital for the sick is spacious in an extensive building, and superintended by Doctor Steward from England, who is the hospital surgeon.

The king excites the desolate appearance of the Cape, by saying, that until he is acknowledged by France, he is liable to an attack from there, and that he could not prevent the capture of the Cape, and therefore he keeps his property and his money in the interior. He is said to be very rich. Among the number of anecdotes told at the Cape, respecting his majesty, is it following: Hearing that a colonel in a regiment stationed at the Cape, was endeavoring to excite a revolt, he came in from his palace in a gig, was found out, arrested, went up to the regiment, (which had been purposely ordered on parade) where he conversed with it for a short time, almost killed him, and dismissed the regiment.—He then mounted his horse which h immediately received from the Hanover. The latter flung out violently, springing from one side of the street to the other,—at which his majesty, with a grin or a sneer, put spurs to, and with his sword deliberately cut off all four of the heads of this famous charger; and then prohibited, under pain of death, that any one should attend him out of misery. This anecdote may be exaggerated by reverberation, but is not without foundation.

It is proper to observe, that strangers are never permitted to go to court, unless particularly invited, nor any others in the evening, except on the levee day, seat called in *Hors du Cap*, five miles from the Cape, which is graciously appropriated for the use of the harbor, situated on a very high mountain, and sweeping, at that distance, to the defiance to the world.

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There are the most prominent particulars which have been collected of the kingdom of Hayti, and its principal town. At another time we shall furnish our readers such information as we have received, respecting the *Republic* of Hayti, more circumstantial and satisfactory than we have now given touching the *Kingdom* of Hayti.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Sleep Walking.—We learn from a gentleman who is conversant with the facts he relates, that there is a probability of the sleep-walk, projected at Sandwich, setting off within a few months. All the assets are taken, the equipment is making for her voyage to Liver; sir, and she will sail from Cowes in the month of October next. We understand that she is a new vessel; that her wheels will be on the water's edge; that, in the matter of air of captivating form, they are to be taken in, in the course of the entertainment; that her vessels and sails will be of the best quality; that in fact, every thing which can be suggested, will be adopted, for giving her the impulse of steam or wind, as may be required in the course of her voyage. Whether sailing as they may be found to be in danger, or in the way. The fine steam-boat which plies between Kingston, on Lake Ontario, and Lake Ontario, furnishes a case somewhat in point. It is well known, that in that inland sea, as it were, the navigation is dangerous, as was sufficiently proved by the frequent disasters which befel the vessels of the best construction; that they may be put up, or struck, by means of windlasses, in a very short time; and, in fact, that every thing which can be suggested, will be adopted, for giving her the impulse of steam or wind, as may be required in the course of her voyage. Whether sailing as they may be found to be in danger, or in the way. The fine steam-boat which plies between Kingston, on

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, 26 Feb. 1818.

The Receivers-General of the Heights and Perquisites of Admiralty and the Comptroller and Solicitor of the same in Great-Britain, have been pleased to appoint James Harrison Kirke, Esquire, their Officer and Agent to collect and to take care of all the Rights and Perquisites of Admiralty in Upper and Lower Canada, and their dependencies.

GLASGOW, April 7.

It was mentioned in a former paper, that a boy had been recovered of a fit of epilepsy, by applying, at the suggestion of a sailor, the inside of his shoe to his nostrils. A correspondent communicates, that on Monday evening a man was lying on the Barrow field road somewhere, with his eyes closed and his extremities cold, to all appearance dead, nor was animation, on observing the application of the shoe, which he had read a few days before, resumed the same experiment to be tried in this case, and with the most complete success.

Glasgow Herald.

Some little carriages are said to be getting into use in Germany, which run without horses. If the passengers in these carriages be supposed to move progressively, the invention is not a new one; it was exhibited in England 40 years since; but it must have been much improved, if what the Paris papers say be true, that one of these vehicles has gone from Dresden to Berlin, a distance of four leagues, in an hour and a quarter. They are called *Draisiennes*, from a Baron Dreise, of Charlsruhe, who claims the invention.

Extracts from the MS. of the Duke of Bridge.

M. Emmard——I the duke of Bridge speaks with great approbation of the wit and talents of the late M. Emmard; and pays personal regard to his memory. Whichever cause he was called upon to support, arguments and special pleas crowded under him per with an alacrity

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOMB OF ROBERT BRUCE.

During the preparations that have been going on in the Parish church-yard of Dunfermline, towards the building of a new church, a tomb supposed to be that of the celebrated King, Robert Bruce, was the other day discovered.

There is yet no absolute certainty of the tomb being his, as inscription to that effect is not found. But every thing is much more circumstantial evidence to prove the supposition. The situation corresponding nearly with that of King Robert's sepulchre, pointed out by the two earliest Scottish historians, Barbour and Fordun, while the vast weight of the grave indicates it to have been one of a personage of no small distinction. There is a large trough, built of polished stone. In this trough, lies a large body, six feet two inches in length, cased in lead. The lead is pretty entire, except on the breast, where it is much consumed, exhibiting part of the skeleton of the body in a state of considerable preservation. The body itself had been wrapped in a damask cloth, extremely fine, and interwoven with gold, some fragments of which remain. Something like a crown has been observed upon the head, but from the hasty inspection that was made of it, this has not been accurately ascertained. A wooden coffin appears to have surrounded the body, of which some vestiges still exist. The mouldered dust seems covered to be oak, lies strewed on the bottom of the tomb, and one or two nails have been picked up. They are square. The grave is now close and secured from any violent depredations by three rows of flag stones, fastened to each other by iron bars, in which state it is to continue by the intention of the Barons of the Exchequer, as to further inquiries are learned.

Several fragments of marble, carved and gilt, were dug from the ruins, in the immediate neighborhood of the monument that had been erected over it. This tomb, along with the other royal monuments are all to be within the area of the new church, which will impart to this edifice a consequence and fame of which no similar building in Scotland can boast.

THE COLONIAL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Greenock Advertiser.

"There (the Romish) idolatry was superstition obliterated, and they inevitably enslaved into one great nation, united by language, manners, and civil institutions, and equal to the weight of a powerful empire. The Republic glorified in her greatness (Colonial) policy, and was frequently rewarded by the merit and service of her adopted sons"—Gregory, vol. 1, p. 56.

When we reflect upon the causes of the American war—how puerile and absurd they were, and how completely fallacious was the idea, that the interest of the colonies and mother country were not the same; and for an instant remember the years of 1764 and 1774, did that if early circumstances were now to occur, not one drop of human blood would be spilled, or a penny expended—but they become beholden of the truth of past records; it is singularly fortunate, that we look forward to a connexion of the interests of both, and derive hope, joy, and satisfaction, from a contemplation of what is.

In his Majesty's North American dominions, there is now rising a spirit of pecuniary independence, whose shall spring a population of the most productive kind, well calculated to prevent for ever the intensely write the swellings, and promote the efforts of both countries.

Some time since, a voluntary offer was made by the Canadian Legislature to pay the expences of the government. Lord Bathurst has the credit of declining instructions his Majesty's representative would under this head accept, with the effect formerly made. An assent has been given to the measure, and it shall not be denied in such a manner as to irritate the highest honor on the inhabitants. It is certainly possible, that even the expences of the Legislature, but has determined to defray an annual sum of £20,000 to the formation of roads, and public works.

Boastful as are the Americans, and proud as they are of their democratic republic, of their system, of their Congress, of their governments, of their Canada have advanced further in one year, in the career of public improvement, than have the supreme government of the United States, for fifteen consecutive legislatures, since the year 1776. They have expended little short of one million sterling on canals and a canal, and, unlimiting that resources could give consequence,

"Is Fog, what was Gosecreek once,
Is Thoroughfare now."

They have forgotten, that however splendid their public buildings, their splendour stand either not be visible, or in it must visibly diminished, by their pecuniary to open a road, or throw an arch, by which a traveller could repose in them in safety. There we only discover

"Gaping wounds, unsightly clothes in rags."

Indeed, such is the spirit of public aggrandizement of which all these legislatures are possessed, that they never had the good sense to pay for a necessary survey of the country; and, last year, it was with great difficulty that the legislature of Virginia could be persuaded to vote 30,000 dollars for a map of the state. The ratio of actual wealth is, perhaps, thirty to one in the U. States and the Canadas.

But, although there is a decided difference as to actual wealth, the inhabitants of Canada are great. Some of them may be learned by a perusal of the following extract from the National Intelligencer. It was written during the late war; and its object was to induce the people of the United States to persevere in the war until they obtained possession of both shores of the St. Lawrence.

"From natural causes, perhaps no single position in the known world so effectually guards the only entrance into the sea to a country of equal extent, as does Quebec the whole country drained by the St. Lawrence.—Whilst from similar causes there is probably no one point in any country at which the resources of all its parts may be so easily and speedily concentrated. And when the distances to the various quarters whence they may be so collected are considered, there is nothing of the kind in any country to bear a comparison. We are informed by a correspondent, whose means of information are abundant, and intelligence sound, recently acquainted, that some few improvements of trifling magnitude and no difficulty in French Creek, and the entrance of Presque, the Bay, are almost necessary to the transportation of almost any quantity (say a thousand tons) from the river Ohio at Pittsburgh, to any point on the St. Lawrence, in twenty-five days, at one dollar or less per hundred weight. At Pittsburgh, supplies are abundant and various, at the lowest rates; flour, for instance, at three to four dollars per barrel, and generally settled to the perfect of his purpose, he ordered a peluse of the same workmanship and materials. The superb ornament started like the web of Arachne from the fingers of the plaintiff's journeymen, and on the Monday week following, the apprentice issued from the Horseshoe Barracks, the envy and admiration of his booted brethren. His collar was of noble fur. 'Get me a suit of sables,' cried he, mimicking the manner of the duke of Denmark; but when he would have added, "the Devil wears black," the Demon of Darkness stuck in his throat. My Lords, you are (and long may you continue to be) clad in the robes of office, and you know what fur is. When you reflect that the purest lase was of extra-superfine French brown; that beads of braids were buttoned on the bosom, with a fork or dirk behind; that the side seams were finely and fully figured; that the tassels were tambowed; and that frogs, pendiculous as those of Pantoon, overlooped the defendant from chitterlin to chine, you will not, I am sure, elevate your eye-brows with extra astonishment, when you learn that the price demanded was £17,14s. 6d. The plaintiff was persuasive—the defendant was flustered; but cash not being forthcoming, the plaintiff drew a bill of exchange for the amount, which the latter accepted, payable at Messrs Child and company's, Temple-bar. The bill was presented when due, and was noted for non-payment. God forbid that I should inquire any blame to Messrs. Child and Company.

Their answer was "No effects;" and after assidious inquiry I find, that when a man has no money in a banker's hands, such banker is not bound to pay his drafts. This, my Lords, the defendant must have known. His acceptance, therefore, was a mockery of the laces merchant; it was nothing but the baron of horseless; it was thrusting the red-hot poker of pertness into the already blazing conflagration of my client's private woes. Even now the plaintiff had thrown away the scabbard, and the plaintiff drew the sword. He sued out a writ, in the name of George the Third, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. A declaration was filed, containing the enclosing counts for goods sold and delivered, and for work and labour, with a notice to plead in eight days.—Even now the plaintiff did more than by legal courtesy he was bound to perform.—He demanded a plea—how primitive the process! otherwise judgement—how awful the alternative!

"This was contemptuously contemned; it was treated as Brutus Fulanus, the plaintiff, my lord, was no mimic Jove, bantering and blustering from a bulging of brass; Scipio, and not Balmoneus, was the antagonist whom the defendant was to cope with. The bolt was hurled, and interlocutory judgment was signed for want of a plea. At this stage of the proceedings, the plaintiff's Attorney put into my inexperienced hands an affidavit of the cause of action. The motion he wished me to submit to your Lordships, was novel and ardeous. Seasonable silk, and Pansies in Prunella, would have shrunk from its experiment. But, full of my client's wrongs, and re-lining his the Sybil with my subject, even so humble an instrument now ventures to move your Lordships—that it may be referred to the Master to compute principle and interest on the Bill of Exchange upon which this action is brought!!!

Interesting to Bank Institutions.

Among the novel and ingenious means suggested for suppressing the difficulties of forgery in the case of Bank of England Notes, is an invention which has been recently submitted to the consideration of the Bank Directors. The method is, to introduce by a chemical process, into the substance of the notes, and during the manufacture of the paper, a small portion of a peculiar liquid gold, which shall have the appearance of what is termed artist's dead mat gold; and which may be made to represent a variety of small numerical figures corresponding with the respective value of the several notes in which may be inserted. The figures it is maintained, cannot be imitated, except by those who are possessed of the inventor's secret mode of chemical preparation, and of the various mechanical apparatus by which his processes are effected on, and the disposition it appears, is so large, required to be worked by a steam engine, that counterfeits of such a fabric could not be produced, or under the ground system in concealment or a corner, when the exigence of the proposition is so small, though the most precious metals employed in it, that, it is asserted, not to add more than two pence to the cost of the manufactory of a note, if the note be marked only with a single figure. Were such a plan adopted and to correspond with its pretentions, it would enable the public to form their judgement of a note, not as now, by poring over water marks, and puzzling graphic lines, but by a single glance at a conspicuous and striking character, which the most illiterate might quickly learn to read and understand.

*

The art of *Printing in Gold*, which has been practiced at different periods and with various degrees of success, has lately been revived in a more perfect & beautiful manner than any other which has already appeared. It is scarcely possible to convey to those who have not witnessed its effect, the splendid character which this invention displays. M. Didot, of Paris, and Mr. Whittaker, of London, have produced some of the specimens of this art. Some specimens of golden printing, in a work consisting of coloured plates of Pheasants, was lately published in France, where the name of each species, & the yellow tints on the feathers, were printed from the copper plate in gold ink.—*London Paper.*

Upwards of 50,000 slaves were baptized in the different parishes of the island of Jamaica, during the three years preceding the 1st of Nov. last.—*Courant.*

MANGANESE.

This useful mineral, has recently been discovered on Big Sandy river, in the vicinity of Greensburgh, Ky. where it is said to exist in great abundance, and judging from the external character, of a quality no way inferior to that of foreign production.

Manganese is a heavy, black, metallic substance, resembling in the more perfect specimens pot metal, and soiling the fingers like soot. It is employed in the arts by the bleacher, potter, and glassmaker, and for the purpose of experiment in the laboratory of the chemist. By the bleacher it is used in the preparation of the oxymuriatic acid, according to the method of bleaching now universally pursued. By the Potter it is employed in communicating a black glazing to the common ware. By the glassmaker for depriving vitreous mixtures of the green hue given by iron, and occasionally as an meagre colour togetherness; and by the chemist for procuring oxygen gas, which substance it yields in great abundance. Its importance as an item in the catalogue of useful minerals afforded by the United States is therefore considerable; and it may be regarded as an advantageous discovery in a country which has hitherto been supplied with this article, exclusively by Great Britain, imported either directly from the Island of Britain or from her depredecies in Nova Scotia.

Louisville Herald.]

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

In the principal towns upon the sea coast and rivers in British, we understand there are many Steam Boats always kept for the purpose of freighting or hiring out. These Steam-Boats are vessels of one hundred tons: & are freighted for £30 sterling per week, or £5 per day. When it is considered that these boats easily accommodate 100 Passengers, it will appear that a person may travelled a hundred miles per day, for the trifle of one shilling.

Receipt for destroying Flies without the use of poison.

Take half a tea-spoonful of black pepper in powder, one tea-spoonful of brown sugar and one table spoonful of cream, mix them well together and place them in the room on a plate where the flies are troublesome and they will soon disappear.

A few leaves of the elder tree strewed on the floor of a room, will entirely drive it from the house.—*Yorkshire Gleaner.*

Stolen or Strayed.

FROM the Town or vicinity of York, on or about the 14th inst. a black bay Horse; black legs, mane and tail, 14 1-2 hands high, has a small star a little below the but of the letter, his natural trotter & is close docked & blemished.

Whoever will bring the said horse to this office, shall receive six dollars, or if stolen, 20 dollars for the horse and conviction of the thief.

York, July 22d, 1818. 3w30

Strayed or Stolen.

ON Monday the 20th inst. from a pasture about 2 miles up Yonge Street (from York) a middle-aged Grey Mare; she has a white spot on the forehead, is a natural trotter, and is 6 years old.

Any person returning the said mare to Timothy Rogers, Duffin's creek, Yorkshire, shall receive one dollar reward and all reasonable charges.

York, 22d July 1818. 30—3w

GOVERNMENT STORES.

To be sold by AUCTION, on Saturday the 1st August 1818, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Magazines of the Storekeeper General's Department at this station, the undermentioned Stores—viz:

Camp Equipage,
Clothing,
Barrack Stores,
Purveyor's do.
Engineer's do.
Miscellaneous do.
Balteaux do.
Tools and Implements for Building, and a quantity of Indian Presents and Stores.

The whole of the above Stores may be inspected on application at the Storekeeper-General's Office, for three days previous to the sale.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. W. COOPER, or

T. MOSELY, Auctr.

York, 22d July, 1818. 2w

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 6	0 1-2 0 0 6
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7 1-2
Veal	——	0 0 5	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 0 8
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 8 1
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 0	7 1-2 0 1 0
Eggs	doz.	0 0	7 1-2 0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0	0 0 3 0
Peas	——	0 2	1 0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0	0 0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0	0 0 1 3
Turnips	——	0 0	0 0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0	0 0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 12	0 0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 5	0 1 10 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0	0 0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0	0 0 0 0
Hay	ton	2 0	0 3 10 0
Wood	cord	0 10	0 0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent. Advertisement about 20 lines, will be charged less than 8s for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
E. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Southwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

APPARITION.

"Some time since, a voluntary offer was made by the Canadian Legislature to pay the expences of the government. Lord Bathurst has the credit of declining instructions his Majesty's representative would under this head accept, with the effect formerly made. An assent has been given to the measure, and it shall not be denied in such a manner as to irritate the highest honor on the inhabitants. It is certainly possible, that even the expences of the Legislature, but has determined to defray an annual sum of £20,000 to the formation of roads, and public works.

Boastful as are the Americans, and proud as they are of their democratic republic, of their system, of their Congress, of their governments, of their Canada have advanced further in one year, in the career of public improvement, than have the supreme government of the United States, for fifteen consecutive legislatures, since the year 1776. They have expended little short of one million sterling on canals and a canal, and, unlimiting that resources could give consequence,

"Is Fog, what was Gosecreek once,
Is Thoroughfare now."

They have forgotten, that however splendid their public buildings, their splendour stand either not be visible, or in it must visibly diminished, by their pecuniary to open a road, or throw an arch, by which a traveller could repose in them in safety. There we only discover

"Gaping wounds, unsightly clothes in rags."

Indeed, such is the spirit of public

COUNSELLOR O'GARNISH.

We take shame to ourselves for not having sooner noticed the very able Address to the Court of King's Bench during the last Term of a Barrister from the sister kingdom, in the cause Sharp against Sabretach. The following is, we believe, a pretty correct report of it:—

"When I look around me, and above and below, and diadly pander over the tide of time, which, rolling through the elevated edifice, sweeps the mighty and the mean to one common bourne, whence as the poet of nature informs us, no traveller returns—when I reflect that the Court which I now address, may perhaps the very segment of the next new occupy, was heretofore enlightened by that Aurora Borealis of legal effulgence, which formed a halo on the brows of a Dunning and a Mansfield, I feel rooted with terror to the ground, and paralyzed in my lower extremities like the marble-thighed Monarch in the Arabian Tales. Would to heaven that the red-haired Founder of this venerable Hall had smuggled Tyrtle's dart from his own bosom, and plunged it into mine, ere I had essayed this office! But the different species of our existance clinch the nail:—My Lords, my client, the plaintiff, is of the useful class of beings (some of whom were horror-struck supposed to constitute a man) who grew broad cloth to the back—serge to the shoulder-blades to the body—thickset to the thigh! His manners are as modest—his conduct is creditable—his shop is skewy—and his residence is Ratcliffe. The defendant is an Officer of Dragoons, recently drawn from the purlieus of pall-mall and quartered at Hounslow. Luckily for him the days of drawing and quartering are over, or wrongs like my client's might justify corporeal partition. If might be serviceable, it might be design, which caused Captain Sabretach on a visit at the Wapping Docks, to honour over Ratcliffe Highway. Attracted by these words, "Serge, Tailor and Habit maker," he halts at the plaintiff's door. An elegant prelate, with arms extended, hung swinging on the door post—he entered the shop, and with a bloodlament with other articles in proportion, and in almost inexhaustible quantities—From the extensive and populous countries on both shores of Lake Ontario, we are informed a similar quantity may be transported in ten days at a third of a dollar per cwt.—but the first cost, though moderate, something higher than at Pittsburgh. From the North river, where may be collected more than one third of the produce of the United States, transportation to the St Lawrence may be had for 50 cents per cwt. and the route performed in from five to ten days.

Much information may also be obtained in a letter from General Washington, which will be found in the fifth volume of his life, by Marshall.

In Mr. Birkbeck's recently published notes, we shall find that it is probable a connexion will be formed between Europe where he has settled, and Lake Erie, by means of the Wabash.—This, in addition to the new impetus, was said to be necessary in the above account, will be a very valuable channel for commerce. Further, it has been said, that the survey upon which Capt. Owen is now employed, will prove the mouth of the Assertion; that with the expenditure of no very large sum of money, a sloop communication may be effected by means of the waters at the head of the Bay of Quinte, between the Lakes Ontario and Huron; thus, rendering the merchant to avoid the expence of unloading his ship, in order to pass it by the celebrated falls of Niagara.

When we reflect on all these circumstances, it is impossible not to be thankful for the spirit of colonial independence, and at the same moment, that of moral and political dependence on the mother country, now rising in North America. It opens the finest prospectives, and all we would say to our Canadian fellow subjects, is "Go on and prosper;" concluding in the words of Talleyrand,

"It is from a previous knowledge of reciprocal interest, strengthened by the powerful ties of a common origin; that the establishment (of colonies) ought to be formed, and, on the strength of such interest that we must reckon for the advantages to be derived. At a great distance every other principle must become illusory; or, it is more expensive than productive. Hence, there should be no domination, no monopoly—always the force which protects—never that which oppresses—justice, kind offices; these are the true calculations for States as well as individuals; these are the true sources of reciprocal prosperity.

"In short, experience and reason unite in the rejection of those pernicious doctrines, which suppose a *less* advanced there has been made a gain.

"The true principles of commerce are directly opposed to these prejudices.

"2. They produce to all people mutual advantages, and they incite them naturally to enrich themselves by the exchange of their productions, by liberal and agreeable communications and by the useful arts of peace."

PEREGRINUS.

15th April, 1818.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1818. No. 33

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of the Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Thirteenth day of August, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Thirtieth Day of June, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirteenth Day of August, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY countermanding and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty first Day of September, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Fourth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been assiduously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by Dodsley, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will undoubtedly opportunity that very seldom occurs—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7 sterling. The broker set wanting only Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The purchaser may have his choice. The work is still and will be annually continued. Apply at the Printing Office.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter to the West half of Lot 30th. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Quenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Milford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. HEAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Maccaw, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in that Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 32-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowbars and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Pincers, Tea Trays, Stirrup and Coat Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Wire, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Green Bay and Glass Wire.

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council

BARBER
AND HAIR DRESSER.

WILLIAM WILSON begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York, that he practises the above business, at the house occupied by Mr. Farnsworth, shoemaker, where the utmost attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom, and on the most moderate terms.

York, 30th July, 1818. 2w31.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE following Lands, singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Home, lying upon Smith's Creek, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log house, well built and dove-tailed, frame barn, &c. with a well-never failing, and 2 miles from the flourishing little Town of Bronte, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Home, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of Cavan & Monaghan, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of Bronte, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 50 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gunnosogue Lake, in the Township of South-Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Farmer, York; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; Wm. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOLD, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 26 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 90 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York about 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 30 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable Lot of land in the 2d Concession of Vaughan, containing sixty acres; ten acres of it fenced, and a small orchard; also an excellent Grist-Mill, and dwelling House upon it. The situation is well adapted for a Distillery or Carding Machine. Enquire on the Premises.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

Vaughan, 15th July 1818.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5s. for the first day, and 2s 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 28

TO BREWERS.

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well planted BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and MALT-KILN, at the Grenadier Mills, in the township of Markham.—Also a large quantity of Barley being engaged to be re. ed this season in its immediate neighbourhood, with the abundance of wood and excellent water close to the premises, add greatly to its advantages.

ELIGIBLE TAVERN STAND,

ALSO,

in the Village, a good, new, two story House, with a large Barn, Stabling, and every convenience for a Tavern, and for which a Licence can be procured should a suitable tenant apply.—As it is in a very populous neighbourhood, and a great thoroughfare, as well as there being no other tavern within three miles of it, and the advantage of Boarding the hands employed in the works of the establishment, it presents very strong inducements to an enterprising one.

For the particulars apply to

ALLAN M'NABB
Manager.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her friends, that her School will recommence after the present Vacation, on Monday the 17th of August.

Mrs. G. takes this opportunity of appriating those friends who reside at a distance, that she has removed her School to the house recently occupied by WILLIAM JARVIS, Esq. where she is making such arrangements as will enable her to accommodate four or five more young Ladies, as Boarders, and begs leave to add, the house and grounds are delightfully situated, in a retired and airy part of the town.

York, July 31st, 1818. 30—3w

TO BE SOLD BY
APPRAISEMENT,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. belonging to Mrs. (late) TALBOT WILKINSON, consisting of an Imperial Patent Dining Table, two Chintz Lounges, Mahogany Sofa, Pembroke and Card Tables, Carpets, and Window Curtains of red Morine, Sideboard, Chairs, Bedsteads, with Moreen Curtains, &c. &c. &c.

A Fine Piano Forte, with additional Keys, by Clementi; an elegant Harp, by Dodd—also, a Chariot, built by Hall, Long Acre—Sleighs, &c.

PLATE—12 strong plated oblong Dishes with covers, Tea Urn, Wine Coolers, Candlesticks, Spoons, Forks, &c.

WINES—Choice old Madeira, Port, Claret, old Hock, Teneriffe, Allen Fiora, &c.

HORSES—Several fine Chargers, which drove well in Harness, and a well trained and complete Lady's Horse; two very fine Cows, in full milk.

Kingston, Jul, 20, 1818.

From Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 26.

LOTTERIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Lottery Bill.

Mr. Littleton said, that undeterred by the result of former discussions, he should not allow that last opportunity to pass without renewing his opposition to a bill that went to continue this great national nuisance. The bill had been but printed that day, & though some improvement was made in its provisions, his opinion on its being immoral, & impolitic in its principle, remained unchanged. It was a most shabby & dishonorable plan for cheating the people out of their money. The more he considered the subject, the more irreconcilable he felt it to account for the determination of the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to persevere in a system public in crime, at the very moment that he professed himself the earnest friend to the dissemination of knowledge—the diffusion of the Scriptures—the building of Churches—& the extension of Saving Banks—(*Hear, Hear!*) He (Mr. Littleton) would persevere to oppose such an immoral source of revenue as long as he had a seat in Parliament.——(*Hear, hear!*) He therefore felt it his duty to move an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Mr. Parnell said, that nothing gave him greater pain than his observing, since the short time he sat in that House, how frequently great questions of justice & morality were decided in opposition. But the present sacrifice was of a more degraded character, as it surpassed, he said, every thing that he had seen in profit—a paltry profit of £230,000. He felt himself justly at a loss to understand the motives of the right honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in persevering in a measure on which the whole of the country was opposed unanimously deserted him. He could not help thinking, though he hoped there was little probability of the country being deprived by death of his services, that it would be an appropriate epitaph to record on his tomb—

"Here
The Right Honorable Nicholas Vansittart,
Once Chancellor of the Exchequer;
The Patron of Bible Societies;
The Father of Saving Banks;
And a Friend to the Education of the Poor;
An Encourager of Saving Banks;
And a Supporter of Lotteries!!"

(*Loud laughter.*)

Mr. Moreland called upon ministers to recollect when they deprecated any interference with the resources of revenue, but they were tampering with the moral principles of the people.

Mr. Lockhart asked the house to reconcile, if it could, the enactment of capital punishment, at the same time that it invited, by legislative sanction, the lower orders of the people to those punishments that led directly to the commission of crime.——(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Alderman Wood spoke against the illegal practices of persons who took insurance on the 1s. ticket, which could not exist, if every was not established by law. did obtain upon the impracticable ground Lottery Office Keepers. He had himself once served an office of the first description, kept in New-gate-street, by a person leading to ride of the Long-Room of the Custom, who, if it was manifest, from their books, that the insurers, were Clerks in Banking-houses, & in the Custom-house. Such a fact as this, he trusted, would have its influence in getting rid of the source of the evil.

M. Lyttleton said, he should not allow the panegyric of the worthy alderman in point which has also existed in the opinions of the Licensed Lottery Office Keepers. Next to the right honorable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he considered himself the chief sufferers of crimes, but with this difference, that they had the pretext of a miserable temptation, & a general feeling, he feared in the degree next to hungmen & informers. (Hear, hear!)—They were a magnificent body indeed, & classed with one of the degree next to hungmen & informers. (Hear, hear!)—They were a magnificent body indeed, & classed with Custom-house officers. On a calculation that, with some industry, & bad made, his conclusion was, that the odds against the insurance of a adventurer were, on the small prizes as 4 1-2 to 1, on the highest prizes as 2000 to 1.

The House then divided.

For the third reading,	40
Against it,	14
Majority,	26

Dissenting Clergy in Ireland.

Mr. Forbes, after expatiating at considerable length on the inconveniences suffered by the Clergy in Ireland, out of the Established Church, & more especially the Catholic Clergy, for want of sufficient residences, & representing the great & activity with which, notwithstanding all obstacles, they persevered in the discharge of their sacred duties, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable Protestants in Ireland, to provide residences for Dissenting Clergymen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the measure so full of difficulties that it could not be eventually adopted.

After a short discussion, in which Sir J. Newport, Mr. Webber, Mr. Lockhart, &c. participated; Mr. Parnell, at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, substituted a motion for leave to bring in a bill to enable persons in Ireland dissenting from the Established Church, to provide residences for their respective Ministers, by voluntary subscription, which was agreed to.——Leave was also given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.

May 28.—SLAVE TRADE.

On the third reading of the Portugal Slave Trade Treaty, Dr. Phillimore argued that there was no necessity for any such enactment as that which the bill contained, to enable the ships of the King's Navy to seize Portuguese ships engaged in the Slave Trade under certain circumstances. The King being the representative of the sovereign power of the nation in all transactions with foreign states, it was perfectly competent for him to give orders for the capture of these ships of foreign nations which should be found engaged, & should be forfeited. He instanced the case of an embargo, which might not happen in the end of war, in which he contended that an Act of Parliament was necessary to indemnify the captors against the consequences of being sued in an action for being superfluous, was therefore mischievous in a constitutional point of view, as it interfered with the executive, & might be drawn into precedent. He should, therefore, after the third reading, move that it be omitted. There was another circumstance that he observing, since the short time he sat in that House, how frequently great questions of justice & morality were decided in opposition. But the present sacrifice was of a more degraded character, as it surpassed, he said, every thing that he had seen in profit—a paltry profit of £230,000. He felt himself justly at a loss to understand the motives of the right honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in persevering in a measure on which the whole of the country deserted administration deserted him. He could not help thinking, though he hoped there was little probability of the country being deprived by death of his services, that it would be an appropriate epitaph to record on his tomb——

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surface of Lock Ness, which forms the drainage of a great extent of country. It therefore occurred to Mr. S. that the waters of the surface must have been of the saline particles than the waters of the bottom. He accordingly went over from the surface to the anchorage off Fort William, & found it to be 1008-2 at the depth of 9 fathoms, 1025-3 at the depth of 30 fathoms, & the general parts of the Loch, it was 1027-2 indicating the greater specific gravity, & consequently more of the saline parts, as the depth of the water is increased.

PARIS June 1.

We cannot let the opportunity pass without observing how wonderfully the credit of France has augmented, and how completely it is supported by the present government.

The loan subscribed for the loan of 16 millions, amounts to more than two times the sum wanted!!! They amount to above 2 milliards in capital, & 160 millions of rents.

Industry of every sort will immediately feel the effects of this confidence, and we may fairly anticipate a flourishing state for France.

The Duke of Wellington is not arrived at Paris, as was stated, but is expected in a few days.

All over Francethe prospects of plenty are greater than they have been for many years.

A terrible fire has almost entirely consumed the city of Crestsbourg, in eastern Prussia.

The late fire at Copenhagen, of which we gave an account at the time, lay laid several days amongst the ashes, and was not extinguished but by great exertions, animated by the king in person, all damage was prevented.

We have from Vienna of the 16th of May, that 1 loan of 50 millions of florins is just contracted for by the Austrian government. Messrs. Baring, Hope, & Co. Amsterdam, Messrs. Bethman, Parish and Geymuller, are the contractors; 5 per cent at 70 the term. The paper money risen in public credit.

Several wine merchants in Paris have been fined by the Tribune of Justice of that city, for adulterating wine, and materials for adultveration.—Besides the fine, the wines have been ordered to be spilt in the street.

Nelson's Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The statue of lord Nelson, in the pelisse received from the grand seignior, leans on an anchor. Beneath, on the right, Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, for their example. The British lion on the other side, guards the monument. On the corners of the pedestal are the words Copenhagen, Nile, Trafalgar. The figures on the pedestal represent the North Sea, Germanic Ocean, Nile, and the Mediterranean.

Lord Cochrane's new vessel is called the Speedy Polly, and has been inserted on the stern, where also the constellation of the earl is painted, this vessel is 60 feet keel. She is 200 tons burthen, has the main polacre rigged, and has a steam engine.

From the United States.

CHARLESTON, July 10.

We continue to receive the most distressing accounts of the great drought which prevades, throughout this and the adjoining states. The Rice plantations are nearly one half destroyed, & great part of every description perishing for the want of rain. The Cotton crops are in our low country are entirely ruined, and it is with great difficulty that a sufficient quantity is procured upon the most extensive plantations, to relieve the cattle which wander in searchof it.

In all the upper sections of the state of Georgia, out of drop of rain has fallen from the heavens for 30 days, and the dews were so light and moderate as to afford no relief to the parched herbage or to the plants.

The high price of cotton during the last year, notwanpplied us to increase the cultivation of so lucrative a crop—and farmers were enticed that even with the best of seasons the grain harvest would have fallen far short of the demand for home use & consumption. It is painful to contemplate the distresses to which our unfortunate neighbors in the upper country, reduce many poor but industrious families, who, with but scanty resources, will be compelled to pay the most exorbitant prices for the simplest & most indispensable necessaries of life.

New-York Canal.——The following letter contains the most accurate and satisfactory account of the present state of this stupendous work; that we have lately seen published.

"CANADAGUA, 24th June, 1818.

"Dear Sir—I have just come home from the canal line, on which, before I left it, contracts were executed for the construction of the Canal, so far as relates to grubbing and clearing, excavation and embankment, to within a mile & a half of Oswego outlet.

"There now remains, of the 40 miles, but about seven miles of which, between Utica and the Seneca river; & there is more than 83 miles under contract.

"The disposition to engage in the undertaking seems to become more lively as the work advances. Many contracts of the eastern line have taken place, of other ones, of various description, within about a fortnight, the last week of which there were 8 contracts, upon terms, as for the state, as can be desired.

"With the exception of a few embankments, where a good work of stone must be made before they can be completed, a great many contracts remain to be fully performed by the 10th of December. West of the last contract, the Canal line is now under examination by the Engineers, & we may expect to receive sectional maps and profiles of the route to the Seneca river, within about a fortnight, the whole of which I do not in the mean time let out part of it, there is not the least doubt but that it will be all immediately taken up.

"Though my last passage along the Canal line was rainy and unpleasant, I was much gratified to observe the hands by the contractors, from miles to miles that I took, & appears the aggregate number of men employed to be upwards of a thousand, and of cattle and horses not far from five hundred. The weather is now fine, and the number of hands will without doubt, been increased, independently of those who are working at the jobs last taken."

From the Pittsburgh Intelligencer.

Virginia Prairie—It is a remarkable fact! that the first settlement in the state of Illinois, was made by a Frenchman, & that the prairi has been frequently found particularly on the Banks of the Ohio. We learn from a source of the 16th of May, that 1 loan of 50 millions of florins is just contracted for by the Austrian government. Messrs. Baring, Hope, & Co. Amsterdam, Messrs. Bethman, Parish and Geymuller, are the contractors; 5 per cent at 70 the term. The paper money risen in public credit.

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Lord Cochrane's new vessel is called the Speedy Polly, and has been inserted on the stern, where also the constellation of the earl is painted, this vessel is 60 feet keel. She is 200 tons burthen, has the main polacre rigged, and has a steam engine.

[illegible] We have been gratified to meet with the following interesting narrative, in the Journal of Mechanics, by Isaac Snow.

Mobile, [illegible] was sitting in conversation with Tom Stone, of the above place, when Tom Stone, of the above place, when Tom Stone observed that he was going to Pensacola in a few days, and that he should be glad of company. Mr. Snow replied

Miscellaneous.

From the Ontario Repository, of June 30.

At a quarter of seven o'clock yesterday, held in and for the county of Ontario commencing on the 10th inst and ending on the fifth inst. in which his hon. chief justice Thompson presided.

Philetus Eggleston was convicted of passing counterfeit bank notes, and sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison for 4 years.

The case of Eggleston was, we presume novel in our courts. A brief statement of the facts as they appeared in evidence on the trial, may be perhaps to the public. From our recollection of the testimony, the prominent features of it were these: Eggleston was in the possession of a number of the bank of Niagara, which had been altered from 1 dollar to 10; these while in his possession he had exhibited it, and was informed that it had been so altered; that Eggleston with this advice that the note was not genuine, passed it as a genuine, 10 dollar note. And although he, stated in evidence, on the part of the prisoner, that at the time of passing the note, he informed the person to whom he passed it that its genuineness had been disputed and that if it should prove to be bad he would take it back; yet the hon. the chief justice charged the jury, that if they were of opinion that Eggleston had sufficient information that the note was counterfeit to put him upon his guard against passing it as genuine, and that he did pass it as genuine having good reason to believe it was bad, he was warranted in presuming a felonious intent. The jury upon this testimony, under the charge of the court, after about twenty minutes absence, returned a verdict of guilty.

We have been induced to give the public this short history of Eggleston's case, from a conviction that his conduct in passing the note, for which a jury of his country have found him guilty, is parallel to that of too many in the community, who finding themselves in the possession of counterfeit money, for which they have paid full and honorable consideration, take the first opportunity to pass it off, and that without so much as asking the receiver that suspicion have lit up it. This playing "Robin's as-liver" with bad money, is often and dangerously practised by those who would ridicule all the idea of being engaged in putting into circulation spurious paper, without reflecting that by continuing the circulation of such paper they become a nuisance to community equally great.—The duty of every man, who finds himself to the possession of money which he has reason to suspect counterfeit, is obviously to suppress its circulation at once, and this fate of Eggleston will shew the danger to such as do otherwise.

It is said, that if a hole is dug round the root of peach and plum trees, which are threatened by the insects, and common wood ashes deposited therein, and the hole covered with earth, that it will prevent the destruction of the trees.—

The Utica Gazette in speaking of the grand canal says, "It is calculated that this excavation (of this section from Utica to Seneca river, 85 miles) will be completed, and much will be done towards the construction of the necessary embankments, culverts, locks, &c. by the 10th December next.

At Lisbon, Ohio on the 28th of May, Mr. Robert Coash, who had been travelling in the field with two horses, perceived a thunder storm rising, and unhitched his horses, mounted one and drove the other intending to find a place for shelter—had not proceeded far when an old tree fell and instantly killed the horse, and, grasped and rolled him under it. The other horse proceeded home alone; this alarmed Mrs. Coasha, who went back to look for her husband and found him in extreme misery with the tree lying on his back. She could not relieve him, and had to get aid about 3 miles for assistance. After he was taken from under the tree he lived but two hours.

The Washington 74 is the first line of battle ship, belonging to the United States, that has entered our port. From some cause, a prejudice has created against this port, in relation to its advantages for the first rate ships, which this circumstance must do away. It has been computed, that sufficient depth of water did not exist for a 74; and this belief arose from the grounding of the frigate President. It is proper therefore, to state that the Washington came up at half tide, when there were 27 1-2 feet water, and was brought in by one of the youngest pilots of the port.—*Nat. Adv.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE STORE.

An incombustible store house has been completed in Plymouth Dock Yard, every part of which is composed of stone or iron, without so much of wood in the whole building; the girders, joists, doors, sashes & frames, are all of cast iron, nearly executed. The roof is also of cast iron, & the floor of Yorkshire stone, the stair case, which is a geometrical one, and made very complete, is

From Europe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 9.

At half past one o'clock the Speaker took the Chair.

A Message from the Lords [illegible]

Mr. Goulburn presented Copies of Colonial Correspondence, which were ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce stated, that he had received information from sources on which he could rely, that the Slave Trade was greatly carried on, to a great extent, in the French colonies, on the North-west coast of Africa, and more especially on the greatest nation were committed. Murders were perpetrated by wholesale, and he hoped that this House would resort to us in the necessity of adopting measures for the prevention of a revival of this abominable trade. One great point was to ascertain, as far as possible upon the mere statements on the case. He therefore moved, that an Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to order that Copies of any communications received by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, relating to the carrying on the Slave Trade on the North West Coast of Africa, be laid before the House.

Lord Castlereagh was not surprised at the vigilance of the hon. member on this interesting subject; but felt pleasure in assuring him, that the French government manifested every disposition to put an end, on its part, to this great practice. He was, however, aware that there were difficulties which must necessarily intervene to prevent the immediate execution of a trade of that species, since we had been obliged, even in this country, to encounter many obstacles which were opposed to the abolition of the trade; so much property was involved.—The difficulty was greater on the part of the French government as the colony had not long been in their possession. In the French colonies, however, the last session, a law for this purpose was passed by the unanimous suffrage of the legislature, by a majority of two-thirds of the members. He was apprehensive of some practical difficulties occurring in the execution of the law; but he thought it was not so great as rendered it void. He, therefore, trusted that the hon. party would prove of no utility during the remaining part of the present session, that the withdrawing of the motion would be productive of the same beneficial results.

Mr. Wilberforce assented; but wished to assent to another power, which, although every means were used to suppress it, continued to increase, and continued as yet to follow it—He meant Portugal. He trusted that the government of this country would persevere in their efforts in order to the abolition of the slave trade and he hoped that difficulty would be overcome with success.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that there was another circumstance, connected with the abolition of this trade, by the French government, to which he requested the attention of the hon. Member. A governor of one of the colonies had been appointed, to answer the purpose of carrying into execution the measure for the slave trade, and another was appointed by his consent. With regard to Portugal, he concurred with his hon. friend, in hoping, that this practice was the only one in the world, which continued this traffic would be inclined to abandon it if there by reason to suppose that the attention was threatened on its character. The motion was then withdrawn.

Soon after two o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod resigned the attendance of the House to the House of Peers. The Speaker, and about 60 members, accordingly attended.

On their return, they assembled round the table, and a conversation took place between the Speaker and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. the former having been to read the Speech delivered by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to which he had not any objected, observing that it was proper in this ceremonial to hear it, and as he that as Parliament has been dissolved, it might not be heard.

To this observation Mr. Manners Sutton expressed his assent, and the gentlemen immediately withdrew.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 10.

PROROGATION & DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

This being the day on which it was expected the Prince Regent would in person prorogue the Parliament, a great concourse of persons assembled together to behold the procession without, and admission to the gallery of the House within. The space, crowded the streets from Charing-cross to the Palace of Parliament, and the avenues to which, before one o'clock, were rendered entirely impassable, while the seats appropriated to the members of both Houses were filled with persons of the highest rank.

At one o'clock the Prince Regent left Carlton House, attended by the Great Officers and Ministers of State; the foreign Ambassadors and various other persons of distinction of the Court, entered the House, and took his seat on the Throne. The Usher of the Black Rod, was then sent to the Commons, requiring the attendance of that House forthwith at the Bar.

Soon after the Gentleman, with the Speaker at their head, presented themselves at the entrance of the House, when the Speaker addressed his Royal Highness in the words following:

May it please Your Royal Highness—We the Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply.

In obedience to your Royal Highness's recommendation, we have not failed to carry our estimates and estimated amounted to the state of the public, lastly and expended expenditure, so as unquestionably the weight and pressure will remain on our finances, as much as the satisfaction to observe, that the revenue is to such important branches is gradually and progressively improving.

Among the various duties Sir, in which we have been engaged, since the close of the last session, we could have devoted upon us, more interesting to itself or more important to the country, than the arrangement and safeguard securities of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, than the duty of adopting the necessary measures for the future disposal of those engagements, which your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to communicate to us, as having been concluded with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the subject of the Slave Trade.

Nor, Sir, have we been less attentive to another subject of great public importance, earnestly recommended by your Royal Highness to our early and particular consideration—the distillery which has so long existed in the number of objects of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church. To the remedy of this defect, we have most readily afforded large and liberal assistance, well convinced that the first and dearest interests of this country, its truest happiness, its soundest prosperity, its surest independence, its proudest and most enduring national glory are all involved and blended in the purity and inseparably in the religious and moral habits of its people.

The Bill, Sir, which it is our duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness is entitled, "An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen," to which we humbly request your Royal Highness's Royal Assent.

To the above of the speech, the Speaker presented the Appropriation Bill, as having passed the Commons, and he ordered to be receiving the Royal Assent.

The Prince Regent then gave the Royal Assent to the Appropriation Bill, and to the Supplementary Aliens, the Slave Trade Abolition Act amendment, the Irish Tithes Act, the Prize Act, and several private Bills, and then addressed the Commons in the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with the deepest regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquility.

I am fully sensible of the exertion which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance to my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I trust that the effect of this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects, in the religious and moral habits of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the Unfunded Debt.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Revenue is in a state of continued improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

On closing this Session, I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve this present Parliament, and to call a new Parliament. In making this communication, I am induced to be influenced by the important changes which has occurred in the circumstances of the country, since I first met you in this place.

At that period, the dominion of the southern country had been so widely extended under the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many considered to be hopeless; and the principles of justice of Europe alone was such resistance effectual.

By the unexampled exertions which you so nobly and so long and of countries justly contending for independence, that system fell which was kindled in so many nations, the continent of Europe has been restored to the long exiled and oppressive tyranny under which it has so long laboured, and has been followed by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, the most essential and sanguinary war in which this country has ever been engaged.

The prosecution of such a contest for so long a period, and the successful issue of its efforts which marked the close of it, have lived behind it within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable difficulties and distress. But deeply as I feel for the privations which have been felt by my people, I nevertheless looked forward without disquiet, to the period always the true criterion of the stability of the resources of the British Empire, the state of which enables it to support with unexampled exertions, and from the pressure of a continuance of peace, and from the pressure of public spirit, and energy of the nation.

These expectations have not been disappointed.

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly.

The Commons then withdrew, and the Lords adjourned.

Among the illustrious strangers who witnessed the ceremony, where the Dutchess of Cambridge, and the expected highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

LONDON, June 4.

The Paris papers of Sunday & Monday have not reached us. Those of the former day state the arrival at Paris on the 1st. of Wellington, but the report is contradicted in the papers of Monday. The Monday papers contain a speech from the King of Sweden to the Diet, which is as follows:

My dear Lords and Gentlemen,

I regret that it is not able to admit foreign ale—others. The loan is taken at 76 f. 60c. and the price of 5 per cents, on Saturday was 68f. 3c. The maximum of the contribution is fixed to 40 per cent. The Revenue is gradually and progressively improving.

Among the various duties Sir, in which we have been engaged, since the close of the last session, we could have devoted upon us, more interesting to itself or more important to the country, than the arrangement and safeguard securities of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, than the duty of adopting the necessary measures for the future disposal of those engagements, which your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to communicate to us, as having been concluded with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the subject of the Slave Trade.

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and in case of her demise, parliament, if it should not be in session, is to be convened within sixty days.

JUNE 5.

The Royal Edward, of Liverpool, & by Jesse, of Ayr, bound for North America, sailed a short time ago from Belfast with 697 emigrant passengers on board. Both vessels were a few hours afterwards detained, and sent into the Lower port by his Majesty's ship Maidon. The detention of these ships was in consequence of their having a greater number of passengers on board than allowed by Act of Parliament, and not having twelve weeks provision on board for each passenger. which renders the master & owners liable to penalties amounting to £3000.

The Dutch government in order to secure tranquility in their East India colonies, have resolved on despatching an additional force thither, and are constructing vessels for that purpose.

The late fine weather has enabled many farmers to sow their last grain, which the wetness of the season put away to and from the house, with every demonstration of respect, and the Bienna of the day attracted an immense number of spectators. The speech which his royal highness delivered, communicated some pleasing intelligence to the country. The public accounts are in a most promising state and there is likely to be a large quantity of all other fruits, except pluns.—*Exeter Gaz.*

LONDON, June 6.

The Paris papers of Wednesday received to-day contain little worthy of notice. The constitutional charter of Bavaria has been communicated officially to the Chambers, by the King. Impressed with the high obligations of his rank, he declares that it was always a part of his duties to regulate his government by institutions which should assure the well-being of his subjects. That in order to give stability to three views, he began at the end of 1808 to draw up a constitution for his country, which he now imparts as the result of long consultations with the council of state, and the offspring of his unfettered will. Liberty of conscience and opinions, and the impartial administration of justice, are declared to be its elements. The old and new provinces of the kingdom of Bavaria are thereafter to compose one municipal state, of which the king is supreme head. Under him, an assembly of the states-general are to represent the kingdom, divided into two chambers. The crown is declared to be hereditary in the male line, according to the order of primogeniture, and is extended to the collateral branches of the royal house. Contemplating the possibility of the crown's passing to another family, the king declares in the present line, it is provided that in the event of such distant Prince relating to reside in the capital of the state, that the kingly title is to devolve on the second branch of the new royal house, and the succession remain with it, secondly, if that branch should not crown so devolving to a foreign married Princess, she becomes queen, and must live in the capital and residence in Bavaria. The Princes & Princesses are declared to be of age when eighteen years old. Regencies are provided in cases of incapacity, and the majority of the public during the consent of the states-general.—Where no collateral male branch exists for the crown, the queen dowager is invested with the functions of regent, and the education of the royal minor is confided to her.

Sir George Collier is appointed commodore on the African station, in the room of Sir James Yeo, who is to take the command of the Tartar, a new 50 gun ship at Chatham.

A petition has been addressed to the Russian government, supplicating him to adopt two regulations relative to the Jews, 1st. to subject them to military service; 2dly, to prohibit them from selling brandy.

The success of the late George Cooke, Inchedon & Phillips, in America, has induced several partners of the corps drama-tique to follow their example, among which number is Wallack, of Drury lane theatre.

Great preparations are making in Norway for the coronation of his majesty king Charles John, which is to take place in that kingdom during the summer. It is more than 300 years since any king was crowned in that kingdom. The last was Christian II, who was also king of Denmark. The monarch was crowned at Opslow, now Christiani, in the month of August, 1514, and was afterwards dethroned, and died a prisoner in Denmark.

LONDON, June 10.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, the Prince Regent proceeded in state from Carlton house to the house of peers, whither the commons being summoned, his royal highness gave the royal assent to several public and one private bill, & delivered a speech from the throne, in which he intimated his design of forthwith dissolving the present parliament, and calling another. When his royal highness had concluded, the Lord Chancellor declared this parliament dissolved.

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THE QUEEN.—The account of her majesty yesterday, was—"The Queen has had but an indifferent night, but is much better than yesterday."

A Flanders mail has arrived, with papers from Brussels, to the 5th inst. It is understood in that city that the army of occupation will evacuate the French territory in the beginning of Sept. and that the English troops, whose effective strength is between 24 & 25,000 men, will embark successively in the ports of Calais, & Boulogne, with their artillery, equipages, &c.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 22th April, are quoted in a Vienna article, stating that the Baron de Strogoff, the Russian minister at the Turkish court, had recently assumed a high tone in his negotiations, in consequence of the intrigues going on between the Princess Sophia of Coburg and the Princess Sophia of Coburg, and the Princess Sophia of Coburg, and the Princess Sophia of Coburg,

Miscellaneous.

POWER OF CONSCIOUS GUILT.

The following article was communicated by a gentleman of this city, to whom the circumstances were detailed a few days since by the magistrate in whose presence the horrid crime was committed.

Three justices of the peace had met at Mayo's Ick, in Mason county, Kentucky, for the purpose of taking depositions, and to try about [illegible] civil causes which were set for trial at that time & place. On a short consultation it was agreed that two of the magistrates, to wit, Joseph Dedds & John Tougo, should retired to one corner of a large room, to which they had not, as it appeared to take the depositions, whilst Jonathan Stout, the other magistrate, should try the causes. A cause came on to be heard, wherein the sum in dispute was seventy-five cents; neither party having any testimony to introduce, Mr. Stout, for the purpose of obtaining some knowledge of the situation of the claim, permitted them to go into a free conversation on the subject of their dealings—in the course of the conversation, it appeared that as a day nothing previous to the day of trial, the defendant had called upon the plaintiff to settle with him relative to the expence of taking up an estray; and now in the presence of Mr. Stout, the defendant was asked by the plaintiff if he did not recollect telling him about the sum of fifty cents to pay the expense of taking up the estray, at the time above specified to, when he called to settle it; the defendant said, he did—upon which the following dialogue ensued—*Plaintiff.* Had you any more money with you that day, than you gave me, towards paying the expence of taking up the estray? *Defendant.* No. *Plaintiff.* Did you borrow any money of any one that day? *Defendant.* No. I did not. *Plaintiff.* After you left my house that day, did you see any person or persons (naming them) on your way home? *Defendant.* I did. *Plaintiff.* Did you return with them to my house? *Defendant.* I did. *Plaintiff.* Did you treat with them to any liquor? *Defendant.* I did. *Plaintiff.* Did you afterwards pitch quoits with them for whiskey in my yard; *Defendant.* I did. *Plaintiff.* Did you lose your last pitch of whiskey? *Defendant.* I did. *Plaintiff.* Were they called in by you at my barn? (the plaintiff was a tavern keeper) *Defendant.* They were. *Plaintiff.* Did you pay me for them? *Defendant.* I think I did.—After considerable affirmation on each side, & denial on the other, the plaintiff told the defendant, if he would swear he had paid for two half pints, he would strike them out of his account; defendant said he would, and asked Mr. Stout to administer the oath, but he being conscious from the peculiar circumstances of the defendant, that it was impossible it could be so—said to him, I fear a delicacy is dangit, and you had better pay it: its a trifling sum, I will not take the trouble to swear for it. Something at that moment called the attention of Mr. Stout from the subject, and before he again had fixed his eyes on the defendant, he had slept to Mr. Young, one of the magistrates in the other room—and the result was, he had sworn in the most solemn manner to the payment of the money, of which he knew he had unjustly obtained Mr. Stout's consent.

Until this awful period, the defendant had retained his usual appearance of health & vigour—but at that time he had he turned about to inform Mr. Stout of his successful attempt to convict the horrid crime of perjury, when a fearful[illegible] was visible in his countenance—the people in the room simultaneously remarked, with astonishment, the change so instantaneously effected in his appearance—Mr. Stout, himself, remarked, when reciting the circumstance to the writer, that he had the appearance of a man buried in two days dead. Judgment was entered for 50 cents, and he returned from the scene of guilt, a self-tortured & miserable mortal! he could not return from Conscious Hell. He took neither refreshment nor sleep that night—and appeared restless, & would attitude with (illegible) and rolled on his bed from side to side, like one bereft of every earthly enjoyment.—Nursing & medicine will subsequently no relief to his perturbed bosom. Still taking nothing, he went after breakfast to the field, where a number of negroes had met to cut his grain—he gave them some incoherent directions relative to the harvest, and returned to his house, where a whole day was spent in thoughtful musing, and apparent agony of mind; and another night was spent like the preceding—In the morning, it short time after he had left his bed, he was seen running upon all fours through the door-yard, and exclaiming—"I'm a damning, damning man" (the name of the constable who attended the trial) and the Devil are after me"—He was picked up by some men who were at the house, and set down on the step of the door. In a few minutes he suddenly started from his seat, and again commenced running upon his hands and feet as before; and exclaiming most awfully, "John Johnston and the Devil are after me"—In this manner he made his way into a small field of corn which stood open to the door-yard—and as he ran between the rows of corn, he tore up a number of hills by the roots—and, whilst thus engaged, said before he could be reached by his pursuers, in the act of tearing up a corn hill, he suddenly and instantaneously expired !—*Cincinn. Inq.*

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

From the Washington city Gazette.

Education is making rapid progress in France. A new Lancasterian school has been opened at Grenoble. The name of his majesty Louis 18th, protector of the system of mutual instruction, is inscribed on the principle wood part of this school, and of a great number of others.

The analysis of the report made to the society for elementary instruction, by Baron de Gajuado, the secretary general, from April 16, 1817, to February 1818, occupies six columns of a Paris paper, by which it appears that at no period of the history of France, were so many associations set on foot only by individuals, at their own expense, for the promotion of the public welfare, as at the present moment.

France, gentlemen, says the reporter, offers at this moment a spectacle worthy of great attention, a spectacle without example, as to the present day.—The whole kingdom is animated with the enlightened design of promoting the means of education, the happiness of the rising generation"—and in another part he says, "it is a beautiful and worthy reply to the calumnies of the French nation, when she descended so low as to attack her character in the midst of those misfortunes which she supported with so much dignity & firmness.

The 16th of April, 1817, the number of schools under the care of the society was about 1097. *Defendant* No. every was about 1097. *Defendant* No. every was increased to 360, having been nearly quadrupled in 9 months. Only nine departments are without these schools—and of the 1097 societies which they have been established, that of the Seine possesses 61. In one store in Paris, 12,000 children have been taught by the schools of that city 37 innumerable mention is made of several officers, who have introduced it into full activity.

"The Normal school, instituted by the prefect of the Seine, has already produced a result which has been seen since

From Europe.

LONDON, June 9.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The Select Committee on Finance, have made an additional Report to the House of Commons, embracing the subject of the Income and Expenditure of the country.

From their examinations, it appears, that in the three years, the total payments and receipts for the year 1817, fall short of the estimate by £1,864,846 which being more than counterbalanced by a receipt of £2,284,051 of arrears of Property Tax, and of £50,000 of the Surplus profits of the Bank of England, together £2,330,551, there was upon the whole an excess beyond the estimate, of £465,705. While in Ireland there was a deficit of £503,000 from which the above excess being deducted, the difference of the expenditure and the actual produce of the revenue in the United Kingdom is calculated by the Committee at only £259,264 upon a sum of nineteen millions.

It is also apparent, that in the year ended the 5th of April, 1818, a considerable increase took place in the receipts, as compared with the former year, the receipts and the estimate in Great Britain is in that period reduced to £1,565,000.

In Ireland, a separate Income Tax was imposed since improvement. In this period—the Income being only £630,134 below the estimate.

The present increase of the revenue, however, appears more particularly shown by a comparative statement within the last quarter of the year 1817, between the income of the quarter which closed on the 5th April, 1818, with the corresponding quarter, 1817. In stating this contrast, the Committee very properly exclude the Property Tax and that of the Duties, in order to show the real improvement of the revenue, of which arises from the permanent revenue. The result of this comparison is a balance in favor of the current quarter of 5th April, 1818, for Great Britain, of £700,000 and for Ireland, of £56,700, making upon the whole an increase of £756,700 which would have been considerably greater if the produce of the Stamps had been duly credited to the proportion in the present as in the last year between the two quarters ending the 5th April, 1817 and 5th of April. In consequence of these, a correct rise in the average price of Sugar in that point at which it becomes chargeable with the additional duty of 5s. per cwt. a great quantity has been taken out of bond, and the unusually remarkable transactions before the close of the quarter ending 5th of January last, from which period the additional duty, as had been foreseen by the merchants, became payable. By this calculation and payment of the duties, the receipts of the January quarter was greatly swelled, and consequently that of the April diminished by the produce of the succeeding quarter.

The Committee observes, that they would not be disposed to attach much credence upon the authentication of the Revenue in a single quarter, or to build upon it any opposition of a permanent nature, but manifestly the consequence is the more positive and important change in the general condition of the country.

In consideration of this view, the Committee enter into a variety of observations on the taxes imposed previous to 1816, and laid before Parliament particularly the Custom and Excise—the inner of which affords some satisfactory evidence of a growing improvement than is to be found even in their total amounts.

From the Income of the Country, the Committee next proceed to the head of Expenditure.

The total disbursements of the year 1817, amounted to £58,098,106 of which there was voted—1 to the redemption of debt, the sum of £18,-340,339 leaving an expenditure of £39,766,806 which being accumulated with the interest and annuitizing, with the produce of the Old Stores sent the balance to £2,302,210, so that there would have been a difference between the expenditure and the receipts within the year, of £2,064,-996.

In the statement of the current year, we observe an excess of £1,000,000 in the estimate beyond the estimate formed by the committee last year which amounting to £57,802,610 will not exceed the sum of £58,306,467 which stands appropriated to the reduction of the National Debt; it does appear that the real expenditure, estimated at £57,807,014 will agree very nearly with the sum which is stated in the estimate of £57,-803,864.

The Committee agreeably to the instructions of the house, have added a general view of the probable expenditure of the year 1819.

Although it cannot be observed, that any improvement of the revenue on the one hand, and a very slight increase of expenditure on the other, in future years on the other, will have the effect of giving a surplus sufficiently large to admit to the diminution of the Public Debt, an object in which, the Committee observe, the hopes of the Parliament, and the exertions of Parliament, cannot be too steadily directed.

The Committee concludes by repeating an anticipation which they remarked in 1817, that the reduction of the Interest on the Four and Five per Cents must, under a continuance of the favorable progress of the country, and the growing abundance of capital in the country, contribute at no distant period in a very considerable degree to the reduction of that kind of debt, but for which the resources of the country could be more than equal to all the charges upon it.

LONDON, June 10.

The arrival of Major Moodie, on Saturday, with despatches for Lord Bathurst, from Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, has excited some special ition in the city, coincident as it is with the assumed of the death of a sailor of that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland, when that ship carried Napoleon Bonaparte from Europe to St Helena, and in that situation had formed a connexion with Bonaparte's servants. This sailor after his return became one of the crew of an East-Indiaman, which touched at St. Helena, and was in the night, contrived to swim from the vessel, climbed up the rocks, and got into the island, regularly among Bonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in the second night of his remaining on the island, he learned of his adventures, and told confidentially to his communicator what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction was fatal; he was arrested, and examined, and conducted home to England, in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more to view than an unregular frolic. It is not believed Bonaparte knew of his being removed his servants. However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of his escape, and has induced the British Government to caution the Captain of which might be inclined for a bribe, or other wise, to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed it is reported in several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudson Lowe to direct in the Government at home, that if such rats be allowed to come in that island as at present, he cannot answer for the safety of his prisoner. It is reported in the city that Major Moodie is come home in charge of communications on this subject, and it is supposed another plan of confinement will be adopted for the better security.

A BANKING-HOUSE AT BOTANY-BAY.

By the last advices received from New South Wales, we learn that some of the principal settlers have entered into a banking company, and have established a banking house on account of themselves as joint stockholders, and appointed Macquarie, a clerker of incorporation with the accustomed rights, privileges, and powers, the process of the manufactures. The institution is composed of twenty four partners, the first subscribed in the ratio of about 1 lb. of coffee to the 100 lb. of tobacco. Sugars are substituted with sand; persons with feathers are supplied with cheap, painted seeds; tobacco with rotten cabbage leaves; Bohea tea with sloe leaves, frequently mixed with drugs of the most pernicious quality. Port wine, which is rather scarce, especially the sold at very low prices, as it is made from the wholesome juice of the vine (instead of the black thorn) juice. British Brandy, and imported. Gin, however, is very dear, the juniper berry being scarce in the country. Whisky is very strong, it is said to be adulterated with a considerable quantity of tobacco juice, vitriol, and spice fruits, a deadly poison. Bread, from pulverized bones, is found to have been made of a mixture of flour, ground bones, and the most pulverized bones. Milk to have been adulterated with washballs and water. Cheese and butter are seasoned with the seeds of water hemlock, (cicuta maculata, Linn.) Its quality is reported, and it is scarcely an article of ordinary consumption that is not found to be more destructive by these infamous and fraudulent practices.

As soon of the institution has described in the foregoing trial, and the Bank of England as a monetica, we think it proper to state the manner in which it operates. Lay the tea weed paper, and rub it; it will easily discharge the colouring matter, and rub it; it will easily discharge the colouring matter, and rub it; it will easily discharge the colouring matter

Miscellaneous.

Somewhat curious given before a Committee of the House of Commons, on Education :—

Mr. W. Freeman Lloyd.

Are you acquainted with the state of the children of the poor in the metropolis ?—Yes ; chiefly from my acquaintance with Sunday Schools, and with those who conduct them, and from having visited the poor at their own habitations.

Are you able to form an opinion of the number of children educated in Sunday schools in the metropolis ?—I have drawn out a statement as nearly as I can.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

	Scholars.
East London District -	9,291
Ditto - Adults -	580
West London District -	8,708
Southwark ditto -	7,861
North and Central ditto -	9,320
	35,460

I think there are several Sunday schools either not known or not reported in the above ; I think the number of Sunday scholars in the metropolis is about 40,000.

How many teachers are employed in those schools ?—About 4000.

What difference is there between a Sunday school and a day school ?—Sunday schools instruct those poor children whose time is fully employed in labour during the week days, and to them this is the only opportunity of gaining instruction ; the children also learn their lessons during the week, to repeat to their teachers on Sunday ; and teachers visit their children at their own habitations, and procure the co-operation of their parents, and watch over their conduct as much as they can.

If children were not clothed in parochial schools, but that expense saved, might not a much greater number of children be educated than are now, in the respective parishes of London ?—Certainly, the expense of clothing one child would educate several ; a great many more might have instruction ; I suppose nearly the whole uneducated poor of the metropolis.

Do you think it is better to give education to a great number, than instruction and clothing to a few ?—Certainly, much better.

Would not occasional clothing, by way of reward, have a better effect than regular clothing of certain periods ?—I conceive so, because it would be unexpectedly and conditional.

Would children be more likely to meet with employment, in your opinion, if they were better educated ?—It is one of the first enquiries we make, when we want servants in trade, how they have been educated ; and they are very frequently incapacitated from filling many situations, because they have not been taught when young.

Do you know whether shopkeepers and wholesale houses, in the city, prefer youths from the country, to those born and educated in London ?—Very frequently so.

Do they prefer youths in the various capacities of porters, warehousemen, & clerks, and, in short, in all the departments of trade ?—In most cases they certainly do prefer lads from the country.

Are they also preferred as domestic servants ?—In general, so far as my experience extends.

For what reason are they preferred ?—Because their character is better known, their morals more frequently uncontaminated ; and I think the education of those who are sent off to town has been much better attended to than those persons borsin London.

Have you any idea how many young men come up to London annually to seek for situations, both domestic and in trade ?—It is impossible to speak with any accuracy ; but I have heard many intelligent men, who have had long experience in the subject, calculate that nearly 10,000 come up annually.

Including footmen, grooms, and clerks ?—All descriptions of servants.

Are you acquainted with any of the principals of the trading and commercial houses of the city of London ?—Yes, many of them.

Do you know whether they originally came from the country, or were born in London ?—I should think the majority came from the country.

Is it not a remarkable fact, and well known, that a large proportion of the housekeepers in the city of London came from the country ?—Yes, I conceive so.

And generally without property ?—Most of them, I think.

They have generally risen by their own merit ?—Yes, from clerks, or even many of them from inferior situations ; they have risen from their attention to business, and good education. Several of our lord mayors have risen from clerks' situations.

Have they chiefly risen by their own merit, and having had the advantages of a useful education ?—Yes, I conceive so, and a steadiness and perseverance in their conduct.

Is there much difference between the moral character of the "Scotch and Irish" —No one, who has been accustomed to visit them at their own habitations, can have failed to observe a marked and decided distinction.

Whence does this distinction arise ? —The Scotch are constantly taught, when young, to read their Bibles, and are enjoined to moral and religious instruction.

From your knowledge of the trading world, and of the children of the poor, do you think a more extensive plan of education would be a public benefit ?—I think it would be one of the greatest public benefits.

Would it, in your opinion, lessen public crimes ?—I have no doubt of it ; for the most guilty criminal characters are commonly the most ignorant ; in fact we cannot get them to stay in our schools ; we have sometimes gathered them from the highways, and brought them into our schools, but we could never keep them long together.

From your knowledge of the benefits of education, is it your opinion that a more extended plan would greatly promote the public benefit ?—I think it would exceedingly so ; in Wales, owing to the general establishment of Sunday schools there, in one or two of the counties the prison-doors have been thrown open, and I attribute it to education, because nearly every individual throughout those counties attended the schools.

The Rev. Wm. Johnson.

You are master, chaplain, and accountant, of the Central National school, situated in Baldwin's-gardens ? —I am.

How many children are educated there ?—About 860 boys and girls.

How many boys and how many girls? —Five hundred and sixty boys, and three hundred girls.

Do you receive the children of persons not members of the Church of England ?—Yes, we do ; there is no question ever put to any parent respecting their religion.

What sort of religious instruction do you give the children ?—The course of religious instruction is, we begin with the Lord's Prayer, a short grace before and after meat, the two first collects in morning and evening service, taken from the Liturgy, a short grace before and after meat, the two first collects in morning and evening service, taken from the Liturgy, and then the same broken into short sentences ; and the highest class of children, or classes, use Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion.

Do you take those children to church ? —The school-room is licensed, not having any consecration in the church ; the majority of them attend divine service there, according to the form of the Church of England ; but, on an average, one hundred go to the parish church.

Have you in fact, according to the best of your knowledge, many children of Dissenters in that establishment ?—Many are Dissenters, and Dissenters of every description.

As nearly as you can estimate, how many may there be ?—I cannot tell them exactly.

Are there twenty ?—More than that ; I might say one third, or not one-half, are Dissenters ; and at this time we have seven Jews.

Do you include in your class of Dissenters the children of people called Methodists ?—Certainly ; and also those whose parents go to Spafields chapel.

What is the yearly expense of the Baldwin's-garden school ?—The yearly expense is nearly £180 a year. I act both as accompanist and chaplain, and in the capacity of the under-masters are paid a national schools generally, as well as schoolmaster.

What is your salary altogether ?—One hundred and fifty pounds a-year.

How much of that as schoolmaster ? —I should think about 80l. or a 100l. ; but it is not separate.

What is the yearly expence of abstract books, &c. as nearly as you can tell ?—The books, as far as I can judge, are about 20l. This calculation I take to be considerably over the mark ; for a complete set of our elementary books cost only six pence, and the same set of books on an average, will serve three children in succession, before the books are worn out. Each slate costs three half pence ; the pencils, two-pence ; pens and ink, two-pence ; and one half penny ; making eight-pence for each child. We do not use paper more than once a week, at present.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.—An article from Brussels, of the 12th inst. says :—" An instrument of Consonance, M. Butin, died there on the 6th of this month, aged 84. This man was twice married, and what is very remarkable, his second wife was born on the very day that his first wife died, and he then declared he would never have any other wife than this infant. In fact, he waited till she was twenty years old, when he married her. He was then 64 years of age ; he had a daughter by her the first year of his marriage, and a second twenty years afterwards, in the month of January last ; he leaves several children, the eldest of whom is sixty years of age and the youngest scarcely two months. This man lived twenty years with his first wife, remained twenty years a widower and his second marriage lasted also twenty years."—*London Paper.*

Cockroaches.—By placing a bowl of molasses & water in the places frequented by these troublesome insects, they will be effectually exterminated. The experiment has been tried by the writer of this, whose house was much infested by them, and in the course of a fortnight they have been nearly all destroyed by the above simple remedy.

From the Liverpool Courier.

The following pleasing proof of animal sagacity has been sent to us by a correspondent :

" A few days ago, a person was attending a vessel discharging oak bark at the king's dock, when unfortunately a particle of this substance got into his eye which could not be extracted, either by himself or several others who tried all their skill. He continued, for three successive days and nights, in the most excruciating pain.—on the fourth evening, while still suffering the severest torture, his faithful little dog, of the pug breed, appeared to view him with an unusual degree of attention, and after fawning with seemingly extravagant flattery, crept on his master's knee, (which liberty he had never attempted before,) placed his paws on each side of his head, and began to lick, first about the chin, then the ear, then, by degrees, to the afflicted eye, when his attention was chiefly directed ; he approached it, and with his pug nose, endeavoured to remove the shade which had been placed over it, and which, with his master's assistance, was soon removed, the dog was then suffered to proceed in his operations ; he immediately cleaned the eye, with a care and judgment that would have done credit to a respectable practitioner, and, in less than a minute, his master was relieved from a misery, of which only they who have suffered under similar circumstances are able to judge."

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

This hero, called, by way of proud distinction, " the first grenadier of France," was covered with wounds, but never would go into an hospital, ' which (he said) should only receive those who had lost a limb.' His company frequently lost half, and sometimes three fourth, of its number in one engagement, but the next day it was sure to be completed to its full complement ; for such was the reputation that it had acquired, that for every vacancy after an engagement at least ten soldiers volunteered to fill it, and several who were refused admittance shot themselves from disappointment. In consequence of which he was allowed to be 180 strong ; & during the time La Tour D'Auvergne commanded it, it lost 2,480 killed in battle.

Dr. Rocke has published a simple method of rendering rape oil equal to sperm-acti oil, for the purposes of illuminating. He began by washing the oil with spring water ; which is effected by agitating the oil violently with a sixth part of the water. This separates the particles of oil & commixes those of the water intimately with them. After this operation, it looks like pale yellow eggs beat up.—In less than 48 hours they separate completely, the oil swimming at top, the water and other impurities and extraneous particles subsiding at the bottom. He improved much on this, by substituting sea-water in the place of fresh water. He tried whether fresh water, impregnated with salt, may not do as well as sea water ; but found the light not so bright, and of a reddish cast. The oil which he has washed is rape-oil, for which he is charged 4s. 2d. a gallon ; it gives no bad smell, and, when burning, does not the spermaceti oil, is not to be distinguished from it."

A Mr. Isaac Williams, who lived near Pendleton District, (S. C.) while out a deer hunting on the 4th of July, in company with another gentleman, received a bite by a rattle-snake, and died before medical assistance could be procured.

Insanity.—A young Frenchman who was tried in London lately for an attempt on a Roman Catholic clergyman in church, with a drawn sword, was acquitted as being insane. The lady where the prisoner lodged for the last 13 months proved the following extraordinary conduct in his mode of living ; For some weeks he confined himself to bread (without yeast) & water ; then he would live for weeks on fowl, eating twenty in one week ; then for a time on sausages ; oil cakes ; then on boiled flour & water ; then on the juice of pounded grass ; then on the juice of pounded herbs ; then on a boiled pea ; then on boiled ones, eating each day three pecks of shelled ones, and one of them with shells ; sometimes changing his diet to mutton, of which he would eat six pounds per day. He had also a variety of iron armour made, weighing 214 pounds each, which he used to try on at the brazier's, and say, that he would walk in them 20 leagues a day. He lived an iron crowne, & a highly polished double edge sword, about 4 feet in length He avowed his intention of leading forty millions of men to extirpate the Barbary States. The iron suits of armour for himself and a horse were produced in court.

Potatoes.—A French agriculturist, for the potatoes that he intends to keep for the spring consumption, adopts this method.—He immerses them once or twice in boiling water, to destroy the vegetable life, dries them in cool oven, conducts them in sacks, lik keeps without difficulty and loss this precious root until new potatoes come in. M. Pollard of St. Genevieve aux Bois, in France, plants in sandy soils his potatoes in the autumn, from which has found the crops much more abundant than spring planting ; he has made the experiment for several years, and on the last year on a grand scale ; the potatoes are much larger, more numerous, and of a better quality than from spring sowing.

Rusget for White Paint.—Take plaster of paris, very finely ground, put it into a common pot or kettle, and bang it with a moderate fire to boil or dry it ; stir it continually, to prevent it from burning, until it boils like hasty pudding. When it is boiled or dried enough, mix it like other paint ; for the first coat, about half plaster and half whiting ; for the second coat plaster with a small quantity of white lead ; and for the third, which will be light, about half plaster and half lead. This makes an excellent paint, far preferable to that made of white lead for duration. A less quantity of lead would answer, but the paint would not be so smooth and nice.

It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs, or geese, will prevent the depredations of Foxes upon them, those animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.—So says the Greenock Advertiser.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, } SAMUEL
County of Prude } SMITH
York, to wit. } Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle, as One of the Creditors : These are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuring the date hereof, and being the fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

JOHN MURCHISON.
MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that he has received a complete assortment of Goods consisting of superfine Blue, Black, Grey, Brown and Drab Cloths—Superfine double & single milled Blue, Black, Grey, Drab and Brown Kerseymeres ; which he offers to make up on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He has also a large assortment of other Goods for Sale.

York, 18th August, 1818.

WANTED,

A STEADY elderly Woman, as House-keeper to a small family—(one who can be well recommended.)—Enquire at this Office.

York, 20th Aug. 1818.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King street, next door to *Mrs. Mowat's.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Completion Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Snuff for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 13tf

THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,

JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the safety and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York, Niagara, & Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

Province Currency
Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5½	0	0	5½
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	4
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	0	9	0	1	0
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	5
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Barley	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	15	0
Hay	lb.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	7	1½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July, or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 3 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	3	1

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent. No advertisement shorter than 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

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J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
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YORK :
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

P. S.
Lieut.
Ph
GEORGE R.
GOD of the Line
Britons and Indians,
of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Fifth Day of August instant, We thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-first Day of September, next ensuing, & which time in our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear. Now We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have it might be, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve them, and each of you from the attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby countermanding and by these Presents revoking you and each and every, that our aforesaid, the Twelfth Day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Province aforesaid, in our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and condition of our Province of Upper-Canada, And hereby to do all and every such things as by

Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereof, this eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DRIGAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to JAMES DARTEN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pre-emption the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond* : and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1818. 3tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which are nothing very flat, will make the land in great neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Executive Council office, }
York, 5th May, 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him to make any pretension to or thereto have to lot number one hundred & fifty-seven in the Town of Niagara within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

H.

T
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in its virtuous
York, next door to
Monroe, in the Store
S. Jarvis, Esq. not for
employed in one of the
began to
arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the newest and most fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages mounted in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52tf

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in the Vessels of the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 3d. per the first day, and 2s. 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 2t

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m52

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

On the Laws, &c.

A material for roofing is used in England which is cheap and durable. It is formed by sopping sheets of coarse paper (such as button makers use) in boiling tar, and nailing them on boards or laths, exactly in the manner of slates. The whole is afterwards coated over with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal, chalk or brick dust.—Roofs covered in this way are said to have lasted 30 years without repairs.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 21.

Our city has been much alarmed a few days past, in consequence of the appearance of mad dogs. We understand that a young man has been bitten by one of these animals, but having applied the usual cure, we hope it will prove as efficacious in this as it has in former cases. A cow expired suddenly a few days since, exhibiting every symptom of the hydrophobia, occasioned it is supposed by the licking of the blood of a dog, killed a few days previous for that disease. The common council of the city have passed an ordinance, imposing a fine upon the owners of such dogs as may be found running at large for the period of two months.

Ice.—A fishing schooner arrived at Newburyport, on the 14th of July, in lat. 44, long. 50 N. on the western edge of the Banks, saw an island of ice.

TADMORE, July 21.

Mr. BUFFINGTON of Portland, of whom mention was made the last season as having penetrated to the the one thousand depth, of 530 feet into the solid rock on the shore of lake Erie in pursuit of salt water, has this summer, renewed his labors undertaking and perforated 100 feet further into the rock—the whole, amounting to the astonishing depth of six hundred and thirty feet, or something more than thirty eight rods. Thus it is believed, a 100 feet lower than the level of the tide waters of the Hudson, at Albany, and about 300 feet lower than the greatest known depth of lake Erie. Mr. B. says, he is not sorry to say, has been disappointed in obtaining his object ; he intends however, to continue boring if he can obtain more assistance. We cannot but hope that so much faith and perseverance in this novel enterprize, may be amply rewarded.—*Chen. Gaz.*

From the Philadelphia Union.
Substitutes of Tar for Oil for the purpose of illumination.

It is said that professor Hare, of Wil-

nearly deserted in the middle of the day, at which time few persons are seen out of the doors who are not compelled by necessary business.

The freedom of election not admitting the presence of the military, they are obliged to evacuate the various county and borough towns, and their immediate vicinity, which constitute their present quarters. The troops thus removed will occupy points at a proper distance, until the election being over they can constitutionally resume their former residence.—Gravesend is thus filled with soldiers from other parts of Kent. Saturday morning a troop of the 15th dragoons left Hounslow, and took up their quarters at Hampstead.

"It is believed," says a private letter from Paris, "that the trial of Marshal Ney & Cantillon will be carried before the Court of Assize in the ensuing month. The last interrogatory of Marshal Ney is much in the odious plot of which the Duke of Wellington was to have been the victim. It appears certain that a true Minister of Bonaparte's has resided for some time in one of the ports of the Adriatic, was privy to this infernal plot, as well as a certain great personage who now resides in the United States. There are, it is said, such grave circumstances in the last disclosures of Marbois, that it would be imprudent to commit them to a private letter. Every thing announces that this plot was as vast as it is possible to imagine; for, in order to accomplish the assassination of one man, conspirators appear to have communicated with each other between the two hemispheres.

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Norway and Sweden.—A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway to demolish all the fortresses of that kingdom. Those works having been constructed as a defence against the Swedes, it now becomes a national concern to save the expense of their useless garrisons. The Swedish Prince Royal,

—

LONDON, June 20.

3 per cent consols 79 1-4

The election as members of Parliament, of Mess. Romilly and Maxwell, at Westminster, is no more doubtful. The state of the votes yesterday at 1 P. M. were as follows:—Romilly 1135; Maxwell 1093; Burdett 422; Reasnied 39; Hunt 31; Cartwright 19. Votes in Southwark:—Calvert 1712; Wilson 1240; Barclay 1004; London, 20 day —Wood 3357; Waithman 3103; Waithman 2795; Curtis 2562; Thorp 2508, Atkins 1941.

following day, will repair this year to the 22d, instead of the 19th, in subsequence, to the spot whence the independence of the kingdom of the Netherlands was consolidated by the courage of the brave men who combated there for the liberty of Europe.

M. Canibaceres has just begun the tour which he is accustomed to make every year in Holland.—He has left the Hague and proceeded to Amsterdam. He has received from the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour permission to resume his insignia and his ribbon. He seems to be rolling reinstated. If this circumstance should induce him to return to France, to settle there, he would be regretted in this country by the poor, on account of his numerous charities, in which his immense fortune allows him to indulge; for he is said to have an income of 500,000 francs per annum, and does not spend any thing considerable in mere ostentation.

STUTGARD, June 24.

This morning a fine boy of 7, her second by the queen of Wirtemburg, was safely delivered of a princess.

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AIX LA CHAPELLE, June 18.

A British paper contains what follows: about the middle of August all that belongs to the new congress will meet at Aix La Chappelle, and the deliberations will begin in the first days of September. To the project of delivering France from the burden of maintaining the army of occupation, are joined some other plans to secure tranquility and peace through all Europe.

The views in France were reported to be flourishing, and promise abundance.

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From the Mexina, June 9.

The purpose of the approaching congress of the sovereigns at Aix La Chapelle, seems to be pretty well understood. The Austrian Observer was certainly right in saying, that the Monarchs would meet finally to decide the question on the evacuation of France by their troops.—But with this measure many others are connected that respect the further security of peace and order in Europe. For as it is suggested in what may be the consequence of withdrawing the foreign troops from France, considering the irritability of people's minds, and the measures of party spirit, which is far from being quelled: and considering that France is the country from which all revolutionary opinions have issued and spread over Europe, the Cabinets are unable how necessary it is to keep a watchful eye over that kingdom, that

shd, one of the present Members, arrived in the borough, and the canvass of both parties has proceeded with great briskness. On Monday last both parties gave public dinners to their friends.

The head-quarters of the parties were at the King's arms (*at Robert's Inn,*) and the Castle (Lord Townsends,) which Inns are elaborately decorated on them. After dinner, in the course of the evening, the rival candidates paraded the town in processions, with appropriate flags, &c. The procession meeting (as the matter is stated to us,) the power of one of the Peel flags waved it alontingly over the heads of the rival party; the flag was instantly torn to atoms; the procession passed on—but the "thumb had been bitten, & could not pease nye.—Arrived at the Inns, Mr. Peel, esq. appeared at the window, and, we believe, addressed the freemen below. He had a walking stick in his hand, which the Townsend boys say was shaken, as in menace; (a thing perhaps not very likely, but the thing was enough.) Instantly to it the rival boys went; and stones were in a moment rolling: the pavement was torn up, and the siege began on both of the garrisons; windows, shutters, frames, &c. all disappeared as by the wand of an Harlequin, till nowere a stick or pane was visible. The job was completed of both houses in a few minutes. A vast load of large paving stones were collected from the rooms of each inn, many of which came rolling down the stair cases like thunder." On the part of the Townsend boys, the war was instantly carried to the house of Edmund Peel, esq. across the road which passes the corner of the street at right angles. This residence instantly shared the fate of the inns, and the family were obliged to fly. The damage done must be very considerable; but we have heard of no estimate that can be relied on. The town has been quiet ever since. We are sorry to hear that one man has been so severely hurt, that his life is despaired of; another had his leg broken: and various others are seriously injured.

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This morning while a man was swimming in the Clyde at Dumbarton's Hall, a ferocious water dog leaped in after him and fixed his fore paws on his shoulders, and kept him below the water till he was nearly drowned. Two young men hearing the cry "save him," immediately swim towards him, and hoved him up until they got to a shallow place, when he was shortly afterwards rescued. The practice of bringing water

From the United States.

From the Boston Centinel.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Hooper has kindly favoured us with London papers to 16th June.

The united kingdom was in the agitation of a general election. Business was suspended for a time, and the military, who are not allowed to remain in the vicinity of the polls during the voting, were continually passing from post to pollar. Many members had been returned, and numerous old ones declined being candidates. From all appearances the ministerial majority will not be diminished. Mr. Wooler, the printer of the *Black Dwarf*, was a candidate for Coventry. The other candidate is a bookseller. (One of the candidates for Westminster, is the gallant Capt. Maxwell, who silenced the Chinese fort near Canton.

The chief topic of speculation on the continent was the approaching congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle.—Formerly when kings met it was for mischief, that the best informed in Europe anticipate nothing from this approaching meeting but the consolidation of the existing order of things.

The French king has granted leave to gen. Savary (duke of Rovigo) to visit America.

The weather in Europe has been very hot; but the rains have been abundant and the promise of plenty is as bright as the most sanguine could wish.

Prince Oscar, son of king Charles 14th, (Bernadotte) is appointed lieutenant general of the Norwegian army.

News to 19th ult. is also received from Spain. The Spanish government has again officially announced, that they shall treat all persons found in arms in South America, as rebels and punish them accordingly.

Extra papers reports that an earthquake has swallowed up the ancient city of Philippoli, in Romania and destroyed 70,000 of its inhabitants. An earthquake in Turkey is not a rare piece of news in a Paris paper.

It was reported in England, at the last dates, that Lord Ellenborough was to resign as chief justice of the king's bench, on account of ill health. The vice chancellor was talked of to succeed him.

Vaccination flourishes in France.—During the year 1816, there were 649,953 births in the kingdom; of which 431,348 were vaccinated, 24,610 had the small pox, of which 2465 died, and 2182 disfigured. It is unnecessary to add, that no mortality or disfiguring attended the vaccinations.

They have made in Vienna the first experiment of a machine to mow grass. This ingenious machine is harnessed to two horses, and in the space of ten hours will cut five Austrian arpents of grass, which is 600 square fathoms each.

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From the Boston Intelligencer.

Particulars of the late Robbery at Cumberland Bank.

The extensive and daring robbery of

There were three candidates for the two seats, Mr. Canning, Gen. Gascoyne, late members, and Lord Sefton; the first a favourite administration candidate, and the last of the opposition. On the close of the first day's poll, the votes stood, as follows: Canning 804, Gascoyne 240, Sefton 154. The whole number of votes in 1806, was 2545. The Poll in London, for four members, opened on the 11th, with six members. The following was the state of the poll on the close of the second day; Wood 1047, Curtis 742, Atkins 493—three having three of the late members, and Wilson 632, Waithman 848, Thorp 778. The whole kingdom was engaged in the general election. Several county elections not contested for many years. There however does not appear to be a probability of any great political change, or indeed very many individual changes in the new parliament.

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NASSAU, (N. P.) July 13.

The following is a copy of the despatch from Earl Bathurst to his Excellency Governor Cameron, communicated by his Honour the President, to the two branches of the l . islature, immediately after the session was opened.

(COPY.)

Downing-street, 26th Feb. 1818.

"Sir—I have had the honor of receiving your despatch of the 31 December, and of submitting to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the humble petitions and address of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, which it enclosed.

I have received his Royal Highness's commands to instruct you to inform the House of Assembly that the arrest, and commitment of Mr. Wylly, under all the circumstances of the case, appears to his Royal Highness to have been highly unprecedented, and that his Royal Highness entirely approves of the conduct of the General Court upon Mr. Wylly's being brought before them on a writ of Habeas Corpus, duly issued; in so much as his proceedings in that court would have implied, that in the opinion of the court, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Wylly had been warranted by law. You are further aware the Assembly, that his Royal Highness will ever be ready to afford them protection and support in the due exercise of their privileges, but that his Royal Highness considered that it would be inconsistent with the due administration of justice, and with the personal liberty of the inhabitants of the Bahamas, if the Assembly were allowed to proceed on an unprecedented right of arresting and committing a person any of his Majesty's subjects, under the plea of an alledged breach of privilege; and to claim on their part to a power of this nature exsally lead to a repetition of those contentions and those unhappily normal collisions in the Legislative Assembly and the General Court, tending to degrade their respective authorities in public estimation, and to create a serious if not a fatal interruption of all public proceedings.

"In this respect to that part of the Memorial which relates to the rejection by the Council of certain Bills sent up to them by the Assembly—His Royal Highness considers the Council to have been in conformity with the Assembly, a full and undoubted right to decide how far the several legislative measures brought before them for consideration are fit to become Laws of the Colony; and that in whatever light the House of Assembly may consider the conduct of the Council set in particular instances, they cannot but feel that any interference with the privileges of the Council in this respect, might lead to consequences still more subversive of the constitution of the Bahamas than that of the pretended privileges of the House of Assembly itself.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

BATHURST.

To Governor CAMERON, &c. &c. &c.

The House of Assembly after several Resolutions expressive of their dissatisfaction at the above despatch, having renewed proceedings against William Wylly, Esq. for offences alledged to be committed by him against the said House, summoned him to attend at the bar of the House on the several charges. Yesterday was the appointed day; but at 11 o'clock, after the Legislative Council had assembled, and the House had met, his Honour the President came down from the Government House to the Council Chamber, where he commanded the immediate attendance of the House, and was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentleman of the House of Assembly,

At the commencement of the present session, I told before you the copy of a despatch from the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, to His Excellency Governor Cameron, bearing date Downing Street the 26th February last, stating that Lord Liverpool had received the governor's despatch of the 31 December last, and submitted to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the humble Address and Petition of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, which it enclosed; that his lordship had received his Royal Highness's commands to instruct the governor to inform the House of Assembly, that the arrest and commitment of Mr. Wylly, under all the circumstances of the case, appeared to his Royal Highness to have been highly unprecedented; that his Royal Highness entirely approved of the conduct of the general Court upon Mr. Wylly's being brought before them, on a writ of habeas corpus duly issued: inasmuch as his proceedings in that court would have implied, that in the opinion of the Court, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Wylly had been warranted by law. And that his Royal Highness considered that it would be inconsistent with the due administration of Justice, and with the personal liberty of the inhabitants of the Bahamas, if the House of Assembly were allowed to possess an unprecedented right of arresting and committing to Prison any of his Majesty's Subjects, under the plea of an alledged breach of privilege; and to claim on their part to a power of this nature could only lead to a repetition of those contentions and those unhappily normal collisions in the Legislative Assembly and the General Court, tending to degrade their respective authorities in public estimation, and to create a serious if not a fatal interruption of all public proceedings.

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Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentleman of the House of Assembly,

At the commencement of the present session, I told before you the copy of a despatch from the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, to His Excellency Governor Cameron, bearing date Downing Street the 28th February last, stating that Lord Liverpool had received the governor's despatch of the 31 December last, and submitted to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the humble Address and Petition of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, which it enclosed; that his lordship had received his Royal Highness's commands to instruct the governor to inform the House of Assembly, that the arrest and commitment of Mr. Wylly, under all the circumstances of the case, appeared to his Royal Highness to have been highly unprecedented; that his Royal Highness entirely approved of the conduct of the general Court upon Mr. Wylly's being brought before them, on a writ of habeas corpus duly issued: inasmuch as his proceedings in that court would have implied, that in the opinion of the Court, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Wylly had been warranted by Law. And the Governor was further directed to inform the Assembly, that His Royal Highness would be ever ready to afford them protection and support in the due exercise of their Privileges, but

Miscellaneous.

A DAY IN VIENNA.

During the sitting of Congress.
From Bright's travels in Lower Hungary.

It was Sunday; the shops were all closed, and in addition to the mass, which is daily and almost hourly celebrated in all the churches, services were performed in the vulgar Language. It was a day of much ordinary festivity among all ranks; the theatres are open in the evening; and I was strongly recommended to visit a place of public amusement called the redoubt, where, in all probability, I should see many of the distinguished persons then collected at the congress.

Not having yet delivered my letters, I accompanied a gentleman of Vienna, with whom I had made an accidental acquaintance. We entered the room a hour after o'clock in the evening. It is a magnificent saloon, finely lighted, surrounded by a gallery, and forming a part of the large pile of buildings called the Bourg or Imperial Palace. Never was an assembly less ceremonious; every one wore his hat; many, till the room became heated, their great coats; and no one pretended to appear in an evening dress, except a few Englishmen, who, from the habits of their country, and some little vanity, generally attempt to distinguish themselves by an attention to outward appearance. Around the whole circumference of the room were four or five rows of benches, occupied, for the most part, by well dressed females, while the other parts presented a moving multitude, many of whom were in masks and dominos, and were busily engaged in talking and laughing, or dancing to the music of a powerful orchestra. My companion squeezed my arm as we passed a thin figure with hollow shrunken features, of mild expression with a neck *stiff*, bending a little forwards, and walking badly. —That is our emperor, he said, and bowed and smiled. He was alone, and dressed like the rest. 'Pray allow me to doubt a little, till I have some further proof.'— Then, do you see that little man, with white hair, pale face, and aquiline nose? He was almost pushed down as he passed the corner of a box by the king of Denmark.—Again I shook my head in disbelief. 'Here the Emperor of Russia approaches.' I looked up and found the information correct.

His fine manly form, his round and smiling countenance, and his neat morning dress, were not to be mistaken; they were the same which some months before, I had seen enter the church at Haarlem, to the thundering peals of the grand organ. I soon recognised the tall form, the solemn and grave features of the King of Prussia; and afterwards seeing these two in familiar conversation with the two monarchs whose pretensions I had disputed, was satisfied their claims were just. 'That short, thick old gentleman, in the uniform of Saxe Weimar. That young man near him the crown prince of Wirtemberg. Here, turn your eyes to that seat.—The large elderly man, with a full face:—he looks like an Englishman—he is the King of Bavaria.—'Pardon,' I exclaimed, stepping quickly aside. 'That was the grand duke of Baden,' said my monitor, 'whose toe you trod upon? he was talking to Prince Wilson of Prussia. Here's a black a little—let these gentlemen pass, they seem very anxious to go on. One, two, three, four, five; these are all archdukes of Austria. Seem a little grave towards the end of the room. See, three women in masks have beset the King of Prussia. He is not out a little pleased at their failure to do with them. Now a party of waiters draws the attention of the crowd, and the King is left to dispose of his fair acquaintances as he thinks fit.

'Do you see that stout, tall man, who looks at the dance?—he is the duke of Saxe Coburg; and by his side, not quite as stout as himself, is his brother, Prince Leopold.'—Was is a young man, next to us, marked with the small pox, who is speaking broken English?—'It is the crown prince of Bavaria; he is said to be very fond of your nation. And here's a group of another hearty square set of fellows:—is an English colonel.' He then went to read a remarkable list of cricket jests—two ladies in dominos sitting upon his arm. The last, unique of its kind, rather excited a smile in my companion.

After a little more pushing, for the room had now become very full, we encountered a fine, dark, military looking man, not in uniform of course, but with a mustache. 'This was Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy.' In this way, for two or three hours, did we continue meeting and pushing amongst hundreds of men, each of whom, had he made his appearance singly, at a fashionable route, in London, would have furnished a paragraph to our new papers, prints to our shops, titles to our barouts, dissinctive appellations to every article of our dress, and theories if not ideas to our poets.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Hydrophobia.—The present warm weather, as it increases the plangers from it has powerfully drawn the public attention towards the discovery of a preventative or a remedy for this direful malady. But, of all the specifics which have been hitherto discovered, none can be implicitly replied on as a certain preventative of or cure for canine madness. Great praise, we think, is due to one of our contemporaries for the zeal with which he has repeatedly introduced to the notice of the public the discovery, made by a Russian peasant of Sunbirsk, of a plant which is reported to be a never failing cure for the bite of a mad dog. This specific is the bulbous part of the plant called by botanists, *Alisma Plantago*, or the *Great Water Plantain*. By a gracious ordination of Providence, the antidote never lies far from the poison; and to add to the value of the discovery, this plant grows in every part of Europe. It vegetates in water marshes, lakes, and stagnant pools, and, we believe, is to be found in such situations in almost every district in England. A specimen of this plant was gathered, a few days ago, in a pit in the lane leading to West Derby. In England the season of flowering is in the month of July, August and September. It may be gathered at any time, but it is best when it is flowered.

An article from St. Petersburg, dated May 8, mentions an instance that occurred in the territory of Cherson, where a mad dog bit four individuals and several animals. The authorities administered, as an antidote, the *Alisma Plantago*; several of the animals died, but none of the persons who were bitten have exhibited the lightest symptoms of madness. This, we think, is a decisive and satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the plant preventive of the effect of the malitia.

There has been published in France, according to the *Bibliographie de la France*, during the year 1817, *four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven* works—eleven hundred and seventy one engravings—and four hundred and seventy pieces of music. The three first weeks of the present year have produced two hundred and eighty publications, sixty-three engraving, and twenty six new tunes.

Canal.—One hundred thousand dollars were subscribed at Louisville, in one day, by the wealthy inhabitants of that city, to effect a canal at the falls of the Ohio.

As strange as it may appear, nevertheless it is a fact, that large quantities of wheat and flour have lately been shipped from New-York to Baltimore for a market. A writer in the Federal Gazette, in speaking of this reversal of trade, says, "Baltimore is now the highest market on the continent for flour. A considerable quantity of wheat is on its way here from New-York. Upwards of 3000 bushels have arrived from the district of Maine, and 4000 bushels are afloat at our wharves from New-York."

The following account is translated from the Vrai Liberal of May 8. It is sufficiently evident upon a very slight observation, that in the common way in which wood is consumed upon our hearths many of its component parts escape in the form of vapour and gases, and thus are wasted, which might doubtless be applied to useful purposes. We are not informed of the particular mode in which these products are preserved and separated from each other in the invention here referred to, but no ingenious chemist can be much at a loss for means of doing it, to a considerable extent at least.

Application of chemistry to arts.—The city of Brussels, has for a year, contained an establishment which ought to fix the attention of all who are interested in the progress of the useful arts, and one which shows how much the sciences are capable of assisting them. By means of a process, the first discovery of which was the result of the studies of the most able chemists, Messrs. Basgrand and Desparts, the principals of the establishment, have the secret of converting wood into charcoal, and at the same time, by a very simple operation, of extracting pitch, and pyro-ligneous acid—the heat for the purpose, is produced by hydrogen gas, which is furnished by the operation, and they have succeeded by very ingenious means to manage and direct it at pleasure. The charcoal is of perfect purity. The pyro-ligneic acid, subsequently of the uses to which it is applicable in the arts, gives, when rectified, an excellent vinegar, which both for the table and domestic purposes, surpasses in quality the best wine vinegar, and which by its moderate price, will give a considerable saving to the consumers. The pitch, cheaper also than that which is imported from abroad, can on other accounts be made to enter into competition with it. In fine, the hydrogen gas not only serves to heat the furnaces in which these different products are elaborated, but by its superabundance contributes to illuminate the work shops.

This pyro-ligneic acid is particularly valuable to the dyers. Mixed with iron filings, it gives a black dye very much superior to that in common use; and with the addition of dyer's wood it produces shades as brilliant as they are durable, varying according to the mixture and extent of the additions. Those factors and manufactures of printed calicoes who have used it, have found that it communicates to the furs and cloths the property of resisting the action of the air for a long time. This property seems to be owing to the peculiar nature of the pyro-ligneic acid, and to an oily substance which it contains, when it has not been rectified, to be converted into vinegar. We do not presumptuously warrant the correctness of these last effects, but the artizans, who practice the different branches of dyeing, are so much interested in proving them, by new experiments, that we have no doubt of their eagerness to ascertain them with certainity.

Those ignorant pretenders, and discontented people, who are always dissatisfied with the age in which they live, ought now, at least, to render justice to the progress modern chemistry has given to the useful arts. How is it that not one among them should suspect that any of those valuable products can be obtained from a billet of wood, if chemistry had not revealed the secret to them. It is not however to these refractory lucubrators, who cannot be subjected to the action of the crucible, that we should recommend to visit the establishment of Messrs. Basgnier & Desparts. It is to those laborious men, those useful and brilliant men, who exert themselves continually for the happiness of their country, who give assistance to its inhabitants, who occupy themselves without cessation in producing the means of sustaining the national industry under the discouragement which foreigners would impose upon it, who struggle against difficulties, of which they are not even admitted to complain and who, notwithstanding the want of reciprocal advantages, which foreign industry obtains amongst us, seek to increase the general mass of riches, by creating new objects of expectation.—Those alone can appreciate the benefits of the establishment which we point to their notice; and which the government has encouraged by a patent.

FROM THE SALEM STAR.

Receipt for making Cider, and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nail, Esq. who lives near Deep river, at the upper extremity of Moore county, where I drank cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, ensures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it; in the hope that advantage might accrue by publication of it. Mr. Nail had in his cellar, as well as I now remember, about 5 or 10 hogsheads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was four, nor did he think any fit to drink until it was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old. It was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intended it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished; but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nail's recipe, as he gave it to me in writing, in April last.

"All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would if mixed, often make bad cider. —Throw out all imperfect, sorry, or sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash—beat your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit if too mellow—Let them stand half a day after being beaten before put into the press; then press them slowly; let continue it as long as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of a slow pressure is in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full to permit the froth and pummice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation—In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy. Now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days the third time. In every instance the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled, and when filled for the last time to be bunged close; placed in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the very little that will adhere after rinsing a cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of raw water will cause cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious.

Mr. Nail's plan is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, July 23, 1818.

N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nail told me he had for many years filled various plans of clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and so smoaking, filtering through sand, &c. &c. and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

From the Hartford (Con.) Mirror, of Aug. 10.

Alisma Plantago.—As frequent inquiries have been made, whether the alisma plantago is to be found in this part of our country; we answer these inquiries, by informing the public, that some of the above named plant has been gathered and sett with us at this office, by Dr. Comstock of this city, and may be seen and examined by all who have any doubts of its being the genuine plant. It perfectly agrees with the following description, copied from an English paper. It is said to be abundant throughout our country. It frequents a wet soil, and is most luxuriant in low standing water flowing about here, in the months of July and August. It will be seen also, that the following description of the alisma plantago, agrees with the one published in our paper of the 6th ult.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Hydrophobia.—At the present season of the year, and with scenes of this most dreadful of all maladies around us, it may be useful again to call the attention of our readers to a discovery made by a Russian peasant of Sunbirsk, as announced in this paper of the 23 of Feb. last. The specific which is said to be never-failing, is the bulbous part of the plant, called by botanists alisma plantago, or the great water plantain; and to add to the value of the discovery, this simple is to be found in all the countries of Europe. In Germany as well as in Russia, the extraordinary properties of the alisma in the cure of hydrophobia is said to have been established by the physical world, and we hope the physicians of our own country will, without delay ascertain its qualities, and give to it, if found efficacious, the sanction of their authority. The Russian counsellor of state, Lewshein, has lately published a report upon the subject, in which he bears ample testimony in its efficacy, and prescribes the method of administering it. The root which, when divested of the tuft of fibres, resembles an onion, may be reduced to a powder, which powder may be strewed on a slice of bread and butter, and given to the patient to eat.

The plant in question grows in water marshes, lakes, and stagnant pools, and we believe is to be found in such situations in almost every part of England. A specimen of this plant, gathered in a pit in the lane leading to West Derby, is now before us, and we find it to answer strictly to the description of the alisma plantago, given in "Curtis's Flora Londinensis," vol. 4, article 28, folio edition.

Root perennial, white, somewhat bulbous, coated, and furnished with a tuft of numerous fibres.

Leaves all springing from the root, standing on long footstalks, ovate, pointed, smooth, ribbed, perfectly entire, upright, slightly waved, the footstalks semi-cylindrical, at bottom sheathing and purplish.

Stalk obtusely three cornered, naked, smooth, from one to three feet in height.

Branches producing the flowers disposed in whirls round the stalk and the lesser branches in a similar manner round them, varying greatly in number, and naked.

Stipula at the base of each whirl, membranous, withered, and sheathing.

Calyx: a perianthium of three leaves, the leaves ovate, a little pointed, concave, marked with lines, spreading, membranous on the edge.*

Corolla, three petals, roundish, purple, grained on the edge, flat, spreading, somewhat remote from each other, claws yellow.

Stamina, six filaments, fine and tapering, slightly bending inwards. Anthers greenish.

Pistillum: germina numerous, to 12 or more placed in a circle. Styles as numerous as the germina, filiform, upright. Stigmata simple. The pistillum magnified.

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*The season of flowering in England is in the months of July, August and September; the specimens we have before us, and which may be seen at our office, are of course not at present in flower, but the identity is indisputable. It may be gathered at any time, but it is best when it has flowered. The roots should be well washed and cleaned, and dried in the shade; when dry it is pulverised and administered as above. Two or three doses, it is said, have always been found sufficient to effect a cure, even after the hydrophobia is declared in the patient, whether it be man or animal.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate, } SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate within this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston in the said Province of Upper Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear at the said Court of Probate to be holden at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5½	0	0	5½
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	[illegible]	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	18	[illegible]	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail. Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s 6d	7½d.
6 to 16 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 16 lines, 6d per line, for first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3s for the first insertion—such proportionate allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

YORK:
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R. C. HORNE.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1818. No. 37

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Fifth Day of August instant, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-first Day of September, next ensuing, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have it ought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your [illegible] at the time aforesaid. HEARBY Prorooking and by these Presents proroking you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth Day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actuall despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this Twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty eighth year of our Reign.

F. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Executive Council office, }
York, 9th May, 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or to Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and forty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Counc.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO all to whom it may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, in the room of *Francis Gore, Esquire*: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Proclamation that all Persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

F. M.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.
York, 1st Aug. 1818. 32tf

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, with about 20 or 30 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles The Saw-Mill is within every short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 30 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD
Yonge Street, 25th June 1818.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, at the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 32-tf

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5s. for the first day, and 2s 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.
York, 1st July 1818. 3w 23

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO BREWERS.

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well situated BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and MALT-KILN, at the German Mills, in the township of Markham.

There is a large quantity of Barley being engaged to be raised this season in its immediate neighborhood, with the abundance of wood and excellent water close to the premises, add greatly to its advantages.

ELIGIBLE TAVERN STAND.

ALSO,

in the Village, a good, new, two story House, with a large Barn, Stabling, and every convenience for a Tavern; and for which a Licence can be procured should a suitable tenant apply.—As it is in a very populous neighbourhood, and a great thoroughfare, as well as there being no other tavern within three miles of it, and the advantage of boarding the hands employed in the works of the establishment, it presents very strong inducements to an enterprising man.

For the particulars apply to

ALLAN McNABB
Manager.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in the second concession of 'Scarboro', 12 miles from York, containing 306 acres—60 Acres of which are under improvement, with the Lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining; there is a new Saw Mill on the premises, and about 20 bearing Apple Trees. The Terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser. For the conditions apply to Wm. ALLAN Esq. or the subscriber on the premises.

If not sold before the first of October next, it will be leased for two or three years.

ARCHD. THOMSON.
Scarboro', August 5, 1818 35tf

JOHN MURCHISON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that he has received a complete assortment of Goods consisting of Superfine Blue, Black, Grey, Brown and Drab Cloths—Superfine double & single milled Blue, Black, Grey, Drab and Brown Kerseymeres; which he offers to make up on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He has also a large assortment of other Goods for Sale.

York, 18th August, 1818.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent Single Horse WAGGON, and full plated Harness, on very reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office.

THE FINE

New Steam Vessel

FRONTENAC,

JAMES McKENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston for York, Niagara, & Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King-street, next door to *Mrs. Hastings*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 13-tf

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, M. D.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having in a recent instance misconstrued the act relative to searches in the Register Office, is fearful that he may have committed the same error in other instances, and would feel obliged to all persons who may have made searches, and think themselves aggrieved, since his holding the Office, for this District, to acquaint him, in order that any mistake inadvertently made may be immediately rectified.

STEPHEN JARVIS,
Register, Home District.
York, Aug. 28, 1818.

To be Let,

FROM the tenth day of November next, the *House* and Premises of Davenport. It is well adapted for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family—its healthy and airy situation, added to its close vicinity to York, makes it a very desirable residence. For terms apply to the Subscriber at the house of Mrs. Murray, Milliner, King-street, Market-place, York.

MARY M'GILL.

The premises may be viewed at any time.

The New-Orleans Chronicle of July 14, says: "The slave market appears to be very brisk—constant demands and high prices"—then names the vessels in which 476 slaves had lately arrived there from the African coast—says the 400 taken by Gen. Jackson at Mobile, are also intended for that market—and that they are greatly indebted to the enterprising and successful exertions of a Mr. Charles Morgan, for the "copiousness of the present supply."

"Jersey negroes," the Chronicle added "appear to be peculiarly adapted it this market—especially those who bear the "mark of judge Vanwickle," as it is understood that they afford the best opportunity for speculations. "We have a right to calculate on large importations in future, from the success which has hitherto attended the trade."

Who this Judge Vanwickle is we know not—but we shall be cruelly disappointed if we do not soon learn that our Jersey friends have put some conspicuous mark upon the man whose negro mark is to such high repute at New-Orleans.

Edit. Gaz.

Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, aged 85 years, is about marrying a lady of 45 years.

From Europe.

LONDON, June 22.

On Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth, the Russian brig Borisk, capt. Kozubow having been out 3 years from Cronstadt, on a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, during which she lost only one man, and the crew in the Bay of Biscay to the eastward of the Canary Islands, never had occasion to use force it with the natives. She put in here for provisions, She left Behring's Straights in July 1817, having proceeded as far as 70 deg.

It is stated in a Vienna paper that the Emperor has given to the Prince of Parma, (young Bonaparte) his consent, recited to his majesty by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the revenues of which amount to 1,280,000 florins.

The late sudden change in the weather appears to have affected her Majesty, who had a slight return of her complaint on Monday evening—Should the Queen not get better, she will return to Buckingham House, for the purpose, in case of necessity, of receiving immediate medical advice. The Dukes of York, Cambridge and Gloucester, visited her Majesty at Kew.

The London Statesman of the 20th of June, says, "Mr. Wadsley, of Thorp, Doncaster, and his wife, the late Miss Johnstone, the daughter of Mr. J. of the same place, embark very shortly for the U. S. of America."

June 25.

The Poll in the city has undergone revision since the day of Election, the following numbers were exhibited :—

Wood	5700	Thorp	4585
Wilson	4639	Curtis	4224
Waithman	4603	Atkins	1668

Liverpool, State of the Poll, 4th day —Canning 1007—Gascoigne 868—Seller 695.

The mercantile interest may be assured, the "measure respecting the Royal Spanish Decree, relative to the ports of entrepot for South America, has been received in this country of a posterior date to the following official document upon that highly interesting subject.

The rumoured a revocation of the Royal Decree, which has been circulated through some of the papers of this metropolis, is totally unfounded—

NOTICE TO THE MERCHANTS &c.

" Conformably to your Lordship's Decree of the 15th April last, 5th Majority has been pleased to order, that, until the Ports of Americas establishes its tariffs, 10 per cent. shall be levied on foreign manufactures and fisheries, which may be exported from the ports of depositfor America ; as provisions, 10 per cent ; on animals, tools, and machines, 5 per cent ; giving credit to the persons interested for the collected of the 4 per cent on national produce, which, according to the Royal Decree of 30th September, and 31st December, 1817, is to be exempt and guaranteed it to be granted one year during the existing circumstances.

" I communicate this to you for its execution.

" Cadiz, May 30."

LONDON, June 26.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, June 10.

Capt. Sierra & Mr. Alvarez, both implicated in the affair of Gen. Porlier, &c. and long their confined in the public prison of Corunna, by a sentence, confirmed by the king, have been condemned to be hung. Several bodies of troops are in motion towards Catalonia, the force of which quarter are on a war footing. The troops which were in Valladolid, with the Burgos, have been ordered marching for Santander & Bilboa, with a corresponding train of artillery. The troops stationed in Andalusia received only a quarter of their pay, a few days in the week the soldiers have no money.

The colonel of the regiment of Soria, in Seville, acting with the soldiers had nothing to eat, ordered them to be assembled, and at their head moved forward to the house of the Governor, to whom he exhibited the situation of his officers and men. The result was, that the Governor ordered the money that was in the treasury to be delivered out to him.

The Bishop of Orense, died on the 20th May, & bequeathed the considerable sum of money, to be divided into three parts. The first for the Apostolic See ! The second for the private purse of Ferdinand VII ; & the third to the inquisitors who had been persecuted or injured under the administration of the Cortes.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, June 10 :

The King of Prussia is expending the money he raised by loan in England, in repairing old, & erecting new fortifications, to preserve the towns ceded to him on the Banks of the Rhine. On the forts at Cologne, and its opposite neighbour, Deutz, are employed some thousand laborers, and Coblentz will be rendered impregnable by repairing the celebrated Ehrenbreitstein, which sustained so memorable a seige before the Peace of Ruadadt, and raising three other forts—one at the index of the Moselle with the Rhine, another beyond the Palace at Coblentz, & a third above Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the Palace on the right bank of the Rhine.

Mayence, considered the key of Germany, although in the province of the Duke of Darmstadt, is garrisoned by Austrian & Prussian troops. The fortifications around that city are likewise re-

pairing by the King of Prussia, at an expence of nearly half a million sterling. It is that peace on the continent is preserved only by keeping down and forbearing to suppress what are denominated popular movements amongst the people—Should the spirit of the inhabitants in this part of Germany, prefer what they denominate the liberal principles of Napoleon, to submit to the system by which they are at present regulated.—In point of commerce, the Rhine is of little benefit to Prussia, as the Maine, appear to be directed, and were it not for English travellers, little would take place upon their banks. The Rhine would indeed speedily fall into the hands of the sovereign.

A great quantity of fine fruit, consisting of cherries, strawberries and currants, were landed at Portsmouth from the course of last week, from France, and sold at very low prices—the market was also well supplied with considerable quantities of new potatoes, which were sold at forty for a shilling.

Patriotism.—Crisp, the miller, is snatched to walk from London to York, and from York to London, in five days being at the rate of 80 miles each day. Time of starting not yet settled.

The following account is copied from a law book, and shews what difference has taken place in this country within a period of four or five centuries :—

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LONDON, July 4.

The Paris papers of last Wednesday received this morning. They do not contain one paragraph worth transcribing. The French 3 per cents closed at 70 20c. Bank actions 1615.

A letter from Dover, dated July 2, 9 P. M. says the Royal Yatch, having the Archduke of Messingen on board, was met off Calais, and the yatch was ordered to lay to, when the Archduke went on board the yatch, and remained with her highness about an hour. The yatch then proceeded on her voyage to Ostend. We have received no further account in town ; however, it is expected the Archduke will be here to-morrow, or to-day. The Prince Regent went to Kew to attend her Majesty, yesterday about 4 o'clock.

Westminster Election.—Final close of the poll the day at 3 o'clock :—

Sir S. Romilly	3230
Sir F. Burdett	3228
Capt. Sir. M. Maxwell	4808
Mr. Hunt	84

Sir S. Romilly and Sir F. Burdett were returned by the High Bailiff, Sir Samuel attended on the Hustings, and addressed the Electors. He afterwards mounted the Chair, and the ceremony of chairing commenced.

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On Thursday se'nnight a respectable grocer and tea dealer, at Bank Top, near Bolton, was fined at the new Bailey Court House, in a mitigated penalty of £35, for having in his possession seven pounds of imitation tea ; and a second for £10, for having in his possession three pounds four ounces of a similar article, which, with other miscellaneous articles submitted, on the same day, to the seizure of various quantities of foreign spirits for being found under the strength required by the Excise Law.

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From the Dublin Evening Post.

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Change in Mr. Grattan, 2 o'Clock.

We regret exceedingly to state, that the populace broke out into acts of open outrage against their Representatives. A chair of considerable size, finely decorated, was prepared for the Representatives, but the moment they appeared they were pounced on in the crowd by ruffians. They had not proceeded twenty paces up Henry-street, when a violent assault commenced. The flagstones, were landed at Portsmouth, with the course of last week, from France, and sold at very low prices—the market was also well supplied with considerable quantities of new potatoes, which were sold at forty for a shilling.

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immediately placed in his possession, upon his consenting to assume her name, by act of course, and submitted to the proposition, the necessary preliminaries were arranged, & in a few days the Banker's Clerk from the metropolis mustered a sum of £60,000.—Miss H.—reserved a sufficient sum to maintain herself in affluence for the remainder of her life, and, should he survive, him at her death, become possessed of a considerable addition to his already handsome fortune.

Anecdote of Mr. Kean.—On evening, as that unrivalled actor, Mr. Kean, was performing in a Concert-room at —, he was addressed by a poor negro, who was almost naked. The miserable condition of the supplicant excited Mr. Kean's compassion, and as he wished to oblige his host, but had not any money about him, with almost unexampled charity he took off his great coat, and put it on the beggar, who was no doubt, greatly surprised at such an act of benevolence.

Vicissitude of Fortune.—There are now living in Hampstead two individuals, in whose situation, three & the crosses and changes which are occasionally taking place in this life, have produced a singular reverse. The one is a gentleman who, not long since, was possessed of a splendid fortune, which he had formerly filled the humble situation of a porter, and the other is a man who had been the object of groom in the service of this very gentleman, who had been his own porter. Such are the contrasts produced by wild extravagance and prudent frugality.

Dreadful Conflict.—Extract of a letter from Lima, dated Valparaiso, Chili Bengal Native Infantry, to his brother in London, dated Lucknow, December 15, 1817.

" Since I last wrote to you, a dreadful circumstance has happened to me, which has very nearly cost me my life. I am happy to say, I am now capable of respect to his Excellency, the Newash Vizier of Oude, at his Palace at Lucknow, which is within one mile (some say distant about four miles,) when, on my return from dining with the Newash, I was attacked by a neighbour of half a mile from the barracks, by a body of strange Mahometans, called Mahrattis, of whom there were some in number, armed with swords and spears. I was riding quietly in my palace at the time, on a barren portion of land intersected with ravines, when the first notice I had of my danger was by a wound from a dagger aimed at my left breast, but which fortunately only reached my shoulder. On one side of my palanquin, and the door of the same, through which were presented the wounds close to my body ; on the other side there was a large wound presented. Perceiving that this was the weakest side, I grappled my sabre, and with my left hand exerted an equal force, treating myself from the palkee ; but the sabre unfortunately becoming entangled with the curtains, I was compelled to quit it to avoid being cut down by a man, " who stood prepared for that purpose. Supposing the bandit would make another attempt, for the preservation of my property, I attempted to make my escape by running towards my cantonments ; but I had not proceeded further than the rest, followed me up so closely, that after proceeding about 200 yards, to prevent being wounded behind, I turned round to them, and stood upon the defensive. At this period, a dreadful, but unequal conflict took place, during which I was more than once very near overcoming my antagonist. My whole attention was directed to him, for which purpose, on the first onset, I received his sword on my left arm, and struck him a violent blow on the front with my right hand ; he appeared much confounded at this, and went three steps back, as if about to retreat ; however, perceiving that I was unarmed, he again advanced upon me, when I instantly closed, intending to wrest his sword from his hand, but unfortunately my hand slipping off his, passed completely down the blade of his sword, wounding my hand very severely. I then made a similar attempt with my left hand, which met with the same fate. We then struggled together a considerable time, during which I received several sword & dagger wounds. At length he succeeded in cutting me down the face, over the eye, down to the mouth ; carrying away one of my teeth : the severity of this blow brought me to the ground, and before I could recover my legs, he inflicted another desperate wound on my back, which completely disabled me ; when fortunately at this moment was heard a party of sabres coming from cantonments, on which the whole body retreated with precipitation. They robbed me of about 600 rupees, & on my arrival at cantonments I found that I had received in all thirteen wounds, seven of them very severe, one expected to be fatal, & it was thought at first that my left hand must be amputated.—Two dagger wounds, aimed at my breast, were received in my shoulder, which they pierced to the bone. The engagement lasted between 15 & 20 minutes, and nothing but the greatest activity & strength of arm could possibly have saved my life. The

ruin that I have suffered has been immense, but my escape from death, & my recovery, which is complete, are considered by every one wonderful. I am indebted, through the whole affair, the kind of Providence appears to have been evidently extended to me for my preservation."

As Mr. Nassighan, of Pimlico, was crossing Hyde-park, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, he heard a groan and a Throw a person in distress ; he followed the sound of the voice for some distance, and at last, to his great relief, reached the spot from whence it proceeded, he was attacked by a single ruffian, who, perceiving his friend's approach, left his victim, & fled. The unfortunate gentleman was however, unable to return him his thanks, as he was so much exhausted by the loss of blood, that he was not so to attend her Majesty, yesterday about 4 o'clock.

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Commissariat Contract

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Station, *FUEL* of the following description and quantity ; viz —Maple, Black and Yellow Birch, and White Beech Wood ; Cords, (90) Six Hundred.

To be delivered on or before the 24 of June, 1849. Any person or persons wishing to contract for the same, will deliver sealed Tenders, with the names of two sufficient Sureties, at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT
D. A. C. Gen'l. Commissariat Office, }
York, 8th Sept. 1818. }

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Repairs of the Church are requested to pay the second instalment of the subscription to Wm. Allan Esq. Treasurer, to meet the demand of the contractor now due.

York 1st Sept. 1818.

four minutes, the villages of Burgos and St. Brancheres totally destroyed, the bridge of Martigny and the upper part of the town laid under water. The Loglebourn also entirely swept away, and had just time to alight with their goods from their mules, and to climb up the sides of the mountains above the reach of which they were descending from St. Bernards to Martigny ; the mules, with their loads, were all drowned before their eyes. They themselves finding it impossible to proceed, returned to lift mules to Geneva, by the way of St. Maurice, the bridge of which was broken by the violence of the water. They relate that the catastrophe was accompanied with a dreadful noise ; that the torrent brought down wooden houses, palisadoes, and ruins of every description. An article in the Lausanne Gazette, confirming the above, says, it is difficult to obtain certain details ; all the lower villas are occupied with this new fortune ; the communications are almost impassable, and the extent of the damage cannot be calculated, except by the immense mass of ruins brought down by the Rhone ; but this gives reason to suppose great and irreparable damage."

LONDON, July 5.

From the Niagara Spectator.

On Saturday last, a party of the inhabitants of this District, went in steamboat to the head from the mouth of the Genesee river, to Chippewa River, in order to ascertain the practicability of sailing to Canada, by that route. They found it safe, and thereby connecting the waters of the Upper Lake with Ontario ; and the benefit is now established, that this grand object may be effected at a moderate expense.

On Thursday next, the 24 Sept. an accurate level of the same will be taken, at which time all gentlemen of science & information, who have the prosperity of the country at heart, are requested to give their attendance.

August 17, 1818.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday last, a boat belonging to the sch. Mary, from Niagara, was cast ashore, a few miles above Queenston, with seven men in it, the proprietor of the boat, (whose name we have not learned) and six soldiers of the 100th regt. The vessel, but the boat gained so rapidly on them, that notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the boat filled and sunk three yards of half a mile from the shore, and five of the men unfortunately drowned. The information from of the survivors (one of whom was the owner of the vessel) they were—John Hamilton and Dell.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also continue the Manufacture of

Palm Oil Soap ;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP is now well known. The ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscriber would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the shaving object of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

From the Buffalo Gazette.

The Steam Boat — This elegant vessel entered this harbor on Saturday, and notwithstanding the newness of her machinery, proceeded against a head wind with uncommon velocity. In less than two hours she was, in our phrase, " hull to" from the shore, a distance by nautical estimate of fifteen miles.

The engine is said by the machinist to be equal to any in the United States, and it is confidently expected that the effects of this powerful machinery for speed, &c. will soon be seen.

A gentleman from the Falls of Niagara, on the British side, informs us, that the projection of Table Rock had fallen in. A considerable part of this projection fell in the month of May last, in the spring, and was supposed to have been effected by the operation of frost ; but the fact has since occurred during the extreme drought.

The piece which has dropped off, has been ascertained to be 160 feet in length, certain cavities which have been discovered by the tracture, a great number of crystalline substances have been found which have excited the attention of the geologist.—*Ibid.*

From Hayti.—We have several accounts through various channels from Hayti. The last made by Christophe to his countrymen previous to his abdication, was that of the 1st of April, in which he informs them

Miscellaneous.

From the Calcutta Government Gazette.

Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Asiatic society was held at the Town Hall on the 14th. A communication was received from Dr. N. Wallich, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, with specimens of paper made of the bark of the paper shrub, a species of Daphne and probably the same that is described by Father Laurieri, in his Flora of Cochin-China. The paper manufactured from this substance is extremely tough and durable. It is said to be particularly calculated for cartridges, being strong, tough, not liable to crack or break, however much heat or folded, proof against being much eaten, and not in the least subject to dampness from any change in the weather. If kept in water for any considerable time it will not rot, and is invariably used all over Kemaoon, and in great request in many parts of the plains, for the purposes of writing geographical records, &c. The method of preparing the paper is extremely simple. The external surface of the bark being scraped off, that which remains is boiled in clean water, with a small quantity of the ashes of the ash which burns the material. It is then washed, beat to a pulp, and after being mixed up with the finest water, is spread on moulds or frames made of the common bamboo mats. Besides these, Dr. Wallich presented to the museum a specimen of the *Sapindus*, of the natives, being the bark of the fruit of a new species of birch. It is much used in the mountainous countries to the north for writing upon, particularly by the religious. On one of the pieces was a letter written by the Rawal, head priest of Kiddernath, a temple on one of the mountains of the Himalayah, and a great place of Hindoo pilgrimage. For those specimens, Dr. Wallich was indebted to the liberality and kindness of Hodgson, Esq. Garden, resident at Catmandoo, who has already enriched the Botanical Gardens with many valuable vegetable productions of Nepaul.

The drill of the Horse Artillery is thus described, and in the battle of Waterloo was practised with success:—"The Horse Artillery learn to dismount their guns, take off a wheel, or lift the trail, and leave and scatter them about, so as to render them useless to an enemy, the men retiring each with an effected portable article, essential to their safety. On a given signal by bugle each man instantly rushes to his assigned post and gun, and the gun is remounted and fired, in less time than it has required to write, or perhaps to read this note. On the occasioning, in anticipation of an abandonment of position, the gun itself is moved off by the men without the carriage, the latter being supposed to be disabled, or any other part of the gun, such part is replaced at the drill, from the spare stores in reserve, with a rapidity and facility easily imagined by those who have not witnessed it.—Thus all the contingent casualties of actual service, are anticipated at drill and when called to occur, scarcely interrupt the executive operation of the gun."—*Land. Pap.*

Founder in heaven.—It is said the following receipt will cure the most severe founder in a horse. Take a large handful of salt, (common salt,) brine and mix it with any kind of feed the horse is accustomed to; he will eat it without reluctance; two feeds will perform a cure.

From the Albany Gazette.

The following address has been handed us by an obliging correspondent, with a request that we would give it a place in the Albany Gazette. It is on a subject in which the community have of late interested; and we have no doubt will be read with a corresponding feeling. It must be highly gratifying to every virtuous and enlightened mind, to witness the exertions making in all parts of our country, to repress and discourage intemperance and immorality, and to promote and encourage the cause of temperance, sobriety and good morals.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

The address of the society, recently organized in the town of Hector, county of Schuyler, *for promoting temperance*, and of, which CALEB SMITH, Esq. is President, and Dr. ALEXANDER MCCOMBER, Secretary.

Friends and fellow Citizens,

The Society for the purpose of preventing the improper use of distilled spirits, beg leave to address you on a subject which they conceive to be of vital importance. The vast ravages which are daily made by ardent spirits upon the health, estate, morals, and even lives of many of our (otherwise) respectable fellow citizens, cannot have escaped your observation. To oppose this rapidly increasing evil, is the object of our association; and we wish you to aid us in our arduous undertaking. We are sensible that we shall be opposed not only by the abandoned devotees of intemperance, but also by many well meaning men, whom prejudice or interest will not permit to reason fairly on the subject. But we are also conscious, that we cannot discharge our duty to ourselves, our neighbour, the rising generation, or our God, without pursuing, at every hazard, the course which we have adopted. If the means of successfully opposing the immoderate habit of intemperance be placed (as we believe they are) within our reach, and we neglect to employ them, are we not answerable for the consequences? If we chance to see the midnight plunderer stealing into our neighbor's house to deprive him of his goods, and do not give the alarm, we are justly considered as accessary to the crime. Then from a severity of reasoning, how can we be counted guiltless, if we behold with indifference, while our fellow creatures in a state of moral stupidity, are suffering that enemy of all good, that scourge of human nature, intemperate drinking, to steal away not only their property, but also their morals, their happiness, their health, their lives, and even their immortal souls. "For no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven." To ensure success to our undertaking, we must cordially unite and "lay the axe at the root of the tree." To admonish the habitual drunkard or his danger, by telling him what he already knows (but does not realize) that ruin is before him, and sorrow behind, will avail but little. We should endeavour to abolish all the habits which lead to intemperate drinking, and make every practicable exertion to prevent the importing or manufacturing of distilled spirits within our territory. Many are the sources from which the stream of intemperance, which inundates our country, flows. But these fountains, which afford it the most permanent and sure supplies, are those that are most commonly exerted to. The practice which many sober minded people follow of selling by the gill, to drink whenever they have occasion to enter a tavern, merely in compliance with a foolish and arbitrary custom, is fraught with pernicious consequences; even from this small beginning many have contracted a love for spirits which has led to their ruin.

The fashionable custom of greeting our friends and neighbors, when they visit us, with a bot we are in the tavern a social glass, has contributed a large proportion towards swelling this stream of intemperance. This custom indeed drinking fashionable, but we may justly ascribe their ruin to this illegalized liberality of their friends. If we desire to assist in the reformation of a neighbours when they visit us, let us treat them as friends. Let us administer to their comfort; but not to their misery. If they are thirsty, let us not tempt them to be otherwise. If they are not, why should we supply, with fuel, that fire which must consume before long them? The practice, which merchants and distillers frequently follow, of selling distilled spirits by the small quantity to be drank in their stores or distilleries, and that which many farmers follow, of making bees to get their work done, of inviting their neighbors to come to drink who attend them, are both fountains of intemperance. There are many other smaller practices, which daily observation presents to the view of every serious reflecting mind. But the most fatal source of this injurious evil all is the custom of furnishing the day laborer and mechanic with spirits. This may be emphatically styled the prime fountain of intemperance. From it flow rites, into which we have fallen, have also stain their bosoms, this has shin its sons of virtue and honor. Here the industrious youth, by imperceptible degrees, contracts a habit of drinking whiskey; & the person of riper years confirms the same habit taught him by his master, & both together pursue the channel of intemperance until they are lost for ever. How is it possible for men to be employed in detecting intemperate habits, who are furnished with from one to three pints of whiskey per day, and we have no doubt will be paid with a corresponding feeling. It must be highly gratifying to every virtuous and enlightened mind, to witness the exertions making in all parts of our country, to repress and discourage intemperance and immorality, and to promote and encourage the cause of temperance, sobriety and good morals.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

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perform the labours of the day, and return at night to their families in peace and quietness. Let us not only not be guilty of holding the cup to our neighbour's mouth, but let us endeavour, as much as possible, to prevent it being put there, by making it the interest and exertion to prevent the selling or manufacturing of distilled spirits. This cannot be done without; but may be done by degrees, and as soon as possible to bring the sober part of mankind to unite firmly and understandingly on the subject, it might be done at once.

But it is no excuse for us to continue in the practice of evil because our neighbour does. Much may be done by the united exertions of a few. Let us then unite our exertions, and until other measures may be adopted with safety, let us appropriate our coarse grain to the feeding our cattle, instead of destroying our health and, by refusing to purchase imported liquor, discourage its being brought into our country.—We cannot reasonably hope to reform the drunkard, or the person who is in the habit of drinking daily at stated hours, until the inebriating cup be placed entirely out of his reach. But the rising generation may be kept from contracting the destructive habit, and hereby their usefulness may be preserved, and then the evil by degrees, may be obviated. If we effect this object, we shall do great good; and the happiness which will result therefrom, will be unbounded.

To expose the fallacy of the many plausible excuses, that are invented & in common use for drinking ardent spirits, would be a labour of more than ordinary length. We must content ourselves by barely observing, that notwithstanding all can say he said in favor, it is the most incontrovertibly, both by reason and experience that the drinking of ardent spirits on any occasion (expect as a medicine) is not only entirely useless, but that it is highly detrimental to the constitution. The time has been, when this evil did not exist, and when we were less healthy or happy, than they are now, and time will again come, when it will be known as it ought to be, that it is an evil. And how will this so desirable end be accomplished? Will God, by a miracle of mercy, turn all the ardent spirits in the world to water, or by like miracle, dispose all men, at once, to abhor the practice of drinking it? We desire to assist in no such way either. God works by means. He accomplishes his purposes through the instrumentality of human exertions. And we have no reason to say that nothing can be done. For who knows but what God is now working in the minds of men, to feel, think and act together in these societies, of this description, have already been formed 7 others are forming, and we have every reason to believe that we are faithful in discharging our duty, we shall receive the divine approbation and blessing. Then let us no longer say, "there is no use in it," but let us act like men, like rational, immortal creatures, who are amenable to the great Author of their being for the use we make of our time and talents here below.—Let us erect the standard of TEMPERANCE and SOBRIETY in our neighborhood, and let us flee to it as for our lives, as to an ark of safety, and exert all our influence to present this fell destroyer making inroads in the midst of us. Our cause is all awake in the great cause of benevolence. In this, all, all sects may unite and contribute their share in the good work. Then let us be up and doing, for our duty, and leave the event with God. And if, after all our exertions, we find the good can not be done, we will then be at liberty to say that *nothing can be done*, and to be contented to wallow in the filth and mire of intemperance.

THE SOCIETY.

From the Montreal Herald.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN CANADA.

On the 11th June, we received a Communication from Mr. John Wm. Green, dated Niagara, County of Lincoln, 21st March, 1818, which was inserted in the Herald, June 13th. Mr. Green puts sundry Queries to men of experience in this country, respecting the mode of preparing land for crops, to which we refer our readers.—The best answers we have been able to procure follow the Questions, and we must confess we think no better could have been produced. Our readers must therefore content himself for the present; but as the country is becoming more and more enlightened, improvements will doubtless increase with time. Mr. Greve's Communication has been with much politeness inserted in all the French papers, and in the Courant in English.

Question 1.—"Is there any known agent, by which stumps of trees can be suddenly destroyed on lands, which are in the commonly accepted expressions, called clear Lands?"

Answer—By fire only.

Q. No. 2.—"Is there attention practised in fencing Lands?"

A. The Farms being generally in small freeholds, there is only an immediate obligation on an adjoining neighbour. The second and third persons, &c. give much trouble in particular cases. Where the water crosses the farms where there is a ditch between two lands, called a line ditch, there is an immediate remedy by suit or arbitration; but draining being a privative object, it is generally attended to.—These observations apply to Seigniral property, *not to townships*; the reserves in them, and the many absent proprietors are a great impediment to settlement, nor can improvements be carried on to advantage, while large proprietors are suffered to withold their property in making roads and draining. The Legislature could not do a better Act, than to lay a tax on wild land unoccupied in the hands of absentees.

Q. 3.—Is there a system pursued of making clean Summer Fallows?"

A.—By most of the Europeans, and particularly by the Canadians. Some are asked, others hoe crops; the latter is most advantageous to the farmer.

Q. 4.—"Is it a part of the Practice of Husbandry, to renovate the exhaustion of land, by applying any and what substances?"

A.—Depending on the soil; if light, loam, stable dung, gypsum, marle, and wood ashes: if very strong, gravel, coarse river sand, and stable dung. Compost is also used, formed of compliment parts. Green plants are plowed in on light soils. Dung for manure; lime is found too expensive to use as manure, from the high price of labor.

Q. 5.—"Are there frequent and generally in all towns and places of resort, rous resort of people, Fairs, held for the accommodation of all those who desire to buy and sell in the same, in the most incontrovertibly, both by reason and experience that the drinking of ardent spirits on any occasion (expect as a medicine) is not only entirely useless, but that it is highly detrimental to the constitution. The time has been, when this evil did not exist, and when we were less healthy or happy, than they are now, and time will again come, when it will be known as it ought to be, that it is an evil. And how will this so desirable end be accomplished? Will God, by a miracle of mercy, turn all the ardent spirits in the world to water, or by like miracle, dispose all men, at once, to abhor the practice of drinking it? We desire to assist in no such way either. God works by means. He accomplishes his purposes through the instrumentality of human exertions. And we have no reason to say that nothing can be done. For who knows but what God is now working in the minds of men, to feel, think and act together in these societies, of this description, have already been formed 7 others are forming, and we have every reason to believe that we are faithful in discharging our duty, we shall receive the divine approbation and blessing. Then let us no longer say, "there is no use in it," but let us act like men, like rational, immortal creatures, who are amenable to the great Author of their being for the use we make of our time and talents here below.—Let us erect the standard of TEMPERANCE and SOBRIETY in our neighborhood, and let us flee to it as for our lives, as to an ark of safety, and exert all our influence to present this fell destroyer making inroads in the midst of us. Our cause is all awake in the great cause of benevolence. In this, all, all sects may unite and contribute their share in the good work. Then let us be up and doing, for our duty, and leave the event with God. And if, after all our exertions, we find the good can not be done, we will then be at liberty to say that *nothing can be done*, and to be contented to wallow in the filth and mire of intemperance.

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Birth-place of the potato—The following article is just published in the Wilmington, Del. Watchman.

"*Interesting discovery*—Dr. Baldwin, late surgeon of the frigate Congress, has decided the controversy respecting the habitat of the potatoe, *Solanum Tuberosum*. He found this vegetable growing abundantly on the south side of the Rio de Plata, in the wild, uncultivated situations, unknown to the inhabitants, who do not even cultivate this valuable plant, now so extensively cultivated in most parts of the civilized world.

"It is found growing among the rocks on Monte Video, and in the vicinity of Maldonado, in the sand hills on the river shore, as well as in low, moist situations near streams of water. The largest potatoes are not more than a half an inch in diameter."

A similar discovery has been made from another quarter, as appears from the subsequent paragraph in the London Monthly Magazine of June last:

"Don José Peyon, author of the Flora Peruviana, who came to Europe with South America, says: "The *Solanum Tuberosum* (potato) grows wild in the mountains of Chili, and I have also found it wild in the kingdom of Chili." The Indians cultivate it in great abundance in Peru and Chili, and call it papas. It is said also to have been found in the forests near Santa Fe de Bagota.—*Richmond Compiler.*

In digging a cellar in Tennessee, near the remains of an ancient fortification, a human skeleton was found. It appears to have been made A. D. 150. The inscription on one side is *Britannicus Aug. Pius. p. p. Trp. Con. rn.* On the other side, *Aurelius Cæsar Aug. p. in Cos.*

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	To £	s.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3	1-2	0	0	3
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7	1-2
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7	1-2
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7	1-2
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	5	
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	9	
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Oats	——	0	0	9	0	0	0	
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	13	9	
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	10	0	
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7	1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton.	2	0	0	2	10	0	
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0	

Province Currency Dollar at 5s.	
£	s.
0	3
0	7
0	1
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	0
0	0
0	0

From Europe.

LONDON, July 6.

Reported Conspiracy against Napoleon.

We received a letter this day from Paris, dated the 29th ult. A dreadful Plot has been discovered at Paris, and it has been hinted, but we cannot give any credit to that part of the statement, that every room of the Palace of Fontainbleau had been burnt and organized it.—The plot as appears from the letter was to induce the King to go to Font- ainbleau, and there be made a Sacrifice at the Throne. The Count d'Artois was then to be placed on the vacant seat. All the Ministers were to be imprisoned in the Castle of Vincennes, except the Minister of Police who was to be hanged immediately.—A new Ministry was nominated, and as another letter says, "you may judge of its composition from the coward Dou- bleday having been named as the Minister at War." Our readers will recollect in our Paris letter, inserted on Saturday, they will see that D. had been sent to Dijon for the purpose of inspecting two Regiments, but more probably of corrupting them.—This Horrible Plot was discovered 05 M. Decaze, Minister of Police, the intended victim. We consider as a most fortunate circumstance that this plot was developed at the present critical period, when the Allied Sovereigns are about to decide on the expediency of withdrawing their troops from France.

July 9.

The letters from the manufacturing districts state, that trade has lately been so unprecedently brisk, that it is hardly possible for the goods to be sufficiently manufactured to supply the orders for higher wages.

Death of the Queen Dowager of Swe- den.—A mail from Hamburgh has brought an account of the death of the Queen Dowager of Sweden.

July 10.

As every thing relative to the recent Congress at Paris, as it must appear to all Europe, transmits as it shews the tactious state of France, covered at present by a thick veil of mystery, we transcribe the subject.—The Paris papers, as we stated yesterday in a Second Edition, are still most cautiously silent on the subject, and with good policy, for the French Government is still employed in a full development of the Plot, as there are many yet to be discovered in it, who must have been urged by an excess of ambition approaching towards insanity, but whose names we do not think it proper to mention. Though it is understood to have been the intention of the Conspirators, after the compulsory abdication of the Bourbons, to place monsieur on the Throne, yet it does not appear, that the latter was concerned in the Plot.—He was only to be a stop-gap till another branch of the Blood Royal should take his place, who, to turn, would soon have been removed, and from which the general confusion, a war of factions would have arisen, and most probably have terminated in the triumph of the Jacobins.

The account so long expected from Las Casas, of Bonaparte's treatment at St Helena, is shortly to appear in a periodical publication printed at Leipsic, with the following title:—"The Life & Adventures of Count Las Casas; Narrative of his voyage with Napoleon to St Helena; their residence there, and the treatment they experienced. This work is wholly original, drawn up from the most credible manuscript communications, and contains nothing but facts, the authenticity of which is warranted."

As an additional proof of the increase of our Foreign Commerce, the Dock Duties at Liverpool, which were in 1817, 475,099. 16s. 6d. have this year risen to 672,288. 8s. 3d. being an increase of 22,688 11s. 11d.

July 15.

The Polar Expedition.—We have the pleasure of announcing that a whaler, which has just returned from the Greenland seas, that it fell in with this interesting expedition in the first week in June, opposite to Magdalena Bay, in Spitzbergen, in lat. 76. 54. all well.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, July 11.

"Work-people of all descriptions are turning out for additional wages; there are only three factories at work in Manchester and the neighbourhood, at present, and the men belonging to them are raising a fund to turn out on Monday. We are sadly afraid that we shall have a rough week." We were quite glad to call out the military last night; but all is quiet to day, and we hope it will continue so."

The Dutchess are bringing again into fashion *English full-bodied side-skirts* and *pelerry capes*; and some of the "dear delightful creatures" can be seen out without stays, pinching the waist so tightly, that the unhappy wearer resembles an hour-glass, in shape. Great coats, with a waist an inch and a half long, are all the go; and the Ladies' attire is now long enough to go twice round their throat. If short, indeed, can be too stiff a preposition; and every Lad that goes into the world must have his neck tied up almost as tight as some *Lads* tied up *feet of it.*

July 18.

It will be satisfactory to a respectable body of British merchants to learn, that the sufferers by certain confiscations of English merchandize at Bordeaux in the year 1814, are to be indemnified. The sum allotted is 450,000*l.* in virtue of an agreement signed between the two Governments.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable house at Madrid, dated the 29th of June last, to an eminent firm in London:—

"I have to address you, through the medium of our mutual friend Mr.—— merchant of Cadiz, informing you, that the introduction into Spain of every species of Cotton Goods is now conceded to the English Government for Ten Years, and I was anxious to make it known to you this important event by the first post, in order that you might make your shipments accordingly."

A letter from Greenwood, dated the 10th inst. says "This evening Mrs. Cobbett, with two daughters and son, arrived from New York in the ship Cumbrian, and were landed at this place. Their first inquiry was as to the result of the Westminister election."

Curious Election.—A serious affair lately occurred at a small church in Wales. The Pastor having a tame cat, which, during the sermon, crept up and sat under the pulpit, the animal was so struck with the nodding of a drowsy Cambrian, who sat opposite to the pulpit, taking frequent inclinations of his head for a challenge to combat, he made a butt at his supposed antagonist, who, not choosing to fight, returned the blow preceded, struck the person who sat next to him, and laid him flat upon the church floor.

According to the accounts of travellers from Leghorn, arrived at Marseilles, three American ships of the line and two frigates were at the port of Tunis, and the Tuscan Government had under its consideration a request made by the American commodore, to be allowed to cast anchor in Porto Ferraio.

The Russian brig Rurick, under the command of Lieut. Kotzebue, whose arrival at Portsmouth we announced about three weeks ago, had been out on a voyage of discovery two years and eleven months. The crew had continued remarkably healthy, but the vessel was obliged to put into Portsmouth for supplies of provisions. During his voyage which at first was directed to the North, Lieut. Kotze- ue reached a very high latitude, but we are not yet able to state it with accuracy. He fell in with a most singular iceberg, of great magnitude, which not only had a portion of its surface covered with earth and mould, and bearing trees of various stable productions, but a portion of its under-line covered with a shore formed by the deposit of earthy matter ,washed down from the higher parts of the earth covered ice-berg. On this shore a landing was made, and considerable quantities of earth, with small trees, were found in such a state of putrefaction as to produce a most insupportable stench. The Rurick brought with her a number of casks and other parts of these immense animals, which had probably been preserved in a frozen state for many years. Specimens of ice which enclosed them, put in motion by some unknown cause, reached a more temperate latitude.

New Sea Wales.—A discovery has been made in New South Wales, which must universally effect the future advancement of that rising Colony in the first magnitude" has been found in the interior, running through a most beautiful country, rich in soil, limestone, slate, and good timber. A name of romantic allotted like this, has long been anxiously searched for without success, & may begin to indulge a hope that ere many years that the progress of colonization in New Holland would be confined to its coasts.

We regret to observe, by the Manchester papers which have arrived this morning, that the refractory workmen have not yet returned to their labours.

It seems certain that the Spanish government has various measures relative to a commerce with Buenos Ayres in contemplation, although it does not appear that any step is as yet decidedly fixed upon.

In the meanwhile rumour is of some busy character, particularly as mentioned in late letters from Madrid is one, that the port of Cadiz is to be exempt from duties, and that foreign goods are to be allowed to enter on paying 15 per cent & valorem.

July 21.

Most important document.—We are happy to hear that the audacity of the pirates, who have during the last year so much interrupted the trade of this country, under the pretence of the hostilities between Spain & her colonies, has at last attracted the attention of our government; and that orders have been issued to bring these offenders to justice. We annex a copy of what we understand to be a circular order to our officials on foreign stations, on this important subject, & we have little doubt that they will not be slow in carrying those instructions into effect, as they are

drawn, and contributed to form, colour, and soften with the tones found on the banks of the Ouse.

His majesty the King of Wirtemberg has just issued an ordinance relative to the interment of the remains. Every child born since the 1st of December, 1816, shall be vaccinated before the 1st of December of the year in which it is to be already had the small pox. If the operation does not succeed the first time, it is to be repeated once or twice, if necessary, after an interval of three months at most. Should a child, however, in the opinion of a physician, be declared that it is not advisable to subject it to the vaccine disease, it is to be vaccinated with the matter taken from a child vaccinated, who is still in the progress of the disease, after the 9th day of it, the possibly to increase its favourable quality. No person, born since December 1st, 1816, shall be admitted in any orphan-house, seminary, school, boarding-house, &c. &c. without a certificate that he has undergone the small pox, or submit to be vaccinated. Every one who neglects this ordinance shall be fined twelve florins for every child not vaccinated.

At present it is not known in our paper, on what terms the Duke of Kent has been induced by one of his majesty's most generous friends to give up his claim, after the many individuals has continued his useful career through the mighty pathway of glory and honour, and to which he has added the splendid example of domestic virtue, which has justly rendered his name dear to every heart. The yearly sum of 24,000 sterling, and the payment of 60,000 sterling, which was the sum of his debts, are stated in some of the London papers, which is almost in every one forms the circumference of the Duke's yearly income, as compared in English miles.

At the date of the last advices the plague raged with great violence at Tangier and Oran. The following letter, dated Gibraltar, June 13th, relative to the plague at Oran, has been translated from the Council Office to the Commissioners of Quarantine, and by them to their Collectors:—

"My Lords—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordships, that by a letter I have just received from Mr. Scostervoich our Vice Consul at Oran, dated the 27th ult. I am informed that the ravages of the plague in that city were at that time so severe as already to have swept off one half the population. On the day on which he writes, 150 persons had died.

Mr. Scostervoich also informs me, that the whole province of Oran was infected, and that the mortality was considerable in the country, as well as in the capital, where the population of between 20 and 30,000 souls and that the disease has already begun to show itself in Fez, and the Emperor of Morocco dominions, and a city, from its numerous population, and the commercial spirit of its inhabitants having the most extensive relations of any in the empire.

My last advices from Mr. M'Donnell, at Algiers, are dated the 2nd May. The deaths during the preceding week, had not exceeded fifty per diem, while previously to that, they had risen to two hundred and ten. The plague, however, that this decreased mortality is either to be attributed to the reduced population than any other cause.

Mr. M'Donnell states, that the crew of the frigate presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the Dey, had all died, after remaining a month on shore, embarked almost three months previously on board a hired vessel, to be landed at some port on the Algerine coast.—We have not yet received any intelligence of its arrival. It is needless to observe that this event would have the effect of preventing the Dey from sending to Fromein, and about 47 cottages more into devastating course. The farmon column now quartered in the neighbouring villages, and which at one time swelled to 300 feet, discharged itself through a narrow straight into the city of Bergen. Lourine was the first village that suffered—sixty habitations were swept away. The next was Champeer. Here two old women were overtaken by the raging flood, and 38 houses, with a great number of cattle, were destroyed. The village of Lapey next had five houses and seven barns. The bridge of Bagnes, was now destroyed in an instant, and though the whole village was threatened with submersion, only seven were lost, and only three houses destroyed. At Saint Branchier five persons perished, and only eight houses destroyed. The torrent then precipitously turned by a jutting rock, which drove the torrent on the opposite side. The current now became more narrow, and consequently more overwhelming, on its approach to Martigny. Here it divided into three columns, the one following the base of the mountain on the side of Sion, the second through the village, and the third along the mountain on the side of Bolze. By the division of the torrent, its force was greatly reduced, as it entered the Rhone at several points.

IRUN, July 2.

Letters from Madrid state, that much disquietude prevails respecting our relations with the United States of America; most even speak of a war as inevitable. Our differences also with the Court of Brazil are far from being arranged.

ARCHANGEL, May 21.

Yesterday, were launched here, a 74-gun ship, & a frigate, of 44 guns.

MARGATE, July 23.

Our harvest has commenced. A great deal of oats, peas, & rye is already housed. The wheat & other grains never promised a more plentiful year this year, and it is a pleasing sight for the old people that such a plentiful harvest has not been known for many years.

FRANKFORT, July 14.

In the Sitting of the Diet on the 9th inst. Austria declared her opinion on the first commercial intercourse in Germany, & endeavoured to prove that entirely free intercourse between the States of the German Confederation cannot be well introduced at present.

PETERSBURGH, June 30.

The General of Foot, Count Diebitsch Sabalkanski, Commander in Chief of the first Army, in the room of the late Field-Marshal Barclay de Tolly.

VIENNA, July 9.

According to accounts from Persia, the earthquake, which was stated to have destroyed the city of Philippopolis, was by no means so disastrous as it was represented.

From the French Frontier, July 17.

The Duke of Wellington returned yesterday to his head-quarters at Saint Aldo-de-Camps. It is still uncertain whether he will go to England before he goes to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is however said that a treaty has been concluded between the Courts of Madrid & Rio Janeiro has been accomplished.

The following anecdote, lately discovered at Paris has much surprised the French Ministry, not from any apprehension of its affecting the tranquility of the State, but as it is trivial, in itself of no consequence, should have no unfavourable effect on the decision of the Allied Sovereigns, respecting the evacuation. The Duke de Richelieu, who is much esteemed by those Sovereigns, is said to have drawn up a very circumstantial Note on the subject.

PARIS, July 22.

His Majesty, after transacting business with the Duke de Richelieu, took his accustomed ride in an open chaise.

The interesting situation of the Provinces of Brest promises to realize the hopes of the Marine & Commerce of Frenchmen, friends of legitimate succession.

Rear admiral Donald Campbell is appointed to succeed rear admiral Harvey, as commander in chief of the Leeward Islands. It was supposed that rear admiral Harvey would be at the Salisbury, 38, which ship had been taken out of Portsmouth dock & fitted for a flag officer.

The Emperor of Austria was at the capital of the grand duke of Baden.

Letters from Gex, (Upper Alps) inform us that the Rhone has overflowed its banks, and has fallen from the summit of the mountains upon its contiguous plains. The Commissary of Police, and several of the animal a great part, have swept away with it nearly all the vegetable earth; crops, vineyards, and meadows are totally destroyed; the inhabitants, in danger of their lives, had scarcely time to quit their houses, and to save a few articles of goods still continued that to the village of Lelex, in the neighbourhood of Gex, and contiguous communes, they expect daily to experience the same fate.

An article from Brussels contradicts the report, that the British troops will be stationed on the frontiers of Belgium, in the event of a war between Russia and the Congress, and France.

A report prevailed at the head quarters of the army of occupation, that, in the event of its being decided at the congress, that the troops should be withdrawn by the Germany, the services of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia, would remain in the country.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh mention the arrival there of the emperor of Russia on the 27th ult. In consequence of the sufferings of the Russian peasantry, in many of the districts of the nobility, from the scarcity of the year 1817, a subscription has been opened among the surrounding several regulations for their relief, and to secure them from the recurrence of a similar scene of the land owners, whose treatment of them the emperor dispenses in the most favorable and kindness manner.

The king of Spain has conferred several titles from Cadiz, on the principal merchants in America. To vice admiral Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca viceroy of New Spain, the title of count del Venadito; and to his predecessor, Lieut. Gen. Don Felix Mario Calleja, that of Count de Calderon.

A Liverpool paper states that parliament will not meet until November. We believe in the event of an occurrence (death of the queen) which is not too probable. If that event should take place before the first of August, Parliament would meet on the return of the writs."

Lord Castlereagh has left town for his departure for the congress of sovereigns, on the Rhine, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and he lodging in a house of returning by the meeting of parliament in November.

The stock manufactory in England, it is said, is rapidly increasing. No less a sum than 2,000,000*l.* sterling is said to have been laid out into art parts of England during the last year.

The produce of the Irish mines is considerable; whereas, the quantity imported during the preceding year amounted to 68 tons, that of the last year to 2 millions in any former year.

It is stated that of the members returned for the house of commons, *one hundred and twenty* of them were sent in "nobody" before the first are exclusive of the Scotch and Irish returns which are not yet complete.

In a late Irish paper it is stated that there has recently been discovered in the parish of Aghyaran, near the side of Wight, the bones of a gigantic animal supposed to be the same of Ireland. Several of the vertebræ are quite a the back bone, measure 36 inches in circumference, and contracted in form, colour, and still remained; and the elections have exhibited all the wild uproar, madness, and fury incident to democratic frenzy.

The various proceedings, however, which have taken place, have not probably extended into the country. Such tumults are generally confined to populous towns; and hence we imagine that London, Westminster, Liverpool, and Manchester, &c. have been the principal theatres of unfavorable political scenes. At Westminster, in particular, where the spirit of faction and libertinism first broke out, the election was characterized by scenes and conduct the most shocking that disgrace the human character. But the mob, the unhappy instruments, are not half so deserving of censure as those apostles of sedition, Burdett, Hunt, & others, who and taken every possible method to instigate them, both by their harangues & hand-bills. On the eventful day of the election, (which continued eight or ten days,) Sir M. Maxwell, a ministerial candidate for Westminster, was attacked & nearly killed on returning from the poll. The following is the account of this horrible affair, as given in the London Courier of the 24th June.

"On the return of Sir M. Maxwell, from the hustings, after submitting with the most laudable and noble composure to the insults & vile abuse of the miserable deluded wretches who disgrace the front of the hustings, he and his friends were assailed with the most infamous epithets & denunciations, and amidst a volley of threats and imprecations, had proceeded nearly half way to the gallant Captain's Committee-room at Richardson's, when some miscreant assulted him with a large heavy stone, which struck him a violent blow on the chest. Having nearly obtained the house, another ruffian in the mob aimed a blow at his head, which unfortunately gave him a severe contusion, near the brain, on the left side of the head. With difficulty & with the strongest exertions of his friends, he reached his house, but these base attacks, added to the strong & violent hunting of the mob, had completely exhausted him.

"He instantly went to bed on his reaching the hotel, and two eminent gentlemen attended him. On the afternoon of the 25th, the symptoms of his disorder were considered so alarming, that Sir Gilbert Blane was immediately sent for, and lost his able assistance, and by the immediate administration of the proper remedies, Sir Murray became more composed, but was far from being out of danger.

"The following spirited remarks follow the above statement in the Courier.

"After this cowardly outrage we call upon every man who has a British heart in his breast, & who will not be supposed to hold this principle of *freedom* of election, that a man who will not make himself a party to the base passions of the mob, ought to be murdered by the mob,—we call upon every man to join his liberty, both for the present, party, for each & all are in danger, under this system of assassination—we call upon every man who does not desire to be held forth as a mark for the shot & the poignard of the assassin,—upon all who are of a just value upon the achievements of our army & navy, to do their utmost to check this infamous project of bringing the lives of our brave defenders into imminent *risk & peril*—to stop resolute ruffians & ruffy round the cause of Sir Murray Maxwell—of whom it cannot yet be said with certainty whether he will recover from the outrage which has been offered upon his life last night. Let not the inhabitants of Westminster have this night one wink upon them, that they have not suffered a gallant son man to be assassinated in the midst of them, because he aspired to the honour of being their Representative, and desired to be found himself as useful to his country in peace as he had been in war.

"What an odious and horrible picture of brutal licentiousness is exhibited by *these friends of the popular Candidates.* How pure & honourable that cause must be, which is supported by such principles! While we read these, we ask ourselves, are we in England? We are filled, too, with astonishment & disgust when we can describe, to observe the tranquility of some of our contemporaries, who relate these infamous outrages, without one expression of indignation falling from their pens. No. They are afraid to offend their readers; they and the vile rabble are patron-friends. Although the former should murder a Government Candidate, the latter could only lament that a favorite Candidate should have been put forward."

Sir M. Maxwell was so seriously injured as not to be able again to attend the hustings.

The contest, two days after the affair, appeared in the Courier of the 29th:—

"The brutal assault upon Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell has had much more serious effects than were, at first apprehended. So great a contusion on that side of the head, which was struck, that the surgeons are unable to ascertain whether the skull be injured or not. It is certain, that the wretch who gave the blow had either a brick, or a very large stone in his hand; a more fat of a stronger texture never produced so an effect by one blow. The bulwas, last night, we regret to say, was less favorable than that of the morning."

The remarks of the Courier of this day upon the conduct of the popular candidates, Hunt, Burdett, Romilly, & their instruments, are very severe.

The Courier declares, they were pursuing "precisely the path trodden by the degenerate nobility of revolutionary France. They voluntarily dashed the chapeau of aristocratic pride, & distinction, to make room for the republican mantle of fellowship. They first abused the Government, & then the Constitution, they then vilified the persons for whom they did so. The servile adulation, when it had done its momentary work, was to be put on against the frantic projects of their friends. They still has the taint of nobility in their veins, and for that disease, the use of the guillotine was the only cure. But they led astonished; for they had hastily betrayed the interests of the order to which they no longer belonged, and when at last they perished, ignominiously perished, the voice of reason rattled the dooms of justice, which had been at once vulgar and selfish. May it be long before this country imitates those examples."

The Courier of this day observes, that it has been informed of the defeat of Sir M. Maxwell, and of the success of Burdett and Romilly.

"We are not time, now," we need would it be possible for us to find room, to give a complete history of the election, even of this day, which has been so long & therefore only mention such particulars, & quote such paragraphs, as will give our readers a faint idea of "Manner in which the election proceeded.

Mr. Orange Hunt, familiarly called *Tandem Hunt*, was quite a distinguished personage in the course of the election. Having offered himself as a candidate for Westminster, on the eighth day, after the speakers for all the candidates had addressed the people, he came forward to address the populace. The following is a description of his effort, which is given in the words of a gentleman from Augustine in seven days, by which three accounts come—gen. Bolivar, in the city of Angustine, & the capital of one of two other general officers, are at Angustura. Gen. Piar is called to the supreme command of the army of the republic military administration, and all operations will henceforth be in his hands; he unites the confidence of all the republicans of persons, and has already gained more against the generals and armies of Spain, than any other officer. In the action of the 2d of May, in which the royalists mostly merit—es were made to the cause of liberty and the country, after the whole of the Venezuela infantry were routed by Piar, with a corps of cavalry lancers, which he led in person destroyed the whole of the royal cavalry, and took them to the charge with lances, broke the Spanish phalanx, killed fourteen of spears & sabres in Spanish gen. Torres. He remained master of the field; and after he had rested his corps two days on the field of battle, & collected all his troops, he marched, for Columbo, carrying with him the arms, military stores, and trophies taken on the field.

"I read you a sketch of the distribution of the generals now engaged in reorganizing the army. Gen. Marino is appointed second in command to Piar. In Fernando; the volunteers from Europe who have joined the patriot army, are with Piar, and he possesses more confidence than any other officer of the last campaign were heavy in every respect; in noble spirits and self-devotion to liberty, and in arms would be destroyed by the desultory nature of the war, and the want of artificers for small repairs; as the loss of a cock or a flint would render a musket useless in a feather spring, renders firelocks useless; the whole attention of the government of Venezuela is directed to the interior districts; and the supplies of arms lately received from Europe, are so abundant, that the campaign will be with much ease, and plentifully supplied with every privation.—To promote the industry of the inhabitants, transform the wilderness into fruitful fields, to call forth the resources of the Canadas and put in system their various natural advantages, many of which still be dormant, to extend the blessings of peace, and to plant & place the education of youth on a firm foundation, are objects of the most noble ambition and which will yield to their accomplishment a satisfaction that can never fade away.

Persuaded that these objects will occupy the attention and encourage your Grace and your distinguished Relative, who more immediately directs the Government of this Province, and whose ardent desire to promote the public good, begins already to be felt, we look forward to the future with the most sanguine expectations.

I am &c.

To which His Grace replied,

GENTLEMEN,

I feel much obliged to you for your very *flattering* Address. The Prosperity and Improvement of your Province will at all times afford me very good reasons to rejoice and I am persuaded that the Measures which the distinguished Nobleman immediately directs the Government of Upper Canada in assuring you of his aid and cooperation in whatever may tend to add to the peace, internal comfort and happiness of its inhabitants.

DIED.

On Monday the 14th inst. Thomas Wood Esq. after a severe & lingering illness which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation. His funeral took place yesterday and was attended by all the respectable inhabitants of York.

~A few Reams of excellent WRAPPING PAPER, *for Sale at this Office.*

Elopement of Capt. Wright.—Capt. Wright of noted memory, has broke his pieces of house, & absconded. On the 26th ult. (the day previous to his disappearing) he addressed the following note to the Governor now:—

"Sir—On the 27th of May last, I was arrested by order of your Excellency.—Since that time I have waited in expectation of a Court Martial would be ordered [illegible] No a longer has yet made his appearance against me. I therefore pray that your Excellency will withdraw the arrest. It you should think proper not to do so, order me to call and see you, as I have business of importance of.

(Signed) OBED WRIGHT."

To this communication, no answer was returned. His fears, we understand, were considerably excited by the premature statement in the Savannah Republican, of the determination of the United States to have him tried before the Federal Court for murder. Dreading a long and loathsome imprisonment in a jail, and many apprehendings, from the "hue and cry" which had been raised against him, that his conduct would not be impartially investigated, he took the fatal resolution to flee from justice.

A reward of $300, has been offered by the Executive for his apprehension.

Major Marshall and assistant Adjutant for Indian Affairs, arrived here on Thursday with a warrant to take him into the custody of the civil authority—but the "bird had flown."

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Arrived on Thursday last, in the Steam Boat from Kingston, His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Frederick Lennox, Lord George Lennox, Lieut. Col. Reade, Lieuts. Lind, Cockburne, Major Bowles, Major Loring, and Capt. Montmorr, R.N.

His Grace, with the same gentlemen (except Major Loring) accompanied by His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lady Sarah Maitland, and Miss Maitland, proceeded to the Falls, and returned by the Steam boat on Tuesday. It is said that His Grace will leave the Province To-morrow.

On Saturday the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of this town waited on His Grace the Governor in Chief with the following address.

TO the Most Noble Charles Lennox Duke of Richmond, Earl of March and Dunfigny in France, Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor in Chief and Captain General and Commander of the Forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Magistrates and Inhabitants of York, beg leave to approach your Grace with our most sincere congratulations on your arrival in this Province, and embrace with great satisfaction the opportunity it affords us of testifying that tribute of respect which is so justly due to your illustrious House.

The great anxiety which marked your present journey to decide from actual observation upon the wants of the Provinces committed to your charge, and to supply the proper remedies, cannot fail to be a convincing pledge of the benefits which we anticipate from your Grace's administration.

Though forcibly sensible of the great sacrifice made by your Grace in leaving England for so distant a portion of the British Empire, we assure ourselves that the vast field of extensive usefulness which it opens, will appear to your Grace an ample compensation for every privation.—To promote the industry of the inhabitants, transform the wilderness into fruitful fields, to call forth the resources of the Canadas and put in system their various natural advantages, many of which still be dormant, to extend the blessings of peace, and to plant & place the education of youth on a firm foundation, are objects of the most noble ambition and which will yield to their accomplishment a satisfaction that can never fade away.

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Miscellaneous.

From a London Paper.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

The temper & dispositions of the bey of Tripoli, the encouraging frankness with which he enters upon the subject of discoveries in the interior of Africa, and the sincerity of his intentions to fall in with the views of the English, are strongly evi - I on a conversation with captain Smith and our consul, recently held with him and some of his officers, which in so curious as well important, that our readers, we think, will not be displeased with having it laid before them from the original manuscript.

"His royal highness the prince regent, by a magnanimous perseverance in the cause of humanity and justice, having bestowed peace on Europe, is now solicitous to extend his benevolent views to the natives of those regions lying to the southward of the dominions of your highness, and the several kings, your allies; will your highness, therefore, assist so laudable an object by affording your powerful protection ? And will you be happy to render every assistance to such an undertaking; I have already shewn that two Englishmen who came here some years ago.

How is he happiness certain they were Englishmen ?—They said they were, and that they came from Egypt by way of Fezzan.

Does your highness or any person in the divan, recollect any of their names ? No answer was given to this question for some time; on which I asked if the name of one of them might not be Hornemann ; Mourad Reis said he recollected it was.

How long is it since they were at Tripoli ? About fifteen or sixteen years.

What became of them after they left Tripoli ; and where were they bound to :—They returned to Fezzan, with intent to penetrate southward to the city Nibe (Niger) and thence by the river to Tombuctoo ; but one of them had been ill of a fever, occasioned by drinking bad water, after fatigue, died at Ancalias.

Was that the same person mentioned to me last evening by the bey of Derna ? The same ; the bey had charge to conduct them to Bournou.

Does your highness know what became of the other ? He continued his journey, but fell ill at Houssor, in the dwelling of a Tripoline merchant established there, and remaining his travels before he was recovered, relapsed, and died at Tombuctoo.

Does your highness know whether either of them left any papers books, or effects?—No; but I will direct an enquiry. Moors never destroy papers.

Does your highness imagine it difficult for a party to reach the Nile (Niger) through the dominions of your friend the king of Bournou ? Not in the least ; the road to Bournou is as beaten as that to Benguzi.

Will your highness grant protection to a party wishing to proceed to Bournou ? Any person wishing to go in that direction, I will send an embassy to Bournou to escort him thither, and from thence the king will permit him to the Nile.—But I must first clothe him as a Turk.

Will he be subject to much trouble some annoyance on that head ? No ; for he must not say he is a christian. People in the interior are very ignorant ; I will clothe him in a particular way.

But will your highness guarantee the perfect safety to such a person against all accidents, expect sickness or unavoidable casualties ? —I do guarantee it.

Will your highness undertake to produce in the event of disaster, the papers and the effects of the deceased, with a particular note written by himself, commencing on the day he might be taken ill, stating his name, &c. of the cause and continued daily, until he shall be rendered incapable of writing ? This question is not to be considered by your highness as a doubt of such conduct, but it is absolutely necessary for the consolation of the friends of the defunct. I do undertake it; produce all such papers ; but there ought not to be less than four persons, in case of misfortune by sickness.

Will your highness give directions that the party shall not be obliged to proceed at the will of the escort, nor to travel in the heat of the sun, nor in the summer unless they like ? The strangers shall be masters. From September to May is the time I recommended for an Englishman, but travellers have a fault of generally hurrying a caravan.

Will you also answer for the assistance and guarantee of the king of Bournou ? Most certainly.

Can your highness afford protection to a party going to the south-westward ? Nearly the same as through Bournou.

Are there many boats passing and repassing that part of the Nile (Niger) south of Bournou, and what is their object ? They are numerous, and carry effects and passengers to the several towns on the banks of the river.

What are the names of towns in that direction, your highness has the greatest commerce with ? Wangara, Cathcorn , Cashna, Sangara, Coobe, Bonburra, Hesano, and Tombuctoo ; there are also some Tripoline merchants.

Next to Bournou, what place has your highness most direct communication with ? Soust, which is the principal station for caravans, that proceed to Tombuctoo, by way of Gadam.

What is the form of government at Soust ? Republican, with a sort of head chief or prince, the same as at Houssa or Tombuctoo.

In what manner do the subjects of your highness obtain leave to pass those countries at a great distance from your frontier ? The travelling merchants insure themselves by giving presents, trifling ones, to the head of the country they arrive at, who affords them safe conduct to the next.

How is the usual trade between Tripoli and Tombuctoo conducted ? It is mostly carried on by Fezzan and Gadam merchants.

What number of camels does the Tombuctoo caravan usually consist of ? Not so many as formerly ; not above a hundred and fifty. The caravan to Morocco is the largest, as they have not so far to go ; it is generally composed of three or four thousand camels.

When does the Fezzan caravan proceed to Tombuctoo ? The direct road is rather by Gadam, as the nearest and best. They set off commonly in March, travel greatly by night, and returned towards November, when there is very great relative fair held at Gadam, resorted to by immense numbers.

What are the principal articles of traffic ? Slaves, gold, gum, hides, dates, barracans, nitre, cotton cloth, and great quantities of a fruit resembling coffee.

What is the greatest length of time the caravan is without the means of replenishing their water ? Eight days.

"Such," captain Smith says, "is the substance of the principal questions I asked of the heathens, whose patience and good nature, during the long audience, were eminently conspicuous, particularly as the discussion of several of them required time and reference.

I trust such conduct will be duly appreciated, when it is considered that this prince, by the communications him made, and the treaty we have with several towns, already given to us, has fully proved himself above the mean interested that actuates the generality of Turks ; and more especially as in acting thus in defiance of the memorable prophecy, stating that all these countries are to be restored to the christians, and which is so universally believed, that the gates of the several towns and fortresses are closed every Friday from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. at which time it is predicted for the event ; to this, in a great measure, may be ascribed the jealous anxiety with which the Turks watch our desire of exploring these countries.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF THE BRIG GOVERNOR CARVER.

Extract of a letter from Capt. S. Dotten, of the Brig Governor Carver of Plymouth, to the Owner, dated Havre, June, 23d. 1818.

On the 29th May, in lat. 42, 20, long. 50, near the easterly end of the Grand Bank, at 3, P. M. we observed some small islands of ice. It being very foggy, with the wind S. W. and going at the rate of 3 1-2 knots, we immediately took in our royal and steering sails, intending to keep more to the south, being often obliged to luff and bear away from the islands of ice which lay about us. While in the act of handing the sails, I discovered a object twice as high as our mast heads, appearing like a Water Spout, but did not think it possible that an island of ice should be so high——I immediately ordered the helm a weather, hoping to get the vessel before the wind, and clear of the danger whatever it might be ; but before this could be done, we found ourselves completely surrounded, and covered by this immense mountain of Ice, which projected over our heads, so that the water, which ran from it in streams and rivulets, fell upon the vessel on the opposite side, and although our steering sail booms were rigged out, on the side next the ice, making a distance of 27 feet from the centre of the brig, they did not touch it.

It fortunately we succeeded in getting clear, and in less than five minutes after while so near that the rebounding of the water reached the vessel, this immense body of ice fell over directly towards us, with a crashing noise resembling the heaviest thunder, and continued for the space of a minute and an half.

We shall always attribute the saving of the brig to the steady firmness and active exertions of the men and crew, who have merited my sincere gratitude."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Sea Serpent.—The following letter give the particulars of an unsuccessful attempt upon the Sea Serpent, on Thursday, near Squam River. The first is from Captain Rich who is at the head of the expedition ; the second from Mr. Dexter, whose brother commands one of the boats :

Squam River, (Gloucester) }
Thursday, Aug. 20 12 o'clock. }

" After several unsuccessful attempts we have at length succeeded in getting a harpoon into the strange thing called the Sea Serpent. We struck him fairly, but the harpoon soon drew out, and he has not been seen since ; and fear that the wound he has received will make him more cautious how he approaches the shore. Since my letter to you yesterday, we have been constantly employed in the bay—but a few hours since I thought we were sure of him, for I threw the harpoon into him as fairly as ever one was thrown into a whale. We took from us about 70 fathoms of warp, before we could wind the boat, with as much swiftness as a whale could. We had but a short run, when we were all let loose from him, to our sore disappointment. I suppose you would like to know my opinion of him. Be assured it is what is called a serpent—in that opinion all my Cape Ann men agree. It is the same that was in Cape Ann harbor—Be assured that all has been done, and we shall continue to do all in our power—but he is a difficult thing to strike with harpoon, as he can keep out so far to get it ; it is quick, and seldom shews himself, except in a calm."

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 20.

On Monday last, Capt. Rich, sailed hence with a large boat and two whale boats well manned ; my brother (Mr. Dexter) was master of one of the boats, and Capt. Rich of the other. Before they met the Serpent off Squam and chased him about seven hours, when they closed with him, and he passed directly under the boat of Capt. Rich's boat—he immediately threw the harpoon into him about two feet—he run the boat a considerable distance, and went with such velocity, that he broke the part of the boat through which the harpoon passed, and drew the harpoon out immediately. The harpoon they had was another chance before they give up the chase—he has no scales on him, and no bunches on his back, but his skin is smooth, and looks similar to an eel—in the attack Capt. Rich had one of his fingers wounded severely by the rope. The above particulars I have just received from my brother."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

It should appear by the following article from Thomson's annals for January last, that the improvements in the manufacture of paper which we announced some time since, were not original inventions in this country, or at least that similar improvements had been before made in England.

"Under the head of patents, we have to announce to our readers that Mr. Lege Dodet has just completed the specification of his patent for improvements upon the machines already in use, for making paper in a long unbroken web, in continued lengths or separate sheets ; and we do it the more readily as from the great length of the specification, and the numerous drawings necessary to explicate it, there seems little probability of its being made public in any other way. In the improvements upon the ordinary paper moulds can be carried forward in an endless succession, and paper made upon them in sheets without the seams or ends meeting, just the same as by hand, or it may be made of any required length, and without the marks, lines or seams which the moulds leave upon the paper, and which are always visible upon an endless revolving wire web, as in a former patent machine of the same artist."

Mr. Brewster (the inventor of the Kaleidoscope) has lately constructed an instrument for distinguishing the precipitation of colors from each other, and from artificial imitations of them, even when they are set in such a manner that no light can be transmitted through any of their surfaces. The same instrument may be employed to distinguish all materials that have a small portion of their surfaces polished, either naturally or artificially. The application of this instrument is so simple, that any person, however ignorant, is capable of using it.—*Thomson's An.*

MESSRS. WEBSTER & SKINNER.

I trust I shall not be guilty in some what benefitted by the insertion of the following in your useful paper.

Died, on Monday evening last, in Schenectady, Mrs. Low-ise, first wife of Mrs. I. Brown, aged 3 years. The particulars of this boy's death are truly distressing and fatal for some years been subject to a disease which had produced a contraction of the legs, and a stiffness of the knee joints. His disease was by all regular practitioners considered incurable. A few weeks ago, the fame of William Wood, an unlicensed practitioner of medicine, who resided at the upper part of the city, reached him, and as He was applied to and pronounced the cure practicable. The child was accordingly taken to Wood's house, and on Monday morning he commenced his operations by endeavouring to straighten the legs, which on account of the contraction of the muscles, he could only accomplish by using great force. During the operation the child was in great agony and much exhausted. Notwithstanding this, he in a short time proceeded in the same manner, and with the same effects. He repeated the operation a third and a fourth time ; about four hours after which the child expired. Wood was immediately apprehended & committed to gaol. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and their verdict was, that its death was occasioned by the unwarrantable treatment of William Wood, an unlicensed practitioner of physic. It appeared from the testimony, that Wood was much intoxicated during the 2d and 3d, of the operations, and that he is a most scarcely ever seen sober.

What his punishment will be we cannot say ; it can hardly be greater than he deserves. There is not a more dangerous person in community than he who thus imposes himself upon the credulity of the ignorant. All we have to remark on the present case is, that the community should be more cautious in the employment of these pretenders. It is time that ignorance and presumption were to prevent quackery, if the people will still countenance them, I may even say enforce them and their nostrums, as antidotes to disease and death. Were this the only instance in which they had done mischief, little need have been said ; but there are few cities in the union in every part of our state, whose only licence to practise, is their ignorance & impudence, and whose only claim to miraculous cures are seen at every corner ; their nostrums infest our streets, & like the poison of the Upas, are taken up before them and their contents

From Europe.

LONDON, July 5.

Africa.—Another enterprize to explore the Interior of the Niger is undertaken, and we in all former cases, with sanguine hopes of success. Capt. Gray, of the Royal African corps, is intrusted with the immediate charge of the expedition. He is represented as every way qualified for solving this geographical enigma! he has been seven years in Africa, and is well acquainted with the Jaloff language.—The route is to be that of the Gambia river, which he had already entered. Many letters which have been received from this officer, it appears that his arrangements were nearly completed, and, what was of much consequence, his people all well, and in high spirits, notwithstanding the failure of former attempts. A transport had been dispatched to the Cape de Verd Islands, to purchase horses and mules, the return of which was soon expected, when Capt. Gray would directly commence his journey into the interior. The rainy season had terminated, and the weather was considered as favourable. Mr. Ritchie, late private Secretary to Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris, and Capt. Murrayt, of the Royal Navy, are to attempt a journey towards Timbuctoo. The former gentleman is appointed Vice-Consul at Mourzouk, in the interior, the capital of Fezzan, a dependancy of Tripoli, whose Governor is one of the first of that kingdom. These gentlemen are also sanguine of success, as the protection of his highness the Bey is guaranteed to them, and the journey not so perilous from that cause as by other routes, although they have the great Zaharrah to pass, and will be eight days without meeting with water. As usual, the French have been before us, and a Spaniard, who resided in Egypt for Bonaparte, has got the assumed name of Ali Bey, but actually set off. It is already known that Mr. Bowdich, and some other gentlemen from the Cape Coast Castle, have penetrated into the Ashantee country, and been well received, after some opposition from Bonsdul Intendant of Bonaparte's servile tools, but now the representative of the king of the Netherlands. Some curious information has been received by this means, which we thought, gives more probability to the death of Mungo Parke than any that has hitherto appeared. Mr. Bowdich met with some Moorish merchants who had been at Haussa, who stated, that while they were at that place, a white man was seen in a dog drawn car, with a large canoe, in which all the other persons were black-s. This was reported to the king, who immediately sent some of his people to advise him to return, & to tell him that if he proceeded much further he would be destroyed by the cataracts. The white man, mistaking the good intentions of the king, persisted in his voyage. The king sent a large party to escort him to the town of Haousso, which, after some opposition, they effected. Here he was detained by the King for two years, at the end of which time he died of a fever and dord. The merchants who visited this tale declared that they had seen a white man at Haussa, whom after this persons was Mungo Park or his companion, Lieut. Martyn, the last known survivor of the party besides himself, no mention exist of any returning, although there is strong reason for supposing that no other white persons could have been in the interior of Africa in the situation described.

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The Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz, had put into Tenerife for supplies. One of the frigates had been condemned as unseaworthy. The Governor of Tenerife had supplied the contribution on the inhabitants of 120,000 dollars to supply the fleet, which it appears from the opening of the sealed budget, was destined to Lima.

SLAVE TRADE.

The King of France has issued a proclamation, in which he states that "wishing to secure by every means in his power the abolition of the Slave trade in every part of our dominions, we have ordained as follows:"

Art 1. There shall be constantly maintained on the coasts of our African establishments a cruising squadron of nine, marine, for the purpose of visiting all French vessels which shall appear within the limits of our possessions on the said coasts and of preventing every violation of our laws and ordinances.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Saint Cloud, June 24.

The second convention of the King of Sweden, exhibited a full display of the pomp and splendour of royalty.

The coronation took place on the 11th May. The king proceeded to church followed by an immense concourse of people shouting with joy.—After divine service the King ascended the throne, and took the oath in Swedish. The archbishop performed the act of anointing, and placed the crown on the king's head, which being proclaimed by the herald of the kingdom, the air rung with "long live Charles XIV." The young crown prince then took the oath to the king, placing his hands in those of his father received the crown of crown prince. The great officers and councellors of state took the oath, at the same time, when the king returned to his royal palace, amidst the rejoicing, shouting and hurrazing of the people. The king remained at his palace a short time, when he mounted a fine horse and proceeded to the royal garden, to review the troops, followed again by an immense concourse, who filled the air with their incessant acclamations of joy; in going to the garden, three shows of silver and gold were dropped, as is customary, and after his return to his palace the coronation money was thrown about, with the inscription—"The love of the people my reward." Thus ended the first day.

On the 12th, the king received the troops, and was again followed by the people's exhibiting the usual congratulations.

On the 14th May, homage was paid to His Majesty in the place called Lonyobacken. The throne was placed on an eminence under a canopy in a kind of temple. On the facade was read the motto of the kingdom—"The love of the people my reward," and on the top the arms of Sweden, surrounded by trophies. On each side of the throne were built galleries in form of an amphitheatre, for the Court, foreign Ambassadors, &c. The king being seated on his throne, he delivered his speech to the Crown Prince, who read it aloud. It made a deep and general impression. The states of the kingdom took, and on the oath, after which they singly ascended the throne and kissed the king's hand amid the roaring of cannon, and when the king entered in his carriage the air rung with shouts from the throng of "LONG LIVE CHARLES JOHN." In the evening they lighted up, and were crowded, and national songs sung and encored. On Saturday following the Crown Prince gave a brilliant ball which the king honored with his presence. His majesty went on foot among his soldiers and invited them to be gay and some thousands of persons covered by loud acclamations of joy, & were joined by the crowd who kept up one incessant cry of "long live Charles John," with huzzas and rejoicing until he had retired.

From the United States.

To the Editor of the Aurora Gazette.

The following paper taken from a volume of the Repertory of Arts, may throw some light on a subject concerning which the public has expressed uneasiness; and which indeed is peculiarly interesting from its connection with the completion of the Grand Canal.

Its republication cannot fail, I think, of being useful.

Yours,

R.

Memoir on Mortars, Lime, Beton, and Pozzolana. By citizen Guyton.

From the Annales De Chimie.

We mean, in various memoirs, to describe descriptions of processes for preparing mortars & cements. I enquiries concerning the nature and composition of the ingredients, in the construction of such of their edifices as have escaped the ravages of time; tests for determining their degrees of solidity in different circumstances: observations on the nature of the substances adapted for each destination; and especially the means & principles by which they may be recognized. It appeared to me, that by collecting the leading facts and opinions, one might obtain within a small compass a number of truths, which admit no longer of controversy, and which cannot be rendered doubtful by any specially hostile object of the present memoir, in which I shall communicate several facts that have not hitherto been published.

Mortar of Lafaye.

In the year 1775, the late M. Loriot pointed out a mixture of one quarter of quick lime pulverized, with one half mortar, made in the ordinary manner with slaked lime and sand, as an essential ingredient in the stuccoing structures equal in solidity to the most ancient and durable works in mason-ry, in the Journal de Physique, tom III. page 231.)

Having observed the description of the lime to be a troublesome operation, and even a dangerous one for the workmen, in spite of every precaution they can use, are subject to the loss of the nose; I proposed to let the lime be covered, & when spontaneously reduced to powder to be re-slaked in a small kile, and to use it quite hot.

This process is described in all its details, in a printed memoir (Journal de Physique, tom. IV, page 413.) It has several times been practised on a large scale, and always with complete success, while it will be no matter of surprise, when it is considered that therein the two principal objects are obtained; namely a very *fine powder, & fresh lime.*

The description of the kiln, with plans, sections, & profiles, is to be found in an instruction, printed by order of the government in the year 1775, and in the journal de Physique of the same year, (tom. IV, page 311.) The dimensions have been given, so as to enable several workmen to carry on their labours without interruption; as also the proportions that have been judged best, for the composition of the mortar. These are in two parts;

Fine siliceous sand	3
Well burnt bricks pounded	3
Slaked lime	2
Lime killed in the air & re-calcined	1
	9

Mortar of Lafaye.

In the year 1777, Lafaye published an experiment proving the manner in which the Romans prepared their lime & composed their mortars; the practical part of which has been extracted in a very detailed manner, in the Journal de Physique, for the month of June of that year, (tom. IX, part 1st, page 437.)

The principal article is the manner of killing lime without liquifying it, so as to reduce it to powder, and still leave it sufficiently caustic to yield a very strong mortar, and one which will grow harder in proportion as it grows older.

For this purpose, we are to take pieces of lime made of hard lime stone, which is to be broken in a mortar into pieces of about the size of an egg; these pieces are to be put in a sufficient basket, which is to be plunged into water, and kept there till the surface of the water ceases to bub; the basket is then drawn out & suffered to drain; the lime is then taken out & spread in a very detailed manner, in the Journal de Physique, for the month of June of that year, (tom. IX, part 1st, page 437.)

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For this purpose, we are to take pieces

the transport ship [illegible] in which most of the party took passage.

The party consisted of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, Lieut. Hawkey, under officers, seamen, and marines, Professor Smith, Botanist, Mr. Cranch, Collector of Objects of Natural History, Mr. Tudor, Comparative Anatomist, and Mr. Galway, a volunteer, making in all 38 persons. Capt. Tuckey had distinguished himself in the Navy previous to the year 1805, when he was taken prisoner, and held in captivity in France nearly nine years. All his efforts to obtain a release or exchange were unsuccessful, & he was only set at liberty by the peace in 1814. To 1806 he married a fellow prisoner, Miss Margaret Stuart: but in 1810 he was deprived of her society, by her return to England, to transact some important business, and the refusal of the French government to permit her to rejoin her husband. He employed himself during his captivity in compiling an elaborate and valuable work, under the title of "Maritime Geography and Statistics," which was published in England soon after his return, in four octavo volumes. In 1813 he was selected for the important service of superintending this expedition, for which he seems to have been in a remarkable degree qualified by his education and character.

Lieut. Hawkey had also suffered an imprisonment of eleven years in France, and was selected by Capt. Tuckey as particularly qualified for the duties which might devolve upon him as the second in command in this expedition. Professor Smith was born in Norway, & was educated at the School of Kongesberg and the University of Copenhagen. Under Professor Horneman he acquired a taste for botany, and accompanied that botanist in a botanical tour in the mountains of Norway. From 1807 to the moment of his enlisting in this expedition, he was employed in a great number of important scientific researches in the mountains of Norway and Sweden, in Scotland, and in the Island of Madeira, and in the Canaries. His collections in the last of these excursions he had not had leisure to prepare for publication, when he was invited to join the expedition to the Congo.

Mr. Cranch had been employed in making collections of objects of Natural History for the British Museum, and in this employment had become particularly qualified for an important office in this expedition. Mr. Tudor was a young Surgeon, and was recommended as well qualified to act in the capacity of comparative anatomist. Mr. Galway was the son of a Banker of that name, and, from love of science and of adventure, offered his services as a volunteer. He resisted the remonstrances of his family and the persuasions of his friends, who represented to him the dangers of the undertaking, and his services were accepted by the Admiralty, at the request of Capt. Tuckey.

The Congo and Dorothy on the 9th of April, anchored at Porto Praya, the capital of the Cape Verd Islands, at which place the journal of Capt. Tuckey furnishes a good account. After a stay of three days they proceeded on their voyage, and after slowly coasting along the South Western Shore of Africa till the 5th of July, when after regular soundings of from 18 to 22 fathoms the next cast found no ground with 120 fathoms of line. This indicated the channel of the Congo, and after sweeping in about an hour's sail, they so suddenly struck soundings on the other side, at 30 fathoms.—Not withstanding the great depth of channel, the current did not exceed two miles an hour.

The task of ascending the Congo proved to be difficult, from the mouth, to the highest point to which the party advanced. Although the volume of water was much less, and the current not so rapid as had been expected; yet the channel was so deep, and the banks so steep as to render it difficult to come to anchor in the evening, and to use to sail and precarious, as hardly to enable the vessel to stem the current. July 18, the steam-yacht, conducted by a party of people from the transport to the Congo, & the double and the other boats, which had been prepared for navigating the river, were gotten out. The navigation of the river was found so bad, in consequence of the great number of islands, shoals, and currents, and the lightness of the breezes, that the captain, with the naturalists, soon left the party, and proceeded late in the boats to Embomma.—She afterwards navigated a little distance above Embomma, about 100 miles from the mouth of the river, where she remained under charge of the pinner & 15 men, until the return of the party.

From the first approach of the vessel to the coast, they were constantly visited by great numbers of the inhabitants. They were a slothful, dirty, ignorant, & superstitious race of negroes, whose only object in visiting the vessel was to beg. Almost the only trade carried on by these people is in slaves, and several Portuguese vessels were at this time in the neighborhood, engaged in this traffic.

From Embomma the party proceeded, Aug. 7, in double boats, long boat and two gigs, up the river, which they found to run between two ridges of high barren, rocky hills, and of very difficult navigation. Capt. Tuckey suffered most of the Chemos or kings of settlements which they passed, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, and information, and the scientific gentlemen made frequent excursions on the banks.

Aug. 12, after a difficult voyage of about 50 miles, from Embomma, they reached Nouanta Cove, 12 or 13 miles below the great falls of Yellala. Here, after spending eight days in necessary trading the country, and proceeding 20 or 30 miles up the river, it was found necessary to leave the boats, and to make preparations for proceeding by land.

From this place the party penetrated principally by land along the northern bank of the river, but a part of the way by canoes hired about 120 miles. In the course of the journey they were constantly opposed by almost insuperable difficulties, in the roughness of the country, the scarcity of provisions, and the rapacity of the inhabitants. The following extract gives an account of an excursion made by the Captain from Inga, which is about 100 miles distant from the point where the expedition terminated.

"Lieutenant Hawkey having returned with a part of the presents for the chiefs, and provisions for the journey, I this morning (28th) determined to set out for Mavoonda, to bargain for some canoes; and was just on the point of departure, when the Macayo paid me a visit, and informed me, that if I purchased any canoes, I would be cheated and taken in, for that at a day's journey above Mavoonda the river was again obstructed by a fall named Sangalla, over which I should be obliged to carry my canoes—this information at once threw me again into a great uncertainty as to what I determined, instead of attempting to purchase canoes, to visit this Sangalla without delay. It was however sometime before I could procure a guide, and the good Captain being absolutely impracticable for a man with any luggage; and it was four o'clock before we reached Kinsaya.—Here I found the greatest difficulty in procuring a guide to Sangalla

From Europe.

DORSETSHIRE, July 25.

Before Mr. Justice Park and a special Jury.

CONSPIRACY AND ABDUCTION.

The King, on the prosecution of George Lowman Tuckett, Esq. v. James Bowditch, Jane Bowditch, William Bowditch, Susannah Bowditch, Elizabeth Ellen Gibbons, (wife of William Gibbons) Susanna Mulraine, Thomas Pond, and Catherine his wife, Jane Clark, and Elizabeth Stuff.

This was one of the most important causes that ever occurred in the history of criminal jurisprudence, and although the learned Judge did not think it necessary to trouble his Lordship to sum up the evidence, the trial occupied the attention of the most crowded Court we ever beheld, for the space of fourteen hours. It was an action instituted at the instance of Mr. Tuckett, of Taunton, against all the defendants as having wilfully and wickedly conspired to carry off Miss Maria Glenn, the daughter of Mrs. Ann Fenton Glenn, of Cleve, of St. Visecrit, who is only 47 years of age the 18th of August next. The indictment contained several counts, in order to meet all the exigencies of the case; it charged the defendants with having conspired and carried away the young lady in the night, from the entrance of her guardian Mr. Tuckett; with having falsely imprisoned her, in order to procure a marriage between her and James Bowditch, a labourer.

Mr. Williams stated the indictment.

Mr. Serjeant Peil addressed the Jury, in doing which he observed, that it should do it with much sincerity of feeling, that a case so replete with wicked-ness, fraud, and cruelty, he had never heard of in a Court of Justice. From the circumstances should be made out in evidence, which he had no earthly doubt they would, he should be entitled to a verdict saying that it was an unexampled combination of treachery and guilt resorted to for the purpose of overthrowing innocence & happiness. He (the learned Serjeant) was not anxious to fatigue the attention of the Jury previous to the investigation of the whole of the facts, he should therefore merely confine himself to a reference of the situation of the parties. The Learned Sergeant then proceeded in a minute and clear statement of the parties, and to detail the whole circumstances of the case, which may be collected most accurately from the following evidence:

George Lowman Tuckett, Esq. a barrister, resident at Taunton, was the first witness; he married the aunt of Miss Glenn; the young lady was intrusted to his care by her mother, who resided at St. Vincent's. In July, 1817, Miss Glenn, who had been ill with the hooping cough, was sent for change of air to Halway Farm, occupied by Mrs. Bowditch, attended by Mary Whitby, the nurse maid, & Mr. Tuckett's two infant children, not knowing at the time that Mrs. B. had any son residing with her. He was in the daily practice of visiting his niece, the place being within an easy distance from Taunton. He never observed any thing that could excite his alarm, but occasionally saw James Bowditch, a young man of about 25, at work as a common labourer among the corpses. Miss Glenn had repeated expectations; her mother had property, and her grandfather possessed two large sugar estates in the West Indies. The latter was an only child; she returned to Taunton on the 26 Sept. Her mind & disposition were the gentlest he had ever seen.

Maria Glenn, an interesting looking girl, was then put into the box, and was accommodated with a chair. She went through a very long examination. She related the circumstances of her going to Mrs. Bowditch's, and of her being instructed by some time that Mrs. B. had a son living with her. She had seen the person whom she afterwards knew to be him, but considered him as a common labourer; he sometimes put his head to his hat as she passed, but she did not know that he was part of the family. A daughter of Mrs. B's was married while the witness continued at Holway. On the Saturday before the 2d of Sept., the day of her return to Taunton, Mrs. B. and Mrs. Mulraine, a relation of Holway, came to the witness, and asked if she really meant to go home; she, wishing to be left between a room which Mrs. Bowditch said her son was out, and she knew not what was to become of him. She was repeatedly once or twice, and when the witness asked where was her son, Mrs. Mulraine observed, that she could not be ignorant, nor have been so long in the house without knowing it. Mrs. Bowditch's attachment. Witness expressed much astonishment, and asked what her uncle and aunt would say if they were told this, begging them to say nothing more of this sort, as it greatly distressed her.—She took her little cousin by the hand, and walked away. The following day Mrs. Mulraine came and requested her to speak to James Bowditch, who was like one distracted at the thought of her going away. Nothing that his family could not correct with him, but that if witness would speak to him, he would be convinced and made sensible of the difficulties of their situations. She felt that it was wrong to go, but pitied at length, and expressed her surprise at his conduct to his sister having shortly before assured her that what his mother said was in joke. James made no reply—but Mrs. Mulraine said it was no wonder if, when so very nice a young lady was in the house, a young man should become attached to her. Mrs. Bowditch, as well as herself, would say something particular to say. She applied to her aunt, who refused her leave. She then said, "I must come with me directly," and led her into the kitchen, & forced her to drink a cup of something black & bitter like medicine. Witness and Mr. Bowditch afterwards led her through a field and placed her in a chair. Before they set out, witness was obliged to drink another cup of the same liquid, which she was sure was not tea, but which caused her to fall into a stupor. She could recollect nothing further, till she heard James Bowditch in the middle of the night asking what effect it was. They got on safely after-ward at Thorsford, at the house of Mr. Paul, one of the defendants, who was married to sister of the Bowditches.—Paul had been at Taunton on the day of the visiting manner. "We shall now hear all the bells in the parish ringing." Mrs. Paul asked if they had got a child. Witness answered, "No." James Bowditch said, "yes I could hardly keep her in the night: she was one minute laughing, & another crying." Laughing he had done business for them; he defended them now. He cannot say how long it would take to walk from Taunton to William Bowditch's, though it is in the same street. Perhaps a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes to go there and back: a person might walk it in half, if they had any business to transact.

Mr. Serjeant Peil inquired for the letters, which had been shewn to Miss Glenn but Mr. Cabert said he should not offer them in evidence.

(To be continued in our next.)

"Late from England."—The ship Magnet, capt. Ogden, arrived here last evening, in 25 days from Liverpool, being the shortest passage that made this season. By this arrival, London dates to the 8th of August, have been received at this office, and the New York Evening Post, and Liverpool papers to the 10th —both inclusive.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The Paris correspondent of the London Courier, from Manchester, August 1, states that the spinners, to the number of 14,000, still continue to hold defiance to their masters, and are subsisting entirely on their own limited means. This combination of the labourers appears to be quite extensive: it is said that large pecuniary contributions to these deluded people have been made from the mechanics of London. Some of the English papers have dealt with great freedom on the subject. To attribute the disorders to the seditious writings & secret machinations of the Black Dwarf & company.

Another correspondent "The return of some of the modern reformers, who last year emigrated to America, after a most magnificent figure in the newspaper journals, on the subject of "American earnings."

A singular circumstance is mentioned as having taken place on board the ship Emanuel, capt. Springal, bound to Elsinore. As capt. S. was sailing by the Orcadian Islands, about 150 miles from land, the vessel was suddenly visited by millions of wasps; & although the crew kept sweeping the air with great activity, they fell, & were assailed with successive swarms for full four hours.

Agricultural Report for July.—The continuance of the dry weather, through the earlier part of the last month, has brought the wheat crop to an early maturity, the harvest in the southern counties, being generally begun. The wheat collects heavy in hand, of the finest quality, and will average a good crop, in the south counties, will scarcely produce the seed grain: but, in others a full crop. Oats very short in the straw, but of great yield, and very fine quality. Beans, peas, and all the leguminous class coated well, but have no burden of straw. The turnips are in a fine crop almost all sorts that are called turnip lands, but the other species of vegetable look sickly for the want of rain. Summer fallows were never in finer or more husbandlike state. Apples a very great crop, and the hop land blooming well.

The introduction into Spain, of every species of cotton goods is conveded to the English government.

Considerable difference of opinion exists at Geneva, on the subject of cotton, and a military force has been collected out to prevent its introduction.

A country lad at Copenhagen, having laid himself down in the field to sleep, a snake crept into his mouth, which was open, and finished into his stomach; after remaining there several days, it came out alive again, by the same way it had entered.!!!

In some parts of England, the apple trees are so loaded with fruit, that the owners are obliged to prop them to prevent their breaking down with the weight.

Money is so plenty in Paris, as to be offered at 4 per cent.

Mr. Bell has invented a new application of cork in England. It is now used for making ladies hats, and is put together in the manner of lace-work.

Two Lithuanians on the Canadian side, inform us, that previous to the late War, there was a book kept near the Falls, where visitors from different parts of the world entered their names, and observations on the appearance of the cataract, but which book is now destroyed. They also state, that since that this book bore evidence that the falls receded gradually, although with great irregularity, but that it had not extreme downfalls.

The expedition has been undertaken from the Cape of Good Hope against several of the Caffre chiefs, who refused to restore 3000 head of cattle which they took on the 25th of September. The Caffres at first displayed much temper and spirit, but were soon defeated, and the cattle recovered. An immense number of the Caffres were killed, but the British loss was trifling.

Boushamma, son of Napoleon's first wife by her first husband, was a favorite of Bonaparte, and greatly advanced by him when he wielded the sceptre of France. This young man married the daughter of the King of Bavaria, and has been put in possession of several duke-doms. But he is on bad terms with the prince regent of that country, & his name is not mentioned in the new constitution of Bavaria. He has remounted several of his personal effects. Boushamma is building a palace at Munich—and has subscribed liberally towards a new theatre which is building there. His income is two millions of francs, two hundred and dollars per annum.

Lavalette resides with gen. Drouet, near Munich.

Jerome Bonaparte continues to reside in Austria.

Madame Murcau was at the mineral springs at Schwalbach, July 30.

Duke of Wellington.—The court of cassation at Brussels, in an extraordinary sitting on the 5th of August, has rejected the appeal of Lord Wellington against the sentence passed by the tribunal at Ghent in favor of the editor of the "Journal Général de la Belgique" for libel. After a discussion of 4 hours, the court annulled the decision of the tribunal of Ghent, and declared that the editor had incurred against his paper the character of calumny. The court condemned M. de Busscher, the editor, to one month's imprisonment, and before the definitive of his civil rights for five years, to a fine of 55 florins, and to the costs of the two trials, instead of damages. The translation of the sentence may also be printed at the expense of M. de Busscher, in whatever part of the Kingdom the duke of Wellington shall please.

From the Hull Advertiser.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION, &c.

For the following interesting observations on the state of the ice in the arctic circles, and the probability of our northern expedition accomplishing the object we are indebted to the intelligent captain of one of our Greenland ships, recently arrived here:—

"The quantity of ice this year, which have sailed to the north, attaining one or more of the eats sought, is a subject on which much argument has been urged. The existence of open water, popular and prevailing opinion of the day. Others are of opinion that the ice is not broken or separated by any natural causes, but has been carried by the current, and accumulated in the bays. Whatever may be the cause, it is certain that there is more than usually of open water, and that the ice is more broken and separated than usual at this time, be ensured of reaching or even coming near the pole.

"For other objects of the expedition, I have no doubt, will be fully realized, viz. the ascertaining whether Spitzbergen be an island, or joins some other land; and the investigating the situations of the bays, inlets, &c. The ice, this season, separated very early from the land, which circumstance was certainly favorable to the miner, if not particularly so to the major objects of the undertaking. In giving my opinion decidedly against the probability of the great end be which we anxiously look, being attained, it is but right to say, that I have witnessed no circumstance which has given me any reason to hope for a successful issue. I have, however, been and remain ready to engage to tranship the present with some of the former appointments are fair for a more promising year. I shall therefore sail, in the year 1818, I reached the latitude of 83, 19 N. and could see no obstacles but what might easily have surmounted, had the party been provided to proceed further. This season, as I have before observed, from the ice not appearing so in the season I have stated, to the country for the north, but continuing close and unbroken."

Naval Enterprise.—A man arrived in Liverpool last week with his family, from Saybrook, Conn. bound to Ohio, via New York and Philadelphia. The singular plan of conducting such a journey, in preference to taking the usual route, is worth recording on account of its novelty. He left Saybrook in a two horse sail boat, on the Connecticut river, with his family and furniture, came through the sound and up the Hudson to this place, where he took his boat on board a waggon and transported by land to Schenectady. At that place he removed his water conveyance, with intention to proceed with his family in the boat to the falls of Niagara; thence, after a portage of 16 miles, to land in the Niagara river, proceed down the Lake to Erie to Dunkirk, and by a portage of 5 miles to Chautauque lake, proceed down the Chautauque creek and the Alleghany river to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania thence to Ohio, Illinois, or Missouri, as former may invite. Should he succeed in the enterprise, and we see no reason why he will, when he reaches Pittsburgh, have travelled nearly 1000 miles through the interior of the country, by water, at the small expense of about 30 miles portage, in the boat with which he left the sea board, and which, from the cheapness of land carriage here, are he reaches the ocean of 2000 miles more.—*Alb. Argus.*

In the Philadelphia Aurora of Saturday last the editor says—"It is notorious as the monday sun, that the late election has been carried by bribery. The Jury of Chester county have presented the whole business in the most glaring colors. Bribery, corruption, and perjury, have been practised to an extent unheard of in any country, and unparalleled in the annals of the world. Every thing that is dear to a free people, every thing that is valuable to a free country, has been sacrificed on the altar of party rage. Our elections are now carried by the most profligate and abandoned characters, who, for a few dollars, will swear to any thing, and who, for a few more, will swear to the contrary

Miscellaneous.

The New England states are divided into townships, containing from 4 to 6 square miles; and by the laws of those states, each town is obliged to furnish a free school when it contains a certain number of inhabitants, and to increase the schools as the inhabitants increase. Every Township in New England has also a little village, where is commonly established the church, academy and town or free school, &c; the master is maintained like manner as the schools, who in every town a member of one of the universities, and reading law, medicine or divinity.—These schools are erected & supported by agreement, which having so widely spread, is not burthensome or oppressive; and the penalty for neglecting to erect schools is so great, that a violation of the laws respecting them, is seldom enforced, has ever occured. The master or teacher is respected and beloved by all classes of society throughout the N. England states.—In this manner we can easily account for the industry and activity of mind which so remarkably characterise that enterprising and indefatigable people; they all have the rudiments of a good education, and by this means when they commence in active life, they are prudent, careful and calculating. Most of the great and eminent men of New England were educated in, or have been the teachers of these schools.—Amos and Franklin were thus educated, and Amos was a teacher of one early in life. In the town of Boston the child of a beggar may go to a free school, learn reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, and may then go to the Greek and Latin free school and qualify himself for the University of Cambridge, *I as from all expense*—for on there get through the University as a liberty scholar, and then in time, if qualified, become a president of the U. States. And all these god-like institutions, I may be allowed the expression, are supported in such a way, as not to be a burthen to the people.—*Federal Gazette.*

From a London Paper, June 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, always ready to foster and encourage every thing tending to promote commerce for the public benefit, has been graciously pleased to patronize the discovery of the mineral called rebalt, formerly imported in this country in large quantities from the continent, but which has now been discovered to exist, in very excellent quality and abundance, in a mine in the county of Cornwall, which is worked by a company of proprietors, under the firm of the British Cobalt Smelting Company, of No. 26, Great Winchester street, London.

The cobalt miners, after an important chemical preparation to free it from all extraneous substances, produces the beautiful royal blue ground, so much admired on Canes, and in order to render it effect, the prince regent has directed a service of Worcester porcelain to be manufactured at the works of Messrs. Flight, Barr and Barr, of Coventry street, the ground colour of which is expressly desired by his royal highness to be made solely from British cobalt.

Mr. Watson Taylor's superb service, just finished at the above works, which has been so much the subject of admiration, is decorated with the royal blue ground, produced from the same beautiful mineral, and enriched with the pointing of flowers and shells, surrounded with an embossed Grecian border. The tout ensemble of this service is rich and highly finished set, does equal credit to the enlightened taste and liberal feeling uniformly displayed by this gentleman.

New Discoveries in Egypt.

To the end of time, Egypt must continue to be the *ultima thule* of the search of travellers. Additional discoveries of ancient works have recently been made. We are led to expect shortly from Mr. Salt, the consul general to that country, a more correct translation of the inscription of the column of Dendera, (commonly called that of Pompey) than it is hitherto appeared, and we understand that the same indefatigable traveller, being by a former river of the name of Cleopatra, has discovered and brought to transporting from Thebes very interesting fragments of Egyptian sculpture, but has also discovered a passage cut in the solid rock four hundred feet in length, under the great pyramid, with chambers at the lower extremity, and communicating with the mysterious well which has hitherto puzzled all our antiquaries and travellers. Excavations have also been effected among the sepulchral structures in the neighbourhood upon the desert; and, among other curiosities, a small ——— and fine granite tablet, have been discovered between the lion's paws of the sphynx.—*Asiatic Journal.*

The art of inscribing Letter.—The most beautiful and the most useful monuments, says the *Journale des Debats*, which erudition raised to France, in the eighteenth century, was, without contradiction the *art of inscribing duties*.—The most exact research, the most rare sagacity, and the soundest criticism presides in the work; which was first published, in 1776, in one octavo volume, by D. Clement, a religious servant of the congregation of St. Maur. This laborious writer afterwards enlarged his great work, and published it again in three folio volumes, during the years 1784—5, and 7. Though dragged from his bell few years after, nothing could detach him from his labours; and, during the most violent storms of the revolution, he continued his peaceful and useful researches, until his death in 1793. The manuscripts which he had prepared, & which are necessary to complete his work, have been preserved, and are now in the hand of Mr. de St. Albin, who intended to include them in the new edition of the Art, which is now in a course of publication. Two volumes have already appeared. It is in octavo; and will make four volumes. It is assuredly one of the most useful enterprises, which could engage the remarkable activity of our printers and editors.

Journal de Deb. 30 Mai, 1818.

From the Glasgow Chronicle.

DOMESTIC SEAL.—A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Burnt Island has completely succeeded in taming one of these animals. Its singularities daily continue to attract the curiosity of strangers. It appears to possess all the sagacity of the dog, lives in its master's house, and eats from his hand. He usually takes it away with him in his fishing excursions, upon which occasions it affords no small entertainment. When once into the water, it will follow for miles the trace of the boat, and although thrust back by the oars, it never relinquishes its purpose; indeed, it struggled so hard to regain its seat, that one would imagine its fondness for its master had entirely overcome the natural predilection for its native element.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

White Crockery Ware.—We have in our possession several pieces of earthen ware made at the factory of Mr. David G. Seixas, near this city. If we had not obtained proof of its domestic origin, we should not have hesitated to believe it from its general appearance, to be of transatlantic production. In fact we should have been chiefly guided by the knowledge that many attempts have proved unsuccessful to imitate the Liverpool white crockery. We should have been biased by the popular opinion, that the United States could not furnish suitable materials. Or if the materials could be had, that we were ignorant of the art of compounding them. But the result of the research and exertions of Mr. S. the proprietor of the pottery alluded to, at once sets aside the erroneous prejudices of these opinions.

We are informed from an authentic source, and it gives us satisfaction to promulgate it, that every material which he makes use of, is derived from our own soil, and exists in such abundance, that they may be said to be inexhaustible—further more, that no foreigner has ever had any concern or superintendence, or employ, in his manufactory.

This is the only white ware pottery in the U. States.

The principal of the materials are clay and flint. The former is a grayish blue colour, and contains pyrites, or sulphur and iron chemically combined, the presence of which impairs the colour of the ware. They are separated by an economical and expeditious process, an art not practised or known in the European potteries. The clay is copiously diffused in water, and passed through fine lawn sieves, to detach the larger particles of sand, &c.

The flint is of a grayish black colour, it is exposed to a strong heat, and is suddenly plunged into cold water. By frequent repetition of calcination and pringeration, whiteness & triability ensue. It is then ground to powder finer than superfine flour.

Thunder.—The following rules for the precautions to be observed during thunder storms, appeared in the London Literary Gazette. They are founded on the general notions concerning substances and bodies capable of serving as conductors to the electric fluid, and the circumstances most likely to occasion its attraction:—

1st. In walking in the open air, it is recommended to stop on perceiving the lightning, and not to resume the motion until the thunder is heard.

2d. The shorter all forces, particularly very high ones, is to be avoided.

If within doors, the windows and doors should be closed to prevent any current of air.

The persons in the room should avoid the fire-place, windows, doors, and all things ornamented with metallic substances, and place themselves in the middle of the room.

Flame and smoke being conductors, the fire should be extinguished. For greater security persons may seat themselves in one chair and their feet in another, and thus remain insulated from all conductors. *Dr. Franklin* advises the sitting on feather beds or mattresses in the middle of the room.

The most certain way, however, would be to have a hammock or bed suspended by silk cords, at unequal distances from the four walls, the ceiling & floor; for, as these objects are not such powerful conductors as the wall, the lightning would not prefer an interposed course across the air of the room and beds, whilst it might continue to run along the walls, which are the best conductors.

In this manner, the dangerous fluid may be avoided, if it is possible to avoid it, this situation being the most secure that can be taken in case of lightning, in a house unprovided with protecting conductors externally.

Musk-Melons.—The cultivation of this fragrant fruit has long been a disgrace to the New-York market.—Although every care has been repeatedly taken to distribute seeds of the best species, such repeated exertions have always attended every effort to improve the breed, that we had almost abandoned every hope that our market would rival Philadelphia in the production of this exquisite fruit. We are indebted, however, to Mr. *Aaron R. Jones*, from that quarter, for having supplied us, most abundantly, this season, with Musk-Melons of the first quality, and of the most delicious flavour, and at very reasonable prices. He has, by experiment, convinced our horticulturists that good Melons are as easily cultivated as bad. This is the season when the sample is most valuable, rewarded this enterprising person. Last year he commenced his experiment at Hoboken—but the present season he removed to Guanos, Long Island, a kindlier earlier soil. The following calculations, founded on enquiry & pretty accurate estimates, will show the reward he is likely to reap from his enterprize.

Mr. Jones has cultivated *eight acres* of land with Musk-Melons solely. He planted 16,000 hills, which will certainly yield for market three Melons per hill, 48,000 Melons.

These 48,000 Melons will probably average 10 cents per Melon, is $4,800 which gives a product of $600 per acre.

Allowing one half for the expenses of manure, culture, and bringing to market, will leave a net profit of $2,400 equal the $300 per acre.

This instance of successful enterprize is held up as an incentive to gardeners & farmers in the vicinity of the city, to follow this profitable example. Instead of the toil and trouble attending the cultivation and bringing to market boat loads of unsaleable fruit, how much more productive will it be to cultivate from the choicest seeds, unmingled with any other inferior qualities, and thus secure a certain profit.—*N.Y. Spect.*

FORMATION OF CORAL REEF.

FROM CAPT. HALL'S VOYAGE TO LOO-CHOO.

The examination of a coral reef during the different stages of one tide, seems, as capt. Hall remarks, to be particularly interesting. When the tide rises, and when the waves begin to wash over it, the coral worms protrude themselves from holes which were invisible. These animals are of great variety of shapes and sizes; and in such number, that in a short time the whole surface of the rock appears to be alive & in motion. The most common worm is in the form of a star, with arms from 4 to 6 inches long, which are moved about with a rapid motion in all directions, probably to catch food. Others are so sluggish that they may be mistaken for pieces of the rock; they are generally of a dark colour, and from 4 to 5 inches long, and 2 or 3 round.—When the coral is broken about water mark, it is a solid hard stone; but if any part of it be detached at a spot which tide reaches every day, it is found to be full of worms, of different lengths and colours; some being as fine as a thread, and several feet long; others resembling shells, and not above 2 inches long.

The growth of coral appears to cease when the worm is no longer exposed to the washing of the sea. Accordingly, a reef rises in the form of a small bank, till its top has gained the level of the highest tides, above which the worm has no power to advance, & the reef, of course, no longer extends itself upwards. The other parts, in succession, reach the surface, and there stop; forming, in time, a level field, with steep sides all round. The reef, as it can now reach no higher, extends itself laterally in all directions. But this growth being as rapid at the upper edge as it is lower down, the steepness of the sides is still preserved. There are the two circumstances which render coral reefs dangerous in navigation; for, in the first place, they are seldom seen above the water; and, in the next, their sides are so steep, that a ship's bows may strike against the rock before any charge of soundings has given warning of the danger."

It is not a little curious to observe the laws thus employing the feblest, contemptible, and most imperfect of all the animal tribes she has formed, in the construction of the most gigantic and durable edifices of which we can venture to trace the origin; and by the agency of worms, hardly entitled to stand in the lowest place of the animal kingdom, building up rocks and mountains, that reach from the bottom to the surface of the ocean; or laying the foundation of islands and of continents which are, in future ages, to be the habitation of men—are to witness their views and their virtues—to be cultivated by the arts of peace, dentisted by the arts of war—and to figure in that strange mixture of good and evil which has so long constituted, and will perhaps forever constitute, the history of the world. *Edinburgh review.*

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.

The whole number of Emigrants arrived in this Port since the opening of the Navigation, is at present 8150, and we are informed that many more were still about embark. But a small proportion of these Emigrants remained in this Province; having chiefly been brought up to farming, they are prevented from settling in the Lower Province, by their being unacquainted with the French Language which prevails among the Farmers here, and from a dread of the Climate, occasioned by the unfounded and silly accounts of Travellers.—It is to Upper Canada and the United States, that they chiefly proceed; and although they must, from their want of means and their erroneous notions of the country, undergo many hardships, those who are and continue peaceable, sober, industrious and persevering, will undoubtedly succeed in forming for themselves and families an independent and comfortable subsistence, which they could hardly ever have attained in Europe. Go where they will, their object is a virtuous one, and they ought to be cheered, and assisted by every individual who may have it in his power.

SOMETHING NEW.—There passed this day through this city six families, in Carts, from New Brunswick, about 70 miles above St. Johns on their way by land, to the Bay of Quinte in Upper Canada, intending to settle in that Province. They brought horses with them but bought their carts on this side the Portage, across which they dragged their baggage in sleds. They are all in good Health, and we are told, are in easy circumstances, one of the name of Duncomb, rich. When they will have completed their journey, they will have travelled by land upwards of 800 miles. Their object is to obtain lands of a better quality than those which they occupied in New Brunswick.

QUEBEC. Sept. 14.

We have been favored with London Journals to the 7th ultimo, received by the late arrivals. They, however, add but little to our stock of intelligence.

The political horizon in Europe, continued. The Sovereigns were preparing to proceed to the Congress at Aix La Chapelle, where the question of the immediate evacuation of France was to boot to be decided. In the mean time, the Duke of Wellington, who had been in London, and had frequent conferences with the Prince Regent, was to return to the Continent, to review the Army of occupation, preparatory to its embarkation, if it should be so determined. The Sea of the 6th August states, that on the return of the Army from France, a reduction of one Major and two Companies would take place in every Regiment not on Foreign Service, and that the number of Regiments would be so limited, as that the 93rd Highlanders would be the Junior Regiment.—*Gaz.*

The effect of the abundance of the Harvest in Europe, was sensibly felt in the depression of the markets, as will be observed by the following extract.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 6.

The arrivals of Wheat and Oats from abroad this week have been very considerable, which, in addition to the immense quantity previously on hand, has greatly glutted the market and having scarce any demand this morning, sales of both the above articles were exceedingly heavy, and purchases might have been made on lower terms than on Monday.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—3 per Cent. Red. 75 7-8 8 7 3-4.—3 per Cent, Cons. 77 7-8 6 1-8.

Her Majesty still continued dangerously ill.

The disturbances among the workmen at Manchester continued, but effectual measures had been taken to repress them.

A shock of an Earthquake was felt along the base of the mountains to the northward of this city, on Friday night last, about eleven o'clock. It is represented as having been sufficiently powerful to cause a tremulous motion of the windows of the house, & of the furniture.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.

DIED.

We are sorry to have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to our readers the death of Mr. Moses Kay, Editor of the Montreal Herald.—He departed this life on Saturday, last, at the age of forty-three years, regretted by all his acquaintances. His funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of the most respectable citizens.—Mr. KAY had long been a respectable merchant in this city—It is now nearly seven years since he became the Editor of the Herald. To him in a great degree, that paper owes its birth; and it is but doing justice to his memory to say, that his talents & indefatigable industry have made it at least one of the most entertaining Journals in the two provinces. His judicious selections, his unwearied research, and his efforts to obtain the earliest intelligence, have more than justified his choice of the motto—"*Audaces Natinata Tuuba.*"

The public have the greater reason to regret his loss, that his assiduous attention to the duties of the Editorial chair, seem to be considered as having contributed to the lingering illness which has caused his dissolution.—Exposed by his situation, frequently to take a share in local and other dissensions, it has of course been impossible to please all; it is enough if he has gained general satisfaction. Let him be judged impartially and if discussion should ever have excited a hostile feeling, let it be buried in the charity of the grave.—[COMMUNICATED.]—*Montreal Gazette.*

On Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst. GEORGE PLATT, Esq. a most worthy and public spirited merchant of this city. The disease which terminated his earthly career was a complaint in the liver, it occasioned him to suffer excruciating pains, and at the premature age of 44 years, has deprived his affectionate widow of an affectionate husband, his seven children of a tender father, his friends and dependents of a zealous adherent, and the public of an individual, whose extensive concerns, gave him an opportunity of employing (in those improvements of his property which his active mind continually suggested,) many among the poorer classes of the society, who have in him lost an invaluable and generous patron.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3	1	2	0
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7-2
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7-2
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7-2
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	13	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, Must be paid by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequ.
5 lines & under,	3s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq. - - - - - *Glasgow.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - - *Carnarvile.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
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W. Hands, Esq. - - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - - *Amherstburgh.*

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ONE ISSUE
MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 15, 1818. No. 48.

PROCLAMATION
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Governor.

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

TO all to whom it may concern, GREETING:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, in the room of *Francis Gore, Esquire*: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Proclamation that all Persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

To be sold by AUCTION, on Friday the 16th of October,
At Mr. JAMES RO-S's Tavern.

THE front of Lot No. 15, East of the Don Bridge, in five building Lots on the South side of the road and eight Lots on the North side, marked out by the Surveyor, on such conditions as will be then produced.

York, 28 Sept. 1818.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For the particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st Aug. 1818. 32tf

Executive Council office, }
York, 9th May, 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming order him, to make any pretension he or they may have to let number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,

JAMES McKENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, On the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5s. for the first day, and 2s 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3or 23

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 50 feet; an excellent new Saw Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LATE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge-Street, 25th June, 1818.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 22, 1817.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the right and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by *I. Jones*, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.
YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar excellent qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King-street, next door to Mrs. *Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

A man and his wife, without children, wish to be hired on a Farm, or in a Private Family. They are from England and have been in this country about fourteen months. Enquire at this Office.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

HERIFF's Office, York, Sept. 29, 1818.
HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. }

IS hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also a Court of General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF's Office, York, Sept. 29, 1818.
HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is here-
TO WIT. } by given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.

TO BE LEASED
For a Ter- of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York:—The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

CAUTION.

ANY Person found carrying away Timber or Stone from Park Lot No. 30—or from Lots No. 31 and 32 on Lake Ontario, adjoining to the Military Reserve, or otherwise trespassing thereon, shall be prosecuted according to Law.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

THE undersigned late Manager at the property in Markham, under the denomination of *THE GERMAN MILLS*, being about to resign the direction of the same, requests that any person indebted to it, will pay the amount to him immediately, and persons having accounts against the Establishment are requested to present them on or before the 30th instant, for adjustment.

ALLAN N. McNABB.

Markham, 2d Oct. 1818.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.

A Good Journeyman BAKER.—None but such as can produce a good certificate of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.—Inquire of

BARNY McGUIRE.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS Jowie Gentle, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle,—NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be grantedto the said John Gentle.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, Court of Probate.

Imperial Tourists.

Tour of the arch-duke John and Lewis, of Austria.

The third series of the remarks of these illustrious travellers having been received, we reason our extracts.

The manufactory in which casks are made by machinery, which we saw at *Glasgow*, is very remarkable. The possessor of it gets the birch wood from the Scotch mountains, and the oak from North America. All the wood is cut by circular saws, which are put in motion by a steam engine. By the first cut the wood receives the proper length for the pipe staves. We saw wood eight inches thick cut in a moment. The workman lays the piece across two iron bars, and pushing it against a second saw, which cuts the blocks lengthwise into as many staves as its thickness allows. In the space of one minute from 12 to 14 staves were cut in our presence, from two and a half to five feet in length: the sides of the staves were also fashioned by saws. Thus prepared they put them into the machine by

which they are to be bent. Every size of cranks has a machine of its own. A table bears a double bar of iron circularly bent, according to the curve which the stave is to receive; on this table is a contrivance, like the cutting blade of the saw mills, upon which the stave is laid; it is brought to the saw by a handle, a second presses it together; the saw is moved, and the stave, pressed in the direction of the arc of a circle, receives the necessary curvature. This stave also receives from the saw such a bending, that by means of the connection between the two iron bars and the cutting blade, it takes the second form.

The staves of birch wood are then made up into handles for sale. Those of oak wood they make into casks in the manufactory itself. For this purpose the pieces of wood which are to form the head are first put together, and the nine are put into the cutting machine, by which it is sawed and quickly turned round in a circle, in the middle of which is the machine. By means of a cutting iron this is cut circularly, two other shafting pieces of iron placed in the ring. The workmen can at pleasure draw these irons farther away or nearer to him, and the bottom of the cask is thus finished in a few moments.—They have holes in these bottoms, that they may be fastened together with wooden nails. As these casks are designed for rum, the seams are trimmed by a particular process. When the staves are placed in order, they put the cask into an iron cylinder of the same form and size.—The cask rests on a moveable cross over an axis, the cylinder stands perpendicular, the saw projects a little over its edge, and an instrument consisting of three cutting knives, is now put on this rim; one of the iron hoops is put on, and when the head is to be fastened, the second cuts off the top rim, and the third pushes it into its place. The hoops and bottoms are put round, and the cask is finished. The casks form a principal export article to the American Islands.

The same sawing and bending are made in the same manufactory; the former of stout bands, from Stockholt, which they cut by the hoops are made, and are best without thread of fire. The cart and the chips are distilled in a great retort, from which they obtain vinegar as well as tar.

We also viewed the great Clyde canal, the navigation of which is of the utmost importance to the trade of Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry; and also to Leeds, Newcastle & Hull. It may be said to unite the coasts of Great Britain & Ireland, in their trade with Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and all the north part of Germany, derive essential benefit from it, as it shortens the distance about 800 to 1000 miles. This canal is particularly of great importance in winter, during the season when ships cannot sail round Scotland.—In that season these ships are navigated in the canal in breaking up the ice.

The construction of this great work was begun in the year 1768, and finished in the year 1790; it rescues from the river Clyde near Bowlinghay, and both sea-ships have a communication. The company also took the navigation of it by consent of Parliament, is called the society for the navigation of the Forth and Clyde. The expenses incurred in the year 1799 to 4421.5s.8 sterling. This sum was by an act of Parliament recognized as the company's capital. The number of three-hundred and fifty-six sent one hundred and twenty-eight. The income amounted in the 1815 to 4700.000 sterling.—The author crossed the land which belongs to another company, is united with the Clyde Canal.

The city of Glasgow becomes more extensive & beautiful every day; almost in every street old houses are seen to vanish to make room for beautiful buildings; only last year about 400 new houses were built. The manufactories, the navigation on the Clyde and for the canal, the neighborhood to coal & iron, all these circumstances contribute to enliven the city and its environs. But the poverty of the people, seems, however, to be greater than of other British cities.

From Europe

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Life Preserving Experiment.

On Thursday forenoon, Mr. Trengrouse exhibited experiments at the receiving house of the Royal Humane Society, on the Serpentine River, with an apparatus which he has constructed, for the purpose of rescuing a commander between ships and the above accidents of shipwreck, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew. Mr. Trengrouse's mode of effecting this desirable object is by firing from the end of a musket a rocket, to which is attached a small line, and having after a few trials, thrown the rocket across the river, a line was drawn over by the line.—From the bowsing, which was fastened on each side of the river to a tree, a seat, called by Mr. Trengrouse a chess rocket, was suspended. The seat is rendered moveable by rollers, to which the suspending ropes are attached, acting on the bowsing, and an infirm person might be placed in it, and drawn from the ship to the shore. On this occasion a man, properly fixed in it, was drawn [illegible] across the Serpentine. Mr. Trengrouse also made a successful trial of a life-preserving spencer, formed of several pieces of cork, covered with linen, and so constructed as to give perfect facility to the motion of the arms. These experiments were made in the presence of the Duke of Sussex, and several persons of distinction.

Lord Ellenborough, we are sorry to state, is seriously ill at his house in St. James's square.

It is said sir Thomas Hislop's share of prize money during the late war in India amounts to 210,000.

August 11.

The following account of the commemoration of the Reformation in a German Capital, and of the Union of the two branches of the German Protestant Church, the Lutheran and the Reformed, is extracted from the entertaining volume we noticed the other day, called, "*An Autumn near the Rhine*, or sketches of courts, society, & scenery, in the north of Germany and States bordering on the Rhine."

"I happened to be at Darmstadt on the 31st of October, the third century of the commencement of the Reformation. The Grand Duke of Hesse and his family being Lutherans, the Director of Home Affairs (called the Reformed religion,) the day was celebrated with much ceremony and respect. It was for more attractive, and thus a double festival; for, in addition to the closing of the shops, and the suspension of all business, the Protestant consistorial liability, and towns-people made a more conscientious point of attending church in their best equipage and costume. The main street was kept clear, guarded by a full chorus of solemn hymns sung from the top of the tower of the Lutheran church, and by the band stationed in at day-break by a repetition of the same impressive but curious ceremony. The hymns were of a simple and striking melody, and performed with great skill & effect. At ten o'clock the whole Court with their attendants, in grand parade, proceeded to the great church; the Grand Duchess and her ladies (being a party Catholic *dame de compagnie*) remained at home in her ber lips and with Luther on *double* in the grand state couch, with eight cream-colored palfreys, nothing in blue velvet trapping and a dusty picture of the reformer was removed for the occasion from the Hotel de Ville, and suspended in the church, adorned with wreaths of flowers. The church was thrown open to access; and the Court and *gens comme il faut* received the guidance. "A Te Deum, and some fine-pieces of music concluding with the grand hymn called, *par excellence*, "Luther's Hymn," were performed by the choir-loads in the body of the Court Chapel, accompanied by the swelling voices of the congregation. The effect was most striking.

"An additional interest was given to the day by its being made, in many states, the first public recognition of the union of the two branches of the church, the Lutheran and the Reformed—which the Grand Duke of Nassau, (in order to prevent schism) took the opportunity, by consent of Parliament, is called the society for the navigation of the Forth and Clyde. The ceremony used in the year 1799 to 4421.5s.8 sterling. This sum was by an act of Parliament recognized as the company's capital. The number of three-hundred and fifty-six sent one hundred and twenty-eight. The income amounted in the 1815 to 4700.000 sterling.—The author crossed the land which belongs to another company, is united with the Clyde Canal.

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Weather in France.—On the 27th of last month (July) the lightning fell upon a house in St. Maurice, near Dijon, and totally destroyed it.

On the same day, near the commune of Tanay, also in the arrondissement of Dijon, six persons, who imprudently sought refuge under a tree, were more or less grievously wounded by lightning. While the thunder was thus executing its tremendous mission in one quarter, hail-stones were committing ravages no less dreadful on the other side, against the harvests of Auxerre, whose every thing belonging to the harvest not already saved, as well in grain as every other production, was utterly destroyed.

On the 25th of July, about six in the evening, a tremendous storm burst upon Lephalme, near Agen. The commune of Sainte-Colombe suffered dreadfully. The vineyards and corn-fields of every kind were totally destroyed by a dry hail-storm, which lasted an hour, discharging hail-stones as large as nuts, and of such solidity, that they filled the trenches in some instances, a foot the next day.

The hail-storm was followed by torrents of rain, which overran the meadows and pathways, and greatly damaged them. The Mayor of Sainte-Colombe has, under these disastrous circumstances, appealed to the humane in favour of the unhappy sufferers from this calamity.—*French Paper.*

Whimsical Advertisement.—The following appeared lately in an Irish newspaper:—

"A Captain in a militia regiment, who at length being relieved from the hardships of war, is now willing to offer his services to Land or Home Steward in a family, where he is desirous of being Nobleman or Gentleman of fortune. The Capt. having had the advantage of being quartered in most of the principal towns in England & Scotland, remembering through England, is perfectly conversant in all the improved modes of agriculture practised in that delightful country. The Capt. could be found a thorough economist, having for many years (and no blame to him) supported a numerous family upon his pay alone. The Capt. has been long accustomed to command & obey; he will therefore be found peremptory & authoritative to those under him, but will at the same time subscribe not objections to his employers. The Capt. flatters himself he will be very much considered in a family, carves neatly, makes punch, and for drawing would not give the lead to any man in Ireland.

N. B. He will occasionally undertake the management of the cellar. For particulars, apply to A. B. Gosson's Office, No. 3, Crescent, Dublin; if by letter, post paid."

Extraordinary Conflagration.—On Tuesday last some people in a field, between Arundel & Ditchling, belonging to Mr. Hobbs, having lighted a fire for the purpose of making tea, the flames communicated to the dry grass, and being with a rapidity which defied every effort, caught a field of corn consisting of seventeen acres, the whole of which it completely consumed. The alarming element then pursued its course to a field of furze adjoining, whose after also consuming the whole, it ended.

From the United States.

Late from the Spanish Maine.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 15.

We have received by the Sector, the following report from the office of the Trinidad Consul.

TRINIDAD, Aug. 29.

"On Friday, the 21 inst. arrived in this port, about 10 miles to the southward, schnier Bison, from Guyana, Margarita, following squadron under his command:—Victory, capt. Boyle, 80 guns ship; Columbia, capt. Hull; Spartanna, capt. Revelo; Favorite, capt. Bernard Hall; Diligence, capt. Bell, and one bomb-

Miscellaneous.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

MR. LANCASTER.—*On further improvements in education.*

To the Editor.

Respected Friend,

Allow me to request, by the medium of thy pages, to communicate to the public, in as authenticated a shape, an outline of some results from my recent labors in the cause of education, a cause for the sake of which I have professed devotion and labor to have my soul enshrined—to which I have been devoted with an unbounded zeal during twenty years; for which I have lived, and in advancing which, I have been willing to live or to die.

I have reckoned, during the last three years, in travelling above 6000 miles, to avail myself of the opportunities which intervals from visiting schools afforded, to visit all manufactories which might be open to me, and gather instruction, by the bee gentle honey from every flower. In Great Britain, especially, a vast field of instruction has thus been opened before me; my object in this pursuit has been, first, to see if I could find mechanical inventions which might be of beneficial application from these I saw, might extend the progress, by foreseeing the materials need for a machine; nor has my intention failed of its effect. My second object was, to attain a perfect knowledge, by inspection of machinery, and conversation with commercial men, in matters relative to the objects of commercial education, and which I could only gather from such an authentic source.

I have also endeavored, not merely to travel as a teacher, but as a learner; and, while aiding the public in the progress to the Lancastrian system of education, I have been endeavoring by continual attention to the subject, particularly to apply its principles, and perfect its power, in such a manner as will prove it possess greater facilities than had ever been imagined by its most zealous friends.

The results of which I now write will be submitted by ALL to be of high importance to the cause of education, IF THEY BE REAL: they are stated in a manner particularized, for the sake of striking the mind more impressively with their importance. But I anticipate that, when fully known, the surprise will be, that these have not been found out before, and that such simple easy matters should have so long possessed powers of such extent, and not been rendered actively useful to mankind.

When I first commenced making known my system of education to the public, I stated that our master could govern a school, however large; that a simple principle of order would enable him to govern hundreds of pupils, and this prepare for their instruction; that one book would serve to teach a whole school to spell, one book for reading, and one book for arithmetic; that 500 pupils might write and spell at the same time, and altogether; and that a boy who knew nothing about mechanics might on this system, teach it as well as the master himself. Now these statements all appear very paradoxical; and the question with the reflecting mind naturally is, *how they can be true.*—Yet that question has for a considerable time been almost out of date, and the encominms now passed on the system are for its facility and simplicity—the days of wonder are passed away; and yet, marked as the first statements made by me were, no man has ever charged me with making a mystery of the system; I gave it to the public freely, as soon as ever a publication was ready for press by subscription; which enabled me to print 2500 copies of my first book, for which I received above £1300 and applied the profits of advance the public cause in which I was, and am still engaged.

At present I have a subscription open for another book, of which several hundred copies are engaged for, but the respectable printer, when the number comes to 2000 copies the work will instantly go to press. It will, in an appendix, contain an account of the new improvements, the notices of which are as follows:

1. Lessons of every kind may be furnished for schools cheaper than formerly, and better adapted to the end of instruction, the first particular by the new and simplifying the material; the second is the result of an arrangement, arising from more mature experience.

2. The copious variety of lessons to be afforded by these inventions, is beyond precedent or calculation—the expansion surprising the same, but the variety of lessons almost endless.

3. Language does not bound their powers—the inventions will answer for one language as well as another. The lessons will answer for spelling, reading and arithmetic—in one language as well as another, and with nearly equal facility in every written language. The increase of the powers of these materials of instruction will apply to classic as well as to any other authors.

4. It seems, from the facility with which any new school destitute of lessons may be provided, that it is possible that the schools of a large empire may be supplied with lessons, to vast variety, at an expense of a most moderate nature, and nearly with as much ease as the schools of a large metropolis.

5. To all lovers of their bible, to all who are anxious for the spreading of the sacred writings over the habitable earth, it will be a pleasure to learn, that these inventions will afford an almost indescribable facility to spread copious extracts of the sacred writings, and to enable any missionary schoolmaster to supply his school or schools with extracts from the best of books, in any written language, or any clime of the world; the variety only limited by the boundaries of the books used.

6. These inventions being especially calculated to fix the attention of children, simple in their use, and cheap in their cost, will be adapted to private tuition in all the family, and also will enable mothers in teaching very young children before they are of age to attend school, or have a teacher.

7. With some little variety in the application, these lessons will not only apply to every written language in the world, living or dead, but they will be equally answer for the blind, and be of essential service to the deaf and dumb.

8. As to lessons on music, the ease of application and benefit may be obtained as in reading, arithmetic, or other instance. The reader will see that, if these results are correct, a new lever is found wherewith to move the mental energies of man, and promote the civilization of the world.

Incredible as these things may appear—three or four words would imply a knowledge of their powers, and a few pages place them, from description, beyond a doubt; and I am happy to inform the reader they will be found as simple and cheap as words can make.

Nor do I wish to conceal them one hour after the public shall enable me to publish them; it only remains for the friends of education and their bibles, to aid the publication; and, with the aid, their proceedings of it will be some pecuniary recompense for my time, labor, and loss sustained in carrying these inventions to perfection—I shall be happy to prove to any country in which more I may have been rewarded for past exertions, the happiness of serving its youth, and extending similar blessings to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, will be a reward beyond that which man can give or take away.

I remain, in the cause of education, the public's most devoted servant.

JOS. LANCASTER.

Southampton, 4th month, (April,) 1817.

HOLKHAM SHEEP SHEARING.

HOLKHAM, July 6.

This magnificent place is now the scene of festivity. Mr. Coke, who, by his own efforts, has converted a poor and almost barren waste into a luxuriant garden, has, also, by his example and patronage, spread his improvements all over the neighborhood, and instead of the necessity of importing from other countries the articles grain for the use of this part of the island, has enriched them by exporting to other places their superfluous produce. This day several hundred zealous and enlightened agriculturalists examined the progress he has made since the last year, and the further improvements in the farms and stock—They set out after breakfast on horseback, and in open carriages, in single a column of upwards of miles, inspecting new and improved implements of husbandry, viewing of sheep-shearing at Langhdons farm, and going over the farms of Quarles, Egerton and Brentfull. In this tour, the most expert agriculturists was gratified, by seeing the success of the drill system, and manuring with rape-oil cake. The flourishing state of the crops in a season of unexampled drought, where the crop of barley is scarcely elsewhere to be seen, displayed the efficacy of the care which is here bestowed. They saw also a proof of successful invention, in the art by which one grass seed may be remedied by having part of another grafted on it. The hay machine was also seen at work, and satisfied every practical farmer of the prodigious advantage derived from it, in the merely from the saving of labor, but also from its power of scattering the hay more effectually and more lightly, the crop was rendered more safe and more valuable. A new view of turnip sowing and hoeing was at once curious and most satisfactory. In one field was seen the improved Norfolk umberland machine hoe three drills at once, with a speed and accuracy the most perfect, the machine going in a line so direct as never to touch the turnip, and yet to stir the earth up to the stem. In another was seen the manure deliverinto the drills, and, by a double breast plough, the earth covered over it from both the lateral sides, and immediately after sowed and rolled, so as to give the seed the immediate stimulus of the moist dung, and thereby facilitate vegetation in the driest weather.—Also were seen the rape cake and oyster shells crushed, by the common oil cake crusher. The novelty of crushing oyster shells attracted much observation; and Mr. Coke stated, that it was found to be a most productive manure, either joined with or without the pulverized rape cake. This drew from lord Erskine (adhering to it dinner) the joke, that it could no longer be made a reproach to lawyers, that they eat the oyster, & gave the shells to their clients, since now it appeared that the shells was the best part of the fish. It is manifest, that both this article, and rape cake crushed, may be used most advantageously by farmers who are at a distance from manure, since one load of it would have the carriage of many loads of common dung. Mr. Coke also shewed the value of the pie for the preservation of manure, by covering the compost so as to prevent evaporation, the efficacy of which was so evident, as to recommend the practice to all expert farmers. The company, after this tour, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, Mr. Coke was in the head of one table, the earl of Albemarle at another. The duke of Norfolk, lord Erskine, lord Lynedoch, the earl of Darley, lord William Bentinck, lord Bury, and a number of other distinguished persons were present. In the evening the company viewed the North Devon breed of oxen and cows—the prize sheep and boars—the ewes, who received prizes judges were appointed, and there was a ball at Southdown theaves, for the improvement of the stock of his neighbours. Some dealers also had a number of fine North Devon steers for sale. The weather was favorable, and the sheep-fete was animated and more gratifying scene was never witnessed.

Second day, July 7—About 600 noblemen, gentlemen and persons assembled this morning in the lawn, in front of, and seated in their agricultural survey of Mr. Coke's sheep and cattle. The Southdown sheep for the wool and carcase, the Devon oxen for the work, as well as for the table, exceeded every former example, and showed what might be effected in a few years by the judicious selecting of every domestic animal for the use of man.

So far from its being true, that the use of machinery is unfavorable to manual labor, it is proved that as Holkham had increased in produce, it had increased in population, and that as corn or a child was to be found unemployed.

Third day, July 8—This morning the company viewed a ploughing match in the park; the ploughs had each two oxen, driven by the ploughmen on the improved plan, and the work was executed well with remarkable speed, truth and accuracy. They viewed the carcasses of the prize wethers, and afterwards rode over the Holkham farms of some of Mr. Coke's tenants, particularly those of Warham and Wighton. In the one Mr. Broomfield, the inventor of the curious art of transplanting turf so as to make an old pasturage in one year, has bred his cattle from Devon stock, and they are unquestionably beautiful, so as now to have the name of Norfolk Devons. In the other, Mr. Reeve has bred from Norfolk stock, with probably a cross from the Suffolk, and they are also very fine.

The dinner this day was further enlivened by the distribution of the prizes offered by Mr. Coke, for the encouragement of the farming art in all its branches. Those prizes are not confined to tenants of Coke, or to the county of Norfolk, but are open to all agriculturists and artists, who may be inclined to stand for competition.

Mr. Coke stated, that this annual meeting had now existed forty two years. That it began this institution, the land of Holkham was unimproved and unproductive, that much of it was not worth 5s. an acre. He began with a trial of sheep, but by the advice of Mr. Ellman, he was induced to adopt the Southdown breed, and that admirable stock he attributed the progress Norfolk had made in cultivation. The extention of farms where 8ochs were to be employed, was now available. But if capital and skill were to be employed to such farms and the flocks were made the means of increasing the fertility of manure, so far from being injurious as a speculation of pure litical reasons, experience had proved it to be highly advantageous, since he could state, from actual remembrance, that three times the number of inhabitants were maintained on the same piece of ground as before, and the population of Holkham had increased from two hundred to six hundred within a few years. Under cultivation, by the union of capital and skill, had been advanced. In all his parish, there was not one person of any age, that did not find full employment—and they even wanted hands. He had been applied to, some time ago, by the principal inhabitants of the three parishes of Holkham, Warham and Wighton, to say that their poor house was no longer wanted. That their poor was so much diminished by their employment, that they had to tell them to consider itself what they were about, and look forward to times when the poor might increase, they were convinced that, by the spirit of independence which their comfort inspired, and the certainty of labor, they had no dread of a reverse—so the workhouse was pulled down—and the aged and infirm were a very small weight on the three parishes. The introduction of bad husbandry, which he could now proud experience recommend, has justified all hopes he had ever entertained of it. It was of more profitable course than a farmer could pursue, and with the turnip crops completed the Norfolk system of husbandry.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

We take the following curious account from a Bengalee paper:

"Capt. Powell, of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered, from a rock, 21 miles N. W. of Noocleerah, (one of the Macquenas) a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814, he proceeded thither from Noocleerah, with four others, all of whom had left as American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers, that were in high estimation among the natives of N.; but losing their boat on the rock, three of his companions in a short time perished, through famine & principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rains. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks, when he formed the resolution of attempting to swim, with the skull of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to an Island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit the barren mansions, by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. This he originally taken fire with them from Noocleerah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when it became extinguished, and never could have been restored, but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gun powder, and the lock of a musket which he had broken up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild beasts were his sole sustenance with the Latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovery was made by the crew of Charlotte was purely accidental—the rock was known to be desolate and barren, and the appearance of a human or a child was to be found unemployed.

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When the clergyman came to a certain part of the service he stopped; the bridegroom and bride, each, laid four shillings on his book. The person very compassedly gave out to the clerk, produced the other three himself; and the source of his reward proceeded to make the lovers man and wife. The ceremony ended, the two bridesmen fired at the two poor defenceless guilds; and, after some struggling each ravished a kiss. This is an established custom at a wedding, and also between godfathers and godmothers at a christening. If the lady can leave the church without receiving a salute, she claims a pair of gloves; if the gentleman presented, she is entitled to be satisfied.

Every person acquainted with either of the families will feel a point of honor to attend the wedding feast.

A considerable sum is thus collected, for the benefit of a young couple beginning the world; and really, receiving it in this form is only laying up a fund against his own marriage, or paying a debt contracted at it."

Curious effect attributed to Saffron.

A mercantile man, who had invariably been accustomed with wearing during the voyages which he was frequently under the necessity of taking, one day purchased a quantity of saffron. Finding with a view of evading the heavy duty imposed upon it, concealed the packet in his shirt. During the passage the experiment was made, and proved fearless, although the sea was rough. The good effect in question he ascribed, to the saffron. We have communicated his conjectures to several others, who have repeated the experiment with success. From that time the narrator has never gone to sea without his shirt stuffed with saffron from packet—*London paper.*

Falling Stars.—Sir Humphrey Davy, in a recent communication to the royal society, states that he is of Mr. Farey's opinion, that falling stars are solid ignited masses, moving with great velocity, and are not gaseous meteors.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3½	0	0	5
Mutton	—	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	—	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	—	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	—	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	1½
Butter	—	0	1	0	0	1	5
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Potatoes	bush	0	0	0	0	2	6
Peas	—	0	2	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	—	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	—	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turnips	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	13	9
Do.	lb.	0	0	1	0	0	1½
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

PICTURE OF MANNERS.

From letters written during a third tour of North Wales.—By Miss Hutton.

"Public houses are the universal custom among the common people, throughout the Principality of Wales.—There, if the father of the brian can afford it, he spends the marriage feast, and it is her portion. If he cannot, or if he have no parents, she borrows money of some friend, or obtains credit at some public house & after the expences of the feast are defrayed, the residue is carried to the bridegroom, as the dowry. Every man who does pays a shilling; every woman six-pence; though many choose to give a shilling—Every one that drinks tea pays sixpence, every pint of ale is served up to the person who calls for it, and many come only to drink and dance.

"The house, in the hollow of the mountain, married his daughter since we came here. His brewed a quarter of malt for the occasion. The table was covered with dishes of the best fare, consisting of one room only, could not contain the company. Forty persons sat down to dinner—and as soon as these had dined, forty others took their places, and my father, who gave me the account, was an invited guest. He remained with the party from noon, in the forenoon of that time now about one hundred and fifty persons. Two only of this number were Welch Englishmen. Not a female appeared in any thing but woolen; nor one without the beaver hat, except the mother of the bride, who was the cook.

The banquet consisted of five rounds of beef, attended by bags of pease, and mountains of cabbage and leeks were placed on the table in succession, as fresh company demanded a fresh supply, and formed luxurious fare to people accustomed to live upon potatoes and buttermilk. The guests dined off wooden trenchers, and sat on wooden stools, brought by them for the occasion; wet was butter and cheese. The bride her father and mother waited. A harper made one of the party i and amused the company with his music. He served for an occasional drawing-room—and two beds that were in it supplied the place of sofas.

At Laubellic, the parish church at Caernarvon, I saw a sailor married to the daughter of a shoemaker. The bridegroom marched first, with his bridesmen, or as they are ie e called, his servants, one on each side; the rest of the men followed, three abreast. Then came the intended bride between her servants, and the rest of the women; in the same order closed the procession.—There were about forty persons in the whole; these town indies were not cald like the mountaineers, in woolen but flowered cotton gowns, white petticoats and white stockings. The bride and her maids were distinguished by white satin trimmed in their caps; to the beaver hat in ever the same time these were ornamented with a sunster bow than those of the rustics. The morning being rather cloudy, a part of their finery was eclipsed by their blue cloaks, which nothing but the honest sun-shine, and sometimes not even that can tempt them to lay by.

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Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	—	0	0	0	0	3	1
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Butter	—	0	1	0	0	1	5
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Potatoes	bush	0	0	0	0	2	6
Peas	—	0	2	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	—	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	—	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turnips	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	13	9
Do.	lb.	0	0	1	0	0	1½
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Five Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid or secured before the first day of January. Subscribers who resolve their papers before the commencement of the year, will please notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

8 lines & under,	2s. 6d	each subsqt.	7½d.
10 to 16 lines,	5		1 3

All exceeding 16 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d. every subsequent. No less than 8s. for the first insertion.—A great reduction made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
C. Fotheregill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilcox, Esq.	*Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 22, 1818. No. 83.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

PROCLAMATION
UPPER-CANADA.

F. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

TO all to whom it may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and beloved SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada—We have commanded, and do hereby command, that the said SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereof, this eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Aug. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, that the Executive Council of the Province, in Council, to make final disposition the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of Richmond in the District of Johnstown, half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown back into the Crown for other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Gamble*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

HERIFF's Office, York, Sept. 29, 1818.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. } is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; of which the Justice of the Peace, Coroners, Gaoler, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and thereby required to attend.

Dated at the Office aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MACAULEY,
Sheriff.

Executive Council Office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any provision he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5s. for the first day, and 2s 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 23

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st Aug. 1818. 32tf

THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,

JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*, WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.

THE undersigned late Manager of the property in Markham, under the denomination of *THE GERMAN MILLS*, being about to resign the direction of the same, requests that any person indebted to it will pay the amount to him immediately, and persons having accounts against the Establishment are requested to present them on or before the 30th instant, for adjustment.

ADAM N. MEYER.

Markham, 24 Oct. 1818.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jones one door east of the Mansion House Hotel, where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, with about 90 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new comfortable frame house, 30 by 30 feet, an excellent new Barn still unfinished—Quantities of cutting 2000 feet of timber in the house, with a substantial mill dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable, either for the Farmer or Merchant; the situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 30 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. EAKE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 25th June, 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of consumption, which for softness of mixture and its peculiar excellent qualities arising from the pleasing odour of the Palm Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 2m—6m.

TO BE LEASED
For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in the Province.

Apply to Captain Fox Gibbon.

York, 3th Oct. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CAUTION.

ANY Person found carrying away Timber or Stone from Park Lot No. 30—or from Lots No. 31 and 32 on Lake Ontario, adjoining to the Military Reserve, or otherwise trespassing thereon, shall be prosecuted according to Law.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingston, next door to *Mrs. Macaulay.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15tf

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

WANTED.

A Good Journeyman BAKER.—None but such as can produce a good certificate of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.—Inquire of BARNY M'GUIRE.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and D. Ingelow, a few rods West of the Grand Market, where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-4f

Executive Council Office,
York 9th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that this Public Notice to be given that the Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT MACKENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money of Two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuring the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal Surrogate Court of Probate.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

SALT FOR PRESENT EATING.

The following recent exportation of the well-known use of salt in the feeding of cattle, is said to be published by the owner to carry on the scheme of that useful and patriotic gentleman, Mr. Curwen.

"The following is a correct statement of your experiments in giving salt to cattle and sheep my carts, beginning Nov. 19, 1817. From that time until now, your cattle have had salt as their common food; your sheep and breeding heifers had each four ounces per day; fattening young and fat cattle, each three ounces; eighteen working oxen, each four ounces; twenty cows and heifers and oxen of one year old, each two ounces; twenty young calves, one ounce each; and each horse employed at the farm, cattery, &c. four ounces per day. Four hundred and forty-four sheep have had time since, or two ounces each per week, given at twice, and on slates. The advantages of salt for sheep appears to be great; as we have had none die since we have commenced giving salt. Besides which we lost some of our young ewes and wethers, in what we call the sickness. Our cows, &c. have their salt given in steamed chaff, twice a day, which makes them eat it

It will appear by this report, that the quantity of salt which Mr. Curwen has given to his cattle, with the most complete success, is more than double what Lord Somerville used. The effects of this use of salt in Mr. Curwen's farmyard at Workington Hall, and the exigencies of the cattle to obtain it, have attracted the attention of the farmers for many miles round; and hundreds of them have come to see the cattle fed.

From Europe

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Lord Castlereagh does not proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle till the 25th inst. as the congress does not sit till the 1st week in Sept.

We are sorry to learn that his royal highness the prince regent has suffered another attack of the gout.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

There continue to be great fluctuations in the funds. Three per cents, which were yesterday at 75 and 3-8ths, opened this morning at 76 1-4, and at 1 o'clock were 76.

It is stated that the recent sales were by gentlemen who are expected to take the French loan.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

Yesterday the Duchess of Orleans was safely delivered of a Prince.

French Funds.—Five per cents. 78f 40c.—Bank Shares 1625f.

The Paris papers say, the Russians are making advances on the Prussian frontier; and that they excite the continued jealousy of the British Cabinet.

The English papers to the speaker, May 10, in lat. 80, 55, about 8 miles from Spitsbergen. The atmosphere at this time was very clear, and it is asserted that they could behold the sun in its whole circle round the heavens. The sea was open for some distance before, and not any floes or ice to be seen, and the most important thought the expedition could proceed but little further.

Price at Liverpool, 4th inst. Cotton 50.—Ashes, Pearl, 1st, 34s a 36s 6d; Pots, 32 6d a 34s; Flour, 42 a 48s.

STOCKHOLM, July 31.

The Diet have, in addition to the former duty, laid an additional tax on the use of wines, coffee, tea, tobacco, silk cloths, rooms with hangings, and furniture of silk, gilding, glass, chairs, and bedsteads of Mahogony.

BORDEAUX, July 31.

Of SPAIN.—Great numbers of the Spanish refugees have availed themselves of the amnesty proclaimed by his catholic majesty, and have returned to Spain.—Several have applied for the amnesty, and who have received stipends from the French government, have been informed, by address not issued, that if they leave France, and do not embark for America or elsewhere, they will receive two months advance of their stipends, which will still continue. The decree adds, "The English government having formally interdicted the entrance of Spanish refugees in their territory, they cannot be directed to French ports, with a view of proceeding to England."

Upsetta of fifty beautiful Roman urns have been accidently dis-covered within the last few days, in a field belonging to the Marquis Cornwallis, at Rye, in Suffolk. From the great length of time they have been deposited in the earth, the workmen discovered much difficulty in getting them out entire.

A few days since, an extraordinary interposition of Divine Providence was evinced in the deliverance of William Baltor, of St. Croux mill, in the Isle of Wight, who being employed in the mill had occasion to make some alteration in the van. While so engaged his foot became entangled in the dressing strap, and he was instantly drawn up over the drum, and suspended by one of his thighs, expecting every moment to be torn to pieces but, to his great astonishment, the strap, which was three inches wide and proportionably thick, and three of the cogs, gave way, by which he was providentially rescued from his perilous situation without sustaining any injury.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.

The harvest is now in full activity in every part of this neighbourhood. In many instances the wheat fields are ripening rapid. We may infer from this, that in the middle and southern districts of the kingdom, the harvest is most secured. Northward of Lancaster, we are informed, it is much more backward, and scarcely begun. The crop is almost every where clean round and even; not extraordinary heavy, but of excellent quality.

We are sorry to find by the Manchester papers, that the cotton factories in the hands of speculative spinners, still remains unsettled.

A Spanish schooner, captured off Cape Finisterre, by the prisoner Uni a or B enos Ayres, being in want of provi s ns, has put into Penzance, where he was taken possession of by the revenue cutter. Lord Exmouth, commander of the Plymouth station, has directed her removal to Falmont, to wait the determination of the government.

United States.—The war with the Indians, carried on by general Jackson, presents a horrid character of ferocious atrocity. The orders of this officer, to carry on an extermination war against the, is, is little relieved by the exception of the women and children; for what must be their fate, when their natural protectors are cut off? We can see no means of purchasing these brutal excesses, dishonourable to the character of a civilized age in them, espp if he is acting under the orders of his government; and if he is not, that government is called upon by the sacredness of character to disavow them in the most expressive manner. It is really sickening to see a civilized nation practising a barbarism of the worst description among its subjects; cheapening human life; familiarizing scenes of slaughter, and rendering callous the principles of justice and the sympathies of humanity. Let us even suppose that the Indians have been the aggressors; that they have given just provocation by their harsh and savage warfare: then examples of severity are necessary. They may be punished; but, upon the whole, is this a slaughter? That is impossible; and the conduct of Jackson must, therefore, be the abhorrence and reprobation of the world; and if not punished by his government, must fix upon the state itself a deep and ruinous stain.

The Spanish papers are full of the constant encroachments of the American upon the Indian grounds has excited a hostile spirit among the savages. The Indians, however, are willing to grant truth in the favourite principle of the Americans, that the claims of savages to grounds which they can only occupy as hunting, ought not to arrest the progress of civilization. But the maxim rests upon principles which the mind of a savage cannot be expected to comprehend. He argues more directly; he says, "You take away our hunting grounds, you take away our food; you are, therefore, our enemies." To our minds there is as fine logic in this as the other, though the science of political economy may not place it over with its terms. Unquestionably, no nation has a right to oppose the progress of the means of civilization, learning in the arts of civilization, banning in the noble means of banishing them with the exception of such. But the only honourable mode of proceeding in this case is to proceed as William Penn did, to purchase a country. When this is agreed upon, the savages have their choice to fix their abodes deeper in the wilderness. But if to this are added kind and conciliatory attempts, by which civilization, and the most useful arts among them, not only is an enlargement of territory acquired, (for 100 square miles of cultivation, are worth a thousand of a tribe of Indians than 1000 of hunting ground;) and all the surplus land is then fairly thrown into the national stock; many subjects are acquired, who must, as civilization advances, merge into the mass of the superior people. Little of advantage is to be gained by the unfeeling Americans, and the indiscriminate massacre of a helpless people is but a poor apology for the neglect. In all the natural feelings, that the oppressed are hated because they are injured, and again injured because they are hated.

We fear, that the situation of Arbuthnot and his companions is another atrocity, and one which must call for the interference of our government. From the present aspect of the case, Arbuthnot was a respectable commercial man, not a military character at all; and from his instantly coming down in a minute Indian, was engaged by them to make some representation of the wrongs they were suffering from the Spanish authorities, the British Government, their ally. For this, it appears, he has been most barbarously, and in defiance of the United States, and we will hope of their own authority, put to death. A specimen of charges have, of late, fastened themselves upon the character of the United States, and we will hope that they are able satisfactorily to explain them.

Died, on the 4th of August at Galway, Ireland, in the 16th year of his age, Thomas Taylor, son of the late Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Bolton, Lancashire, and grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Manchester.

From the United States

Commodore Taylor—On Saturday last, the case of this person was argued, on a point of law, in the District Court of the United States, before Judge Van Ness. Suits had been instituted against him by the Spanish Consul, to recover the value of sundry captures made by Taylor, while commanding the privateer called the Patriota.

Among the captures made was an American brig called the Gazella, on board of which was a Spanish gentleman named Juan Jaurnal.—It is stated in some of the affidavits that after the capture this gentleman was examined respecting the ownership of the property, and denied it being Spanish: That Taylor was at this time sailing in company with a small privateer, the captain of which was a Frenchman, and the crew mostly blacks from St. Domingo. The captain told Taylor that he would make the damned Spaniard confess the truth, and would have him so for that purpose, if Taylor would permit it.—That having received the permission, he actually put a rope round his neck and tied it to one of the yards, and then hauled the rope taut, and checked him, until he confessed the property belonged to him; upon which he was let loose and Taylor took possession of the vessel. On the following day the Spaniard was sent ashore to Senegal, and received $15,000 for the ransom of his property, which was delivered to Taylor; when sum of money the libellant now sought to recover in this cause.

The judge having in the first instance ordered the defendant to be held to bail, bail was required to be given to secure the arrest. This application was founded on an affidavit of the defendant himself, stating that he was born in Boston, is a subject of the king of Great-Britain, and had served in the British fleet: that in 1810, he became a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and a commander in their naval service; that he was in the United States in 1816, and there contracted for a vessel to be loaded for naval stores, which vessel he sent to him out of the jurisdiction of the U. States; that the vessel called the Fourth-of-July was accordingly prepared, and in part by her purchased her, clanged her name to Patriota, and put her under a Buenos Ayres commission, which had been extended to him by the then existing government; that the vessel was a public armed vessel, belonging to the government of Buenos Ayres, and not his private property; that he was not in any manner concerned with the fitting out of the vessel in Baltimore, nor with any owning of the crew. He avowed making up two of the captures which were charged against him, and said that he had been prosecuted in Baltimore by Spanish consul for the same causes of action. He also produced a commission which had been made out in blank, and was filled up with the name of the vessel, and the signatures of which were proved by a witness. The defendant also made oath, that since 1810 he had been a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and had not been a citizen of any other state or country whatever.

On the part of the Spanish Consul it was proved, that the brig Fourth-of-July was built, armed, equipped and owned in Baltimore by sundry merchants of that place and commodore Taylor; that all the crew were enlisted there and at Norfolk, in December, 1817, and the beginning of January thereafter; that Taylor sailed in the vessel at that time from Baltimore; that within the jurisdiction of the United States he hoisted the Buenos Ayres flag, and changed the name of the brig from the Fourth-of-July to the Patriota; that the initial capture, made the capture of Spanish property complained of, and returned to Baltimore in July, 1817, with the privateer, without having been at Buenos Ayres at all. That after the return of the vessel, a quantity of specie which they had captured was divided among the crew in Baltimore. It was shown that the sale which had been made at sea was a mere sham sale; that the real owners were interested in the property the whole time, and that the government of Buenos Ayres had no interest in the vessel. It was proved that the vessel at first defendant had not been prosecuted by the Spanish consul in Baltimore, and a certified copy of an indictment found by a grand jury of the house of Baltimore, dated April 10th, 1816, was produced, in which Taylor, swears, that he is a citizen of the U. States of Wilmington, Delaware, and the sole owner of the schr. Rosnip, for which vessel he was then taking out a Register—A deposition of one Joseph Bowers was also produced, —ing he had been engaged by Taylor, in B more, to go in the vessel, to write the log book, and do the other writing on board the vessel; that while in Baltimore, Taylor employed him in forging a commission for the brig, another commission which Taylor had, belonging to another vessel, having been destroyed in attempting to alter it. with vitriol, so that it might serve for the brig Fourth-of-July; that the witness wrote the commission, another person signed it with the name of the Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres, and Taylor signed it with a copper-seal which he had procured to be made in Baltimore; and that during the crimes herein mentioned, the privateer had no other commission than this one which the witness had fabricated.

The point upon which the libellant chiefly relied was that this vessel had been fitted out in the U. States; that it was a violation of the neutrality of this country; that all captures made by such vessel were illegal and void, and the parties concerned in it were all trespassers, and as such were liable to be prosecuted according to the courts of the United States. That although it is a general principle that when a capture is made at sea, no court but the court of the captor can enquire into its legality, yet that this case is an exception to that rule, the warring vessel having been equipped, and fitted out in this country, and having thereby violated our neutral rights, and rendered our government liable to make compensation to the belligerent whose property was captured by this force. That as all events the libellant ought to be held to bail, to give the libellant an opportunity of appealing to the judgement of the highest tribunals for their ultimate redress, should the judge acquitting him without bail was the cause as taking away the right of appeal.

The part of the defendant it was insisted, that the captured property not being brought within the jurisdiction of the court, it could not proceed against the property; that the question of damages was a mere incident to the question of prize or no prize, and that the court not having the principal matter before it, could not determine upon that which only grew out of it.

The court decided:

First—That it had no jurisdiction of prize cases as between Spain and her colonies; or the colonies and any other power at war, where the vessel making the capture was not fitted out of the U. States.

Secondly—That where the vessel making the capture, was alleged to have been fitted out of the United States, but was cruising on the high seas, under the commission and authority of one of the belligerent powers, the court would not interfere, unless the captured property was brought within the jurisdiction of the court.

Thirdly—That the court deemed the question of *damages* to rest entirely upon the question of prize or no prize; that the court having *jurisdiction* of the latter, it could not have any of a matter necessarily growing out of, and depending upon it, therefore that it would not hold com. Taylor to bail in the suit instituted against him for damages; the property not being brought within the jurisdiction of the court.

REMARK.

The editor will merely add, that many proceedings of this kind have taken place, which considered it a very extraordinary one, and although not unprecedented, he believes that why the court did not commit him for perjury, we are at loss to conjecture.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Extract of a letter, dated Sans Souci, Aug. 25, 1818, to a merchant in Boston.

"I have just heard from an officer of the garrison, who was on the spot, an accident of the accident which befel the ship Malabar, on her return.

About 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th, the sky became very much overcast, and the accumulating heavy clouds gave the appearance of the high peaks, which surround the Citadel Henry, portended a furious tempest. The gale soon burst forth in all its violence from the eastward. This continued till about 4 o'clock, when the rain began to fall, accompanied by increased lightning, which continued for an hour after a flash of lightning struck the highest point of the citadel about 100 paces from the nearest sentinel, and fortunately passed in a direct line in front of the great powder, it crossed the guard house of the garrison, without doing any violence, and finally exploded in the powder magazine, (salle d'artillerie,) which stands in the rear of the buildings, situated on the side whence the gale blew. The building contained a great quantity to projectils, which had been preparing for some days past, and which time had not allowed to be put in the vessel. A terrible explosion took place, which set fire to the neighboring buildings. The wind and torrent of rain fell in full force.—The Governor and the officers had fled under their respective apartments, and only discovered the impending danger by the blaze of the extending conflagration.

The governor immediately sallied forth with each of the garrison as he could collect about; he saw the damage done by the explosion, and the impossibility of extinguishing the widespreading flames. Cries and lamentations arose from the whole town, and the government of Buenos Ayres had no interest in the vessel. A terrible explosion took place, which set fire to the neighboring buildings. The wind and torrent of rain fell in full force.—The Governor and the officers had fled under their respective apartments, and only discovered the impending danger by the blaze of the extending conflagration.

The governor immediately sallied forth with each of the garrison as he could collect about; he saw the damage done by the explosion, and the impossibility of extinguishing the widespreading flames. Cries and lamentations arose from the whole town, and the astonishing fury. Every one, therefore sought his own safety, and made for those posterns which led to the vaulted battery; many had the good fortune to reach these, but others, thro' terror lost their way, and either perished, or were wounded.

King Henry, who was then at Sans Souci, received the news of this dreadful event, only two hours after it took place. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon, an officer of the garrison gave him the information. He immediately prepared to set off accompanied by the officers of his staff, followed by 6000 of his guards, besides the troops of the line in the neighboring garrison, and arrived in time to save a part of the buildings. The powder magazines, which contained 8,000,000 lbs. powder, the vaulted arsenals and batteries, have escaped destruction. In fine, only those buildings which stood exposed to the storm, such as the fort, are destroyed; all else is uninjured, and the citadel remains in its for mer state of defense.

We learn from Boston that one of the Port de Paix, greatly regretted by the King; besides that of many of the brave soldiers to whom the defence of this bulwark was entrusted.

His Majesty is now occupied in superintending the removal of the rubbish of the buildings destroyed, which he intends to have re-built more solidly and securely. But little time will be necessary to put this into the hands of the numbers and activity employed about it."

Accident—The steam boat Fulton, capt. Lane on her passage from New Haven to New London, was run foul of by the sloop New-York, captain Church, from Providence, R. I. on Saturday night last about 12 o'clock. The Fulton was going at the rate of 8 and the sloop 7 miles an hour, close to each other, the former having a velocity of 15 miles—she received the sloop on her starboard bow, which did some slight injury to her timbers, but the sloop became complete to the mast, her jib boom, bowsprit, windlass and all her timbers were carried away; the crew of the sloop had time to escape from their vessel in safety. Finding the sloop making water very fast, and unable to keep her free with the pumps, they took her from her fastenings, &c. and towed her to Saybrook to repair. Mr. Hamdy, of Rhode Island, and several other passengers received some injury from the shock.—*Ib.*

A letter received from Savannah states, that the steam boat company's boat No. 7, while on her way from Savannah to Augusta, with a valuable cargo of cotton, on board, took fire by a snag in the river and sunk.—*Eve. Post.*

Important Discovery.—A Mr. Sherwin, an Indian trader at Fort Wayne states that he has lately discovered that "there is an uninterrupted navigation from Fort Wayne to the Lake at Chicago on the Illinois river, and also from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by the Auplain river, which throws part of its waters into the Lake, and part into Illinois river.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, 1st Oct. 1818.

FRANCOIS LAMONTAGNE, Esquire,

Dear sir—I beg leave to call on you to give the particulars of my last trip to Montreal, which was as follows: We got under sail from Mr. Goudie's wharf, at 10 P. M. on Saturday the 27th Sept. The Steamboat Malsham being underway ahead of us, with a head, the wind blowing hard from the westward. We soon perceived ourselves to gain on her from the Malsham being fitted to tow or warp by anchinery, he had considerably the advantage of us by getting their square sail yard fore and aft and lowering it down on the deck, which so as to hold as little wind as possible. At 4 A. M. on same day, we came up with the Steamboat Malsham at anchor and a half we past her. From there to Three-Rivers, we gained on the Malsham considerably. On our arrival there we took on board a quantity of goods and passengers to land, it being late in the night we could not get batteaux to come off. We therefore were forced to land in our own boats, which detained us much longer than otherwise would have done. It appears the Malsham had no occasion to land any passengers, which enabled her to pass us while lying there. The next morning at daylight, we discovered the Malsham about two miles a little above Point Du Loup. We then gave our engine its full power as we could run with more kind happening in broad day, and during clear weather, requires some further explanation, than a detail of the fact. Therefore has received a good deal of injury—happily no lives were lost.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

[Owing to the incorrectness of the Manuscript sent to the Editors, some errors occurred in the printing of His Excellency's Speech, as announced in last week's Gazette: it was therefore omitted altogether.—It appears in this week.]

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 13th Oct. 1818.

At 2 o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, proceeded in State from the Government House to the Council Chamber; where, being seated on the Throne, His Excellency directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to command the attendance of the House of Assembly; when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, &c.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

THE total want of Funds, to meet the exigencies of the State, has compelled me to call you together earlier than the usual period, but I hope it is at a season which interferes little with your convenience.

I have to announce to you, that no alteration has taken place in the indisposition of our venerable Sovereign.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent receives from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards England, and of their earnest desire to preserve the general tranquility, affords us the highest satisfaction. Confident that every exertion that a continuance of Peace will be peculiarly suspicious to this Province, to the interests of which we will watch over our unanimity, prepare We will inquire into its wants and endeavour to find out remedies for its embarrassments.

In the course of your investigation you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempts which have been made to excite discontent, and to organize opposition. Should it appear to you that a Convention of Delegates cannot exist without danger to the Constitution, in framing a law of prevention we will carefully guard against unwarrantably trespass on the sacred Right of the Subject, to seek a redress of his grievances by Petition.

A Treaty is on foot with our Indian neighbors for the purchase of new Territory, including certain tracts, which will serve by their intervention to disconnect our Western Settlements.

It appears to me that no object can be of more intrinsic value to this Colony, than an increased Population; nor any, on the acquirement of which, a small expenditure of Revenue is likely to present the State with a greater return. Whether it would not be advisable to tender assistance in some effectual manner to those poor Emigrants who may seek to become your countrymen, is a subject I recommend to your serious consideration.

Your attention will be directed to certain Laws which are expiring, and to others which have expired, that you may decide on the propriety of continuing the one or reviving the other. To carry any Laws which you may enact for the comfort, safety, or morality of the people, for the general benefit of the Province into full effect, you may depend on my hearty co-operation.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the proper Officer to lay before you the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Provincial Revenue, with an Estimate of what may be required for the support of the Civil Government.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

Convened as you now are for the great purpose of elevating your Country by the wisdom of your Councils, you feel each of you impressed with the responsibility and dignity which invests you: You recollect the celebrity of your proceedings; these considerations, enlightened manners, and the beneficent influence of Religion, will no doubt regulate the intercourse between your august Assemblies.

The following Address of the House of Assembly was presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on Wednesday the 14th inst.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to offer our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

We are happy to embrace this opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on your safe arrival to resume the duties of your exalted station amongst us.

It is with regret that we learn from Your Excellency that no alteration has taken place in the indisposition of our venerable Sovereign.

We shall at all times feel a just indignation at every attempt which may excite discontent or organize sedition; & it is with pleasure we learn that no convention of delegates cannot exist without danger to the Constitution, in framing a law of prevention we will carefully guard against unwarrantably trespass on the sacred Right of the Subject to seek by Petition a redress of his grievances.

We are persuaded that no object can be of more intrinsic value to this Colony than an increased Population, and we will be ready to concur in any measure which may render assistance to the necessitous Emigrants whomay seek to become Settlers of this Province.

We shall carefully receive your Excellency's co-operation to carry into full effect the Laws which may be enacted for the comfort, safety or morality of the people, or for the general benefit of the Province.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I am much gratified by the sentiments you have been pleased to express; and I doubt not your wisdom will join them in the enactment of salutary Laws.

On the evening of the 25th ult. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite, accompanied by Col. Talbot, arrived at Port Talbot, and on the 16th at 2 P. M. almost three hundred of the Inhabitants waited on his Excellency with the following Address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein. &c. &c. &c.

MAY it please your Excellency.

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Inhabitants of the Township of Dunwich, are greatly gratified with the considerations of your Excellency in visiting this infant but flourishing settlement, conscious that we have been led to this retired part of the Province, as well as along the river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the same will be obvious to all who may view it.

We will bear for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Out Houses, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern or Store; or the House, &c. without Land, with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

WM. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-3th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Hy. Dreen, Esq. This property being in the most desirable advantages to the Merchant, both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Ounce Store, Cool Cellar, &c. &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price: application to be made to Mr. Thomas Ridout, Land-on Yonge Street, who will give an unexceptionable title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

To Settlers.

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have long and great regretted the serious inconvenience suffered by the Settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of Houses for their temporary accommodations: Anxious to remove this evil, and promote as far, as possible the comfort of the settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th instant, at Peter Perry's Tavern, Smith's Creek, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accommodation.

James Ward, Esq. being called to the Chair, several Resolutions were entered into, and have been published: It was immediately erected, capable of containing a considerable number of Families.—Thomas Ward, Esq. was then unanimously chosen President; Ezekiel Fowke, Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchison, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the laudable object of the meeting, viz—D. McGregor Rogers, Esquire, Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander Mc Donnell, Jeremiah Britton, M. F. Whitehead, Adam Scott and Francis Page.—A subscription was then opened, which met with very liberal support.

Every exertion will be made to have the said buildings ready for occupation early in November.—For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one or more members of the committee.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec'y

Smith's Creek, Oct. 10, 1818.

of the larboard bow, the upper works of which were entirely stove in, and our larboard wings started aft, which prevented our wheels from working in time very much, by which means, and getting aground, the Malsham could only have arrived in port before us.

I believe the public opinion is much against me on hearing our side of the story.—But let them know that our boat and not the Quebec has received damage, and it will immediately decide the question.

Although the Quebec is proved to be a very fine going Boat, and on a clap her heads-aide to it and she also but little. In which position it appears to me that the greatest fault in the case of Commerce.—Now, leaving my case in the hands of a generous public and Nautical Gentlemen, I trust they will acquit me of any impropriety on my part.

I am dear Sir,
Your obedt. servt.
W. HALL, Master.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.

Arrived at the Mansion-House Hotel on Thursday last, Col. Ovide, His Majesty's Commissioner, and General R. Parker, Commissioner from the American Government, for drawing the boundary line between the Canadas and the United States.

ACCIDENTS.

While some men were amusing themselves, near Mount Pleasant Cottage, in this neighborhood, with firing a quantity of powder, as a salute to H. G. the Duke of Richmond, on his passing down the river, on Sunday last—after the first discharge, either from the piece being heavy loaded, or their ignorance in not sponging it completely, part of the fire remained, which communicated with the powder, that one John Levitt was in the act of cramming home the second charge, it went off, and we are grieved to add, deprived him of his right hand in a degree, that amputation was deemed necessary. He was a native of England by trade a shoemaker, and has been rendered incapable of providing for a wife and four children, who lived by the fruits of his labour.

From another letter we have received the following particulars from an intelligent Correspondent, who was an eye witness to the event.—"The accident occurred on the shore, about 200 yards distance of the house from the mouth of the piece, and about from an elevation of nearly 50 feet in the air. His clothes were all on fire when he was taken up; and besides the injury in his arm, which were both shattered in the most fall manner, his face became severely bruised and cut. So great was the shock he sustained, that the outside case of the watch was dashed in, and the inner and found on the beach, while the rest of the watch and chain remained to his pocket.

His amiable wife fate has induced a few benevolent individuals to commence subscriptions for his support and that of his poor family, which we are happy to see inserted, books for that purpose will be left at the Montreal and Canada Bank Offices.

On Sunday last, as the Steam-Boat Car of Commerce was on her passage to Quebec, (going at the rate of 9 knots an hour) and when off the Isle aux Noix, she received a severe shock from the Steam-Boat Quebec, coming up to Montreal, at the rate of five miles per hour; which carried away the head of the inner and found on the beach, while the rest of the watch and chain remained to his pocket.

His amiable wife

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Singular and interesting description of the Hospital for the insane at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples—extracted from the unpublished journal of a tour made in 1817, in the kingdom of the two Sicilies:

Aversa was built by the valiant Normans, and cannot boast any honors derived from antiquity. It may be considered as new on this classical ground, where you find at every step Phœnician, Greek, or Roman monuments, and where every corner of ground, every stone, attests to the foreign visitor the ancient glories of Italy.

Formerly, the curious traveller could see every thing worth seeing by casting a look on the country round Aversa, which nature has loaded with her gifts; but now, this place induces him to turn aside from the road which leads him towards the ruins of Capua, to contemplate the progress of philosophy and humanity, in a place where he would not suspect the smallest trace of them to exist: I allude to the royal hospital for the insane.

I had heard this establishment spoken of with praise; but being accustomed to meet with exaggeration in the good as well as in the evil, which travellers relate of the countries they have visited, I resolved to see the place myself. At 8 o'clock in the morning I went to Aversa. After having traversed a short path, we discovered this useful edifice in the midst of the most smiling country. The hall called the people of the neighborhood to mass, which is daily attended by the unhappy inmates of the hospital. The holy ceremonies were just beginning as we entered.—A part of the church was filled with people from the town and from the neighborhood. In the choir and the side seats there were men of all ages and conditions, almost all dressed in a uniform manner; in the middle were some young gentlemen; and in the front a numerous and select auditory made the sacred roof re-echo with the most melodious sounds. Every thing inspired meditation and devotion. My guide said to me, "those whom you see silent and devout at the foot of the altar, those who are in military uniform, and who pay homage with their arms to the God of armies, those who make the multiple resound with their harmonious concert, are no many victims of that dreadful malady, which deprives man of the use of his reason;—even he whom you see penetrated with respect and fear, installing the priest in the expiatory sacrifice, is himself one of these unfortunate beings." It is not easy to express the surprise I felt, & the emotion excited in my mind by this terrible & delightful contrast of the wretchedness & the grandeur of the human mind. Divine services were over, but the attention of my mind still continued. My guide perceived it, took me by the hand, and conducted me into a passage which came from the church to the interior of the house. It is here, said he, that the inhabitants of the place repair to their usual occupations.

At a certain signal they all assembled at a place destined for the music of the morning. My surprize was increased on beholding, that as they arrived in the middle of a spacious court, they all ranged themselves in a line in the precise place which was drawn for it. A profound silence prevailed when the director of this establishment appeared. On seeing him, I observed the most melancholy rejoice, and yield to the sweetest emotions of the heart. I fancied myself in the bosom of a numerous family, assembled in the morning round a tender father who loves his children. The director, passing through the ranks which they formed, listened to the recital of their sufferings, the wants, the grievances, the tokens of zeal, and replied to all by words of peace and consolation. His words were like a talisman, which lulled their agitation, dispelled melancholy chagrin, and spread serenity and smiles on the most thoughtful and perverted countenances. This kind of review being terminated, some of them went into the garden contiguous to the house. There several games were arranged, judiciously conceived to afford them a gentle and agreeable gymnastic exercise, and to dissipate the gloomy thoughts in which they are habitually plunged.

While contemplating this kind of concert, I perceived that the presence of the spectators, and the natural desire of receiving the prize given to the victory, excited in their hearts a noble emulation. While envy of the applauses thus indulged in the pleasure of the wholesome exercise, others walked about in silence and avoided company; others declaimed aloud; here several of them were exhorting flowers; there others stood immoveable, and so plunged in deep reflection, that it seemed as if the fall of the edifice would not have roused them from it.

I had spent an hour in this manner, and was absorbed in the ideas which the sight inspired, when my guide invited my companion and myself to go to a high story. We ascended a magnificent staircase, at the top of which an elegant vase, filled with fine perfume, diffused an agreeable odour through the whole building. On the right, two of our grenadiers stood sentinel before an arsenal of simulated arms. From curiosity, I put several questions to them, but could not obtain any answer, because they would have imagined they committed a great breach of discipline if they had broken their silence.

We were then led into a large saloon, neatly decorated, where we found several of the inmates, who like some in full possession of their reason, were passing their time agreeably in conversation, or in playing on the harpsichord and other instruments, singing pleasing songs & hymns of gratitude in honor of the king, whose bust is set up between the statues of Piety and Wisdom, who placed on his brow a crown offered him by the love of his subjects. In the adjoining apartment were some paintings executed by distinguished birth, quietly amusing themselves with playing billiards.

Astonished at the urbanity, the decorum, the tranquility, and the politeness of this unfortunate family, a stranger could not help saying to my guide, "where then are the insane?" "Where ever you turn your eyes," said he, "peace, the regularity, the good temper which you witness here, are the fruit of vigilance, of order, and of the well combination of the different methods of promoting health, and to the happy application of the means pointed out by medicine, moral philosophy, and a profound knowledge of the human mind.

In more than one kind of mental derangement, the difficulty consists in administering medicines, and, above all, that of prescribing the use of them, must occupy the first rank. The hospitals for the insane, governed like places of confinement, or like prisons, destined to secure dangerous patients who must be sequestered from society, are calculated rather to multiply the kinds of victims whom they contain.

In this hospital, the ancient rigorous treatment of the patients has been happily replaced by tender and affectionate cares, by the admirable art of gaining the mind, and by a mixture of gentleness & firmness. Experience has soon demonstrated the advantages of this system, & every body acknowledges that it was inspired, not by the blind enthusiasm of an ill judged piety, but by profound knowledge and enlightened reflections on the cause of madness, and the means of curing it.

[The writer here gives an account of two eminent physicians, who came to begin a series of Galvanic experiments applied to certain species of madness, very frequent in hospitals for the insane. After having chosen the patients, M. Ronchi, one of them, explained in an elegant and concise manner, the reason which convinced him that the remedy seemed efficacious, and the hopes which might be conceived of it.

Having witnesses to these experiments, and had an opportunity, as I did myself, of observing the effect which the Galvanic electricity produced on several individuals, a statement of which will throw the greatest light on the subject of contesting the infinite variety of mental aberrations.]

It was 12, and the experiments ceased, it being the hour of dinner. We proceeded to the refectory, the chaplain, Tenguci, the other physician, pointed out the chairs for the guests, and the walls of which are covered with mattresses to confine the maniacs when the fit of frenzy is on them; and the beds, on which the patients are placed in such a manner, that (the circulation not being impeded) it is impossible to injure themselves or others. The dinner was served us the strait waistcoats, which permit the inmate to walk about at their ease, without being able to commit any excess; the apartments destined for the surprise bath; the theatre, where these unfortunate persons recreate themselves in representing short pieces; and lastly, that of the puppets, where their minds are frequently diverted in the very height of madness.

Here the whole family again assembled at table. Unhappily it was still too numerous, notwithstanding the frequent and daily cures which take place. There a great number of its members to the state, to their relations, to the arts, the sciences, and humanity. The bread, the wine, the meat, the soup, all these ailments, were wholesome and of good quality, well prepared, and well served up; tranquility, order, and silence, every where observed; but it was then first I first became sensible in what kind of place I was. The continual agitation of the insane, the noise of their muscles, which is not interrupted in their moments of rage, the animal heat, which in many of them is much increased, the extraordinary energy of their strength, sometimes exists in them no extraordinary opacity; and it was such in some of these unfortunate persons that they devoured their food like ferocious beasts, appearing insatiable, whatever quantity their kind directors set before them.—Their physiognomy, their gestures, their secret murmurs which would cause them to be taken less for men than for brutes, evidently proved that in these moments they were deprived of reason, and governed by instinct alone. A melancholy and painful sight, which cannot be beheld a moment without exciting the most sorrowful reflections on the dreadful evils which assail humanity.

PRODUCTIONS OF MAINE.

We understand the extraordinary West-brook Cattle are now on their way to Brighton, where they will be exhibited at the ensuing Cattle Show. The stock now consists of a cow, two heifers and two bulls. One of the heifers, two years and five months old weighs 1521 pounds, and girts seven feet and three inches, the other heifer fifteen months old, weighs 1192 pounds, and girts six feet and four inches. The young bull two months and three days old, weighs 380 pounds and girts four feet and one inch: they are not more remarkable for their size than handsome form and other good qualities. We sincerely hope our enterprising farmers will avail themselves of the present opportunity of rearing these wonderful animals, as they pass through their seasonal towns, that they may be considered of the very important advantages that may be derived from a good breed of cattle. We are assured that these cattle have had no extraordinary feeding to make them what their present size—the average increase of the three young bull, is nearly 3 pounds 7 ounces per day, and has been fed with nothing but the milk which he has sucked from the Cow.

During the month, the cow gave from six to eight quarts of milk per day more than the calf would take. This cattle appear to form a class of an entire new breed, caused by crossing the breeds of the best cattle that could be obtained from Europe, and shows the many important advantages to be derived from crossing the breeds of domestic cattle, which appear to improve wonderfully in this country, so peculiarly adapted to the fertile pastures of Maine.—*Connecticut Con.*

SECOND CROP.

BANGOR, (Maine,) Sept. 24.

Mr. Thomson, of this town, brought to market on Saturday last, Green Peas of the second crop raised this season. The Peas were sowed the last week in June, and got perfectly ripe, were gathered, dried, sowed again on the same ground, and have produced a good second crop.—*Id*

LANCASTER, (Penn.) Sept. 25.

Large Melon.—A water melon was raised this year on the farm of Mr. Jacob Miller, about one mile from this city, weighing 60 pounds and measuring in length 4 feet 8 and a half inches, and in circumference 3 feet 2 1-2 inches.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Sept. 26.

There is now growing on the farm of Robert Hamilton, Esq. in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, a stalk of corn, measuring 11 feet stands, seventeen and a half feet in height. The seed was brought from the West Indies.

The following circumstance deserves mention, however incredible it may appear:—Mr. Agricule, of Golnitz, in Altenburg, has in his garden an apple tree, which in the year 1816, bore 2000 sorts of apples and other fruits; but this tree has on it above 300 sorts, but those last grafted have not yet borne. This gentleman is offended at this curiosity for his amusement by inoculating and grafting, and has fastened to every branch a little board with the name of the sort of apple it bears. The tree has a strange appearance from the various shapes and colours of the leaves, blossoms and fruits. The trees were ago, the Russians bivouacked near this tree, and were so surprised at the strange shape of it, and the number of boards, that they did not injure it, though they cut down other fruit trees for firewood.—*Amsterdam Courant.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

Spontaneous inflammation.—A few days past, one of the woollen manufactories near Germantown, was set on fire by the spontaneous inflammation of wool, of flocks, greased with linseed oil. It had been prepared the day before for a particular purpose, and was thought the quantity did not exceed a couple of bushels, by morning it was completely on fire; and had communicated to the building contiguous to it. By an experiment since made, it is proved that fifty pounds of wool, the same mixture of oil, and the same quantity of flocks, will heat from the same cause in about twelve hours. It has long been known that this effect has sometimes resulted from vegetable substances wet with linseed oil, but it would now appear that from its mixture with wool, or flocks, the effect is even more certain, and it should be a caution to manufacturers, who use these articles, to be careful about their engines.

Thrashing Machine.—A thrashing machine, lately invented in England, was put in operation last week, at the seat of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of this city, in presence of a number of gentlemen, and seventy-five sheaves of wheat were neatly thrashed in 12 minutes. We understand this excellent machine, and a new invented Flax Machine, will be in exhibition at the ensuing fair at Coopertown, on the 6th of October.

Steam.—The most impressive and beautiful illustration of the steam power has been applied in that way, that we have ever seen, is in the mill of Major Isaac M'Kim, on Smith's wharf. The machine is one of sixty horses power, and propels eight pair of burr stones with so much ease and precision, that, in the midst of this amazing operation, one is struck with agreeable surprise at the silent smoothness and regularity with which every thing moves.

The measurer of the wheat, without changing his position, casts it, at once, into a hopper placed upon the second floor, and no manual labor whatever is again applied throughout the whole process, until the flour is put into the barrel.—The wheat is elevated by machinery to the roof of the house, where it is by the same means thoroughly cleansed and deposited in the hoppers; it then descends in the shape of flour, and being bolted, and its several qualities duly separated and cooled, is finally conducted to a room on the second floor ready for the hand of the cooper. Such is the astonishing power of this mill, of the last we have heard, turned off 1200 hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, using fuel at the rate of two & a half cords per hundred. We are happy in every opportunity to bear testimony to the public spirit of our citizens; and this establishment certainly does credit to Baltimore, and adds another proof of the forecast and enterprising character of its owner. May we not look for an entire revolution in the *milling interest?*—*Balt. Cabinet.*

An artist in England has proposed to the members of the society for superintending the erection of the new churches, the substitution of cast-iron for stone in all the ornamental parts of the building. The expensive work which has hitherto been executed in stone he says, may now be done in iron at a comparatively trifling expense, and if coated with some anti-corrosive substance will endure for ages.

The Dublin Evening Post of Aug. 15, states, that a farmer named John M'Loughlin, and two Englishmen had been arrested for manufacturing tea. They carried on their trade pretty extensively in the Kilmaroine mountain, in the county of Dublin. Their tea was manufactured from the following materials:

Black and deadly night shede—(poison).

Ivy leaves—(poison when taken in large quantities.)

Bay leaves—(ditto bay)

Robin run the hedge—(one of the most severe purgatives among our indigenous plants.)

Wormwood sage—(rather conducive to health.)

Two descriptions of alder leaves—(very bad.)

Potatoe leaves, when in season—(ditto.)

These were curled by a vitriolic preparation, and coloured with *Logwood* & *Sap green*, with verdegris—for black tea with copperas!!!

The very quantity of the tea was seized on the spot.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

John Spencer an ingenuous individual of Canterbury, Connecticut, has applied the magnetic power to the production of perpetual motion.

A wooden beam poised by the centre, has a small cord attached to one end of it, which is alternately drawn up by a piece of magnet placed above it, and down by another placed below it; as the end of the beam passes under the magnet, either above or below, the machine intersects a non-conducting substance, which suspends the attraction of the magnet approached and follows the other to exert its powers. Thus the end of the beam continually ascends and descends between the two magnets, without ever coming into contact with either; the attractive power of each being suspended precisely at the moment of nearest approach. And as the magnetic attraction is a permanently operating power, there appears to be no limit to the continuance of the motion, but the endurance of the machine.—*London paper.*

Sickness at Sandusky.—The Cleveland Gazette mentions that it has been very sickly at Sandusky since the middle of July, that the disease still rages with unabated force, and that there are not persons enough in health to take care of the sick. A letter dated in that place on the 20th ult. states, that the prevailing disorders are agues and bilious fevers, and ascribes the sickness to "the disposition of the water in the bay, and the quantities of timber and brush thrown into heaps and rotting at the mouth of the river."—The writer supposes that "*time*, combined with the effluvia of putrified weeds, have imprregnated the strongly with unwholesome vapors," and he expresses a hope that the citizens of that neighborhood "will take warning by the past, and clear up the rubbish, before another summer."

It is stated that June (?) array has obtained from the local authorities of Havana, the exclusive privilege of erecting a steam boat which he has already built, between the ports of Havana and Matanzas and Marist; and in this village is completed the whole coast of Cuba, should he hereafter determine to build steam boats for the purpose.—*Charleston Times.*

Papers relating to the General Penitentiary at Millbank, published by Parliament

There are at present in the Penitentiary 108 and 118 female convicts.

Earnings of the Female Prisoners from the 1st January to the 31st December 1817

	£	s.	d.
To the amount of work received from sundry persons	326	1	7½
To the amount of prisoners' earnings for work done for the use of the establishment	46	1	7½
To the amount of earnings by prisoners acting as wards-women, and by the wash-house, laundry, &c. calculated at 6d per diem	127	12	6
	519	17	6

Earnings of the Male Prisoners from their reception, which commenced in February 1817. to 31st Dec. 1817.

To the amount of earning for work sent out of the prison	311	11	6
To the amount of earnings for work done to the establishment	74	14	1
To earnings by prisoners acting as taskmen, bakers, cooks, &c.	70	0	0
	456	6	7
Expense.	975	8	6
To the amount of all expenses incurred between the 1st January and 31st December 1817	13,397	14	6
Of the above sum there has been expended, in fittings up and alterations of the prison for the reception of the female prisoners, the sum of	2,022	4	0
Expenses of the establishment	9,503	10	8

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3½	2	0	3
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	9
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wood	bush.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	0
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats	——	0	0	1	0	2	6
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
	lb.	0	0	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	5	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars and a Half, if sent by Mail. Four Dollars if delivered at the Office of Publication, on the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice when they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

not exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement of less than 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great reduction will be allowed to those who advertise for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
C. Fotheringham, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hall, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Reed, Esq.	*Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg*

YORK:

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 29, 1818. No. 44.

PROCLAMATION

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Governor.

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

TO all to whom it may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our dearly and beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, in the room of *Francis Gore, Esquire*; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Proclamation that all Persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

And We do hereby make known to all Persons, that We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereof, this eighteenth day of August, in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to his Father, *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by L. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be had in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to HOUSE, SIGN, AND *Coach Painting and Glazing.*

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15tf

THE FINE

New Steam Vessel

FRONTENAC,

JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston for York and Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara for York and Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston for York, Niagara, & Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 15tf

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new frame House 30 by 36 feet, with a stone cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Log-House, still complete, capable of cutting 7000 feet of timber and boards, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the Don River.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very few miles of the Court House, and will be sold as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be had in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that a Petition of the undersigned has been forwarded to the Legislature at the present Session, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Montreal Bank, with a Capital Stock of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Two Thousand Shares of One Hundred Pounds each.

Montreal, June 4th, 1818.

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st Aug. 1818. 32tf

THE undersigned late Manager at the property in Markham, under the denomination of *THE GERMAN MILLS*, being about to engage in other business, requests that any persons indebted to it, will pay the amount to him immediately, and persons having any claims against the Establishment are requested to present them on or before the 30th instant, for adjustment.

ALLAN N. M'NABB.

Markham, 24 Oct. 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they are now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, at a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold water, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen, to an article of common and useful Soap, for shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Oil Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

Sept. 1818. 3m—6n.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and I. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Court House, where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-42

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

WANTED.

A Good Journeyman BAKER.—None but such as can produce a good certificate of character and of having a thorough knowledge of this business, need apply.—Inquire of BARNY M'GUIRE.

TO BE LEASED

For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, situate on the north side of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 30th Oct. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 12tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October, 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE

WATERLOO HOUSE,

By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. begs himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who may favor him with their custom. His HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial he can recommendations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLE, &c. situated on Lot No. 5 on Front street, in the Town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Mr. Jervis's Office, &c. This situation offers many advantages to the Merchant both on point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Cook-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. Jackson, Esq. on Yonge Street, who will give an unexceptionable title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

NEW VILLAGE.

THE Subscriber is laying out a New Village on the Humber, and as there are a number of applicants for Lots, he intends selling them, in one acre Lots, by Auction, on the 28th day of November next; to be put up at Five Pounds each.

The River Humber being now navigable to within a mile of the site of the Village, and no doubt of its being made so the whole way, in a short time, and having the advantage of water for all kinds of Machinery worked by water, renders it a valuable situation for Mechanics and Tradesmen.—It possesses very great facilities for Brewing and Distilling, having a never failing and abundant stream of excellent water, which can be raised to the height of twenty feet with very little expence, capable of grinding grain for either—it affords also an advantageous situation for a Tanner, and when it is considered that the main road of the Province, as well as along that river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the site will be obvious to all who may view it.

He will take for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Out Houses, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern, and will let the House, &c. &c. or will sell with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

WM. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant lately exhibited a Petition, to the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels according the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his decease in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle, —NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, Court of Probate.

From Europe

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Among the announcements which have been most sensibly felt as arising from that general restoration of rights which followed upon the down fall of Napoleon's power, may be reckoned the insecurity of property acquired under the usurped authority of the imperial government. In France itself, this dangerous and difficult question was settled by a wise extension of the principles of restitution; but in Germany, for obvious reasons, the necessity of a similar policy did not exist. The claims and litigations, however, which have arisen from this source, are numerous, and in a recent sitting of the Diet at Frankfort, M. Martens, the minister plenipotentiary from Hannover and Brunswick, developed in a luminous speech, on behalf of the latter power, the reasons why it could not ratify the transfer of property made by the authority of the Westphalian government. The simple right of conquest, he contended, or the occupation of a country by the enemy, did not give to the conqueror the right of alienating the immoveable property of the state, of such portions, at least, which remained null and void, as being at the legitimate sovereign did not renounce his claims, or had not left all reasonable hope of recovering the possessions of his domains. The Diet concurred in the validity of this argument, which was enforced by a variety of copious illustrations, and decreed that those persons who had received donatives of property from the usurped government had no legal title to it, but must refer the restitution to the original proprietors of such property, without any indemnity for those who might themselves complain. The equity of this decree cannot be disputed.

The late Mr. Arbuthnot is thus described by the editor of the Dublin Journal, from a personal knowledge of that unfortunate gentleman :—" Arbuthnot was an amiable man, but the child of misfortune. At an early age he became an orphan; his father was drowned, & his mother died in a mad-house: and now in the prime of life he has fallen a victim to injustice."

The sub-committee of New Drury have determined, it seems, at all hazards, to reopen the theatre for the winter campaign. Mr. Stephen Kemble is actively preparing his troops to take the field in great dramatic force. The theatre will be opened on the 27th of next month. Immediately after the injunction had been developed by the lord Chancellor, notice to such effect were sent to the several performers.

August 20.

We inserted yesterday paragraphs from the Halifax papers, containing complaints against the subjects of the United States who continue to make encroachments on our fisheries on the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. Only a few days ago, we mentioned that seizures on part of these unwarrantable acts had been captured by captain Harper, and sent in one of our American ports for trials, whence one of them had considered to escape, and had arrived at news extensively. The master of the vessel which thus escaped, thought it a mighty grievance that he should have been captured; and accordingly published a letter in the American papers, complaining of the hard treatment he had experienced from a vessel of war. We hope that his publication will have the effect of preventing his countrymen from continuing their intrusions upon British property. If not, we can assure them that the orders issued to the British cruisers upon the subject are peremptory, and such as will not allow them to smart under unless they desist. These orders instruct our naval officers on the fishing stations, that if any vessel of the United States are found hovering on the coasts they are to be warned off; and if found in the bays or harbors, are to be seized and brought in for trial."

Launch of a line of battle ship in the East-Indies.

On the 8th of January last, the inhabitants of Calcutta were gratified by the most magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in that country. The new line-of-battle ship ever built on this river, was committed to the waves from the dock yard of Messrs. Kyds & Co at Kidderpore, amid acclamations of some thousands of European and native spectators.

In honor of the governor-general, she is named the Hastings.

The Bristol Mirror says :—" We learn with satisfaction, that in consequence of some recent regulations in the United States of America, respecting the duties on iron, at several of the iron works, bar-iron is now manufactured under the hammer; and we are led to believe that this alteration will add very considerably to the demand of our own iron for markets where heretofore that of Sweden has been used, as sales are very brisk, at advanced prices."

Died in Hollgarth-street, on Saturday last, Mr. Arthur Fotheby, aged 82. The person, who lived during the greater part of his life in a state of abject penury, is said to have died worth £20,000! He has not unfrequently accepted employment on the turnpike roads, in the breaking of stones &c.; and the cost which he wore up to the time of his death was so patched that scarcely a particle of cloth of which it was originally composed could be discovered amongst the "shreds and patches" which it exhibited.—*Durham Advertiser.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Coffee has fluctuated considerably this week, but prices are now nearly the same as stated in our last; the public sales on Wednesday went rather lower in the ordinary qualities, but yesterday the prices recovered, and the fine qualities, which before were in proportion lower, advanced nearly 2s. per cwt. The sales by private contract have been again extensive.

August 24.

The account this morning from Kew is that " her majesty continues better;" and this is a belief at the bank. The stock exchange, is however, open. The funds are again a shade lower, at 12 o'clock the consols being 73 ¼.

The manufacturers of this town have this week raised the prices of weaving is per cwt or about 10 per cent on the sort of goods most generally manufactured in this neighborhood.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Some thousands of quarters of English and foreign wheat are now on board vessels lying in the river Thames; and every granary on its banks, that could be procured, has been taken for the purpose of storing.

We had a pretty good supply of English wheat this week, the quantity of which the major part was new, and for which there was brisk demand, at an advance from 2 to 4s; but there was no improvement in the inferior kinds.

A verdict of £150 sterling has been obtained against the proprietors of a coach from Hungerford to London, for injury sustained by the plaintiff in being overturned by the negligence of the driver, &c.

The operation undergone by the Queen is not that which is common in cases of dropsy. Incisions, we understand, have been made in the lower arms, which are treated in a way well known; and by these she has been relieved.

The ports will continue open for the importation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans and peas, till the 15th of November next.

The domestics of Bonaparte and Count Bertrand, who arrived a few days ago in the Thames from St. Helena, have taken their departure for Hamburgh.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.

United States.—The opposition papers have raised the alarm of a new war with America—It is almost a pity that it has not taken place, to afford them the gratification of going to tire of proclaiming and predicting shame and discomfiture; and to give them the opportunity of again manufacturing their favorite and long-cherished topic of popular cruelty. Government, they tell us, is seeking occasions for a war, and the seizure of Pensacola, is one of the means which it has taken for that purpose. It is a proof of the contrary, the murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister have happily occurred to favor the purpose. It is a proof of the moderation, that they have not charged their own government with having advised these measures, and with employing a gentleman of the name of Forbes. Explanations, will doubtless, be demanded, and we hope, they may be given. Jackson's conduct, however, is not to be approved; but its repression does not necessarily require a war with England. They will oppose themselves not so much to England as to associated Europe, and will be expected to be hostile to that interference in law, which alone binds her and every other power to the great family of nations.

A rebellion has broke out in the interior of the Province of Ceylon, which rendered it necessary for the governor to proclaim Martial Law.

Advices from Bohemia announce, that Field Marshal Prince Bledgka was dangerously ill at Schlan.

A great reformation has taken place at Paris, on account of the long continued drought, and solemn prayers for rain have been offered up.

The Dresden has adopted great economy in the article of linen. The shirt is almost universally exploded as an old fashioned habit, and instead of it Count beaux's complete dress-suit of linen, consists only of a collar, a pair of wrist-bands and a neckcloth. The whole may consequently be carried in a pocket book.

It is asserted in the Paris papers, that the opening of the congress of Aix la Chapelle, is preferred, and definitely for the 27th of September next. It is conjectured, that the sovereigns who will assemble in that town, will remain there two or three months.

BANFF, Aug. 9.

Capt. Ridley, of the Triad whaleship, of this port, just returned from the northern seas, informs us, that on the 10th of May he was in lat. 80 55, about 8 miles from Spitsbergen, in 22 fathoms water : the sun was at a great altitude : there was scarcely any night : they could follow the glorious luminary circling again and again round the heavens; the atmosphere, at this time, was very clear. Capt. R. went to the topmast, and could see, with a glass, to the extent of between 40 and 50 miles (as he supposes) across the ocean, which was more open than when he was in lat. 81, last year. ——There were, indeed, large islands of floe ice floating about; but he is sure the sea was navigable, without great difficulty, as far as the eye could reach. But the ice was running about, and blocking up the bays in masses on the northern coast of Spitzbergen. Indeed, it would undoubtedly, upon that coast, be impossible for a ship to have been obliged to abandon the attempt to navigate the sea between Greenland & Spitzbergen.—Capt. R. says, that, when he left Archangel, there was an immense accumulation of field and floe ice, stretching almost from shore to shore. He quitted the vicinity of Spitzbergen on the 12th of May, and directed his course towards Greenland. About the middle of June, being in lat. 78, 120 miles from land, as nearly as he can judge, the weather very rainy, with a thick fog, he spoke an Aberdeen whale fishing ship, the master of which informed the discovery ships on the 20th of June, in lat 80, and went on board with his log book. He was informed by the officers, that they had explored in every direction to the west of Spitzbergen for a passage northward, but could not get half a degree farther than they were. They were steering S. W. when last seen. Whether they might not find it practicable to pass between Spitzbergen and North Greenland, is matter of doubt.

Their S. W. course would induce us to think they did not intend trying at that time. From all this, there is every apparent cause to regret, that the expedition did not set out sooner; as then they might have coasted Spitzbergen, and entered the polar basin by the opening which captain Phipps found.

Paris Aug. 14.—An article from Constantinople states, that on the 7th of June the Baron de Strogonoff, the Russian Minister, was insulted by a Turk, who met him on the passage. The Baron complained very energetically to the Reis Effendi, who promised him justice. Two days afterwards the Visier sent the Turk and the Russian Minister, stating that the Turk in question was in prison, and that he should be placed at the disposal of the Minister, to undergo whatever punishment he pleased, the Visier, recommending at the same time, that the Turk should be set at liberty. The minister, however, requested the release of the man, which was complied with; and the next day the Czeb published at Constantinople a severe order, as to the respect due to Foreign Ministers, and all those who were under their protection.

The Russian Government has categorically refused to treat with the Students of Gottingen. The resolution was communicated to them at Hesse Homburg, on the 2d instant. After adopting the resolution not again to resume their studies at Gottingen, they were to leave that place within their effects, and then to proceed to other German Universities.

A letter from Perpignan, dated the 1st August states:—" We feel authorized to contradict the reports of several Journals respecting the death of General de Castanos at Madrid.

The son of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, is to bear the title of Duke of Reichstadt and to take rank immediately after the Princes of the Imperial family of Austria. The report of an attempt to assassinate him is without foundation.

The Duke of Wellington was at Ostend examining fortifications there, and also at Mercin, Ghent and Brussels.

The difficulty of the *spinners* in Manchester and other towns and their employers continues to be unsettled. Troops have been sent to Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton, to oversee this spirit of insubordination. The spinners during the years 1818 and 1819, were constantly employed, while the weavers and almost every other class of manufacturers, were upon very low wages. At the close of the latter year they obtained an advance, the average weekly wages, which had been regularly paid to them for nine months previously, being from 21s for men and 17s 3d for boy and girl spinners.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother to the Emperor of Russia was in Ireland.

General Count Wittgenstein has taken the command of the Russian army of observation, and will be say, on the Turkish frontier, in lieu of Count Benigsen, who has quitted the service of the Emperor.

Telegraphs on semaphore principles are expected shortly to be established between London and Portsmouth.

Drury-lane Theatre, is so far fortunate, that it got into Chancery and *out of it* in the same week.

Banks for Savings.—Up to, and inclusive of the 31st of July, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt had received, on account of those banks, no less than 1,254,021l. 2s 2d with which had been purchased 1,429,42 4l. three per cents.

BONAPARTE.—The latest accounts from St. Helena, continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor making his way to the residence of Bonaparte. It was also reported on the island, that in consequence of representations from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit Longwood, and reside at a Mr. Leech's farm, which had been, or was about to be purchased for his future residence. The latter is situated to the westward of the only landing-place on the island, about three or four miles in the interior. The only access to it is by a winding way up the Ladder-hill, at the top of which is a strong battery. The accounts state, that it was considered by every person not only the most pleasant residence on the island, but that all chance of escape was rendered impossible, as any person approaching could be seen at a great distance; and as there was only one path, a few sentinels would be sufficient for the purpose of guarding it. The fortifications on Ladder-hill are represented to be of the most commanding description, large cannon looking nearly perpendicular down both on the narrow pass and also towards the sea. Some of them are said to be mounted on carriages with swings in chains, and could on the instant be levelled at any object, however much below the range of the guns. By means of a telegraph at the house of Mr. Leech, communications could be had in a few seconds with the Governor's house, or with any part of the island. The greatest attention continued to be paid to all vessels sailing from the island. On its being made known by signal that a vessel is about to sail from the island, the officer on duty makes himself sure that Bonaparte is at his residence, or, to speak in the language of the island, "at his grubbing hole." The signal is then made for the vessel to depart, and if she does not instantly leave the anchor, the batteries commence firing, and continue till the vessel has cleared the bay.

It was some time ago mentioned, that some of the army of occupation had been employing themselves in searching for reliques on the field on which the battle of Agincourt was fought, on the 25th October, in the year 1415. We are very happy to learn that their labours have been crowned with success far beyond their expectation, and the number of gold pieces already found amount to upwards of sixty. One of these, in the possession of his grace the duke of Gordon, is in the highest state of preservation. On one side are the arms of France, with the following inscription : *Karolus Dei Gracia Francorum rex*; and on the reverse; *P C vincit, P C regnat, P C Imperat, P C—Christus vincit, regnat per Christum or Crucem.* The gentlemen engaged in this research discovered the spot where the nobles who fell on that fatal day were buried; and besides the coin abovementioned, various other reliques have been got: many fragments of armour, swords and daggers, several arrow heads, one of them in the most perfect state of preservation, two buncheads, one six, the other four feet long, and a spur. Several metal rings have also been found, some of gold, and from their diminutive size are supposed to have been originally given to the knights by their fair dames, on departing to the wars. One ring is enamelled, and on the outside bears, in old characters, the words *Jesus Maria*, and inside a flower like a rose, with *Belle* after it, possibly intended as an enigma for the lady's name Isabella. Our heroes ring was found filled with clay and a finger bone sticking in it: the wearer did not expect it to remain there for such a length of time.

Buckles and other insignia of the fray have likewise been collected. The gentlemen proceeding in their researches, secured the right by purchase, else it is shrewdly suspected their operations would have been impeded long since by the French government.

Private letters were received yesterday from Madrid, dated 30th inst. They state that the serious differences which have existed between Spain and Portugal, are on the point of being amicably settled, through the mediation of the three allied powers, Great Britain, Russia, and Austria. The conditions of the arrangement, are the restitution of the province of Olivenza, and its Olivenza, with the other cantons, as they are termed, which were detached from Portugal, by one of those cruel measures so common under the late French government. On its side, the court of Rio Janeiro is to give up Monte Video, as soon as a Spanish garrison shall arrive from Europe to take possession.—This arrangement is said to have received general approbation in Spain, as it is considered conformable to the principles of justice and liberality.

A man named Crisp, lately undertook to perform the unparalleled task of walking 110 miles in 24 hours. The first 10 miles he performed in one hour and 14 minutes—but when he had performed 72 miles, within time, and having 3 hours and a half to perform 38 miles in, he was seized with a sudden giddiness in his head, lost the use of his limbs and was put in bed. He is determined to undertake the task when he is well, and he is recovering very fast.

The following letter, dated Cartonhouse, London, *July* 5, 1818, having for its object "to prevent prosecutions being commenced upon unfounded information against persons for having been employed in the contraband trade, that the officer receiving the same is practicable, not only in the instance, make the most minute and particular inquiries upon the spot, as far as the same is practicable, not only into all the facts and circumstances connected with the charges, but also into the character and probable motives of the informers, and their witnesses, as well as into the character, habits, and connections of the parties accused; and that all these circumstances should be fully and confidentially reported to us, in order that we may be enabled to weigh the evidence before the evidence is in each case, previous to granting informations to be filed against persons, or proceedings to be had against vessels, for the purpose of trial; and that where the charge does not appear to be satisfactorily made out, we may direct further inquiry to be made, in order to enable us to determine on the propriety of commencing proceedings.

We direct you to govern yourselves accordingly, and to be very particular when you transmit to us any information that may have been received by yourselves, or by any officer under your orders, as the anchor, the batteries commence firing, and continue till the vessel has cleared the bay.

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George Campbell, Esq. and Colonel Cuthbert Grant, For Assents.
William Shaw,
George Campbell,
Duncan Cameron,
Cuthbert Grant,
Cuthbert Grant, For unfavorably shewing Miles McDonell, Esq. and others.
Cuthbert Grant, Larceny on
Joseph Brisbois and Pierre Pangman, Voyageurs. Partyguile River.
George Campbell, Larceny from the dwelling house.
John Cooper and Hugh Heatherington,
Bowers Cameron,
Cuthbert Grant,
Cuthbert Grant,
William Shaw and Peter Pangman alias Boatsmith. As Accessaries before and after the fact.

(COMMUNICATION.)

Mr. Editor,

Francis F. Boucher, and Paul Brown were tried before all the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for being concerned in the Murder of Robert Semple (commonly called Governor Semple) at Red River, in June 1816. The trial was of long duration than any one that has ever been known before in this Province; it lasted two days and part of two nights. The Jury retired, and in about ten minutes brought in a verdict NOT GUILTY. As unanimous crowd of spectators attended the trial, which was rendered exceedingly interesting by the disclosure of many facts, that for several years past, have been happily taken place, in the Indian Country, between the Hudson's Bay, Company & the North West Company, and the Settlers at the Red River. In the death of Mr. Semple.

I have lately read a pamphlet, published in behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, which they attempted to be justified by the death of Mr. Semple, and his party at Red River. But surely his Lordship must have been very badly informed of the truth, for it appears that his Lordship was not even aware that Governor Semple and his party. The following is a short statement of the general tenor of the evidence as it was clearly understood at the trial. There was full testimony given of the intentions of the Hudson's Bay Company, to prevent the North West Company from obtaining provisions, or from carrying down a saleable river what they could obtain. In the Spring of the year 1816 however, it became absolutely necessary for a Mr. Alexander McDonell who commanded at a fort of the North West Company at *Cappelle* to convey a supply of provisions through the country, and this could not be done without passing a Hudson's Bay fort, called *Douglass*; which could not be done by water, as cannon were planted at this Fort to stop the passage of the river. Mr. McDonell and his party, therefore hired a few miles above Fort Douglass and near a party of Indians and *half breeds* (half Indians) with Mr. Boucher. Mr. Brown was also with them and is a *half breed*. This party under the command of Mr. Boucher, consisted of about sixty men, and they received orders to make a circuit round the fort, on the land side, in order to avoid the cannon. They were then armed each with a gun, and with them carried each load of provisions, and they were expressly sent for the purpose of guarding these provisions from the undirected, and passed as far from the fort as a swamp would allow of. In their progress, they had fallen in with a few settlers, who were detained to prevent information from being given at the Fort; and these persons were never injured, or even threatened by the Indians, and which shows that no injury was intended to the settlers. The party had actually passed the fort of Douglass, and encamped; and Mr. Semple sallied out with twenty men, armed with guns, and bayonets. The Indians, and half breeds were roasting beef. They were reunited however, and sent Mr. Boucher, to ask Mr Semple what were his intentions. Semple answered hold off or I'll fire, Boucher then rudely, and ordered his men to make a prisoner of him, but Boucher being on horseback, slipped off from the saddle, and the men not expecting to be fired upon by their own countrymen, fired over the heads of Semple, and the greater part of his men. On the side of the North West detachment, one man was killed, Mr. Pritchar, one of the Hudson Bay Company's witnesses proved that Boucher saved his life after the battle. He was fully convinced that Paul Brown was not in the battle at all. The Jury who tried this important cause, were Mr. Joseph Stephen, Mr. John Wilson, George Bird, Joseph Harmin, Peter Lamarre, Michael Whitmore, Joshua Leach, John McDougall, Stephen Whitney, William Moore, Arba Shaver, Alexander Mountgomery.

Z.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Thursday 15th *Oct.* 1818.

The following Bills were brought in and read a first time :

" By Mr. Jones—a Bill to limit the duration of an Act passed in the 50th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, " An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money, and to provide for the appointment of a Provincial Agent for this Province.

By Mr. Jones—a Bill to alter the Laws now in force for granting Licences to Innkeepers.

Mr. Van Koughnett gave notice that he will on tomorrow move that it be resolved, that an Humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to inform this House if any orders have been received from His Majesty's Government for granting lands to the Flank Companies, Volunteer Corps, or to the Incorporated Militia, for their services during the late war with the United States of America.

Mr. Van Koughnett brought up the petition of Adam Dixon, of the Township of Gwillimbury, which was ordered to lay on the table.

Friday 16*th Oct.*

Upon motion of Mr. Van Koughnett, Messrs. Howard, Nelles, Cotter and Burdsall, were appointed to be a committee to examine what Statutes have expired, or are about to expire, and to report thereon.

Mr. Jones moved that the H. use do go into a Committee of the whole House, into consideration the propriety of imposing a rate or assessment on the lands of Non-residents within this Province. Carried.

Mr. Chrysler reported that the committee had agreed to certain Resolutions, which he was directed to report for the adoption of the House.

'Ordered, That the Report be received, and that it be Received, That it is the opinion of this House, that a rate on lands of uncultivated lands, owned by Non-residents, within this Province, and not in any manner rated or assessed, would be a great burden to the encouragement of the roads and the settlement of the country.

Resolved, That it is necessary that a Bill should be framed for imposing a like rate or assessment on the lands of such Non-residents as is now paid by the actual Residents, with the least possible prejudice to the rights of such absentees.

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to employ legal counsel to frame such a Bill.

A Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 50th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money towards defraying the expences of the Civil Establishment of the Government of this Province," was brought in by Mr. Jones, and read a first time.

Saturday 17*th Oct.*

The Provincial Agent repeal Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered that it be entitled "An Act to repeal the duration of an Act passed in the 56 year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money, and to provide for the appointment of a Provincial Agent for this Province.'"

The Innkeepers Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered that it be entitled, "An Act to alter the Laws now in force for granting Licences to Innkeepers, and to give further powers to the Justices of the Peace, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, for their respective Districts, authority to regulate the Duties hereafter to be paid on said Licences."

Mr. Burwell moved that Messrs. Jones, Durand, Robinson and Fraser be a committee to investigate the Public Provincial Accounts, and report thereon. Carried.

Monday 19*th Oct.*

The following Bills were brought in and read a first time.

By Mr. Howard—a Bill to alter and amend an Act passed in the 38th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ascertain and establish a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townships of this Province," and further to extend the provisions of the same.

By Mr. Fraser—a Bill to authorize the enquiry and trial of crimes committed within this Province, without the limits of any described Township or County, to be had in any District thereof.

By Mr. Van Koughnett—a Bill to repeal part of, and amend the Laws now in force for establishing District Schools in the several districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same.

The petition of Adam Dixon was read.

Mr. M'Martin moved for leave to bring up the petition of Thomas Mears and John M'Donell, Esquires, Grantees, and the petition laid on the table.

Mr. Durand brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for altering and amending the Laws now in force for imposing a Duty for selling Wine, Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors by Wholesale.

Mr. M'Nabb moved for leave to bring up the petition of the Heirs of the late Ralph Ostrom, of Sydney. Granted, and the petition laid on the table.

Tuesday, 20*th Oct.*

Mr. Cotter obtained leave to bring in a Bill further to regulate the mandamus and inspection of Flour, within this Province; which was read the first time.

Mr. McMartin brought up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District.

Mr. Fraser brought up the petition of certain inhabitants of the Midland District.

Wednesday, 21*st Oct.*

The Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time, Mr. Burwell moved that the Bill be re-committed.

In amendment, Mr. Fraser moved that all after the words "Be it enacted," to Burwell's motion, the whole be expunged, and that the Bill do now pass and that it be entitled, " An Act to confirm the Proceedings and trial of crimes and offences committed within this Province, without the limits of any described Township or County, to be had in any District thereof, of."—On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken was as follows :

Yeas.—Messrs. Casey, McMartin, Cameron, Chrysler, Buchanan, Cotter, Swayze, Nelles, Jones, and Fraser.—10.

Nays.—Messrs. Durand, Van Koughnett, Hatt, Burwell, and Secord.—5.

It was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of five, and the Bill agreed.

Mr. Jones's Licence Bill was read a third time, passed and ordered to be entitled, "An Act to amend the Laws now in force for granting Wholesale Licences."

Mr. Jones moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole House into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the survey of Delegates in Convention.—Carried.

Mr. Burgham reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Civil Arrest Bill was read the first time.

The petition of Thomas Mears and John M'Donell, Esquires, was read.

Thursday, 22*d Oct.*

Mr. Burwell moved that Messrs. Van Koughnett and Casey be a committee to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Address of this House respecting Lands to the Militia, and to know when it will be pleased to receive the same.—Ordered,

The House went into committee to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the meeting of Delegates in Convention.

Mr. Chrysler reported that the committee had agreed to some Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the consideration of the House, which were received and adopted Nem. Con. as follows :

1st. Resolved.—That the rights of the People of this Province, individually or collectively, to petition our Gracious Sovereign the 56 year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money, and to provide for the appointment of a Provincial Agent for this Province.'"

The Innkeepers Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered that it be entitled, "An Act to alter the Laws now in force for granting Licences to Innkeepers, and to give further powers to the Justices of the Peace, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, for their respective Districts, authority to regulate the Duties hereafter to be paid on said Licences."

Mr. Burwell moved that Messrs. Jones, Durand, Robinson and Fraser be a committee to investigate the Public Provincial Accounts, and report thereon. Carried.

Monday 19*th Oct.*

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By Mr. Howard—a Bill to alter and amend an Act passed in the 38th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ascertain and establish a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townships of this Province," and further to extend the provisions of the same.

By Mr. Fraser—a Bill to authorize the enquiry and trial of crimes committed within this Province, without the limits of any described Township or County, to be had in any District thereof.

By Mr. Van Koughnett—a Bill to repeal part of, and amend the Laws now in force for establishing District Schools in the several districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same.

The petition of Adam Dixon was read.

Mr. M'Martin moved for leave to bring up the petition of Thomas Mears and John M'Donell, Esquires, Grantees, and the petition laid on the table.

Mr. Durand brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for altering and amending the Laws now in force for imposing a Duty for selling Wine, Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors by Wholesale.

Mr. M'Nabb moved for leave to bring up the petition of the Heirs of the late Ralph Ostrom, of Sydney. Granted, and the petition laid on the table.

Tuesday, 20*th Oct.*

Mr. Cotter obtained leave to bring in a Bill further to regulate the mandamus and inspection of Flour, within

ungrateful for the fostering care that has cherished its infancy, looking anxiously to the period of its strength, as to the moment of its revolt.

5th. Resolved—That to repel at once so foul an imputation, to undeserve the misguided, to vilify the bosom of the disturbers of public peace, and to give to our Parent State and to the world the best grounded assurance, that the Inhabitants of this Province know how to prize their happiness in belonging to the most exalted Nation upon Earth, and desire no more than the secure possession of that just liberty, which her own more immediate children enjoy, it is the opinion of this Committee, that some such Legislative Provisions should be enacted, (as the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament has found it proper to provide, to meet similar occasions,) which may hereafter put it out of the power of any designing persons to organize discontent, and degrade the character of the Province.

6th. Resolved—That these Resolutions be communicated to the Honorable the Legislative Council.

Present—Messrs. Burwell, McMartin, Van Koughnett, Cameron, Durand, Chrysler, Nelles, Howard, Hatt, Jones, Cotter, Swayze, Burnham. 13.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the Township of Lancaster was read.

Mr. Fraser moved that the petition of the Grand Jury of the Midland District, be now read. Ordered.

Also that the petition of certain persons in the Midland District be read. Ordered.

Friday 23*d Oct.*

The District School Bill being read a third time, Mr. Van Koughnett moved that it be entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and amend the Laws now in force for establishing Public Schools in such and several Districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same." Carried.

The following Bills were brought in and read a first time :—

By Mr. M'Martin—a Bill to form and constitute a new Township out of certain parts of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District.

By Mr. Robinson—a Bill to regulate the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation.

By Mr. Howard,—a Bill to prevent the encroachments of the Lord's Day.

Mr. Howard gave notice that he will on Monday next move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to take into consideration the state of the Militia Fines, collected in this Province.

Saturday 24*th Oct.*

The Civil Arrest Bill being read a third time, Mr. Van Koughnett moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled "An Act to repeal part of the Laws now in force relative to Arrests in Civil actions, and to make further provision for the same." Carried.

To COLONEL GRANT, 70*th Regt.*
Commanding the Niagara Frontier.

Court House Niagara,
14th October 1818.

SIR,

The Magistrates of the district of Niagara, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, having heard with real regret, that you are on the eve of relinquishing the command of this Frontier, which you so deeply and without assuring you that your steady and successful endeavours to promote harmony between all classes of the citizens & soldiers, as well as your ready assistance in the support of the civil power, (whenever it had been required,) will long be remembered by them with respect and esteem : they most cordially wish you a prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, and a happy meeting with your friends may realize your most sanguine expectations, and should you give them reason to hope that you will at a future period resume your present command, they will anticipate your return as an event highly interesting and gratifying.

On behalf of the Magistrates,
THOMAS DICKSON
Chairman Q. S. Niagara District.
Niagara, 21st October 1818.

SIR,

I feel the honor this day to receive your communication of the 14th inst. I regret you will do me the favor at a convenient opportunity to express to the Magistrates of the Niagara District my high sense of the compliment paid me in their communication by their chairman, and to full council, on the present particular occasion with a declaration of their sentiments as to the harmony and good understanding which has in general subsisted between the Civil and Military Inhabitants of this frontier, since it has been under my command. For this mark of consideration on the part of the Magistrates, and for their friendly wishes towards myself as a private individual, I beg you will offer them my sincere thanks.

On the subject of my returning to this command I am unable to give an opinion at present, but I assure you it affords great satisfaction to me to have the assurance of the Members of your Honorable Board, that such an event would not be unwelcome to them. In making them known, you may acknowledgments to the Magistrates of the District, I avail myself of the opportunity thereby afforded me, to assure you of the sincere respect and esteem with which

I have the honour to be

SIR,
Your most obedt. hble. servt.
LEWIS GRANT, 70th Regt.
Colonel Commt.
Niagara Frontier.

To THOMAS DICKSON, Esq.
Chairman Q. S. Niagara Dist.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

THERE will be performed on TUESDAY, 3d Nov.

HOME's celebrated TRAGEDY of

DOUGLAS;

With the much admired Farce of

Love a-la-Mode.

* * * * *

* TICKETS to be had at Mr. Dawson's Book-Store or at the Garrison.

* DOORS to open at half past five, and the performance to commence at half past six o'clock precisely.

Servants and Dresses suitable to the Piece.

YORK GARRISON, }
24th Oct. 1818. }

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG man who understands Store-keeping, and has been a Clerk to a respectable House in Britain. The most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability. The salary not so much an object as the respectability and permanency of the situation.

Letters Post paid, addressed to W.R. to be left at the Post Office, Dundas, U. C. until called for, will be duly attended to.

Dundas, 30th Oct. 1818. 3w

GERMAN MILLS,

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the German Mills, the Stone of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Flour, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one Dollar will be paid on Delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE.

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 4t44

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Death of a Priest.—A letter from Madrid, inserted in the French papers, furnishes the following extraordinary fact :—The Bishop of Durango, Marquis de Castinizas, having prohibited the inhabitants from giving bells to their convents, the Incendiot of Province, Don Alejo Garcia Conde, disregarding the prohibition of the Bishop, continued to give bells to the convent of Durango. The consequence was a violent dispute between the Bishop and Intendant, which ended in the exchange of communications being fulminated against the latter.—Shortly after there happened to be a fete at the Cathedral, and on the Intendant presenting himself for admission, he was informed of the order for his exclusion; on hearing which he rushed precipitately forward to the altar, at which the Bishop was officiating pontifically, and wounded him so severely with his drawn sword, that he is since dead.

Lord Cochrane's frigate.—The Richmond Enquirer gives the following account of the escape of Lord Cochrane, on the authority of a gentlemen who was lately on board of her :—She mounts 26 guns, of which 26 are long 18 pounders. She has a steam machinery to move her, which is so fixed that the paddles may be lifted up out of the water in case of a storm. She is rigged in the manner of a Spanish Polacre—her sails managed by halyards from below, and they do not require hands to go aloft to furl or unfurl them. She was completely manned, assistance of the Spanish patriots.

NATIONAL MONUMENT

TO THE

Memory of Her Royal Highness

THE LATE

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES,

AND

SAXE-COBURG

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF YORK

Having graciously condescended to allow Mr. Mayhew Watts to name her the patroness of hi plan for raising a Cenotaph to the Memory of the late beloved and lamented Princess; public Subscriptions are solicited for this desired object.

The generous spirit of the British public, which has ever shewn itself ready at the call of patriotism in the hour of victory to perpetuate the memory of the brave, is now called upon in the hour of mourning, by the voice of affection and disappointed hope, to perpetuate that of exalted virtue and departed worth.

To make the offering as general as the feeling of sorrow is sincere, no sum exceeding One Guinea will be received from any one Subscriber; whilst the smallest sum, as a tribute of respect, will be accepted.

The Cenotaph will be erected on some public spot, and should sufficient funds be raised, the temple which is to contain the Monumental Group, will be constructed so that it may be appropriated to the purposes of Divine Worship, and constituted a Free Church; thus uniting it, in style, magnitude, as well as utility, commensurate with the sum subscribed.

COMMITTEE.

Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B.
George Ricketts Nuthall, M. D.
William Henry Pyne, Esq.
Benjamin Rotch, Jun. Esq.

TREASURERS.

Messrs. Drummonds, Bankers, London.

Books are open for Subscriptions at all the principal Bankers in Town and Country.

All communications may be directed to B. Rotch, Jun. Esq. Honorary Secretary to the Committee, #119, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.

*** *An Alphabetical List of the Subscribers will be published at the close of the Subscription, as a satisfactory record of the national feeling on this affecting occasion.*

Amongst the very numerous Supporters of this loyal Undertaking, are the following distinguished Names and Sums already:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
His Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland.
Her Serene Highness the Princess Sophia of Solms.
His Serene Highness the Duke de Roarbon.

CLERGY.

The Archbishops of—Canterbury; York; Armagh; Cashel, and Tuam.

The Bishops of—Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Chester, Carlisle, Clogher, Durham, Derry, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Kildare, Lincoln, Litchfield and Coventry, Llandoff, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Quebec, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Davids, Sodor and Man,

The Deans of—Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Hereford, Lincoln, Peterborough, Ripon, Windsor, Westminster.

The Sub-Dean of Lincoln, &c. &c.

The Right High Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Visc. Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, the Right Hon. George Canning, the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

Duke of Northumberland, Northumb. D. of Richmond, Sussex, D. of Grafton Suffolk, E. of Bridgewater, Berks and Radnor, E. of Mount Edgcombe, Cornwall, E. of Stamford Chester, E. of Grosvenor, Flint, E. of Brownlow, Lincoln, E. of Digby, Dorset, Lord Foulett, K. G. Somerset, M. of Northampton, Northampton, M. of Anglesea, Anglesea, M. of Hertford, Warwick, M. of Buckingham, Bucks. Lord Braybrooke, Essex, Lord Milford, Pembroke.

NAVY.

Admirals—Earl St. Vincent, G. C. B. Sir G. Montagu, G. C. B. Viscount Keith, G. C. B. Rd. Rodney Bligh, dobert Mountgay, Sir John Orde, Bart. Lord Gambier, G. C. B. John Rodbourey, Sir R. Calder, Bt. K. C. B. Sir R. Bickerton, Bt. K. C. B. Viscount Torrington, George Bowen, Sir E. Thornborough, K. C. B. Sir G. Campbell, K. C. B. Earl Northesk, G. C. B. James Vashon, Viscount Exmouth, G. C. B. J. I. Fortescue.

Vice-Admirals—John Child Purvis, Theophilus Jones, Sir Geo. Murray, K. C. B. Hon. Sir Alex. Inglis Cochrane, G. C. B. Sir George Martin, K. C. B. John Hunter, Sir E. Grisdall, K. C. B. John Dilkes, Sir Charles Tyler, K. C. B. Manly Dixon, Sir Thomas Bertie, Sir L. W. Halsted, K. C. B. Sir Jos. S. Yorke, K. C. B.

Rear-Admirals—Earl of Galloway, Sir Francis Ladicey, Bart. K. C. B. Alex. Fraser, Sir E. Hallowell, K. C. B. G. H. Stevens, Sir G. Cockburn, K. C. B. Sir J. Rowley, Bt. K. C. B. Sir E. Codrington, K. C. B. Sir J. P. Beresford, K. S. B. H. L. Ball, Sir C. Rowley, K. C. B. R. W. Otway, and about 100 Captains, besides other Officers.

	£.	s.	d.
H. M. S. Superb - - - -	15	13	0
H. M. S. Ramilies - - -	16	13	6
H. M. R. C. Prs. Royal -	6	19	6
H. M. Sloop Nimrod - -	4	12	6
H. M. R. Brig Regent - -	3	6	6
H. M. Sloop Driver - - -	2	8	6
H. M. Brig Martial - - -	3	3	0
H. M. R. C. Pr. Edward -	11	6	6
H. M. R. C. Pr. George -	8	18	6
H. M. R. C. Wellington -	7	7	0
H. M. R. C. Earl Moira -	5	18	6
H. C. S. Marquis of Huntley	13	2	6
H. C. S. Scaleby Castle -	12	6	6

ARMY.

Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

Generals—Marquis of Drogheda, K. P.—Taylor,—Stephinson, Hon. Robert Taylor, Hon. A. Maitland, Sir Cornelius Cayley,—Porter, Thomas Bridges, Sir Charles Asgill, Bt.—Fanning, W. J.—,—Orr,—Wetford,—Grenville,—Burton, Hon. Sir W. Stewart, Sir G. Hewitt, Bart.—Farrington, Sir. Leger, W. N. Cameron,—Walker, R. A. Sir J. Floyd, Bt. Sir W. Cockburn,—M'Leod, Sir R. C. Ferguson, K. C. B.—Dumouriez,—Bortlay, late R. M.—Wemyss, Frederick St. John,—Ande, Gabriel Doveson, —Hussey, Sir Alured Clarke, G. C. B. Earl of Rosslyn, Sir G. Beckwith, Earl of Bridgewater, Sir David Dundas, G. C. B. Norton Foulet, Sir G. Paget, Earl of Harrington, W. Maxwell, James Balfour, Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Sir Robert Abercrombie, Hon. Edmund Phipps, Sir James Stuart, Sir H. E. Bunbury, C. Morgan, Sir Charles Imhoff, E. Trapaud,—Morse,—Tuller,—Shipley,—Blachford, Earl of Belcarres,—Pierce, William Loftus, Sir H. Cooby, Thomas Roberts,—Hayare,—Strickin, Sir Warren Peacock, Roger Coglan, Hon. J. C. Norton, Sir W. Keppel, G. C. E. Hon. W. M. Maitland,—Morrison, R. Vyse, John Dowyard.

Lieutenant-Generals—Marquis of Huntley, Lord Forbes, W. Spencer, F. Maitland, James Campbell,—Burr,—Thornton, M. P. George Cockburn, A. Brown, —Staniforth, Sir James Affleck, D. Campbell, M. P. Robert Nicholson,—Reynolds, Sir Albert Gledstanes,—Hugonin, Sir H. Oakes,—Montresor,—Coppage,—Milner, the Earl of Cork, Sir Harry Calvert, G. C. B. Adj. General,—Mann, R. E. Sir T. Bloomfield, Bt. R. A. Sir W. Houston, K. C. B.—Lee, —Stapleton,—Fraser,—Slade, Hon. Lt. Finch, 22d foot, Sir Alex. Hope, 37th regt. E. W. L. Popham, Robert Tappige, Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. R. Douglas, Gordon Cumming Skeene, Thomas Scott, J. Durham, T. A. Wetherall, Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bt. William Burnett, J. Dunlop,—Crawford, 2d d guards, A. L. Layard, Northey Hopkins,—Weller,—Champagni, Lord Hill, G. C. B. Wm. Cockell,—Hammond, Henry Oakes, Sir James Erskine, Bart. Sir John Hamilton, Bart. C. T. S. B. Hon. Lord Lynedock, G. C. E.

Major-Generals—Hon. F. W. Fermor, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bloomfield, Sir J. W. Gordon, K. C. B. H. Taylor, C. N. Cookson,—Dyer, J. Wilson, Hon.—De Grey,—Lewis, R. M. T. Barrow, T. R. Charlton, Hon. W. Fitzroy, Sir W. Inglis, K. C. B.—Sevestre,—Armstrong, —Farley, Alexander Duff, W. Pelham Clay,—Lord, Sir A. Cumrow, K. C. B. Charles Campbell,—Laye, R. A. Sir Charles Holloway,—Hutchinson, late 48th regt.—Borthwick, R. A.—Darling, —Neville, Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B.—Keratsmith,—Baynes, D. O'Meary,—Kyd,—Poyntz,—Hutton,—Bowtie,—Chester, Sir John Lambert, John Burke, Sir W. Sheridan, K. B. Sir George Anson, K. C. B. Sir Wm. Anson, K. C. B. —Gregg, Baron De Mosheim, Wm. Grant,—Blackmore, Digby Hamilton, F. Stewart, O'Loughlin,—Peachey, and about 400 other Officers.

REGIMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
The Officers and Privates of the 40th or Princes Charlotte of Wales' regt.	38	15	5
The Officers of the 5th Dra. Guards	34	13	0
The Officers of the 7th Light Dra.	15	18	0
The Officers and Privates of the 4th Ft.	60	1	4
The Officers and Privates of the 5th do.	64	11	7
The Officers and Privates of the 9th do.	58	11	10
The Officers of the 23d do.	15	3	10
The Officers and Privates of the 24th do.	26	3	0
The Officers of 27th do.	24	3	0
The Officers of 40th do.	17	2	9
The Officers of 41st do.	39	12	6
The Officers of 57th Foot	18	18	0
The Officers and Privates of the 77th do.	39	1	0
The Officers of 80th do.	17	12	1
The Officers and Privates of the 84th do.	50	10	0
The Officers and Privates of the 91st do.	43	8	10
The Officers and Privates of the 95d do.	37	11	10
The Officers of the 4th or King's own Infantry	60	1	4
The Officers of the 44th	24	3	0
H. R. H. the Prince Regent's Regt. of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry	63	7	6
The Officers and Privates of the 9th Lancers	39	0	9
The Officers of the 71st Hig. Regt.	17	10	4
The Officers and Privates of the 29th foot	37	10	2
The Officers of the Coldstream Regt. of Ft. Guards	90	6	0
The Officers of 15th Lancers	37	5	0
The Officers of the 73d	41	14	0
The Officers of the 3d Bat. Rifle Brig.	15	7	7
The Officers of the 13th	20	7	2
The Officers, N. C. and Privates 79th Ltd	37	5	0
The Officers composing the Depot of the Rifle Brigade	9	5	3

The Norwich Pitt Club	37	15	0
The Officers of His Majesty's Customs at Edinburgh and Leith	41	9	6
The Masonic Lodge, No. 354, held in the 49th or Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regt.			
The Phœnix Lodge of Freemasons, Hull			
The Minerva Lodge of Freemasons, No. 407. held in Kingston-upon-Hull			

SUBSCRIPTIONS *have also been forwarded from the undermentioned Places, viz.*

Edinburgh, Leith, Aberdeen, Selkirk, Dublin, Glasgow, Cork, Limerick, Plymouth, York, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Dartmouth, Chester, Rochester, Colchester, Swansea, Brecon, Swaffham, Chichester, Hillsborough, Down, Windsor, Walton-on-Thames, Outlands, Weybridge, Sunbury, Hollifford, Helston, Cornwall, Bury St. Edmunds, Newport, Salop, Westport, Sligo, Bath, Carnarvon, Hereford, Weymouth, Norwich, Egham, Chesterfield, Brighton, Royston, West Malling, Salisbury, Worcester, Frome, Yarmouth, Taunton, Guernsey, Heligoland, France, Hanover, Oporto. The greater part of the Nobility and about 10,000 Individuals have also subscribed.

From the Edinburgh Magazine, for May, 1818.

Some accounts of Signora Girardelli, the incomparable lady, now exhibiting in Edinburgh, with observations on the power of resisting the action of fire, as evinced in a variety of examples.

The public interest is strongly and deservedly excited by the exhibition of the Signora Girardelli at present in this city. I took an early opportunity of seeing her, and made notes of every thing I observed, that I might preserve a record of her singular power of resisting the effects of heat and aqua fortis.

I seated myself in one of the best places and close to a long table, on which were the materials to be made use of in the course of the exhibition, and which it was in the power of the spectators to examine if common sealing wax, pieces of lead, a flask of olive oil, a small phial of aqua fortis, &c.

The lady appeared elevated on a stage behind this table, and was attended by her husband, who prepared and arranged every thing. A brazier, full of heated charcoal, was brought in and placed behind the stage, and as soon as the instruments and materials could be got ready, the following experiments were made:

Experiment 1. A flat iron shovel, about the size of a common room shovel, was made red hot, in order to convince us that it was applied to a piece of deal board, much burnt from having been used in former experiments and of course very dry, which it quickly set in a blaze. The lady then repeatedly drew the edge of the red hot shovel along the upper part of her foot, and the front of her ankle, without any appearance of fear or perspiration, but at the same time, as I permitting it to rest any sensible time on the spot. I observed, that when the shovel touched any loose thread about the foot of her trowsers, it set it on fire. The contact of the hot iron seemed to produce no effect upon her skin, at least it did not seem to become red, nor did it give out any vapor or smell, nor was any sound heard.

Experiment 2. Another shovel, or flat piece of iron, was taken out of the brazier, of a brighter red than the preceding, and was laid upon the deal board. The Signora struck it repeatedly, with the sole of each foot, with great force, until it was a little heat.—The blazing of the board all this time added to the appearance of the spectacle, but the contact of her foot with the hot iron was only momentary.

Experiment 3. She drew a shovel, the fire part of which was red hot, over her hair, which was abundant, and of a fine black, without affecting it in the least. No fumes or vapours were emitted, nor was any crackling produced.

Experiment 4. She passed the edge of the red hot shovel along her arms, as she had applied it in the first experiment to her legs, and with the same result.

Experiment 5. She applied it in a very red state to her tongue, or rather licked it with her tongue. In this experiment we were desired to attend to the hissing noise which would be produced, and it was distinct. She then showed that her tongue was not injured by it.

Experiment 6. She filled a small saucepan with Flore—— oil, and, to prove that it was heated to ebullition an egg was broke, which coagulated in it. She took some of this hot oil into her mouth, and held it a considerable time, rinsing her mouth with it, and then spit it into the brazier, to show, by its blazing, that it was really so.

Experiment 7. She took a little aqua fortis into her mouth, and, after holding it there a little, spit it out on some iron filings, when orange nitrous fumes were extricated.

Experiment 8. She put some aqua fortis on a plate, and put a half penny into it, upon which it acted briskly—The whole was then thrown upon a stone or slab, and she rubbed about the half-penny until it was scoured bright.

Experiment 9. She put a half-penny into the palm of her hand, and poured a little aqua fortis upon it, and allowed them to act upon each other there a considerable time. Her hand was not at all discoloured by this experiment.

Experiment 10. She passed a bundle of eight lighted candles repeatedly, and pretty slowly, beneath each face, arm, which they discoloured by their smoke, but did not seem to affect in any other way.

Experiment 11. She passed the sole of each foot slowly and deliberately over the flame of a bundle of eight wax candles, so that the flame was seen rising between her toes, apparently without effect.

Experiment 12. She applied melted sealing wax to her tongue, and no impression of a seal was taken on it.

Experiment 13.—She seemed to dip the points of her fingers repeatedly into melted lead, and put a little of it each time into her mouth, and she afterwards spit out some lead in the form of thin grains elevated together.

"Experiment 14.—A considerable quantity of melted lead was poured out on the slab, and she put the soles of her feet upon it repeatedly.

Experiment 15.—She seemed to pour melted lead into her mouth, and afterwards spit out a small cheese-d piece of lead, which might be about a drachm in weight.

Signora Girardelli is a pleasant looking woman, about 40 years of age, though at first sight, she appears younger. She has a good address, and appears desirous that all the spectators should see and be satisfied that she performs real and not delusive tricks.—In the whole exhibition the suspicion of juggling or deception is scarcely excited, but on the contrary, there is such an appearance of fairness, and so much encouragement to close examination is given, that any such suspicion is quickly removed. The experiments are also conducted with great decency, and do not excite any unpleasant feeling in the spectators, as the Signora evinces not the slightest suffering from any of them but looks always pleased and gratified with her success in producing astonishment or exciting applause. When she had any thing to say to her husband, she spoke in German, but although she could scarcely expect to be understood by any of the spectators near enough to hear, she only gave directions to her husband to arrange the exhibition, so that every one might be satisfied, and to tell the spectators what she was going to do, or wished them to attend to.

After the exhibition she was so obliging as to comply with a request of some of the spectators to examine her tongue, and came out front behind her screen, although she had begun to undress. Her tongue was clean, of its natural red colour, and not apparently changed either by the degree of heat or acid applied to it. On the stage her teeth seemed bad, but this appearance is owing to her upper front teeth being unusually short and small. The parts of her arms and legs subjected to the experiments were in every respect natural except that they seemed to be destitute of hair; there was no remains of any application upon them. She, however, said, that the power of resisting fire and acids was owing to a preparation which she applied to different parts of her body, that these parts alone possessed this property, and that the effects of the application gradually wore off. She also told us that she had repeated the experiments twice a day at least, almost regularly, for many years, sometimes three times a day, and that she never met with any accident, or, if she did know herself, (perhaps she wished us to understand some of the unprepared parts,) she burn landed in the course of a night. She is evidently a native of Germany, and said that she was the daughter of Offheim, a celebrated professor of chemistry at Munich, and that she had discovered the secret in his papers and books.

* * * * *

(To be concluded next week.)

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,

S. HEWARD
Clk. of the Peace, U. D.

To Settlers.

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have for some time past regretted the serious inconvenience suffered by the Settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of Houses for their temporary accommodations: Anxious to remove this evil, and promote as far as possible the comfort of the Settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th instant, at Mr. James Parker's Tavern, Smith's Creek, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accommodation.

James Ward, Esq. being called to the Chair, several Resolutions were entered into, purporting that buildings shall be immediately erected, capable of containing a considerable number of Families—Thomas Ward, Esq. was then unanimously chosen President; Lyman Perry, Esq. Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchison, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the laudable object of the meeting, viz:—D. McGregor Rogers, Esquire, Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander Mc Donnell, Jeremiah Britton, H. P. Whitehead, Adam Scott and Francis Page—A subscription was then opened, which met with very liberal support.

Every exertion will be made to have the said buildings ready for occupation early in November—For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one or more members of the committee.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec'y
Smith's Creek, Oct. 16, 1818. 43.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	FEE.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3 1-2	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	5
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

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1819

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 1819. No. 5.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty Seventh day of November last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time we our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to call you and each of you, and attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convening and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the eighth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spire, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good ~~any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Dartford~~ and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Orford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of Richmond; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Ringston, within twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres, - -	£10 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	16 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	22 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	29 10 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 10 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	56 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	64 5 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	79 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	79 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	85 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	92 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 20th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Onnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

FOR SALE.

ONE half of Lot No. 8, in the new town, on the north side of Newgate street and east side of York street, containing half an acre of ground and a small house thereon. The purchaser can have the use of an excellent well, which is on the other half of the Lot. A good title will be given.

Also for sale one third share of a small sloop called the *Mare*. For information apply to *Mr. T. Johnston*, in York, or to Caleb Humphrey near the garrison.

LA BELLE

WATERLOO HOUSE,

By George Brodin;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom; his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best qualities that the country affords; and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DRAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to press them for settlement, to Mathew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w—49

LAND FOR SALE.

In Canter, County of Lincoln,
Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 3d Con'n.
17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,
Lots No. 19 and 20 in 12th Concession,
20 in the 9th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario,
and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Ancaster,
Lots containing 624 Acres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Waineet, containing 600 Acres

The Church Catechism.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. N. Y. Curr'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 22 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor

Kingston, 12th March. 1816.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favourable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House House where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Kabers,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand endbted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

Caution.

ANY person or persons who shall cut or destroy any timber on Broken lots A and B in the broken concession marked B, in the Township of Dorchester, in the London District, and the western part of lot B, in the first concession of the same township without obtaining my permission, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

GEORGE BOND, junr.

York, 15 Jan. 1819.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which cash or Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. GIEFBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 6m4

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by B. Holt, Esq. and Wm. Dream, & Co. The situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Under Store, Couch-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of as a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. Jarvis, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment, and give all necessary information as to the title.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 15th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP, by cases of out burning, the ill effects of cold winds, pimples, Pustules *Freckles, &c.* is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar excellent qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

York, [illegible]

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16	17 & 18,	Broken fronts 600 Acres.
	16 17 & 18,	1st Con. 600.
	17 & 18	2d do 400.
	17 & 18	3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 15	16 17 & 18	1st Con. 600.
	14 & 15	4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15	3d Concession	200.
	8 4th do.	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 27	3d Concession	200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—6m

From Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Helena.—

"St. Helena, Sept. 28, 1818.

"Marquise sloop of war sails to-morrow for England. She is charged with despatches from Sir Hudson Lowe, relating, it is understood, to an interception and correspondence, which has come into the possession of a spy, the object of which was the liberation of Bonaparte from the island. I forbear to mention names, currently circulated here, of those who are said to be implicated in this transaction. A banker's house in England, however, and two individuals here, with others on the continent, it is rumoured, are concerned. Detection of the plot was produced by the circumstance, it is said, of many letters addressed to a person, (the name of which as an individual is to be found here,) being cancelled for at the post office. Something is in a very good health; he still, however, abstains from exercise; and keeps himself entirely within doors. The reason assigned at Longwood for the departure of General Gourgaud, is a preference for home and his family.

Gourgaud had been challenged by the latter, but Bonaparte forbidding him to fight, Gourgaud quitted. It is confidently said, Bonaparte has recently obtained the sum of fifteen thousand pounds sterling (three hundred thousand dollars); through what means this privilege had been granted I have never learned satisfactorily to myself, but it is still a matter of surprise. The discovery of the plot has also brought to light whether the whole of Bonaparte's treasure is deposited. Bertrand, some time since requested, he could not have time, command a satisfactory. Of the latter circumstances, one only remains on the island; those of Russia & Austria are gone to Europe to lay their affairs before them. Bonaparte will not admit either of these to his presence; the Austrian Commissioner, Baron de Sturmer, who returned some months since to Europe, and who has during the long period he remained on the island, once see Bonaparte.

It is understood, that one part of the contents of the late despatches from St. Helena relates to attempts made to corrupt some of the troops there. While Bonaparte is able to draw for large sums upon the bankers in Europe, to whom his family and his adherents are double, upon requesting, it cannot be wonderful that he should make this use of his funds. But the whole of his conduct, supposing no such attempt to have been detected, must have convinced the allied how unfit his object he is of the extreme tenderness and consideration shown to him.

The 20th & 22d regiments are to embark for Jamaica; the 4th, 5th, 20th & 22d regiments for the Leeward Islands.

The town of Portsmouth and its neighbourhood have not for many years had any thing like the present consternation. In consequence of Godwin & Co. having stopped payment. Such was the confidence of the Inhabitants in that house, that there is scarcely an individual to say one of his business that does not hold some of their notes.

A Paris paper of the 1st of November, announces the death of the Duke of Praslin, Charles.

Foreign Intelligence.

Harvest business is winding up in the northern and backward districts. Perhaps fewer reports may have been too sanguine in the quantity of the wheat crop; it is yet universally abundant, & the quality, which is superior and unprecedented in any late season, may be ridiculed as fancy, comparatively as one eighth in respect of quantity. As to other grains and pulse, this is the season of sample bill of quantity and the report from Scotland is confirmed with respect to the superiority of their barley crops, and their other grain and pulse crops are also represented to be in the south. They have also a fair crop of potatoes, happily also the case in the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and in many parts of Ireland, whence this country, in which potatoes have generally failed, must look for partial supplies. Immense profits will be made on those few spots on which onions have succeeded; the importation from Spain will be considerable. Turnips in the south have generally failed, excepting the benefit of late showers, which, however, on their commencement, would have served to promote the speedy vegetation required in a late season. The weather has since improved in its character, we are sure to be free from the pain of hearing and double the price of apples in the present. Planters of Spanish white wheat have been very lately, and in parts of five quarters per acre, of the weight of 66lb. per Winchester bushel, clear of the sacks. Upon wheat this failed, requiring to be gradually accustomed, to a climate so different from its own. It is the finest and richest of white wheat, a cargo of it imported in 1774, being then said to have weighed nearly 70lbs. per bushel. It got it water for cattle has been, and still is, in a most distressing. The drought has had a most unfavourable effect upon the pastures of forest trees and young trees; the forests have also suffered in the same degree, and timber has been felled in the woods, and conveyed to the dock yards, to a much greater extent than the woods will bear.

On the above subject the Morning Chronicle of Wednesday says, "In spite of the impediments which the Courier has thrown in the way of the late communication with Russia, we perceive by our accounts of yesterday, and maintain that no correspondence between St. Petersburgh and London, since the discovered; neither was any plot to convey away treasonable contained in a letter from Bonaparte to Sir Hudson Lowe, which vessel merely consisted in a message from the hands of the Captain of the Partridge, who had undertaken to deliver them to the persons to whom they were directed. The first vessel that arrived at St. Helena, in a month, was the Mosquito, which vessel lost time in daily expectation of having Sir Hudson Lowe's despatches, having completed the time she was to serve in the station, and her sailing delayed only in consequence of the vessel which was to relieve her not having arrived. With respect to the fast sailing ship soon so frequently hovering about St. Helena, we have reason to believe that we attach so much credit to it, as to assume town, has issued circular letters, inviting all persons, particularly the tradesmen, to contribute for the future all articles of fashion & luxury.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

The Gazette of Saturday se'nnight contains a most extraordinary advertisement—of it sounds strangely in the ears of Bogie & Co. late of Lore Lane, East Cheap, who were bankrupts in the year 1793, being a lapse of forty-five years, that they or their legal representatives may receive the full amount of their respective effects, the total amount of certified is about 22,000 dollars. The lowest sum mentioned is a shilling in the pound, the largest a thousand pounds. The list of creditors enumerates a curious medley of Provisions, viz. small merchants, tailors, hebrashers, shoemakers, &c. The largest debt is due to Mr. Shakspeare, Alderman of the city of London, merchant.

British vessel of War and a Revolutionary Privateer.

A letter from an Officer of his Majesty's ship Bellette, dated at St. Michael's, 29th ult. says—

"We arrived here after a passage of ten days from Spithead, and have had a slight affair with an insurgent privateer of this island, yesterday, which had the temerity to approach near and fire a shot at the British ensign & pendant. We engaged her for an hour, & after chase of four hours, we succeeded in sending her three overboard her guns & stores, which was well nigh sinking her, for her subtlety of impudence. She was a large black schooner, and from information received from Mr. Read, the Consul, said to belong to Riga, and has been in the daily habit of plundering every vessel close in to this roadstead. It is high time the Government took this affair, and of clearing the sea into their hands. The Portuguese are afraid to leave the anchorage after we leave it."

There was taken up last week, in Hoscote garden, Bethwick Water, Roxburghshire, from the stalk of an output potato, planted three last spring, no fewer than 183 large potatoes, which weighed 41 pounds.

CROMBER, Oct. 23.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

The poor men employed in the herring fishery, from this and the neighbouring towns, at the commencement of their labours this season, had the fairest prospect of a successful fishing, but their hopes were suddenly dashed, when there was a scarcity of them during the great quantity of herrings, by shoals of *dog fish* suddenly rising and tearing the nets, and the herrings in them, by keeping hold of the nets with their mouths and shaking them in the same manner as a dog would shake any thing he meant to destroy. Many of these fish were taken, by striking them with an iron hook, attached to a short staff, called by the fishermen a *gleg*. Such is the voracity of these devourers, that they are known several times to have attacked one which was struck, and bit large pieces off it, before it could be got into the boat. On a lanthorn being held over the boat's side, they strike at the reflection given from it. Violence. Some of the boats were fishing last night, and were again alarmed at the appearance of a shoal of large fish, but, instead of their old enemies, the dog fish, it turned out to be a shoal of cod, several of which were taken, & brought on shore, and sold.

A farmer in this county died lately, leaving property to the amount of £20,000 and a wardrobe which was valued at 2s. 6d !—*Bath Journal.*

DOVER, Oct. 30.

"This morning between nine and ten o'clock, a most magnificent spectacle presented itself to the entrance into the harbour, of forty three vessels, loaded with the division of the army of occupation of France, the heroes of Waterloo, &c. They consisted of 5,676 infantry and artillery, and 600 women and children, the whole of the 15th regiment of foot, under the command of Major Stephens, Richard Power of Kilmac, Esq. and one of his sons, Mr. Robert Grubb, of Clonmel, and Mr. Nimmo, the Engineer, went down in a sloop of war, in Dromore, at the mouth of our harbour. The party amused themselves below exactly sixty minutes; and Miss Stephens the sweetest of Nimrods, delighted her company, one evening with three of her best songs, sung in her very best style.

It was with great concern we heard some time since of the accident which happened to Col. Chichester. A fish-one of his dog went mad, & bit the Colonel severely in the left hand. The most remarkable circumstance the part was resorted to without delay, and every happy to add, that he has returned to town in a state of perfect health.

A resolution has recently been adopted by the Corporation of Liverpool, that the two hundred families of Magdeburgh, which may prove injurious to the natives. They have materially engaged by word of honour, never to take off their hats in saluting, but only to adopt the military custom of touching the head with the right hand. Another of their orders, is, that they assume town, has issued circular letters, inviting all persons, particularly the tradesmen, to contribute for the future all articles of fashion & luxury.

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From the United States.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

It is well known, that during the late Indian war, two Indians, viz. a chief named Hornet's Nest, who commanded the party that destroyed Eleut. Scott and his men, and the prophet Francis, were decoyed on board an American schooner, believing it to be a British vessel, and were, by the orders of Gen. Jackson, hung. We have been furnished with an account given by a gentleman of this city, which he received from an eye witness.

The two Indians were recognised by Hamby, who was on board, as the men discovering that they were prisoners, the prophet shewed considerable alarm, and even wept—the chief was silent, but firm & undaunted. Upon the arrival of General Jackson, he went on board, and put several questions to them, which they utterly refused to answer, behaving with great firmness & savage dignity. Upon finding them thus obstinate, and resolved, Gen. Jackson immediately ordered an order, and had them both hung. They were not apprized of their fate until they were brought upon deck, and saw the gallows prepared for their execution. Without uttering a syllable, they marched up to it and submitted to their doom with perfect firmness and composure.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF

LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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Gentlemen, as invited by certain solicitations of friends, &c.

Allow Applications have been made to the Executive for sanctions to Acts of incorporation for various useful purposes, viz. such as Charities, Banking and Manufacturing Companies, in which the capital of a single person would generally be required. Such Acts are granted annually, by the Legislature, when it is applied, but to which many are willing to vest a part, and wish the remainder not to be subject to the demands of such purposes. Such Applications have received, for answer, that instructions from home were to give sanction to no such purposes. Such Applications have as a grievance, and desire Your Excellency will think proper to recommend to the Legislature, the passing of an Act empowering the Royal Assent to Acts of incorporation, when such Acts appear for the general advantage of the Province; by which a vast sum might be saved to the people, which is now expended in the importation of various articles of manufacture, whose materials are abundant in this Province.

9th—Another abuse of the Custom House is now suggested to us to observe notice. In the winter of 1816, the late Wm. Fairfield Esq. of this town, shipped, then trading in Kingston, ordered his correspondent at Albany to send a good Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, owing chiefly to Mr. David Bonar's Store in Kingston, to the amount of *one thousand pounds*, or about £1765 12 9 H. Currency, which was the balance due to Mr. Fairfield, signed D. Bonar, his Store, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, who was then Mr. Bonar's Store keeper, in the month of August, 1816, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. S 3

Deposition alluded to in the above.

Niagara District } DAVID LYNCH
to wit. } of the Township of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper-Canada, gentleman, maketh Oath and saith, that on or about the twenty-fifth day of July in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, he, the Deponent was in the management of Daniel Brooke's Shop at Niagara, in the town from Buffalo, as is customary in cities and Memorandums of great importance to him the said Henry Dreen, and this Deponent's charge a small Memorandum Book, of no others, since or before, to record an account of the Deponent's dealings with Lanther; which Book the said Henry Dreen ordered the Deponent to be particularly careful of until his return from Buffalo, as it contained Memorandums of great importance to him the said Henry Dreen, and this Deponent accordingly took the said Receipt Book, and the same was put in a small Desk in which the said Daniel Brooke's papers were kept—and this Deponent locked the same after embarkation of Mr. Dreen as aforesaid, the said Daniel Brooke came to Niagara, and in the course of an examination of the papers in the said desk aforementioned, discovered the Receipt Book of Mr. Dreen, and said to this Deponent, that he had found the Receipt Book did he? to which this Deponent replied that he did; then the said Daniel Brooke took up the said Receipt Book, and was looking over and examining the contents of it, when this Deponent was called to breakfast, and this Deponent was gone from the shop about half an hour and left the said Daniel Brooke there alone, and from the circumstance of the said Daniel Brooke not seeing the said Receipt Book, nor this Deponent then examined the account and every part of the shop, when he thought it might have been lost by the said Daniel Brooke, but did not see where find the said Receipt Book; that no person was in the shop, this Deponent was absent from the shop, and that Daniel Brooke left the shop, and before he left Deponent missed and searched for the said Receipt Book, Deponent did find it under the desk, and this Deponent, in the said Receipt Book was not

Extract of a letter dated Nov 10 Cantonment, 190 miles up the Missouri river, 3d Nov 1819, from an officer of the Yellow Stone river expedition to a gentleman in St. Louis

"After a very fatiguing and arduous course of nearly sixty days, we arrived at this place a few days ago, & took up our winter quarters [illegible] on a bluff on Vaches" or Cow Island; and immediately commenced building our fort, which is progressing rapidly; I think it the best situation we could find between this and the mouth of the river.

"We have passed through a country which is not surpassed in fertility of soil and water courses by any in the world. Our boats have been propelled thus far excepting a little intermediate sailing by the Cordel; but owing to the rapidity of the current, & numerous sandbars sawyers, planters and ripples, we were not enabled to make more than 9 miles per day on an average. It is a source of much astonishment to me, that we have not met with some serious accident; but, on the contrary, we have experienced none of any importance. Our force consists of about 347 men, including officers. Col. Chambers having been ordered to take command of the 5th military department, this command devolved on Capt. Muston, who I think well qualified to conduct an expedition of that kind—As soon as the ice breaks in the spring, it is expected we will again resume our slow and arduous march for our destination, the mouth of Yellow Stone river. It is, however, my opinion, we will not reach it with our present force and the unfavorable prospects attending it. At least one third of the men's term of enlistment will expire before the march can possibly be performed; and the remainder are of such a description as will never answer the purpose. Last fall in the spring, when the grass has attained a height sufficient for their protection, the Indians will ask us where we are going, and our business: for, you may rest assured, they will never fold their arms & tamely submit to our making an armed force at a point so far in the heart of their country, when they are backed & constantly urged on by the British factory, on the Assyniboin and Red river. We apprehend more danger from the Sioux and Blackfeet than any other nations. My opinion on this subject may be groundless; time alone will determine the fact."

M. Dupuy, a French traveller, has examined and published a description of the principal military establishments in England, viz. Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. The great laboratory and military manufactory of the state is at Woolwich, in which several are employed in making, besides a vast quantity of mortars, and other species of artillery, Portsmouth and Chatham are furnished, but offer nothing in this respect worthy of remark. The steam-engine and the hydraulic press are at present (he says) the principal moving powers employed in [illegible] and it is not without surprise that I saw engines performing the work of 200 or 300 horses without motion [illegible] without noise.

MARRIED,

In Middletown Monmouth, (N. J.) Gerber Thomas Tilton, in the 70th year of his age, to Miss Mary Lucas, in her 18th year. She is the daughter of Thomas Tilton's former wife; so that this husband and wife were at least half brother and half sister to their future children.

At the same time, John Bergen, father of the infant bride, to his brother, Katy Tilton, widow, daughter of Thomas Tilton, bridegroom. Query. If both the above pairs should be blessed with issue, how would genealogical readers trace them in the degrees of affinity?

Trial of A. Arbuthnot concluded.

Q. by the Court. Did you not the confession of the prisoner to this letter made voluntarily, and without any constraint whatever? A. I conceive it was.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, the prisoner requested as a witness, Robert C. Ambrose, one of his witnesses, against whom criminal charges had been filed, and who was in custody on account thereof, to which the Judge Advocate objecting, the Court was cleared to take its opinion—when it was decided that Robert C. Ambrose, now in the custody of similar offences with the prisoner, cannot be examined as evidence before this Court.

John Lewis Phenix, previous witness, now on the part of the prisoner, being again sworn, was questioned as follows,

Q. *by the Prisoner.* Was there any other vessel at the mouth of the Sawahnee River when Ambrister seized your vessel?

A. Yes.

Q. What vessel was it? Was it not the vessel which Ambrister came in?

A. It was a sloop, and I understood Ambrister came in her.

Q. Did Ambrister ever mention to you the recommended him to seize the prisoner's schooner, or who assisted him in assisting the negroes to do so?

A. No—I understood he came on and of his own accord.

Q. by the Court. Did the prisoner's vessel, when Ambrister seized it, come under the prisoner's command?

A. No—I brought a quantity of lead and ten kegs of powder in the last trip.

John Wilcott, a former witness on the part of the prosecution, being recalled on behalf of the prisoner, was questioned as follows, viz:

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you not of opinion that the letter which you say was written by the prisoner to the Little Prince, is now in the possession of the Little Prince?

A. After reading it I returned it to him, and believe it to be still in his possession, as Indians seldom destroy papers of that kind.

The prisoner requesting some time to make up his defence, he was given until to-morrow morning at four o'clock.

Fort St. Marks, 26th April, 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Recorder having read over the proceedings of the Court with closed doors, the prisoner was recalled into court, and made the defence marked K, and attached to these proceedings. The doors were then closed, and after most mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the court find the prisoner, *Alexander Arbuthnot*, guilty of the first specification of the first charge, and guilty of the first charge & guilty of the second specification of the second charge, and guilty of the second charge, leaving out the words "acting as a spy." They therefore, do, on the most mature reflection, sentence the prisoner, *Alexander Arbuthnot*, to be suspended by the neck until *he be dead*, two-thirds of the Court Concurring.

EDMUND GAINES.
Major Gen. by brevet, President of the Court.
J. M. Glassell, Recorder.

DEFENCE K.

May it please this honorable Court.

The prisoner arraigned before you is unmindful of the indulgence granted by this honorable Court, in the examination of the case now before them. It is not the wish of the prisoner, in making his defence, to try the patience of the Court, by making a reference to the whole of the testimony which has come before the honorable Court, in the course of this investigation. Nor is it the intention of the prisoner to waste the valuable time of this court, by appeals to their feelings or sympathy, though I am persuaded that sympathy, on whose more abounds than in a generous American breast. My only appeal is to the sound and impartial judgement of this honorable court, the purity & uprightness of their hearts, that they will, dispassionately and patiently, weigh the evidence they have before them, apply the law, and on these, and these alone, pronounce their judgment.

If this honorable court please, I shall now proceed to examine the law & evidence that is relied on by this honorable court, in support of the first charge and specification.

Wimett, a witness on the part of the prosecution, says the Little Prince showed him a letter written in June last, signed by A. Arbuthnot, requesting his friendship with the lower nation of Indians. This same witness stated that he believed the letter to be now in the possession of the Little Prince. Here, may it please this honorable court, I would call their attention to the law, relating to evidence. First, presuming that the rules of evidence are the same, whether in civil or military tribunals, M'Comb 96 in this point being cited, the next inquiry is, what are the rules of evidence with respect to the admission of letters or papers, of private correspondence, in a court of criminal jurisdiction? May it please this honorable court, must you not produce the original letter and papers if they are not lost or mislaid so that they cannot be obtained, and in case they are lost, proof must be made of said write being the same of that of the original, before they can be received as evidence? M'Comb on court martial Peake's evidence; Gilbert's law of evidence. No instance can be cited where the copy of a letter was read in evidence, where the original could be obtained, much less the giving in evidence the contents of such letter from hare recollection. The only point that this honorable court has of the existence of such letter being in the hands of any person, or its contents being known, is the vague testimony of a vagrant individual.—Make this rule of evidence; and, I ask you where would implication, construction, and inuendo stop? Whose property, whose reputation and whose life would be safe? Here I would beg leave to mention a remark made by the President of this court, in the course of this investigation, which was, that, notwithstanding the letter was proved by the witness to be in the possession of the Little Prince, that, this court could not notice that circumstance because upon his oath as an officer by which it could be obtained. I would ask the honorable court, what means they have adopted, or what exertions have they made to procure this letter? If the honorable court please, I shall here close the defence of the *first* charge and specification, believing that they are neither supported by law or evidence.

As to the second charge and specification of the same, I will now enter on the second charge and first specification of that charge. In support of this charge and specification, the evidence on a letter, written to my self. If the court please, this letter was written in consequence of my property at Suwannee, and the large debts that were due me by Rawlings and his people. Nothing I believe of an inflammatory nature can be found on reading the document marked A, authorizing the opinion that I was prompting the Indians to war. On the contrary, if the honorable court will examine the document marked A, they will see that I wished to lull them asleep, by informing them that it was the negroes, and not the Indians, the Americans were principally moving against. If the honorable court please, I will make a few remarks upon the second specification, and here close my defence. In proof of this charge, the court have before them the evidence of Hambly, Clark, and sundry letters purporting to be written by myself, to different individuals. May it please the court, what does that prove? Why, that I had ten kegs of powder at Sabawhee; but no appeal to the experience of this court, if they think that this quantity of powder would supply one thousand Indians and an equal number of blacks, more than two months for hunting? As to the letters named in this specification, may it please the court, the rules of evidence laid down in the first part of this defence will apply with equal force in the present case.

It remains now, may it please the court, to say something as to Hambly's testimony—and, may it please this honorable court, the rule laid down in this case, as to hearsay evidence, will be found without a precedent. A strong case was stated by an intelligent member of this court, on the examination of this part of the evidence. That is, would you receive as testimony what a third person had said, who, if present, you would reject as incompetent? Apply this principle to the present case. Could *no Indian* be examined, on oath, in our courts of judicature. If, then, the testimony of savages is indissoluble, Hambly proves nothing.

Here, may it please the honorable court, I close my reply to the charges and specifications preferred against me, being fully persuaded that, should there be cause of censure, my judges will, in the language of the law, lean to the side of mercy.

THE
CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, H'X CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. George Dawson, Book-seller, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. Strachan.

It will be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing view of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to the friends of Christ—times, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. Dawson, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

Belleville, 20th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting this day was held at the House of Mr. *Royal Manor*, of the town of Belleville, by a number of the respectable Inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES McNABB, Esq. a. r. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Bane* Streets in the town of Belleville.

2d. That Capt. John Meyers, Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. [illegible] Cole man, Mr. Russell Lewis and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolution herein contained; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for such monies and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots as reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Belleville, be prayed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees herein mentioned, and to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorized to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in as serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Belleville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, so soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity. Gwd.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 27th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned horned animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

		Dollars.
For the best Bull,		30
second do.		20
third do.		10
best Cow,		15
second do.		10
66 do.		5
best Ram,		15
second do.		10
third do.		5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

It is resolved that a General Meeting of the subscribers be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. Sec'y.

GENTOO CODE.

THE only copy of the Gentoo Laws, translated from the Sanscrit, supposed to be in this Province, has been lost by the owner. The person to whom it has been lent, is requested to return it to the Gazette Office.

N. B. It is a large Quarto volume, in blue covered boards.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 6th inst. the sum of ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS, in Montreal Bank bills and gold.

Any person or persons who will return or give information of the said money, so that it can be recovered, will receive the above reward.

GEORGE STANGILL.
York, 19th Jan. 1819. 3w1.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS a most Gross, Wicked, Vicious, and Malicious Falsehood, having appeared in the Niagara Spectator, signed Henry Dress, insinuating, that Daniel Brook, Junior, had taken a Receipt Book belonging to the said Henry Dress, which contained sundry papers and one note of hand against the said Daniel Brook, for £1761 12 8, Halifax Currency, whereas it appears in a final settlement made at the request of both parties by Nicholas Outhouse, Esq. Merchant, of Montreal, that there is a balance due Daniel Brook, of £2090 3 2, Halifax Currency, which was not brought forward at the first settlement in the account current, the documents being mislaid and lately found, and it was finally agreed by both parties at that time, and a Bond signed by each that if any omission, or errors should hereafter be covered, the same should be allowed; the latter sum having been found on a close investigation of the account Current, in the due to the said Daniel Brook, it leaves Henry Dress £326 10 11 Pr'r. Cy. to his debit; the items composing the sum of £1090 3 1 Pr'r. Cy. have been sworn to by Nicholas Outhouse, Esq. before J. B. C. the Lord Justice of the Peace, Montreal, the note of these items were brought in the account current, at the final settlement of he dissolution of their Partnership.

DANIEL BROOK, Senior.
York, 4th January 1819.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who neither their papers by the post, are expected to give 3 or 6 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

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J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
G. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
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YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

From Europe.

LONDON, 30th Dec.

Emigration.—This subject is so intimately connected with the middling and lower classes throughout the United Kingdom, that we feel it our duty to extract the following letter from the *Dublin Correspondent*. The letter is stated to have been written by a young man of a very respectable family in Somersetshire, who was misled by Mr. Birkbeck's positive assertions:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1818.

"I informed you in my last from Pittsburgh, August 1, that we were then far on our way to Birkbeck's Settlement, which we have since visited, and which I shall presently describe. *Mr. J. P. Beckwith* has published a book, which we have since perused, and three other young men, before that place in a small boat, 14 feet long, early in that month, and proceeded down the Ohio for Cincinnati; the water at that time, unfortunately for us, was very shallow, which obliged us to be continually rowing—hard work, especially to us, who were unacquainted with the art of rowing, and of managing a boat. The views down the river at first were grand, but the high mountains on each side the river, covered with trees, presented a great sameness of scenery. The weather was very warm and in an open boat we were exposed to fill its force. There are many small towns on the banks, some thriving, others the contrary. The number of houses, and craft of different descriptions, is really surprising—some in a trading capacity, others (like our own) conveying emigrants to the west. At Lawrenceburgh Cincinnati till we had been on the water 11 days, to us a long time, as we were obliged to sleep on the ground seven nights. We made a good fire, and laid down, Indian like, wrapped in our great coats. In the morning we resumed our daily labor, refreshed by our night's repose.

"On our arrival at Cincinnati, I waited on Mr. M. who received us kindly, and accommodated us till we proceeded further West. He had a nice house & good business—a general merchant. Cincinnati is a fine thriving place, the nearest I have seen west of Philadelphia. Were I a mechanic, I would settle there. It seems full of trade, & is, I believe, as healthy as any part of the Western States, but at present it is unsettled in its political views. We left it on August 21, on horseback, having purchased two horses & equipments, for about 90 dollars, each of us. Our route was through Indiana, a very young State, the road principally through woods of large extent, and in some places very boggy. We had to ford many creeks. The timber is the stoutest I have seen in America, or elsewhere; the soil is of a black rich nature, a kind of clay. The objection to this State are, the want of good water, as well as the sickliness of its inhabitants, occasioned by so much stagnant by so much stagnant water. The country in general is level, and there are several improving towns.

"The day after our leaving Cincinnati, we fell in with two gentlemen who were going to Birkbeck's, one of them from England, the other from Ireland; this made our party strong, four in number. We reached Vincennes on the 29th, a dull place ! the inhabitants appeared to be a mixture of Indians and French. I saw here several Indians with their squaws, having their children at their backs; some of them are fine looking, but they disfigure themselves with paint, &c. We found, on our arrival here, that Birkbeck's Settlement was about 60 miles South-west of us, and that we should have to travel principally over prairie land, which was an agreeable change, we having rode 200 miles through *Indiana, &c.* We reached Birkbeck's settlement the second day after leaving Vincennes, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Previous to our arrival at this prairie, we had seen and travelled over some very fine land, but unhealthily situated, and void of spring water. These disadvantages, we had reason to expect, Birkbeck had guarded against ! but he seems to labor under the same disadvantages as his neighbours. He appears to be a very respectable kind of being.

"On our arrival at his cabin we made known our business, and presented letters of introduction. The reception we met with was very cool. He lives in a small log cabin. There is a long row of cabins for his labourers His cabin being so very small, he told us he could not accommodate strangers, but a cottage about a mile distant would. We reached this cottage late in the evening: we found procure us provisions for our horses, and were obliged to feed them with rough grass ; hard fare after such a journey. Our fare was not much better. This family consisted of a man, his wife, five children, two lodgers, and, without doubt, made 13 persons, who were to lodge in one small room.

"The next morning we called at the Settlement, and found two young men going over the land Birkbeck has to dispose of, and we accompanied them through their day's excursion. His land is generally level of the first quality, a great deal is wet prairie. I do not think he has made a judicious choice. He has not yet any very respectable settlers, except those that came over with him ; neither do I think he will have any. He has greatly misrepresented the settlement. The land is not of the first quality—no spring water, and very much void of wood within many miles, and the country in general unhealthy. No good site for a town, nor convenient ones for ship-building at a low price, and to add to this, he and Flower are at variance, and never speak to each other. Flower left us with us in England since his residing in this country has married the young woman Birkbeck brought out with him ! !—The settlement will do but for a few characters : we come away disgusted with it altogether, and sorry to think so many of our countrymen will probably be deluded by his false publications. The Western States are not calculated for an English labouring man who knows any thing of society ; they will do only for the laboring class, and poor farmers with large families, accustomed to hard labour ; but even these will be at a loss, for Europeans know not how to handle the axe as an American does, nor can they suffer so many privations with patience."

Jan 21.

This day, at half an hour after 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor ascended the throne, and the proceeding directly to the table, received the oaths as a Peer of Parliament. Soon after the Noble Lord retired to the House of Lords, and the mother of Frederick Prince of Wales, and the Princess Augusta.

Also the death of the Queen of Wirtemberg.

Dr. Walcot better known as *Peter Pindar*, was buried, on the 12th Jan. in St. Paul's Church Yard, Covent Garden.

The celebration of the King of France is fixed for the 3d May.

Mr. Maunsell Sutton was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Attempt at Highway Robbery, and determined resistance on Kilworth Mountain, Ireland.

We (Cork Morning Intelligencer) have been favored with the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, detailing many particulars of an attempt at highway robbery at Kilworth Mountain, and we imagine to give it insertion that the public may be apprised of the fact of robbers being on this road. The letter is from William Wallace, Esq. staff surgeon, and is dated Fermoy, 21st inst. "Last Caher, Saturday, three o'clock." Very great credit, indeed, is due to this Gentleman for the spirited and intrepid manner and we may add, humanity displayed by him on the occasion. Mr. Wallace writes us that as I entered the county last this morning, at six o'clock, I was walking my horse very quietly, when I perceived two men coming down the mountain to the road, on the opposite side. I looked round to see, was any one near but as one person ; it immediately occurred to me that I was about to be attacked by one, and when they approached in about an hundred yards from me, I was more convinced of it from this circumstance, viz. that they separated, and one went to head me, while the other came round to my rear. At this time I jumped out of the gig, and I had my double barrelled gun in my hand, which was well loaded with shot, and instantly formed my plan of defence with my two pistols, and were closing me in. I called out to them that I knew what they were about and if they advanced one foot further towards me, I would shoot them both ; that I was well armed, and that they would rob me. I swore that if they did, it should be with my life, and if they moved one inch further, I would certainly shoot them. At this time they were within 20 yards of me, when they halted, still swearing they would rob me, and I told them I would send my watch, that I would only lose them with my life, and they had better let me pass, as I was determined to remain on this spot ; and I added, that if assistance came up, I would certainly take them both prisoners. I said what did not wish to take the life of any man—I said, while I was thus parleying with them, I observed a horse, and if there were ten more with them I would not be robbed. On which the fellow in front began to swear and curse like a mountain, and came round and joined his companion on the road, who was still at the same distance from me. They now had them quite in my power, as I could have shot them both, but

(54)

quents a rock will entirely complete them.

4th. Two miles more are about half done.

5th. Twenty-one miles miles more, are a quarter done. These remains, on the Middle Section, fourteen miles more, lying in the detached pieces, which are yet unbroken.

The most costly embankments, were to be made at Nail-Creek, at Sedgwick creek, at Brown brook, at Finally brook, at Oneida creek, at Chittenango creek, at Beaver dam creek, at the outlet of the Little lakes, at Limestone creek, at Caldwell's swamp, at Butternut creek, at Onondaga creek, at Harbour creek, at Geddesburgh, at the west end of section 37, at the Aboukir-lock, at Eleven creek, at the Owasco outlet, at Great brook, and at Crane brook. Of these embankments, the nine most expensive are completed, and the residue in the average, half completed.

Two thirds, of all the deep cutting, is accomplished.

The whole number, of expensive foundations required, was seventeen, of which ten are sunk, and secured, and the rest, in considerable forwardness.

The timber, for the waste-weirs, is now felling, and hewing, and sawing; and their construction, in all stipulated for, at about four dollars, per foot run.

The whole amount of mason work necessary, in culverts, aqueducts and bridges, is one fourth done.

The timber for the lock-sites is preparing; the requisite quantities of stone for 27 locks, are nearly raised; and the scales to weigh them all erected.

The only expensive dam, on the whole route, is that at the Oriskany creek, which is to be built for $5,700, and is already in some progress.

Taking into consideration every item of material and of labor, actually provided and paid for I and comprising them with every item remaining to be provided, and paid for, in order to the enjoyment of a navigable communication between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers, and it is our opinion, that the proportion of the former to the latter, is nearly as two to one.

The whole estimated expense of the canal, from Utica to the Seneca river, including a proportional part of the general charges, for attendants, workshops, barracks for the men, &c., as stated, in our Report of 1817, is as follows, to wit:—

From the west end of the old canal, at Rome to Seneca river,	$858,186
From the east end of the old canal, at Rome, to Nail-creek in Utica, exclusive of locks, the distance being 119 miles,	108,128
Add eight feet lockage between Rome and Utica, at $1,250 per foot,	10,000
Twelve road bridges, at $500,	6,000
Forty-two occupation bridges at $200,	8,200
The proportional part of the grounds allowance above mentioned is	17,237
The expense, of widening and deepening the old canal, was not included, in the Report of 1817, but was estimated in another place, at	4,000
For superintendance of engineers, &c. from west end of old canal, at Rome, to east side of Nail-creek, $1,000 per mile,	15,000
Aggregate amount,	$1,021,851
The whole amount of actual disbursements, is	578,549
Which being deducted from the estimates, leave the sum of	$445,302

applicable to the completion of the Middle Section.

This sum is believed to be more than sufficient for that object. And, if the present winter shall afford five weeks of good sleighing to draw stone, and the next summer shall not be unfavorable, the Commissioners entertain sanguine hopes of being able to pass, in a boat, throughout this section, before the next meeting of your honorable body.

Believing we were authorised to institute and carry on further surveys, on the Eastern and Western Sections of the Erie Canal, Isaac Briggs, Esq. has been employed to explore, and re-survey, and lower, the line of the canal, from Utica towards the Hudson river. Such a location he has made, for upwards of forty miles, including all the different pieces, at Herkimer and the Little Falls. Of his work, he has made ample returns and estimates, accompanied with elegant maps, and profiles, which are herewith presented. From his estimates, it appears, that the cost of opening the canal, through that portion of the line, will be less than our first calculations.

In pursuance of that part of the law, relating to their duties, which requires the Canal Commissioners to recommend such measures, as they may think advisable, for the accomplishment of the objects intended by the legislature; we beg leave to recommend:

1st. That adequate provision be made, for opening a navigable side cut, in the course of the ensuing summer, from the main canal to the salt works, at Salina. This may be performed in six months, at an expense not exceeding one thousand dollars; and, as the main canal is expected to be navigable to the waters of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, on the 1st June next, and to those of the Mohawk, on the 1st July, the close of the ensuing year, it is apparent, that such side cut would immediately become profitable.

2d. That the militia law be so modified as to exempt from militia duty all persons actually engaged in labouring on the canal. Such labourers are, for the most part, in situations which do not permit them to be properly armed and equipt: They cannot therefore be useful on the parade ground. And, upon a reasonable calculation, there were, during the past season, twenty thousand dollars worth of service lost to the canal, by militia fatiguing.

3d. That a law be passed, the present session, authorising and providing for, the entire completion of the Erie canal. Sufficient experience has now been acquired to establish the practicability of such a measure, within the means of the state. And surely, the prosperity which it will enhance,—of an agricultural, a commercial, and a manufacturing,—of a political, and a moral character, commands it to your patronage. It appears to us to be a measure involving the highest earthly interests. And, illustrious as our country has now been for the utility and glory of its achievements, it never had a legislative body engaged in a measure teeming with such vast, and various, and extensive and solid benefits, since the cry of "stand, hand," was first heard from one of the ships of its great discoverer. It honor be coveted, and solid and expansive as "the great globe itself, and all which it inherits," the accomplishment of this work will ensure its attainment.

DE WITT CLINTON,
S VAN RENSSELAER,
MYRON HOLLEY,
S. YOUNG,
EPHRAIM HART.

N. B. Mr. Hart was appointed a Canal Commissioner in the room of Joseph Ellicott, Esq. resigned.

And, in relation to the Champlain canal, the Commissioners Report—

That, since the first of June last, when the season became favorable, the execution of the Champlain canal has been vigorously and successfully prosecuted. —More than twelve miles have been completed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, and a final settlement has been had with the contractors.

The remainder of the excavation is in such a state of advancement, that two months of good weather will ensure its completion, as there is not more on the whole line remaining to be done, than the average excavation of two and a half miles. Considerable progress has been made towards the construction of the artificial works. The following locks have been quarried; more than half of them, it is believed, are already delivered at the places where they are to be used, and a considerable portion of them are hewn, and ready to be laid into the work. The timber, also, is framed in such a state of forwardness, that there is little doubt but they will all be prepared and delivered before the breaking up of winter; and unless the next season should be uncommonly bad, it is confidently expected, that within ten months from this time, the navigation of the canal, from the Lake to the Hudson, will be fit for navigation.

The amount of labor which has been performed, and the materials become payable with the expenditures, forbids the opinion expressed in the Report of last session, that the Champlain canal will be finished for a sum not exceeding the estimates; and the Commissioners respectfully recommend the passage of a law, authorising its construction from Fort Edward to the tide waters of the Hudson.

25th January, 1819.

DE WITT CLINTON.
S. VAN RENSSELAER,
S. YOUNG,
MYRON HOLLEY,
EPHRAIM HART.

APPENDIX.

No. 1. gives a detailed statement of contracts for excavation and embankment on the middle section of the Erie canal, exhibiting the following result, viz.

3 miles & 64 chains completed.		
40	8	nearly completed.
10	42	half done.
10	52	quarter done.

Most of the eight miles and sixty-four chains completed, and several places on those sections nearly completed, are filled with water, into which a few boats have already been introduced.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U.C. commonly known by the appellation of HOLLAND, distant from York only SIX miles: upon which are erected a Frame Barn, 45 feet by 85, three stories high, with two sets of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, for machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan; that of the bevel and spur gear, having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the Western branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 35 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable; and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time, and the remainder in 3 or 4 years, will interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs. *Maitland, Gordon & Jubbs*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

TO THE OWNERS OR HALF PAY IN CANADA.

IT is desired that Officers receiving Half Pay, or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat, in Canada, will transmit in their several Agents, at Quebec, their Affidavits by the 24th of the present month, that the Affidavits of Officers residing in the Province of Canada shall arrive before the 10th, and those of Officers residing in the Upper Province, before the 20th of the following March, on which period the returns will be made up. As more than sufficient time is given for Communications to reach Quebec from Montreal and York, those Officers' Affidavits which do not arrive in time to be incorporated in these Returns, must remain over till the ensuing period of Payment.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, March, 1, 1819.

AUX OFFICIERS A DEMI-PAIE EN CANADA.

LES Officiers qui recoivent la Demi-Paie ou Pension Militaire, par le canal du Commissariat en Canada, sont priés de transmettre leurs Ecritures respectifs, a Quebec, leurs Affidavits en triplicata, immediatement apres le terme de paiement de leur Trimestre, et de sorte que les affidavits des Officiers qui resident dans le Bas-Canada, pourront arriver a Quebec avant le 10me. et de ceux qui resident dans le Haute Province, avant le 20me. du mois suivant, auquels periodes les retours se feront. Comme plus que suffisant temps se passe entre pour transmettre les communications a Quebec, des Postes les plus éloignés, pour que les affidavits puissent arriver pas a temps pour etre incorporés dans ces retours, resteront jusqu'au periode du payement suivant.

Par Ordre du Commissaire General,
Quebec, 1e. Mars, 1819.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first mediandal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

The subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

CASH
PAID FOR
WHEAT,
AT THE
GERMAN MILLS
IN MARKHAM.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No.	16 17 & 18,	Broken fronts 600 Acres.
	16 17 & 18,	1st Con. 600.
	17 & 18	2d do 400.
	17 & 18	3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No.	17 18 & 19	3d Con. 600.
	14 & 15	4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No.	13	2d Concession 200
	8 4th do	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 2d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAML RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, viz. 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement leading throughout one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase for Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement; or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Every easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town of HUMBERTON, 5th district. Five Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor of this Gazette, 12th March. 12tf.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, is this day carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all persons indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w—19

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, *for Cash*, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly known by the name of Gallows Hill. Some of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill-seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling House is in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Landsdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No.34 in the 2d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candles MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, one most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cool winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar excellent qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

A GARDENER

WANTED.

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 22nd 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(Three of the animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. Sec'y.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.					
ARTICLES.	PER.	From £.	s.	d.	To £.	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7½
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	9	0	1	3
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers living at a distance from the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice before they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	In succession,	each subsequ.
8 lines & under,	5s. 0d.	1 3d.
12 lines,	7 6	2 6

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent one. Advertisements whose insertions have been less than 5s. for the first insertion——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the Office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Coburg.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Lieut Gov Brenton

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1819. No. 15

UPPER-CANADA.
By Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Gentlemen and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, and to all others whom these presents may concern, Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of January last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of March next, at the time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you from your attendance at the time aforesaid; and do hereby command you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the twenty second day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Steer, of Sandwich, Merchants, that By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in making good any protection the former have to Lot Number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Orford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN S^t. ILL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN FATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any protension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

UPPER-CANADA.
By MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled *An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively*" it is enacted and ordained by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to Him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than port) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not positively prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, hereto-fore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters, viz.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st & 15th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN FOSTER, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osmabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Lot No. 5, in the 14th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken 1st numbered from the River Thames, which Lot will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY EIGHT Lots, containing about the sixth of an acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of a Hospital to be established in this Town) by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of May next.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in six months.

G. C. WOOD.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
(where the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken 1st numbered from the River Thames, which Lot will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

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Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
(where the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 20, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 200 Acres.

Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 800 Acres.

For terms, apply to Stephen Jarvis, Esq. York, or to Mr. Robert Smith, Belleville.

York, March 23, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Curr'y* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

The Cenotaph.

THOSE who wish to subscribe for the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Princess of Saxe Cobourg, are informed that the subscription paper will remain at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. until the 31st. of March next, when the amount must be *remitted to England.*

The subscriber requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

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Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first mediandal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

From Europe.

Summary From the N. Y. Spect.

ENGLAND, Dec. 21.

Agricultural prosperity continues to increase—bankruptcies during the fog. Monthly Reporter announces the gratifying good health of the king—his remarkably stubborn mind, &c. British kings prefer reigning; augmented one-third this last year; a new Parliament has been, the work of printing, published, a contemporary arrangement of Coke upon Littleton; the late Queen's house is sold. A revenging almost 140 guineas a head; Lord Castlereagh, and the emperor Alexander are pledged for the accession of Portugal to the general treaties for insuring slave-adjudication, after 1820. We are declared to be materially defficient in regulations gratitude to our revolutionary defenders (general) book of the statesmen's Correspondence of Colbett and Burdett seems to make a great noise.

ENGLAND:—Income of the consolidated fund for this year £31,000,000. Income of the last quarter about half a million. Net produce of the revenue of same duration

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain for the quarters ending 5th July, 10th, and 31st, respectively, exclusive of arrears of war duties.

	1819	1818
Customs	£2,047,417	£ 400,000
Excise	3,490,000	2,230,000
Stamps	1,070,552	1,400,000
Post Office	220,000	210,000
Assessed Taxes	2,250,017	2,202,726
Land Taxes	648,000	648,000
Miscellaneous	*255,219	255,361
	10,271,764	13,396,551

The above is a cheering state-ment, upon which, we think have to congratulate the public.

The crown jewels so long missing, were found last Buckingham House, Jan. 10—no comments are made; the discovery was made by the Prince Regent. They were supposed to have been concealed by the king.

Documents—Trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister published without comment, on the 5th January. The total amount of the Queen's pecuniary property is found to be £100,000. This is an answer to all calumny. Orthis £50, 000 are to go from generation to her eldest male issue—Lord Ellenborough's will is proved; his personal property is worth £300,000.

Another order for the 13th Jan. after a long meeting on the great question, has come out with the strongest testimony of loyalty and hatred of allegiance against General Jackson, for the execution of rather murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. It is hard to condemn him—(the Courier) let facts not only as an Englishman, but as a citizen of the world. These are threat ning symptoms, when our friends speak loudly and indignantly against us. Others have reasons to blame us—the Courier, evidently with reluctance denounces Jackson.

These papers are full of complaints made by the Englishmen, who have been employed into the Spanish (republican) service; they suffer every hardship, cruelty and disappointment. Under the 18th, the Courier gives the arguments of our National Intelligencer, in defence of Jackson's proceedings. That is universally just. It is succeeded with an extract from our paper, of the 31th Dec. which suits the foreign editor as our *Solicitor*, by others.

January 21.

The first letter of Algernon Sidney has been republished in the Traveller, London: it merits some challenge. We are not sorry to meet it—it is honorable to our country. They writer is ashamed of the fear who has ever dared to defend their country against the reproach of countenancing military despotism, and of the tyrany and blood so may that ever stained the records of history. Mr. Coleridge is continuing his lectures. There has also been a remarkable phenomenon appeared. A Mr Redlock has returned from the invasion of Russia, after a 6th months' residence, with a geographical account of the country.

Our Liverpool papers, as we stated, are down to the 24th. There is nothing of interest, however, to be extracted, it is over by the following article. It is horrible indeed. The curiosity of man is terrible in its energy. Who knows but we may yet operate upon graves and foreheads, like the trumpet of the Archangel.

Horrible Phenomenon—Saturday—On the 6th of Nov. inst. various extensive experiments were made on the body of the unfortunate Capt. Dale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch plates.—The subject was truly appalling. On moving the rod from the lip to the hand, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent the extravagant effect. On the second experiment the rod was applied to the sciatick nerve in the ham—the whole *lower body immediately commenced; the thigh bended and fell;* the body was protruded and outflanged, with the relaxing and retiring distinctness; and it knighted, that but for the ligature of evacuation of the bowels, inflammation might have occured !!—In the 3d experiment, the supra-orbital nerve was touched, and every muscle in the murderer's face was thrown into frightful action. The whole countenance—convulsed of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainting from terror or sickness! In the 4th experiment the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the other nerves, at the elbow, fingers, &c. seems unfortunately put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great that the operator was obliged to point to the different spectators, whose countenances it last caused to shrink back. Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had no incision been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have restored to life.

Scotland—The Glasgow cotton trade, unparalleled this year. Great sales, attended with several rumors. Fair on the 20th Jan. 12, in Glasgow, Dumfries & Greenock.

FRANCE, Jan. 8.

The following specimen of French magnanimity is worthy of the days of chivalry: Duchis, repeatedly assaulted relinked Fabvier, and at length provoked him to accept a challenge. They met. Duchis fired first, and grievously wounded rel. Fabvier in the shoulder. The latter, supported by firing in the air, and signified pronounced the following remarkable words, which display a great mind:—"Duchis, I was willing to encourage the election of such a man as thou art, but honor forbids me to consider thee as my adversaire."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The lord Chancellor having at five o'clock his seat on the woolsack, and the Speech having been again read,

The Earl of Warwick rose, for the purpose of moving an answer to the speech. In rising to ask for the consurrence of the house to the speech which had just been read, he felt some degree of embarrassment, from a consciousness of his own incompetence to the task, that at the same time he was confident that there would be no hesitation on the part of the house to concur in every part of the Address. The house was called upon to pay the mournful tribute to the memory of her late Majesty, but the largest example she had exhibited during the long period of nearly sixty years. On that subject there could be but one feeling throughout the house & the country. In considering the various topics of the speech, there would be found no room for discussion, but ample field for congratulation. Our troops had been withdrawn from France, and the independence of that country had thus been secured as an integral part of the great European community. Those troops had not been employed for the purpose of making aggrandizement, but for the safety and welfare of Europe—(*Hear, hear!*)—and the hopes of the most sanguine had been more fully realized. In the other divisions had been secured by the most brilliant successes obtained in a war that had been entered into for the most just and honorable motives. Our colonies were in a flourishing state, our commercial relations with America were adjusted, and every difficulty removed in the way of being terminated. The Noble Lord, who was very imperfectly heard below the bar, concluded by moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Lord Saltoun seconded the motion. He could not but join from his noble friend, should treason had very slightly on the time of the house.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that in the national calamity sustained by the death of the Queen; on which subject he felt much indisposition to say more than the statements made in the Speech, the greatest possible time should be fixed upon. A Commission had been appointed by the Crown, to be recommended to the other House of Parliament, and there was reason to believe that thy forgery of Bank paper would be rendered a capital crime. Should the Bank not be able to resume the payments in July, he thought the greatest possible time should be fixed upon. A Commission had been appointed by the Crown, to be recommended to the other House of Parliament, and there was reason to believe that thy forgery of Bank paper would be rendered a capital crime. He had, in the last Session, moved for an inquiry into the state of the paper currency, which he should, at an early period, bring forward. Till an enquiry should be made into the state of the circulating medium, and till the Mint regulations should be completed, it was impossible that cash payments could be resumed.

The question was then put, and the Address carried nemi contradicente.

The Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that on Monday he should call the attention of their Lordships to that part of the Speech which related to the Windsor Establishment.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 21.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past two o'clock, and a number of prayers were read.

The Speaker then announced that they had been summoned to the House of Peers, to hear the Speech of his Majesty, delivered by Commission, which the Expenditure of the last year had amounted to £58 millions, this leaving a deficiency of 14 millions, which, with the sum of eight millions, would be applicable to the reduction of the National Debt. No allusion had been made in the Speech to the system of the currency of the country, which he considered to be the most important of all the questions in the present state of the country. Upon the face of the Statute Book indeed it appeared, that the Suspension Act would expire in the course of the year. He had no doubt that point no man could possibly feel any degree of confidence. He wished for a distinct intimation on the part of the Chancellor, one of the Lords Commissioners appointed to represent his Royal Highness. He had presented a copy of his Royal Highness's speech to the Speaker, and begged leave to read it to the House.

The speech of His Royal Highness having been read,

Mr. Brandlow rose, and in a subsequent speech entered into all the topics of economy, particularly with regard to the Civil List, which he considered to be the most important of all the questions to be agitated at the present moment. With respect to the Revenue, he admitted that there was a surplusage of two or three millions, but that was applicable to the Consolidated Fund, but that would be absorbed by the deficiency in former years. The Revenue, at present, could not be relied upon as an integral part of the year's income. The Expenditure of last year had amounted to 58 millions, this leaving a deficiency of 14 millions, which, with the sum of eight millions, would be applicable to the reduction of the National Debt. No allusion had been made in the Speech to the system of the currency of the country, which he considered to be the most important of all the questions in the present state of the country. Upon the face of the Statute Book indeed it appeared, that the Suspension Act would expire in the course of the year. He had no doubt that point no man could possibly feel any degree of confidence. He wished for a distinct intimation on the part of the Chancellor, one of the Lords Commissioners appointed to represent his Royal Highness. He had presented a copy of his

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTERN TRADE.

The following list of Steam Boats built and building on the Mississippi & its tributary streams, was completed by a gentleman lately from Louisville. The vast increase of the number of steam boats on the western waters since the year 1811, at which period the first boat was launched at Pittsburgh, will give rise to proud and gratifying reflections.

Boats in operation or ready to descend the river.

31 steamboats.

Boats building—nearly completed. 30 steam boats.

By the above statement, the tonnage in present operation amount to 3,500
Do. Do. building 3,710

Tons 7010

7010 tons at 4 cts. per lb. freight up amount to $628,096
7010 do. at 1 per lb. freight down 157,024
10 passengers down in each boat at 160 each 56,600
5 Do. up in each boat at 100 dolls. each 80,500

Sum total for each voyage $32,220

Allowing each boat to make three voyages in a year, the amount produced by 61 boats at the above rate of freight and passage money, will be the enormous sum per annum of 7,356,660 dolls.

From the Boston Centinel.

"All Europe boasts of Leeden ball.
But Yankee products beat them all."

Day of Fat Things.—Of the numerous improvements of which our country can boast, that made in rearing Hogs is perhaps the most extraordinary; and ought to confer on the individuals who have been instrumental in introducing and promoting in our country breeds so capable of improvement, the proud title of *Public Benefactors*. It certainly occurred, on learning, that during last week one of our merchant-victuallers purchased no less than Sixty Thousand weight of Pork principally raised in *New Hampshire and Vermont*. We saw about thirty animals which composed the purchase, and which for whiteness of flesh, smallness of bone, thinness of skin and ears, and plumpness of body, could not be exceeded. Some of them we learn, before slaughtered, could scarcely see, were unable to rise on all their legs, and were fed in a recumbent posture. We are told by the drovers, that a Farmer in one of the upper towns in New Hampshire, has in one pen twenty pigs, which when slaughtered, it is supposed, will weigh 3000 wt.; & that another neighboring farmer has twelve others, which are expected to weigh 6000 wt.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SPRINGFIELD, with about 120 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Well. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill-seat*, about 100 feet of the main road. The Dwelling House is in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Landsdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 34 in the 3d. concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

ALSO FOR SALE,

TOGETHER or separate, Lots No. 22 & 23 in the first concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, formerly the property of Mr. Alfred Barrett, consisting of 400 acres, 200 of which are under good fence, consisting of a proportion of arable and meadow lands. On No. 22 is erected a handsome Dwelling House, 35 feet by 30, two stories with attics, with a room 25 feet by 20: the house was painted, and the rooms papered, and made fit for a respectable family, last summer. There are two large Barns in complete repair, Granaries, &c. There is an Orchard with 140 trees, most of which bore last summer, with a large Garden, consisting of Fruit peculiar to the country.

Lot No. 23 has 100 acres of improvement, a Dwelling House, a large Barn; Still House now in full operation, on a good Creek, capable of any light Machinery, with a good dam on it.

This situation being only 10 miles from York, in a well settled country, cannot fail to be valuable. Liberal terms of payment will be given, upon one fourth of the purchase money being paid down. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to the Subscriber.

J. M. JACKSON.

N. B. 85 Acres of Wheat and Rye can be taken at a valuation.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Caistell Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 20th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense. No pains will be spared to make the Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

" R. GEALE.
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoin, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 2d Concession, 13, 13 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,
Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 15 5th Concession 200
" 8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,
Lot No. 87 8th Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818—tf. 51.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

York Gardens.

MESSRS. TREDGER and DARKEE, respectfully inform the Gentlemen of York & its vicinity, that they have the following collection of Garden and Flower Seeds for sale of last year's growth, and warranted.

Early York Cabbage,
brum-head or winter do.
Savoy — - do.
Curled Kale - - do.
Red - - do.
Early Cape Broccoli,
Blood Beet,
Carrot,
Parsnip,
Onion,
Long prickly Cucumber,
Melons,
Water do.
Large Pumpkin,
Squash,
Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Ice do.
Malta do.
Round Spinnich,
Prickly do.
Early Salmon Radish,
Scarlet Turnip do.
Windsor or broad Beans,
Scarlet runner do.
Bush do. of sorts,
Early frame Peas,
Red Solid Celery,
Scurvy Grass,
Tomato or Love Apple,
Red Pepper,

FLOWER SEEDS.

Mignonette,
Sweet Pea,
Rose Lupin,
Larkspur,
Nasturtium,
Coxcomb,
Balsam,
China Hollyhock,
White Brompton Stock,
Scarlet 10 week do.
Globe Amaranthus,
Carnation Pink,
Indian do.
Sweet William,
Convolvulus Mejo,
Two years old Asparagus Plants.

Attendance at Market, on the 6th & 10th of April: and all orders directed to Mr. Brook's Store, will be punctually attended to.

York, 29th March, 1819. tf—14.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of MILLFORD, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 35, three stories high, with two run of stones, and capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan; that of the bevel and spur gear, having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Distilling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great conveniences, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable—and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs. *Maitland, Garden & Judge*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate, if not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March, 1818. tf.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than for many months past has been the case in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 13th March 1819. 2w 13.

IT is desired that Officers receiving Half Pay, or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat, in Canada, or transmit to their several Agents, at Quebec, their Affidavits in Triplicate, immediately after the 24th of the period when their Half-Pay becomes due; so that the Affidavits of Officers residing in Lower Canada shall arrive at Quebec before the 10th, and those of Officers residing in the Upper Province, before the 20th of the following Month, at which period the returns will be made up. As more than sufficient time is given for Communications to reach Quebec from the most distant Posts, those Officers' Affidavits which do not arrive in time to be incorporated in those Returns, must remain over till the ensuing period of Payment.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, March, 1, 1819.

AUX OFFICIERS A DEMIE-PAIE EN CANADA

LES Officiers qui reçoivent la Demi-Paie ou Pensions Militaire, par le canal du Commissariat en Canada, sont requis de transmettre a leurs Agens respectifs, a Quebec, leurs Affidavits en triplicats, immediatement apres le terme du paiement de leur Demi-Paie, de maniere que les affidavits des Officiers qui resident dans le Bas-Canada, pourront arriver a Quebec avant le 10me. et de ceux qui resident dans la Haute Province, avant le 20me. du mois suivant, auxquels periodes les retours se feront. Comme l'on donne plus de tems qu'il ne faut pour transmettre les communications a Quebec, des Postes les plus eloignes, les Affidavits des Officiers qui n'arrivent pas a tems pour etre incorporés dans ces retours, resteront jusqu'au periode du payment suivant.

Bureau du Commissaire-General,
Quebec, 1e. Mars, 1819.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

CASH
PAID FOR
WHEAT,
AT THE
GERMAN MILLS
IN MARKHAM.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAMPL RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1813. tf—.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	20
second do. -	20
third do. -	10
best Cow, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5
best Ram, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7½
Mutton	——	0	0	3	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	3	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush	0	0	11	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s 6d.	7½d.
6 to 10 lines.	3	1 3.

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 4s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *Newcastle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hall, Esq. - - - - *Auguste.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Fort Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburgh.*

YORK:
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R. C. HORNE.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1819. No. 17.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of April instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty second day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the thirty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from the divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of the Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District. NOW KNOW YE, that in favourance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto John Kerr, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively, Sheriffs, for the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and be held on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of passage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places within them ports of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize and being duly prohibited and for the payment of Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich in the County of Middlesex in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby declare the authority of the said Act passed in the Fifty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being strictly prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Sherar of Syner, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz.

£5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
15th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 23d 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the Front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

"NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the 1st of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 20th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY EIGHT Lots, containing about the sixth of an acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of a Hospital to be established in this Town) by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of May next.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in six months.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.
Surveyor General's Office,
(Here the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon; it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

There being reason to suppose that the above Advertisement has been misunderstood—it is explained, that, the competition afforded is not as to Rent. The Proposals required are as to Scale and efficiency of Establishment, and security of performance.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

3d April, 1819. 15

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GOULT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 2d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the
Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.
Gen.—16.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Prussia.—M. de Kamptz has published at Berlin, from authentic documents, a statement of all the fatal accidents which have occurred within the Prussian dominions during the year 1817. The violent deaths amounted to 2025, of which 500 are suicides. The robberies committed within the same period are 9645, of which 353 occurred at Berlin alone. The whole population of the Prussian states, according to de Kamptz, amounts to 10,085,000 souls.

New Expedition.—The Erebus and Terror, ships for a voyage of discovery to the North West, which are to sail early in the ensuing spring, under the command of Lieut. Parry, instead of Capt. Buchan, is said to be determined upon. The following year another attempt will be made to sail to the North Pole direct.

THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

By the arrival of the Kingston, from Java, intelligence of much importance, as affecting British interests in the Indian Seas has been received. The Governor of Fort Marlborough (Sir T. S. Raffles) has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to enforce the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has, hitherto, been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast—Europeans had never penetrated into the interior—All attempts to do so, indeed, had proved dangerous; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains inaccessible; and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, to their wretched factories, but to the earliest spot, when tempted. The Governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions: to the southward inland of Manilla, to the important plantations occupied by a people called the Passoumalais; to the northward to Menangcabow, the capital of the Island of Sumatra, and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated, and abounding in precious metals. The Passoumalais are an athletic, fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangcabow he was gratified with a population and country fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of twenty miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the Governor's opinion, that, with a little encouragement, for greater resources are to be found in this island than the British have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A central government must be established, the whole inland must be brought under control, and the avenues of commerce, now closed up, re-opened. Our readers are aware, that Menangcabow was the place whence all the gold, that gave Malaca the name of the Golden Chersonesus, was carried.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot—sometimes 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices, and forests, to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey; and their journies were seldom less than 20 to 30 miles a day, over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the Governor was accompanied by lady Raffles: she was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, physician and naturalist, fell a victim to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Dr. Horsefield, who accompanied the Governor to Menangcabow, was on the 12th August, the date of our latest intelligence from Fort Malborough, dangerously ill, with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, lady Raffles was all the most peaceable standard the party could boast. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the governor proceeded unarmed, and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the light of science, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the Princes of Menangcabow.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The vacancy in the Council occasioned by the death of Lord Ellenborough, is to be supplied by the present Chief Justice.

The King of France has given permission for more of the banished to return to France—among them a General Lallemand, who, when the king was on his flight to Lisle, pursued him at the head of some cavalry. Soult, and M. Ney, whom it is said, he also invited to return.

Papa Bolio.—The Saratoga, from Calcutta has brought advices from the Seychelles Islands and Bloduboun to November 4th. The war with the Peshwa & Pindarees had ceased—and the British army had gone into cantonments. The native powers were completely subdued and the English jurisdiction has been widely extended.

The Governor in the island of Ceylon, is nearly quelled.

The Empress of Russia has granted a pension to the widow of General Moreau.

It appears that governor Bentzon of St. Croix is about to leave the island for the recovery of his health, and the planters have addressed him a letter highly approving his administration, and requesting his acceptance of a service of plate of the value of 2000 guineas.

GERMANY.—According to late tables, published officially, the population of the countries composing the present Germanic confederation is 30,294,000—The following are the principal powers according to the amount of their respective population, viz:—Austria 9,300,226—Prussia 6,023,000—Bavaria 3,560,000—Wurtemburg 1,393,462—Hanover 1,805,351—Saxony 1,200,000—Baden 1,000,000, making an aggregate of near 26,000,000. The other territories have more than five hundred thousand and less than a million of inhabitants, viz: Grand Duchy of Hesse—Mecklenburg Schwerin—Churchieni—Territories, having more than one and less than five hundred, viz: Holstein Lauenburg—Luxemburg—Brunswick—Nassau—Saxe Weimar—Saxe-Gotha—Holstein Oldenburg—Hamburg—Twenty-one other territories, have each less than 100,000 inhabitants.

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Wilmot, in his speech upon seconding Mr. Fawell's motion for a petition to the legislature to revise the criminal code:

"Two men were once convicted of highway robbery, before judge Coulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present archdeacon Caulfield. When the jury had retired in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner: 'Damn your eyes, you have brought ruin upon me; had not been for you, I should have sent that rascal to hell, who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain as he came out of the court, but that I am tied.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser
BLOODY MURRAIN.

The above distressing complaint having made its appearance in Chester county, and there being too much reason to fear it may extend its ravages by infection, the following preventives are offered as the most approved. Certain cures it is believed do not exist:—

Cleanly stables—dry sweet straw for litter, often changed—sweet clear water—the rack staves and trough sometimes washed with tar, sulphur and hartshorn mixed—a free use of salt slightly mixed with sulphur—should one of the cattle be infected, remove him from the rest, fumigate the stable with vinegar poured on hot stones, and rub the noses of the sound cattle with the above mixture and in case of death bury the animal deep, with the hide on.

The extensive country watered by the great rivers Orenoco and Magdalena and their tributary streams, in Spanish America, is said, by Dr. Robinson, to produce in abundance the largest and best ship timber in the world. "Vast forests," he says, "of cedar and mahogany are to be found on, and adjacent to, these waters; it is not uncommon to see boats sixty feet in length and eight in diameter hewn out of a single tree; and ebony, satin wood, Cativally, purple wood, and almost every species of wood deemed rare and valuable, are produced in those countries, as well as all the precious gums and balsams so highly prized throughout the rest of the world."

Scotch Fanatics.—A religious sect, professing some most extraordinary doctrines, has appeared in the Highlands of Perthshire. These misguided fanatics have come from the Lowlands—they call themselves *a few once*," and adopt the tenets of the Missonites of the 16th century, and of that sect known in England by the name of Brownonians. They affirm that every sort of external worship is useless—that they are free from all moral and ipolitical restraint—that the truth has made them free, and that being under the immediate guidance of the holy spirit, they can commit no sin. Happily this sect is not numerous.

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. Farrow—As every thing relating to agriculture is read with great interest, please insert the following:

I sowed 1 bushel of flaxseed in the spring of 1817, on little more than an acre of ground, corn stock land, pretty much worn down, and soil a sandy loam. I soaked the seed 12 hours in a strong lye made of potash, and then dried it with plaster.—The crop was eighteen bushels of seed, and 396 pounds of excellent flax.

Wm. CANFIELD.
Schodack, Feb. 10, 1819.

Productions of old Dutchess.—Mr. John S Freer, merchant of this village, bought on Thursday last, three fine hogs, weighing as follows:—1st hog, 410 lbs.; 2d hog, 360; 3d hog, 614; total, 1384 lbs.

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosely, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. N. Y. Curr'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.
York, 21st Nov 1818.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession, South-ern Division Dorchester, 200
Lot No. 18, 19, in the 8th Concession, South-ern Division Dorchester, 400 Acres.
Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dorham 800 Acres.

1400

For terms, apply to Stephen Jarvis, Esq. York, or to Mr. Robert Smith, Belleville.

York, March 23, 1819.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.
York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Gore of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing the following notes one said to be given by him to Catton Canstock for Forty Dollars, now in the hands of Mr. John Grover of Haldimand; and the other said to be given by him to the said Canstock, now in the hands of Darcy Boulton, Esq. of York, for Thirty Dollars, as both these notes are forged.

JABEZ LYNDE.
Whitby, 5th March, 1819. 3w16.

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscription Lists of the above Publication, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. George Hanson, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 26, 1819.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, the undermentioned Lands. The tiples exceptions be.

Lot No. 10, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SPRINGFIELD, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill-seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling House is in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Johnstown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 24 in the 3d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

ALSO FOR SALE,

TOGETHER or separate, Lots No. 22 & 23 in the first concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, formerly the property of Mr. Alfred Barrett, consisting of 420 acres, 200 of which are under good fence, consisting of a proportion of arable and meadow lands. On No. 22 is erected a handsome Dwelling House, 35 feet by 30, two stories with attics, with a room 25 feet by 20 in the house now painted, and the rooms papered, and inside fit for a respectable family, last summer. There are two large Barns in complete repair, Granaries, &c. There is an Orchard with 140 trees, most of which bore last summer, with a large Garden, containing of Fruit peculiar to the country.

Lot No. 23 has 100 acres of improvement; a Dwelling House; a large Barn; Still House now in full operation, on a good Creek, capable of any light Machinery, with a good dam on it.

This situation being only 10 miles from York, in a well settled country, cannot fail to be valuable. Liberal terms of payment will be given, upon one of fourth the purchase money being paid down. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to the Subscriber.

J. M. JACKSON.

N. B. 25 Acres of Wheat and Rye can be taken at a valuation.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goulbrid Eastern Division, & Acres
Western District. 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dorchester, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dorchester, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and office out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floors and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon secrecy with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

R. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Thorn, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 2d Concession, 13, 13 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots Nos. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.
In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.
In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
5 4th do 200.
In the Township of York,
Lot No. 87 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 24.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation; he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of MILLROAD, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 35, three stories high, with two run of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan; that of the bevel and spur gear, having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and surrounding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable—and particularly so, it connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the Town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs *Maitland, Garden & Auldjo*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

CASH
PAID FOR
WHEAT,
AT THE
GERMAN MILLS
IN MARKHAM.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase or Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other paculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.
York, Feb. 11 1819. 6ms.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr Thos. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.
Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 13.

TO LET,

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAMU. RIDOUT.
York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
YORK, JAN. 29th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

		Dollars.
For the best Bull,		30
second do.	-	20
third do.	-	10
best Cow,	-	15
second do.	-	10
third do.	-	5
best Ram,	-	15
second do.	-	10
third do.	-	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

first insertion.	each subsq.
8 lines & under, 2s 6d.	7 1-2d
6 to 10 lines, 3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hunt, Esq.	*Amherst.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Ancaster.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

ISSUES MISSING

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1819. No. 24.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the thirty first day of May instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirty first day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, and as [illegible] consideration and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Jail or Gaol in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and good government of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in order to effect so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters Patent bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto James Kerr, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively, Sheriffs of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and [illegible] holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. Saving nevertheless to the conditions, provisions for payment of pisage and Stainage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, & our said Province of Upper Canada: NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces there at York, this eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Haramonds Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make and pay restitution the former have 15 Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Dartford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which has hitherto been paid, the Fee or the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£14 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	21 11 3
Four hundred Acres,	28 5 0
Five hundred Acres,	30 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	43 14 11
Seven hundred Acres,	50 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	64 2 9
Nine hundred Acres,	71 16 8
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 20th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that the Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the South part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representatives of HENRY CROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 3d Concession of Wathy, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD CLARE.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, May 3, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the seventh day of June next, for the Survey of a Line of Townships, containing each about 64,000 Acres, extending from the Ottawa River, in the Johnstown District, and to be in the rear of the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, and Sherbrook, to the Division-line between the Johnstown and Midland Districts; and also, a Line of Townships, of the same dimensions, in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrook, Sheffield, Hoagerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres surveyed, and to be performed in like manner and on the same terms and conditions as expressed in the Advertisement from this Office of the 8th Feb. last.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 15th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FORMESON, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

FROM EUROPE.

LENT ASSIZES.

SURREY.—HORSEMAN, March 25.

CUTTING and MAIMING.

James Gibbs, a youth of prepossessing appearance, aged about 18, was indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for feloniously and maliciously cutting and wounding Daniel Gibbs, with intent to murder, or do him some grievous bodily harm, on the 15th inst. at the parish of Storrington, in this county.

George Gibbs, a youth about 16, the unfortunate victim of the prisoner's barbarity, appeared on the bar, dreadfully cut, mangled and still labouring under the effects of the outrage which he had suffered, his wounds being yet green, and gave the following statement:—He father was park-keeper to Lord de la Reush, who lived at Parkhouse. In the evening of the 15th of March, about 8 o'clock, his father sent him with a message to the Crown public-house, a short distance from Parkhurst, when he met the prisoner, near the end of his father's garden.—The prisoner had a stick over his shoulder, and although the night was rather dark, he could see him by the light of a lantern which he carried in his hand. The prisoner was then about, but appeared to have parted from another young man, named Duke. When the prisoner approached him, he went about to wish him a good night, when the former struck him over the head and face with the stick which he carried. He was nearly stunned by the blow, which was being repeated, he was knocked down, & from the violence of the blow, the stick was broken. The witness immediately cried out—" Oh! Jemmy Gibbs, don't murder me;" and begged for mercy. The prisoner then went round him, and immediately pulled a pocket-knife, cut him twice under the chin; but his customary design having failed by these means, he published him behind the right ear with the same weapon. Witness struggled to get from him, and in doing so, disarmed him of the knife and in the scuffle the prisoner drew it through his hand, and wounded several of his fingers. The prisoner then took him round the waist, and dragged him to a pits-pool, & endeavoured to swing his head against it. Witness cried out for mercy, and called " murder," upon which the prisoner caught hold of him by the throat, which he gripped with both his hands, in order to prevent his making any noise. He succeeded in effecting what he go, but seized his throat a second time, and then the witness lost his senses, and remembered nothing afterwards; when he recovered he found himself with his friends

Sensible that he never had a very quarrel in life with the prisoner, except what they were not related; that he had known the prisoner as a passing acquaintance, and had seen him occasionally at fairs, but was by no means intimate with him. He could in no manner account for the prisoner's attack upon him.

George Whale proved, that he heard the cry of " murder," on the evening in question, and went to the spot from which it proceeded, where he saw the prosecutor weltering in his blood, and in consequence of the alarm which he gave, the prisoner ran off.

Daniel Duffrasted, that he apprehended the prisoner between nine and ten the same night on Wracklon-common, and saw the prisoner running from him, and endeavouring to escape.

Mr. Bennett, a surgeon, at Storrington, who was called in, described the wounds which had been inflicted on the prosecutor. The knife being shown to him, he said it was dull on the edge, and in his judgment that circumstance prevented the wound being fatal.

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence.

The prisoner said, as I don't know that I can say any thing."

John Gibbs, the father of the prisoner, came forward in a state of pitiable agitation, so much so, that he could not stand, and stated, that he was a labouring man, that his son and he were in the habit of working for Mr. Bennett, a farmer at Parkham. On the day mentioned in the indictment, after he and his son had performed their daily labour for their employer, they came home to do some work in their own garden. He observed that with the residence of Mr. Brook the Chief Secretary, which is placed on the other side of the hill. From this spot looking towards Plantation House, the eye traverses another tract of highly cultivated country, and the villas of Sir George Bisshop, Mr. Donnesdale, and others, diversify the view with the different colored foliages in which they are half buried.

Plantation House is a comfortable residence, placed on an extensive lawn, and surrounded by a profusion of magnificent trees:—here the husband of the fair, the oak of England, and the pine of Norway flourish together, and form a novel and charming embellishment for the retreat of the Governor from the cares of business.

In the course of a wandering life, I never saw so great a variety of objects combined, as are thrown together in Saint Helena.—The bold and imposing appearance of High Knoll, rising from a calm and lovely valley; the rich softness of the verdure, opposed to the wild, barren rocks which skirt the shores, and here and there intrude themselves on the sight; the well stocked farms mingled with patches of sterility evidently voluntary, and the magnificent extent of horizon which bounds the view every where, render the whole of the island a picture of beauty, as uncomfortable or unpleasant residence, a retreat replete with interest & attraction. Under the government of Sir Hudson Lowe every species of cultivation can be introduced, is growing into utility; and taken altogether, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing the colony to be so rapidly improving, that in a few years, under the same system of encouragement, it may be independent of any foreign aid for supplies of grain; at least it is fair to imagine so, judging from what has been done already, and what is actually doing; should this be achieved, no power on earth could subdue the possessors of St. Helena.

The following list will show the political character of the new body of Peers created by the King of France :—

Marshals of Bonaparte, 3
Members of the House of Peers of the 100 days, 22
Members of the House of Representatives of the 100 days, 3
Ministers of Bonaparte, 9
Lieutenant Generals of Bonaparte, 15
Chamberlains of Bonaparte, 2
Apothecaries, 0
Unknown Names, 6
Decided Royalists, 1.

The Duke of Sussex intends to visit Ireland in the course of the summer, in relation of the knights of St. Patrick, which is to take place in May next.

A new set of knights distinguished by the appellation of *Britannia*, has lately sprung up, and are making considerable progress among the inhabitants of Cornwall. Their high priest, it appears, was once a royal disciple of Wellesly; but on account of some disagreement between him and the Duke of York, and the other good people of this commonwealth; he it enacted, &c." the authority given to the Duke of Sussex to live at Kensington, or any other head officer, mayor, or other head officer, might issue his warrant to bring such person before him, to be committed for his impertinence, at the next general sessions, or in default of such bail, send him to prison till it was known if they were there to be tried at the said sessions," for living at high rates and great expences, having no visible estate or profession, or other lawful and livelihood to cheat, defraud, owners of land, tradesmen, and the other good people of this commonwealth; be

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Crawford Messenger.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—On the 1st of this instant, at the farm occupied by James Rogers, in the vicinity of this place, as the young men were throwing the sheaves of wheat from off the stack, for the purpose of threshing, a *living hare* was uncovered, which had been enclosed within the stack when it was first built, (in August last.) I happened to be present, and was careful in the examination of all the circumstances attending this phenomenon.

She lay at the top of the outside sheaf, close to the but end of the sheaf which beuds the heart of the stack, in a hole like a common nest, and so closely confined, that she could not turn herself—her head towards the centre—her excrements were voided in one spot about three inches in diameter; the moisture of which had sunk downward, and caused the sheaf to rot in that place. There was no appearance of her having eaten any of the grain. When first uncovered to the fresh air, she appeared in distress, and made a noise as is common when disturbed in the night, only very weak, but soon fell asleep again. She died in about an hour.

Mrs. Rogers cut her open; there was very little flesh upon her, and no blood—her gizzard contained nothing but two small pieces of gravel—her craw or ingluvies appeared like a little bag perfectly empty, as were her intestines. After some time I examined her again & found her flesh to be somewhat red, and that a little blood had oozed out along the back.

I cannot pretend to account for the manner of her existence in that confined state, where the heat occasioned by the fermentation of the grain, would be great, and the stench arising from the acid and ammonia generated by the dung and other feculent matter would be intolerable.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Meadville, (Penn.) April 16, 1819.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applications for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN STRINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

Lot No. 29, in 4th Concession } 200 Acres
——— 8, —6th do.
——— 24, —7th do.
South ½ 32, —4th do.

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 19, —4th do.

BENJAMIN GEALE.
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers invite all those who want Servants, and Servants who want places, to apply at their Office, where their names will be recorded, and every information afforded for their mutual accommodation, without any charge being made therefor.

BENJAMIN GEALE.
JAMES FITZ GIBBON

A GOOD PIANO FORTE for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 23d May, 1819.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Government Contract,

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, to the 20th June, 1819, from persons willing to contract for

BAKING BREAD,

from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. composing the Garrison of York, for six months, from the 25th June to 24th December, 1819.

The tenders to express how many pounds of Bread they will give for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour, and give the names of two respectable persons to join them as Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

A quantity of empty Barrels and Casks will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Stores on the 24th June, 1819, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Commissariat Office,
27th May, 1819.

Home District, } General Adjourned
York, } Quarter Session of the
TO WIT: } Peace, from the 13th April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 13th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Leases of the remainder of the Lots in the Market Square, be sold at Public Auction—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order of the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk of the Peace, H. D.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn: any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. Francis Lacy, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a strayed *Black Horse*; has a small star on the forehead, a little white on the hind feet, and about 8 or 10 years old.—The owner is requested to call on the subscriber to [illegible] property, and pay all expences.

J. LYNDE.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May. 1819.

A GOOD COOK wanted.—Enquire at this Office.

York, May 27, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY COPELAND, has left my bed and board without my consent and without having received any provocation. This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on my account, as I am fully determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM COPELAND.

Etobicoke, May 4th 1819.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC,
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to IRA JONES, SADDLER, are requested to make payment immediately to Mr. GEORGE PLATTER, Junr. to save cost.

York, 12th May, 1819.—3w.

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,

delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the West halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 20 Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

A N Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 23, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be raised to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase at Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other peculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Capt. Sin D. Alves, about four or five miles from York, 100 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchorch.
4th Concession. }

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goulbeld Eastern Division, 200 Acres Western District,

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 15th March 1819.2m 13.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post must be paid to be post-paid.

E. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—11

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18,	Broken front,	600 Acres.
16 17 & 18,	1st Con.	600.
17 & 18	2d do	400.
17 & 18	3d do	400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19	3d Con.	600.
14 & 15	4th do	400.

In the Township of Darlington.

Lots No. 15	3d Concession	200
8	4th do	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 8d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned horned animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS &c. in the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	4	0	0	7½
Mutton	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	1	3	0	1	6	
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	9
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	3
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	19	0
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	12	6
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	5	0	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s 6d.	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, for first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A proportionate allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Belleville*
Major Rogers,	*Nar-Castle*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Ancaster*

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R. C. HORNE,
YORK.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1819. No. 27.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the EASTERN DISTRICT, and to his Successors respectively (Sheriffs for the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privileges, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of picage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign. F. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty ninth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty second year of His "Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively". *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our Reign. F. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Sloat or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fees on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Two hundred Acres,	85 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz £3 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 20th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or 1st Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Leases of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 2d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; as on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 15th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, June 7, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th of July next, for the Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

Also, for the Survey of a Township in the District of Newcastle, situate on the north side of the Rice Lake and east of the Otanabee River, opposite the Township of Monaghan.

And, for a Line of Township in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed and performed, after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office of the 14th Dec. and 6th Feb. last.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate disbanded Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN STEWYOTH Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Port Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, to the 30th June, 1819, from persons willing to contract for

BAKING BREAD,

from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. composing the Garrison of York, for six months, from the 25th June to 24th December, 1819.

The tenders to express how many pounds of bread they will give for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour, and give the names of two respectable persons to join them as Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

A quantity of empty Barrels and Casks will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Stores on the 24th June, 1819, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Commissariat Office,
27th May, 1819.

PRINTING INK.

SOME surplus PRINTING INK, No. 1, FOR Sale at this Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 25.

COMMERCE.—Independent of the fluctuations to which over speculation and monopoly have occasioned, as has been the case with Cotton, Oil, &c. we think we perceive the gradual, though turtly operation, of the restoration of a general participation in the full of price of the commodities which for profit and trade attendant upon a state of war. Love had caused to rise far, very far, to have their influence but at length it is beginning to be discovered that many transmarine productions can be procured upon much more reasonable terms than even the present reduced prices of such commodities would induce us to suspect. It remains still to be ascertained at what price the planter in America can afford to sell his cotton; perhaps it may be found that from 12 to 14 cents will amply repay his advance of capital and labour for cultivating it—and probably the free traders to the East Indies will soon discover their cotton, in those markets, may be had almost for the trouble of collecting it.—*Coffee*, it may shortly appear, may be purchased of Batavia for about four-pence per pound, and so on with many other commodities, so that we apprehend the present to be a most critical and still unprecedented period in the history of commerce, and merchants as well as statesmen are imperiously called upon deeply to reflect upon its present awful state, and to regulate their operations accordingly.

Among the long list of exportations to the Continent, we are particularly struck with the extensive, and still increasing shipment of Cotton Wool—that it is not in our power to check the improvement of foreign manufactories, or to prevent, for the Cotton Trade altogether, admit of no question, but we certainly are not called upon to encourage our rivals, as we have done for long, by furnishing them with the raw material upon lower terms than our own artisans can procure it.—The duty upon Cotton, for the present exemption, is one penny per pound, which at the present low rates of that article, is upon Bengal, about 9 p. cent. and upon American and Brazil Cotton, about 8 to 10 per cent. there being no duty upon exportation, we supply manufacturers abroad at as much lower rates than our own countrymen. We are no advocates for any additional imposition of duties, particularly in commerce, yet as we do not think it would be at all inconvenient to repeal the existing duty on Cotton, we are of opinion that, under present circumstances, Ministers, in choosing it from us should, in justice to ourselves, be subject to the like charge.

London, Thursday evening { past 7 o'clock, 28th *April* 1819.

The Loan.—There are three distinguishes in the City, who, it is understood will deliver proposals for a loan, as soon as the amount and the manner in which it is to be contracted for, are made public.

1. Mr. Rothschild: this gentleman's list is said to be very extensive; it was completely filled before any proposals of a loan had been received from the Treasury, and the sums written for constitute, as a report says, an aggregate more than 40 millions.—Ricardo, Brothers & Co. this is the Stock Exchange list, and nothing has yet been done towards arranging it; the circular letters of this party will not be sent, it is asserted, until the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes forward with the loan.—3. Real, Irving & Co. Sir J. Jackson, Trower & Bottye, Ellis & Barnett, and George Ward, these houses are receiving letters from their several friends, and are forming in fact distinct lists, but a union of interests and a coalition of the whole into one list is considered extremely probable.

The funds were very brisk this morning, owing to what is called an excellent money market, but about two o'clock the rumours were circulated that the loan would be to a very large amount, and some of the principal bankers left selling very easily gave them additional effect. Consols fell about ¼ per ct. but recovered before the end of the market, and left off at 72 a 72 1-8.—Bank stocks are under—Bank Stock 251—Navy 5 per cent. 105 4 per cent 90 3-8—Red. 71 3-8—Consols for money 72 1-8—Bank long ann. 18 13-16—India Bonds 28 pm. Ex. Bills 7 pm. 3¼ per ct. 89½.

The valuable fleet of merchantmen, from the Havana, consisting of seven vessels, under convoy of the Sabina frigate arrived safely at Cadiz on the 9th inst. the amount of specie on board is estimated at two millions and a half of dollars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was occupied until half past 5 this evening, hailing-for Committees against the return for Leicester and Grampound. On our entering the gallery we found that lord *Robert Manners*, who had been taken into Custody, for having been absent from the last ballot was ordered to be discharged on payment of his fees.

Mr. M. Somerville, was also ordered to be discharged on the payment of his fees.

Lord Castlereagh said, that as the R. H. member (Mr. Gratton,) was in his place, he wished to submit to him the expediency of postponing his motion, on the subject of the Catholic Claims, from to-morrow to Monday next. The noble Lord stated the necessity which existed for bringing forward the report of the Bank Committee as early as possible; and in order to effect this it was necessary they should be next both to-morrow and Saturday—he therefore hoped the R. H. Member would not object to the postponement to the day mention. ed.

Mr. Tierney concurred in the necessity of the Bank Committee's report being matured and finished, as in the present of this question being postponed to Monday; but he hoped that if his Right Hon. friend agreed to the suggestion of the Noble Lord, it would be understood that on Monday this motion would take precedence of other business (Hear, hear.—Yellowgrah was understood to assent to this.)

Mr. Gratton then postponed his motion to Monday next.

We left the house sitting on the motion of Mr. R. Martin, for the production of the minutes of the trial of *Edmund Parker*, Attorney, for perjury, before Baron McLeland.

Gas Lights, and Whale Fishery.

The engineer of a gas light company, has stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that every inch of pipe or conductor of the gas cost the Company £2000; that the company at present consumed 2 millions of chaldrons of coal per day; that if they increased their capital by about £700,000, (a probable consumption will be about 30,000 chaldrons annually, of coals) which amount who was examined, thought it would require 100 men to raise 30,000 chaldrons of coal in a year, 100 to bring them on board the vessels, it would require about 40 horses, and 17 ships of 300 tons, to convey them to London—that a ship to make 3 voyages annually, there would be required also 10 men for each vessel—That the company burning annually 30,000 chaldrons of coal, at 40s. sold pay to government £13,000, duty per annum.

The whale fishery employs eleven hundred men, and more than 1000 apprentices, who navigate 300 large ships, in fitting out which near 100,000 persons are benefitted, as the ropemakers, sail-cloth, rope and sail-makers, ship chandlers, &c. The only set-off to the above, which the gas company make, is proved in experiments given in the course of the evidence, to be employing 17 ships, each navigated by 10 men in bringing coals to London. Whereas one ship carries in the Greenfishery, at this time employs 17 ships, and has under them nearly 200 apprentices. Is there a doubt which is the best nursery for seamen?—*Lon. Pap.*

SINKING FUND.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Grenfell rose in pursuance of the notion of which he had previously given notice, for the production of certain papers, to show how far it may be expedient to apply the Sinking Fund, either in the whole or in part to the purposes of any loan that it might be necessary to contract for the service of the year. From the reasons he had mention. ed yesterday he was induced not only to abstain from discussion himself upon the subject, but to wish that the motion of which he had given notice should not be sent, it is asserted, until the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes forward with the loan. Messrs. Irving & Co. Sir J. Jackson, Trower & Bottye, Ellis & Barnett, and George Ward, these houses are receiving letters from their several friends, and are forming in fact distinct lists, but a union of interests and a coalition of the whole into one list is considered extremely probable.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Chatauque Eagle.

The following extract is taken from the report on South America, made by Theodorick Bland, Esq. to congress.—The gentleman was one of the commissioners, who in order to obtain information visited that country, in 1817 and 1818, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress and probable ultimate success of the patriot cause. The country abounds in the extraordinariness one of those gloomy though magnificent solitudes which leaves nothing of variety for the eye or the imagination to rest upon, but all is uniform, cheerlessness and unvarying.

Supposing we were to draw a line, beginning on the river Paraguay, near the city of Santa Fe, which should sweep northwardly, so as to include a portion of Chuchara, near the foot of which stands the town or village of St. Augustine; & the ocean passing, along a little below the eastern boundary of the province of the Pouta Sin Lotta, proceeding due south, we should very nearly designate the western lands of one of the most extensive and peculiar plains in the world, which stretches from the shores of the Pacific to Plata towards the southern extremity of our continent, between the line of which described, and the coast of the Atlantic ocean. This is the vast flat, plain or pasturage round about Buenos Ayres, or as it is usually and correctly called, the Pampas; which word, in the Quechat tongue of Peru, signifies property a valley.

This Pampa, which forms a part of the territory of Cordova, and of Santa Fe, and all that of Buenos Ayres, if measured entire into the country of the Patagonian tribes, extends in length fifteen hundred miles, and in breadth in a direct line, following the southern boundary of Cordova, five hundred miles from the ocean to its western confines. Over all this immense space there is not a tree, not a shrub, nor a single perennial plant to be seen; save only those few, which here and there hill their heads near a borders stream. There are no hills, nor eminences, and the undulations of the surface, as only to be perceived by taking a long view over its surface; and then, the eye passes round and round the horizon over the face of the undulating ocean in a calm, were there is not a single object to delight, or to relieve, or to vary the scene. The bare blades called the Pampa grass sweep over this houseless and unsheltered plain without the least obstruction; and the Gaucho rays after sun are left in all their unmitigated fervour. You are sometimes in the sight of thousands of animals; but, they are chiefly horned cattle, and horses; and the deer, ostriches, wild dogs, and others, fly as you approach. For a while the Pampas present the mind with an agreeable astonishment; but that soon subsides, and the eye may often be directed in vain in any way to obtain a single glimpse of society. Humanity, in the boundless, silent sameness one sensibly feels the value of the voice, and variegated scenes of nature—the only unmistakable pl in spreads out one of the most expanded and awful solitudes on earth.

I do not know, that any chemical analysis has ever been made of the nature of the qualities of the soil of the Pampas, nor can I say, that such an experiment, that have been made with the water, with a lofty growth, were inside with chemical skill; but they have all hitherto failed. I can only relate what I saw, and what was accounted to me as the truth of husbandmen and others; who, actuated by a love of gain, or directed by fancy, were induced to settle upon themselves, or to decorate their possessions. It is now two hundred and thirty-eight years since the city of Buenos Ayres was found, and in six miles out from the Plaza Mayor you take leave of all quitas, and gardens and orchards, and enter upon the open plain. The post road from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, along which I travelled, passes five hundred miles over these Pampas. In all that distance, I saw not a single stone, no gravel, nor any sand; the surface of the earth appears to be entirely a soil, black, and I on the banks of some of the rivers, and in places, a reddish clay appeared. The water in almost every well in Buenos Ayres is brackish; that of the wells of the Pampas is generally so bad, and in some places worse.—The water of the river Plata, is used for drinking where it can be had. Many of the rivers of the Pampas are brackish, on their names indicate, and there are in these plains sunny salt lakes; those called the Lagoon Bravo, one hundred and twenty miles, the Lagunas Pabladoras, one hundred and forty miles, the Laguna de Mendoza, and del Oeste two hundred miles, and the Salinas de Paraguyes two hundred and sixty miles from Buenos Ayres, before the revolution. At our time employed constantly from five to four hundred carts in carrying salt from them to the city for the supply of the country; and they now furnish a considerable quantity. There is under the whole of these Pampas, from three to twelve feet and some places more, below the surface, a stratum of earth of a foot or more in thickness, which appears to be a concreted clay, about as firm as a common brick. This concretion, as it projects along the water's edge of the Rio de la Plata, at the city of Buenos Ayres, is called toss, or rough earth. On the seaside and beds of most of the water courses, this stratum of toscs is visible; and the Rio Apercide, or the river of the paved bottom, rolls entirely over it, for a great distance.—Near the banks of the Plata, the Paraguay, and their branches, there are a few large trees, and some shrubbery; but most of the lesser streams creep through the plains as in crooked ditches, without their courses being perceived at any distance, either by trees, shrubs, cliffs or hills.

The Pampas are exceedingly productive in grass; and I great proportion of them are beset with a species of thistle, which grows from twelve to seven feet high, and is not unlike our garden artichoke.—The only tree that seems to flourish every where, as a natural free citizen, is the Embuda, or the peruvian poke; its trunk, however, is a mere watery pulp and the growth is utterly useless for every thing but shade. The peach grows well; but as in our country, it flourishes best on the sea coast, and on the borders of the salt marshes. The olive, and the fig, also thrive; but they are natives of the dry and saline deserts of Arabia.—Except these there are no trees which appear to indicate, that nature made them welcome where they were. There is no tradition, that in all the intervening extent of territory, called the Pampas, one single stick of good timber has been ever found growing at the distance of one mile from the rivers. It might be interesting in adding a conjecture to the facts I have related, I would say, that it seemed to me, that this great plain had been gently raised just above the level of the ocean, and left with a surface so unbroken and flat, as not yet to have been sufficiently perfected of its salt, acid and other noxious filtration, or washing, as to admit of the growth of any thing more than mere grass and her herbage, out of the upper stratum by which it is covered.—The Pampas are sometimes afflicted with the most wasteful drought, when vegetation is parched up, the earth cracked and deep dried; and the numerous herds of cattle, either die of thirst, or wander away towards the rivers, in pursuit of water, and are wholly lost."

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.
Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 22 — 4th Con	}	500 Acres
cession — 23, — 4th do.		
5, — 8th do.		

CARR AND CAMERO,

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession,	}	400 do.
19, — 4th do.		

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con.	}	200 do.
3, & 4th — 24		
3, & 4th — 25		

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession	}	400
26, do.		

BENJAMIN GALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

Lands for Sale.

IN the Townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya, in the District of Gore, being composed of

Lots No.	4, in 2d Concession.	
—	3, & 4th, 7th do	
of Nelson,	100 Acres, each.	
Lots No.	7, 14, 21 Concession.	
—	7, 11, 25 do	
of Nassagaweya,	10, 16, 25 do.	
	190 Acres each.	

An indisputable title will be given, and the Lands free from settlement duties, having been granted in reimbursation for surveys, &c. plans, &c. apply to the road from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, along which I travelled, passes five hundred miles over these Pampas. In all that distance, I saw not a single stone, no gravel, nor any sand; the surface of the earth appears to be entirely a soil, black, and I on the banks of some of the rivers, and in places, a reddish clay appeared. The water in almost every well in Buenos Ayres is brackish; that of the wells of the Pampas is generally so bad, and in some places worse.—The water of the river Plata, is used for drinking where it can be had. Many of the rivers of the Pampas are brackish, on their names indicate, and there are in these plains sunny salt lakes; those called the Lagoon Bravo, one hundred and twenty miles, the Lagunas Pabladoras, one hundred and forty miles, the Laguna de Mendoza, and del Oeste two hundred miles, and the Salinas de Paraguyes two hundred and sixty miles from Buenos Ayres, before the revolution. At our time employed constantly from five to four hundred carts in carrying salt from them to the city for the supply of the country; and they now furnish a considerable quantity. There is under the whole of these Pampas, from three to twelve feet and some places more, below the surface, a stratum of earth of a foot or more in thickness, which appears to be a concreted clay, about as firm as a common

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NOTICE.

Home District, } General Adjourned
York, } Quarter Session of the
TO WIT: } Peace, from the 23rd
April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 15th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Leases of the Commander of the Lots in the Market Square, be sold at Public Auction.—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order of the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk of the Peace, H. D.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. Francis Lewis, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

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WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. Francis Lewis, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

NOTICE.

Home District, } General Adjourned
York, } Quarter Session of the
TO WIT: } Peace, from the 23rd
April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 15th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Leases of the Commander of the Lots in the Market Square, be sold at Public Auction.—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order of the Court,
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Clk of the Peace, H. D.

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York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others apply ing for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business in the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the members having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions will, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are requested to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819. 6—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (not necessary to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their Store, on as favorable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

DOWSE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 13th March 1819.2w 13.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 800.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 2d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 13 Concession 5 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CRYDERMAN.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From s.	d.	£	s.	d. To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	4	0	0	7	1-2
Mutton	—	0	6	0	0	0	7	1-2
Veal	—	0	6	0	0	0	7	1-2
Pork	—	0	6	0	0	0	8	
Fowls	pair	0	3	0	0	0	5	
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Geese	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cheese	lib.	0	0	0	0	0	7	1-2
Butter	—	0	9	0	0	1	0	
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9	
Peas	—	0	0	0	0	3	9	
Potatoes	—	0	0	0	0	3	9	
Oats	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Turnips	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Flour	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7	1-2
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	12	6	
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7	1-2
Lard	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Hay	ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0	

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the Carriers, are to give a fortnight's notice should they wish to discontinue their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	each insertion.
6 lines & under,	3s. 9d.
6 to 10 lines,	5
10	7 1-2d.

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement under 10 lines, will be charged less than 4s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or the year.—Notice is to be given when the advertisement is left at the office

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	Glengarry.
Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson, Esq.	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macauley, Esq.	Kingston.
S. McNabb, Esq.	Hallowell.
Major Rogers,	New-Castle.
J. G. Bettune, Esq.	Hamilton.
C. Fothergill, Esq.	Toronto.
R. Hatt, Esq.	Ancaster.
J. Crooks, Esq.	Niagara.
T. McCormick, Esq.	Queenston.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long Point.
M. Burwell, Esq.	Port Talbot.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.
J. Wilson, Esq.	Amherstburg.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Hawkins, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—2.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoes, about four or five miles from York, 210 acres for Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO.—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession,	} Whitchurch.
13, 15 4th Concession.	

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Acre Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

The North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 1000

3-4 of an acre

ALSO,

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business in the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the members having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions will, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

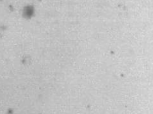
TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Bastard, viz. 19, 23 and 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase at any price. Persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment another purchaser apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth, Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1819. No. 28.

UPPER-CANADA GZ.AETTE



UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

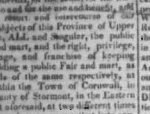
To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from diverse of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Home District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Ferry at or near in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that, in furtherance of so desirable an object, We have thought fit by and between, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively (sheriffs, of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit of the said District) full power and authority to ask, demand, take and receive of and from all persons who shall cross the River Plate and marl, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid, of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue and endure, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. Saving nevertheless to the residents, proprietors for payment of pleage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as refer once being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PETER REGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereof, at York, in the thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government of our said Province, for the time being, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign," entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time to exercise such powers, and to do such things as therein mentioned, or otherwise, as are by Proclamation or otherwise, use or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places of Entry (other than ports) for Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not prohibited, specialized, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, And Whereas for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established in the month of SMITHS CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, and that a Collector of Customs, for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as at other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

NOW KNOW YE, that We have constituted and appointed, and by these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PETER REGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereof, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonious Sheer or Spear, as Constables for the District of Home. By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretended the former have to Lot number 22 in the eighth Concession of Vaughan and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Gwillimbury North, in the County of Simcoe, in the Province of Upper Canada, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Lot No. 25 in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open to any Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date;

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Lot No. 25 in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open to any Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date;

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, presented after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	£	s.	d.
Two hundred Acres,	0	14	11
Three hundred Acres,	0	18	7
Four hundred Acres,	1	2	3
Five hundred Acres,	1	10	9
Six hundred Acres,	1	17	10
Seven hundred Acres,	2	5	7
Eight hundred Acres,	2	13	3
Nine hundred Acres,	2	20	10
One thousand Acres,	3	8	6
Eleven hundred Acres,	3	16	2
One thousand Acres,	3	23	10

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted in Estimates, are not to be increased, but to remain as before viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN FOSTER, of his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 16th Dec 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 24 in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open to any Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date;

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 16th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonious Sheer or Spear, as Constables for the District of Home. By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretended the former have to Lot number 22 in the eighth Concession of Vaughan and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Gwillimbury North, in the County of Simcoe, in the Province of Upper Canada, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

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Three hundred Acres,	0	18	7
Four hundred Acres,	1	2	3
Five hundred Acres,	1	10	9
Six hundred Acres,	1	17	10
Seven hundred Acres,	2	5	7
Eight hundred Acres,	2	13	3
Nine hundred Acres,	2	20	10
One thousand Acres,	3	8	6
Eleven hundred Acres,	3	16	2
One thousand Acres,	3	23	10

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted in Estimates, are not to be increased, but to remain as before viz. £5 14 1

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11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 81 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within 6 months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

*By Order of His Excellency, the

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April, 25—16.

The spirit of negotiation from Portsmouth continues unabated. Every packet for Havre conveys numerous passengers destined for America; and not less than 500 Englishmen are supposed to be now at Havre, waiting favor for wind, many of whom have taken their families with them.

About 80 persons, chiefly artizans and mechanics, with women and children, emigrated from Ireland last week, principally during last week, intending to proceed from Havre in an American brig, belonging to Baltimore, which has been taken up expressly for the purpose.—The expenses of the voyage are to be defrayed out of a fund which has been accumulating for some time past by a small weekly subscription, and the total charge for each person is said to be less than £5.

We have been favored with the following particulars respecting the dreadful accident, occasioned by the bursting of a Steam-engine boiler, in this borough, on Monday evening last, from a correspondent, who has made his observations on the spot.

"The Boiler was made of wrought Iron plates, riveted together, and of what is termed the waggon tilt shape, the top, sides, and ends of the same perfectly horse-way from the bottom by the force of the explosion, and seem to have separated in a body in one part, the great distance of three hundred yards and, from the elevation and direction it took, would, no doubt, have been thrown to twice or three that distance, had not its progress been providentially arrested, by striking against the thick parapet wall of a lofty Premises, whose lofty chimney it completely broke through, damaged the roof upon which parted it lay yesterday, and the remainder of it at the foot of the premises. The Boiler of the Steam-engine, on old one, and the machinery, in general, composed of parts collected, and ill suited to each other. The cylinder, not much regard to their fitness for the use intended to be made of them; and, indeed, the power of the Engine was by no means calculated to produce the effect laid upon it with safety. It was called a three-horse power, but appears by the reasons of the machinery, to be equal to much more labour to perform; there were three circular saws, one of them made in segments, of three feet in diameter, besides a spud-stone, and, no doubt, the pressure of the steam must have been raised to a very undue height when the accident occurred. The cylinder, 8 of very small diameter; the fly-wheel is broken to pieces, and the pressure in which the machinery was erected, a mere hand-mill.

"This lamentable accident adds another to the list of those occasioned by the improper employment, in that capacity, of unable and perfectly safe first-mover of machinery, when directed by skill and judgement; and it ought not to deter o. hers from the proper application of steam, of although it ought, and we trust it will, serve as a warning against the use of it under circumstances similar to those which have led to so much mischief and loss of life; and, in particular, to guard others from the venturing to employ Boilers of the wrought-iron plate, which are intended to produce steam at low pressure only, to be used in the Condensing Engine, for the purpose of high pressure steam, and for which purpose their shape renders them totally unfit."

Some further particulars.—Mr. Smith-erman's son is not dead, but in a most dreadful situation at Guy's Hospital, and notwithstanding the skill and attention of surgeons, and the solicitude of the nurses, but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Smitherman is at St. Thomas's Hospital, a fearful spectacle: the melancholy shadows of life remain, but man can be more easily imagined than described. The explosion burst the top of the boiler from its solid recess, and forced it to the top of Mr. Young's warehouse, above 150 yards distant. The other sufferers who survived the attack are considered out of danger, but a young lad of the name of Hall, a journeyman blacksmith, being unluckily locked down when Morton was in.

A Lizard, the first lizard, of the species described in Count De la Cepede's History of Oviparous Quadrupeds, by the name of Lygosoma in succession, from Gibbale in Africa, was lately on the beach by Hastle Cliff, near Milford, Hampshire, the morning after the ship British Tar, from London, was wrecked there. It appears this animal is the largest of the kind ever brought to Europe—the one in the royal cabinet of Turin measuring 7 ft. 8in. and one in the cabinet at Lisbon, of 6ft. Three are the only two to be found in any public establishment of Europe. The body of this lizard was the same length as the tail, covered with hard scales of an oval and circular form: the color of the body is of a greenish cast; the spots from the back to the sides are regular, and of four distinct rows, about four in a square; these spots had all the appearance of a deep purple set with small eyes, and the black spots are equal in beauty to the white. The legs are furnished with strong hooked claws, beautifully spotted, and resemble a handsome piece of lace. The head is like a frog's, the teeth long and sharp, it could not have been long dead when found, as it was scarcely cold.

TUAM, (Ireland,) April 20.—A short time ago, a man who resides near Ferbane, in this county, gave his daughter, a young girl, who had just been married, a certain quantity of meal, in consequence of a dispute between her husband and herself. The husband, the second day of which the circumstance occurred, went to the house of his father-in-law, for the purpose of having the meal returned to him, but was refused. He then proceeded to the house of a neighbour, and borrowed a bushel of meal, which he carried home with him. The next day, the husband's father, who had heard of the circumstance, went to the house of his son, and demanded the meal which had been borrowed by him. The son refused to give it up, and a scuffle ensued between them, in the course of which the father struck the son with a stick, and killed him. On walking round to the room where the body of his son lay, he observed a large white bear basking. He immediately called to his comrades to fetch a spear, but Bruin not appearing disposed to attack the party, they approached and struck the man, who with great presence of mind, took from his pocket one of his knives, and stuck it into the bear's throat, which was a desperate blow for all his brute ferocity. A repetition of blows soon deprived the monster of life, and the gallant gentleman, and his friends, had the pleasure of a hearty meal on the flesh of the animal, which, we believe, is considered by the Russians as a delicacy.

LONDON, April, 12—17.

An old seaman, about 90 years of age, and a native of South Shields, is said to have been no less than forty-eight voyages to the Greenland fishery.—Being on one occasion with a boat's crew, to make fast their ship to an iceberg, he alone missed the floating island, and the boat left him. On walking round to the many side of the other ice, he observed a large white bear basking. He immediately called to his comrades to fetch a spear, but Bruin not appearing disposed to attack the party, they approached and struck the man, who with great presence of mind, took from his pocket one of his knives, and stuck it into the bear's throat, which was a desperate blow for all his brute ferocity. A repetition of blows soon deprived the monster of life, and the gallant gentleman, and his friends, had the pleasure of a hearty meal on the flesh of the animal, which, we believe, is considered by the Russians as a delicacy.

From the Hull Advertiser, of April 17.

To the Editor.—Thinking that an account of the following remarkable and providential occurrence would be interesting to many of your readers, but serve the cause of Universal Peace, as we esteem that the cause of Lets is, I therefore send it for insertion in your next paper.

"During the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, the Orkneys had long mediated an attack on the Hanoverian settlement at Grosse Hill, in Yorkshire, which they put their threat in execution, and a large body of them marched to the town. When they arrived there they saw not one in the street near to the house. The Spitfiren had long expected this affray, but true to their Christian profession, they would not have any bloodshed on their defence, but assembled in their chapel, and in solemn prayer besought Him in whom they put their trust to be their shield in the great hour of danger. The ruffian band, hitherto breathing nothing but destruction and slaughter, were struck with astonishment at the sight of the praying assembly, where they expected an armed band, they saw it clasped in prayer. Where they expected opposition to be made, they saw not a single person to be seen.

"Being disappointed in their prey, they all turned their backs and left the town, and the Spitfiren lived happy ever after.

"Now, Sir, I have given you a plain account of this signal work of protection from Heaven, that the readers may see that the burning villages but their goods an lands set for shelter in the Grose Hill, which they called the burning City of Fire.

Yours, &c. PACIFICATOR.

Gretna Green Marriage.—In one of the Appeal Cases which came on at the Easter Session of Cupar, Fife, we had report of a *Gretna Green Marriage* was detailed:

"The love-struck swain was met with the object of his passion at Carlisle Fair, and in immediate trip to Springfield, alias Gretna Green, was agreed upon. In order to be sure of having a wife, they secretly took a filler along with them, and with a young man whom they accidentally met at Cluden-bridge, arrived at the sacred spot.—They were ushered with due ceremony into the presence of his Reverence the Priest, who commenced the business by enquiring of the lovers if they had a ring? and being answered in the negative, he asked the bridegroom if he had any brogs? in this point he was more fortunate. A bacco box was then produced, and the Priest (said the witness) brinced a ring of the bacco, and put it upon the woman's finger. He recollected this very well, for the bacco ring fell off, and Peggy took it up, and again put it on the bride's finger, and a few words and they were married. The Priest then gave the woman a piece of paper, called lines (he knew this was brought forward as evidence to prove the marriage and consummation; but it appeared that the paper had been left in the pocket of his surgeon, for he endeavored to take the "bit of paper from his bride by force, in order to destroy it."

LONDON, April, 12—17.

Extraordinary circumstance.—On Saturday, the 7th of March, Mr. Louis Gardon, a thread manufacturer of Lyons, his wife, and daughter, were seen by their neighbors at the hour of nine in the evening. The clerk had received orders to call the next morning. Agreeably to which he went, knocked at the door, and not receiving any answer, he concluded that they had stopped, and, from the appearance of the beds, it was evident that they had retired to rest; yet neither of the three could be found in the house during the night of Saturday, or on Sunday morning. No disorder was supposed to exist in any of the apartments, all was in its usual place, untouched, as were their watches, trinkets, &c. On Monday evening the magistrate placed the seal on the premises, which remained intact, at the request of his relations. On Sunday, the 20th, at 11 o'clock, the body of Gardon was found dead in the river Rhone, at Irigny, in the neighborhood of Lyons. He was attired in the same manner as was observed by the clerk, when he called

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION.

Messrs. F. & C. Smith have advertised, in a Utica paper a new invention for excavating the earth and for raising stone. It is stated that two of those machines are now in operation on the great western rail-road, and actually raises one ton one hundred feet, and carries it off seventy feet, and returns in the same time with two to the place where it was taken up in the space of one minute and a half. This is performed by one horse and two men only. The machine, that performs this horse, unloads the horse, by unhook two hooks from the empty box and hook them again as the next full box, when that is emptied, is carried off, and returned in the same manner.—*N. Y. Col.*

Our female readers may be amused with the following character of one of their sex, from the life of W. Hutton.—*N. Y. Courier.*

"But the greatest wonder I saw, was Phebe Brown. She was five feet six inches high; is about thirty, well proportioned, round-faced, and ruddy; has a dark penetrating eye, which, the moment it takes upon your face, sees your character, and that with precision. Her step (pardon the Irishism) is more manly than a man's, and can cover forty miles a-day. Her common dress is a man's hat, coat with a spencer over it, and men's shoes. As she is unsurveted, I beheld her as a stranger to breeches.

"She can fill our hundred weight in each hand, and carry fourteen score; can sew, knit, work, and spin, but hates them all; and every accompaniment to the female character, that of modesty excepted. A gentleman at the new Bath had recently treated her rudely:—She had a good mind to have knocked him down. She assured me, "she never drew what fear was." She gives no offence, but offers to fight any man who gives her one. If she never has fought, perhaps it is owing to the insulter having been a coward: for the man of courage would disdain to offer an insult to a female.

Phebe has strong sense, an excellent judgement, says smart things, and supports an easy freedom in all companies. Her voice is more than masculine: it is deep toned. With the wind in her favour, she can send it a mile; but has neither beard nor prominence of breast; she undersizes any kind of manual labour, as holding a plough, driving a team, thatching a barn, mowing the hay, &c. but her chief vocation is breaking horses, for which she charges a guinea a week each. She always rides without a saddle—a thought to be the best judge of a horse or cow in the country, and is frequently employed to purchase for gentlemen at the neighbouring fairs.

"She is fond of Milton, Pope, and Shakespeare; also of music; is self-taught, and performs on several instruments, as the flute, violin, and harpsichord, and supports the bass viol in Matlock church. She is a mere-woman, and carries a gun on her shoulder. She eats no beef or pork, and but little mutton. Her chief food is milk, which is also her drink, decoating wine, ale, and spirits.

SHEPPARDSTOWN, (Va.) May 20.

Domestic Economy.—A lady, "not 3 miles distant from this town, is supplied from Friday the 7th till Saturday the 15th inst. actually supplied a merchant in this place with the large amount of 37 dozen and 4 qts; the produce of her own poultry yard, for the same space of time; and is now willing to make a contract to any extent, for the delivery of 32 dozen a-year-by other day.

The Lady is Mrs. Verdier, and the merchant who received them is Mr. Thomas Toole, who is willing to vouch for the facts above stated.

This is an example worthy of imitation. This industrious matron has, in a single week, by the single article of egg alone, cleared the amount of fourteen dollars, seventy odd cents.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 30 June, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the ninth day of August next, for the Survey of six Townships, containing about 100,000 acres each, situate in the London and Western Districts, bounded westerly by the River Thames, and the Townships of Orford, Camden, and Chatham, and northwesterly by a line extending from the north west angle of the Township of London, to the north-east angle of the Shawanese Township.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed, and to be performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office of the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Valuable and remarkable GUN

TO be RAFFLED for, at the house of Mr. Thomas Mosley, in York, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, (20 subscribers at $12 each.) The Gun is perfectly unique! it was made for the famous Duke of Orleans, *Egalite*, who was executed during the French Revolution, the original and total cost of which, was 120 Guineas.—To be seen, and further particulars known, at Mr. Mosley's.

TO PRINTERS.

A STEADY and good general workman, at case and press, wanted at this Office.

York, July 1, 1819.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing 200 Acres; Lot No. 61, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Auchinbargh containing 200 Acres.

ALSO,

Several valuable Building Lots, where the Subscriber resides in the Town of York, between Hospital and Dundas-street, consisting of two Acres of Ground, all in Orchard of bearing Fruit Trees, with a convenient Dwelling House, out Houses and an Excellent Well. It will be laid off in Lots of 1 or 2 on Acre each and sold with or without the Trees, as may be agreed upon between the proprietor and purchasers. Enquire on the Premises of

H. HEWARD.

York, 26th June, 1819. tf—29.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Town-ship of York, on the west side of Dundas-street, Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and the excellent quality of the remainder of arable property needs no encomium, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is on said Farm a Frame house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on the Farm. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMPERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances, at the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from six o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S. JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to get such, may have their Deeds executed on it—(A very small additional expence.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

South ½ of 23	4th do.	500 Acres
Concession	24	
	4th do.	
SCARBORO'		
Lot No. 28, in 1st Concession,		100 do.
19	4th do.	
YORK.		
Lot No. 20, & 1 in the 1st Con.		200 do.
3, & 4	2d	
3, & 4	3d	
HAMILTON.		
Lot, No. 23, in 4th Concession		400
28, do.	do.	

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

Home District, } General Adjourned
York, } Quarter Session of the
to wit: } Peace, from the 13th April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 19th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Lesses of the remainder of the Lots in the Broad-st. Square, be sold at Public Auction, for Sale, to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order of the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk of the Peace, H. D.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. Francis Levy, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 30, 1819. 6w

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,

delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. Wm. Bechanan, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING — first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who are in the habit of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, Messrs. Ogilvie & St. George's, Merchants, York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 29th May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC,

By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D. on the 7th March, 1819,

The day of his Death.

ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,

By the 14th March, 1819.

A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the north West end of Lots No. 10 & 11, in the 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of the sub scriber on the premises.

PETER BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819. tf—17

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 17th March. 17tf

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ekanesy, viz. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, now completely situated on the North side of the dividing Line, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading to Gananoque and Brockville, abounds in excellent Timber, which in part being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase or a progressive pecuniary emigration for better Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Lands for Sale.

IN the Townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya, in the District of Gore, being composed of

Lots No.	4, in 2d Concession.	
	8, do	do
	3, 7, 14,	7th do
of Nelson, 100 Acres, each.		
Lots No.	17, in 2d Concession.	
	7, 11,	3d do
	10, 10,	6th do

of Nassagaweya, 100 Acres each.

An indisputable title will be given, and the Lands free from settlement duties, having been granted in remuneration for surveys. Application to be made to William Chisholm, Esqr. and Caleb Hopkins, Heading on Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson, who will show the Lands, and Terms of Sale.

June 10th, 1819. 25tf

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,

IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, by good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well watered, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Frame House; Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

No. 12, 13, 14, in the	}	Whitchurch.
2d Concession, 13, 15		
4th Concession.		

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goshell Eastern Division, & Acres 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London. 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the 4th Township of Dereham, 203

Lot No. 21 in the 5th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

Clean 100

Part of Lot No. 2 South side of Hop-bival River in the Township of York containing 1000

3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store, Stable and Shed, on Lot Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four Rooms on a floor, and several Cellars the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with us, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 19th March 1819.2m13.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16	17 & 18	14th Con. 600.
	17 & 18	24 do 400.
	17 & 18	34 do

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17	18 & 19	3d Con. 600.
	5	4th do 200.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15	5d Concession	200
5	4th do	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 20 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Price 1s. 3d. per Dozen.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From		To		
		£	s.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	4	0	7	½
Mutton	——	0	6	0	0	0
Veal	——	0	6	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	8
Pork	pair	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0
Chickens	——	0	0	0	0	7½
Ducks	——	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	heads	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	12
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	12	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue the Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Are inserted at | each week.
5 lines & under, | 2s. 6d.
6 to 10 lines, | 5 | 1 3
All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, for first insertion, and 2d every subsequent insertion—those above 10 lines, will be charged 3s. 4d. for the first insertion—and 1s. 8d. for each subsequent insertion—those to be published for a less time than 3 months, must be paid for before the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Bay of Quinte*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bytown*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New Castle*
T. Hart, Esq. - - - - *Hamilton*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
C. Fotheringill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh*

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R. C. HOWISON,
YORK.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1819. No. 29.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.



UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

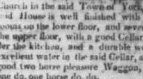
To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of this said District: NOW KNOW YE, that to furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto John Kerr, Esq. being our Sheriff and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively, full power and authority to hold and keep a Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of this said District: NOW KNOW YE, that to furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto John Kerr, Esq. being our Sheriff and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively, full power and authority to hold and keep a Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, and to take and receive the Tolls, Stallages, and other profits thereof, and incident to the same, and for the more and better encouragement of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid, of the same respectively, to and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer: Subject nevertheless, to such conditions, provisoes for payment of pledge and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as otherwise being thereto-fore and will more fully appear.

In testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, for the time being, to make Grants of Land, and to authorize the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived, and continued by an Act passed in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *His provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry for Goods Entered for Home Consumption, place or places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, And WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, as laid Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE" for the Entry, and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Spear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to take good notice that any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fees on Patents on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	1 5 4
Three hundred Acres,	1 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	1 18 10
Five hundred Acres,	2 5 10
Six hundred Acres,	2 12 10
Seven hundred Acres,	2 19 7
Eight hundred Acres,	3 6 2
Nine hundred Acres,	3 12 10
One thousand Acres,	3 19 5
Eleven hundred Acres,	4 6 1
Twelve hundred Acres,	4 12 9

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted, are not to be remain as before, viz.

£5 14 1

J. SMALL,
Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Jan. 1819. Ex. Com. Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

In 1819.)

On Wednesday, the 26th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOCK FOSTER, or his Representatives, to make good pay pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Rose's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the 6th day of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representatives of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 81 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.
Gen.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform the Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same; until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 10th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Oye on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to Charles Fotherghll, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, June 7, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th of July next, for the Survey of the residue of the Missasaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

Also, for the Survey of a Township in the District of Newcastle, situate on the north side of the Rice Lake and east of the Otanabee River, opposite the Township of Monaghan.

And, for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed and performed, after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office of the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 15th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for L. 6 (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

John Symington Esq.	Niagara.
Thomas Dickson Esq.	Queenston.
Hon. Thomas Clark.	Stamford.
John Warren Esq.	Fort Erie.
Abraham Nelles Esq.	Grimsby.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office, at this Post, to the 30th June, 1819, from persons willing to contract for

BAKING BREAD,

from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. composing the Garrison of York, for six months, from the 25th June to 24th December, 1819.

The tenders to express how many pounds of Bread they will give for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour, and give the names of two respectable persons to join them as Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

A quantity of empty Barrels and Casks will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Stores on the 24th June, 1819, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Commissariat Office,
27th May, 1819.

PRINTING INK.

SOME surplus PRINTING INK for SALE at this Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 10.

Flanders, Hamburgh, and Dutch Mails arrived this morning. Serious disputes have broken out between the soldiers of the harbour and fast corps composing the garrison of the city at Brussels, and there are serious fears in some instances of blood being shed with fatal consequences. Some of the subaltern officers have been engaged in these rencontres. An article of the 18th, at Paris, announces the following particulars of an affray of this kind :—" Notwithstanding the present measures taken by the military authority to prevent the disorders of the officers both of the cavalry and infantry to prevent new disputes between the soldiers of both arms, they could not altogether avoid accidental rencontres, as it seems between some subaltern officers of the infantry and one or two troopers, yesterday afternoon, in the Faubourg of Namur ; they were already engaged, when a detachment of the royal Horse-Guards galloped up, separated the combatants, and took seven hussars to the watch-house. An individual, who imprudently took part in the affair, was severely wounded with a sabre. Numerous patrules prevented the occurrence of any further disorder, which was much apprehended."

On a previous night, a foot soldier of the garrison was found expiring in the street, and carried dead in the hospital. He was robbed in four places of the breast, and had a sabre wound on the head. Within a few days, several other sanguinary cases of the same kind have been carried to the hospital.

BRUSSELS, April 12.

Besides the line of fortresses in the line erecting from the Meuse to the North Sea, on the southern frontier, it is intended to raise the necessary works to cover the Scheldt. The plan of that work will be covered to this end by some forts, and it is even said, that Dendermonde is to be an enclosed place. It is not known if Namur will have an important place among the fortresses which are to cover West Flanders.

GHENT, April 12.

We learn from good authority, that a fort is to be erected without this city near the Canal by Gute. Outlooks and Dendermonde are also to be strengthened.

STOCKHOLM, March 23.

A strong and extensive fortress is to be constructed at the Island of Lost will be covered to this end by some forts, and it is even said, that Dendermonde is to be an enclosed place. It is not known if Namur will have an important place among the fortresses which are to cover West Flanders.

GHENT, April 12.

We learn from good authority, that a fort is to be erected without this city near the Canal by Gute. Outlooks and Dendermonde are also to be strengthened.

STOCKHOLM, March 23.

A strong and extensive fortress is to be constructed at the Island of Lost between the lakes Venern and Vetter, which is to serve as a general magazine and place of retreat for the troops, in the case of a reverse, and as a bulwark against foreign invasion.

Extract from Capt. Rosk's work :—August 18. Lat. 76. While the moon was in sight, she had the appearance of following the sun around the horizon, and while she was below the horizon, she was built along the tops of the mountains, the snow which covered them, and which had naturally a yellowish hue, had been changed to gold, and the reflection of these upon the sky, produced a rich green tint, as delicately beautiful, as to surpass description. The effect was the same, when the sun during over the tops of the mountains, came in contact with the icebergs, which gathered the colour of those of silver, adorned with precious stones of every variety."—Such were the magic scenes enjoyed during a day, which lasted from the 7th of April to the 18th of August—the 1872 hours, without the sun setting to their view.

Height and angular depth.—On Sunday last, Mr. Critchley, carpenter, of the Spey, attended at Kinsdon-Church to be married, and, the religious rite having been completed in the presence of the clerk, book, in the vestry room, he was in the act of putting his hand into his pocket to pay the clerk his usual fee, when he was assailed with apoplexy, sank down, and shortly afterwards expired. He was in his 48th year. He had been married twice before.

LONDON, April 24.

Months ago we called the attention of the Public to the situation of the Ionian Islands, from certain political symptoms which then seemed to indicate a possibility that the port of Patras would be given up to the Force. On this subject Sir C. Stuart puts question to Lord Castlereagh. Last night in the House of Commons, whether any negotiation had been entered into for the cession of Patras to the Turks ? Lord Castlereagh was understood to reply, that " a negotiation to that effect was on foot, but not yet concluded." If not concluded, it never ought to be ; but if we may credit the Paris papers in the *Monitor*, it is already been concluded ! The following appeared in the *Monitor* of the 21st inst.

" General Maitland, who is a great favourite with the Grand Seignor, has, in consequence of his offering him a present of a handsome, cooked for him at Corfu, dressed himself in the English, to the Army (How and they) who was succeed by the Grand Seignor to take possession. His Highness has sent the ordinance of the Crescent to the English General, as a mark of his satisfaction."

The suspicions we entertained some months ago, are verified by these facts, in the article relating to these islands to the Treaty of Paris, which runs thus :—Art. 8. The Islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their Dependencies, such as they are described in the treaty between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Ottoman Porte, of the 21st of March, 1800, shall form a single, free, and independent State, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Grand Equestrian Match.—Mr. Harrison, of Canterbury, on the 7th May, accomplished a match against time, which, for a wager of 500 guineas, he rode from Canterbury to London, (56 miles,) in two hours and 57 minutes. He rode eleven horses, and did not appear much fatigued.

Old Bernet, the pedestrian, who is in the 76th year of his age, has beaten his keel in 1600 successive quarters of an hour, at Ipswich. Betting was from 5 to 3.

It was mentioned in the Vienna papers that a plan had been formed at Rome for establishing military cordons on the frontiers adjoining Turkey, similar to those existing in Austria.

That there was nothing whatever in these Journals respecting the reported conspiracy to poison the Royal Family.

Three frigates have sailed from Plymouth harbour, fitted for the coast of Africa, as an additional force for the suppression of the vile traffic in slaves.

An amusing as well as constitutional application was to be made in the Court of Session in Scotland in the suit of the Person Ambassador. Curiosity will be on the alert upon this occasion, as it is intended to try whether the law of Scotland consents to the close confinement in which she is kept, or would protect the liberty which is the birth-right of the meanest ground.—Ambassadors have extraordinary privileges, but they cannot keep a human being in slavery.

LONDON, May 12.

The effects of the late run upon the Bank are already apparent, both in the reduction in the value of stock and prices of bullion. The latter article is very considerable. The price of gold yesterday in the evening was 4l. 1s. 6d. per ounce, and was lately four pounds two shillings per ounce, and at four pounds 8 ounce. Stocks have declined a little. Consols for money and account have been at 75 1/8 to 1/4, and yesterday in July, are all the same price, 74 1/8, which shows a great opinion of a further decline. H. B. Bayard, Esq. of Bath. He the next Ottoman of Loin, that is to pay in the last instalments for the public as usual, no large loan could be contracted for at a very low rate.

A case was lately tried before the Court of King's Bench, which is of considerable benefit, both to merchants and shipowners. The plaintiff in this case had chartered a vessel to the Defendant to bring home a cargo of coffee and logwood, the charter party the vessel was described as being of the burthen of 201 tons, or thereabout. The Defendant conveyed a quantity of coffee and logwood, and the vessel returned with 251 tons of Coffee, but it appeared she would carry 300 tons. The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, under the engagement of the Defendant to provide her with a full cargo, sought to recover freight. The Defendants were allowed to plead, and cross-examined. The

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser of June 7.

On Saturday evening a large number of persons were collected together by two persons appearing in the park on velocipedes: the rapidity with which they travelled was truly astonishing. It was difficult for the swiftest runner to keep up with them. One of the persons travelled on his velocipede round the park, starting at the south end, passing in front of the hall and back to the place of starting, in one minute and thirty-five seconds.

One of the fashionable amusements of the day is riding, or driving, or running, at the Washington hall, upon the machine denominated a dracaena, and sometimes a velocipede. It appears to be a pleasant diversion and a salutary exercise, and respectively well adapted to the amusement of persons of sedentary habits, who have the advantage of exercising it upon a regular and tolerably level surface, such as paved ways, pleasure grounds, pavements, &c. This machine has been constructed by Mr. Stewart, late of Baltimore, from an original drawing by the German inventor, and is said to be decidedly superior to any of the others which have been made in this city, or which there are several.

Philad. Union.

Book of Common Prayer.

It is ascertained that there have been sold in the city of New York, during the last year, no less than thirty thousand copies of the book of common prayer, besides those sold & distributed by the auxiliary New York bible & common prayer book society.

Rhode Island paper.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 30 June, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the ninth day of August next, for the Survey of six Townships, containing about 100,000 acres each, situate in the London and Western Districts; bounded southerly by the River Thames, and the Townships of Oriord, Camden, and Chatham, and northwesterly by a line extending from the north-west angle of the Township of London, to the north-east angle of the Shawanese Township.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed, and to be performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office of the 14th December and 8th Febrnary last.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

Valuable and remarkable GUN

TO be RAFFLED on the premises of Mr. Thomas Mosley, in readiness as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, (20 subscribers at $12 each.) The Gun is perfectly unique; it was made for the famous Duke of Orleans, Egalite, who was executed during the French Revolution, the original and total cost of which, was 120 Guineas.—To be seen, and further particulars known, at Mr. Mosley's.

TO PRINTERS.

A STEADY and good general workman, at case and press, wanted at this Office.

York, July 1, 1819.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing 200 Acres; Lot. No. 24, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, adjoining the Township of Ancaster, adjoining 200 Acres.

ALSO,

Several valuable Building Lots, where the Subscriber resides in the Town of York, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, consisting of two Acres of Orchard all in Orchard of bearing Fruit Trees, with a convenient Dwelling House, out Houses and an Excellent Well. It will be la. off in Lots of half an Acre each and sold with or without the Trees, as may be agreed upon between the prospective purchasers. Enquire on the Premises of

H. HEWARD.

York, 26th June, 1819. tf—27.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 200 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and the remainder of excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomium, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is on the Farm a Frame house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 300 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S. JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
30th June, 1819.

N. B. Any one expects a supply of Parchment; those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it of a very small additional expence.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. } 300 Acres
— — — 30, — 4th do.

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, 19, — 4th do. } 400 do.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 3d } 300 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession 20, do } 400

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

Home District, York, } Quarter Session of the Peace, from the 13th April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 19th May, 1819.

General Adjourned

ORDERED, that the Lease of the remainder of the Lots in Market Square, be sold at Public Auction.—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk of the Peace, H. D.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LAVS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w

(116)

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for clothing and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,

delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, baking roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th. May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC;
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.

ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of which is alone for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 25 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS, 29 and 32, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land, for particulars apply to the Late Mr. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Etobley, viz. 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 29, and 30, chiefly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Bay of Quinte, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communications renders it valuable, without at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase. Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Macdonell Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Lands for Sale.

IN the Townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya, in the District of Gore, being composed of

Lots No. — 4, in 2d Concession.
— — — 8, 6th do
— — — 3, 7, 14, 7th do
of Nelson. 100 Acres, each.
Lots No. — 12, & 24 Concession.
— — — 7, 11, 3d do
— — — 10, 16, 6th do
of Nassagaweya, 100 Acres each.

An indisputable title will be given, and the Lands free from settlement duties, having been granted in remuneration for survey. Application to be made to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esqr. and CAPTAIN HOPKINS, residing on Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson, who will shew the Lands, and Terms of Sale,

June 30th, 1819. 2tsf

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoan, situate Four Miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Stable. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 13 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goderich Eastern Division, & Acres in Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of Nos. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 24 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new Two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be prepaid.

E. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819. tf——14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg Leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more favorable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.
Saddle's Creek, 15th March 1819. 2m.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,
Lots No. 16 17 Acres, Broken from 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 2d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200.
8 4th do 100.

In the Township of York,
Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf 51.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS,
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb. 0	0	4	0	0	7½
Mutton	—0	C	6	0	0	7
Veal	—0	0	5	0	0	7½
Pork	—0	0	6	0	0	7½
Fowls	pair 0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each 0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	—0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb. 0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	—0	0	9	0	1	0
Eggs	doz. 0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat	bush. 0	0	0	0	5	9
Peas	—0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	—0	0	0	0	3	9
Oats	—0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips	—0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head 0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt. 0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	lb. 0	1	5	0	1	6
Tallow	lb. 0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	—0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton 3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord 0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, on the 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each other
5 lines & under,	3s.	1s. 3d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All above 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the Office.

AGENTS,

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Cozens, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Sent to Mr. Donnell

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1819. No. 30.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

to whom these presents shall Tee.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition presented to our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart at the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, We have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively, Sheriffs of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our Subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privileges, toll stage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, at or upon the said Town of Cornwall, and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday of the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and during all which Festivities to the continuance, privileges for payment of pieces, and Stallage restrictions of which, whereas in our Letters Patent contained, as referred over hereby thereto had will more fully appear.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign," entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *Be it provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for the Importation of Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of Trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the fifty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance in the month of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE" for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as the Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 10th December 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Humberston Sayer or Ayer, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six on the eighth Concession of Burford; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, more properly described by Plans in the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and between Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 5th January 1819. }

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, prosecuted after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	£10 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	16 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	21 15 8
Five hundred Acres,	26 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	32 3 10
Seven hundred Acres,	37 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	42 12 0
Nine hundred Acres,	48 16 1
One thousand Acres,	53 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	58 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	63 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 29th Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Exc. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, Nov. 30th 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN AUTERMON, or their Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 10th Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15 Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Carthy, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Myers, more properly described by Plans in the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and between Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th April, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 51 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.
Gov.—16.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 26th April, 1819. }

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, that a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office, }
York 19th April 1819. }

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office, }
York 15th April 1819. }

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq. Niagara.
THOMAS DICKSON Esq. Queenston.
Hon. THOMAS CLARK. Grimsby.
JOHN WARREN Esq. Fort Erie.
ABRAHAM NEELES Esq. Stamford.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 30 June, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the ninth day of August next, for the Survey of six Townships, containing about 100,000 acres each, situate in the London and Western Districts, bounded southerly by the River Thames, and the Townships of Oriord, Camden, and Chatham, and northwesterly by a line extending from the north-west angle of the Township of London, to the north-east angle of the Shawanese Township.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed, and to be performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office of the 14th December and 8th Febrnary last.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

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York 19th April 1819. }

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These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed, and to be performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office of the 14th December and 8th Febrnary last.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th July, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 28th of August next, for completing in Survey the residue of the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode, also the 18th Concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts, to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this office.

THO'S. RIDOUT. *Surv. Gen.*

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the T. Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office, in the Town of York.

JOHN SMALL,
Executive Council Office, }
York, 14th July, 1819. } *Surv. Gen.*

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A Bay horse six years old, some white on his face, a white ring round one of his hind feet supposed to be done with a cord, a scar from the hind top nose of his face left, a natural trotter, brought to the place by Mr. Bendy from Markham at or about York: any Person giving information where he may be had will receive four dollars reward, (4w15 at this Office.)

JOHN LITTLE.
Cole-hester. 12th June 1819.

CHURCH PEW.

A Single PEW in the Church to let. Enquire at this Office.

PRINTING INK.

SOME surplus PRINTING INK, No. 1, FOR Sale at the Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 28.

We understand that Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. William Peel, on hearing of the sad mistake failure of the Tamworth Bank, immediately sent a munificent sum of money to the town for the purpose of alleviating the inconvenience and distress of the lesser tradesmen & poorer classes, without distinction; and on Friday, the former received thanks equal to one half of their loss. Such benevolence, as might be expected, produced the most lively and sincere and unanimous of joy and gratitude; and we are informed that the purse of the benign donors still contained ones open to the other inhabitants of the town who have suffered, and may wish to take their bounty. How truly christian-like is this!—*Staffordshire paper.*

Expedition of the Law.—At Coventry Assizes, the week before last, a trial took place which excited a great sensation in that town. Two women, the one a house keeper, and the other dairyman to a respectable farmer in the neighborhood, went into a Pawn-broker's shop to purchase some article for the use of the dairy, when, after their departure, the pawnbroker missed a small piece of cotton, about the value of 10s. He immediately followed and took their basket from them, and they followed him back to the shop. The cotton was found in the basket; they were taken before a Magistrate, committed, and the Grand Jury then sitting, found a true bill against them; they were instantly put on their trial, and one was acquitted, and the other condemned. This, in the little space of two hours, did a yeoman, of previously excellent character, commit a robbery, was taken in custody for it, examined, committed, a true bill found, tried, and condemned to suffer death!!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 27.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee on the claims on France Bill.

Mr. Hutchinson said, that claimants of all descriptions were under great obligations to the commissioners for the mode in which they had conducted the business entrusted to them. He therefore did not wish to be understood as intending to impute any blame to the commissioners. He had no doubt that the noble lord, the noble lord in the convention of 1815, was to secure the interests of the British claimants. The total amount of claims was about 3½ millions, and including those called non-commercial, the total amount was not above £6,000,000. To meet this there was in the hand of Government about £3,000,000, or equal to pay about 50 per cent. on the gross amount of claims. That was on the supposition that all the claims were allowed; but it was evident that many of those which had been made, were of such nature as could not be allowed. The class of claimants to whom he wished now particularly to call the attention of the House, were those of merchants who had been plundered of their property in France, and especially of the province of Burgundy, under the Convention of 1788. It had been stipulated that those merchants should not be compelled to take their merchandize to any market or fair but such as they chose—but by the subversion of all the fundamentals of all descriptions, landed, territorial or commercial were opposed by provided for claims. Facts had come to the minds of the Commissioners, whether that convention extended to the claimants who had suffered losses by acting on the treaty of 1786. He was sure that the Committee would be surprised to learn the funded claimants had already received £5,400,000, or one half of the whole amount of the remuneration—the territorial claimants nothing—and the commercial claimants only £3000. Thus the only claimants who had been paid, were those which should have been last of all considered, because they were those who had been speculating on the French funds. By a decree passed during the reign of terror the severest punishments were denounced against any person who should pay over any property belonging to British subjects, and under this decree the partners of several respectable houses had been imprisoned for some time.—He had in his possession certificates from Count Lynch of Bourdeaux, conferring the rights of citizenship since the year 1793, against British property, and those he was ready to produce for the satisfaction of the Noble Lord. He wished for more than half the claimants should have an appeal from the Commissioners on their decision as to the merits of their claims. Such appeal would give those who claimed, indemnity for losses occasioned by these violences.

Lord Castlereagh said, he wished to be distinctly understood as not intending to pronounce any opinion as to any of the claims.—The duty of the House was not as a judicial one, but solely to provide the best tribunal for judging of the several claims. The title of the parties was in the several Conventions, and the whole object now was to provide for the due execution of the various articles. The Noble Lord mentioned that three or four cases only had as yet been decided by the Commissioners, and therefore without the Hon. Member (Mr. Hutchinson) might perhaps be desirous as to the information of the party alluded to. As to precluding appeals in cases doubtful, a period of five months had been given by the Commissioners, during which parties thus situated were empowered to make any amendment to their claims by substantial evidence. The Lord Ship commended the Honourable Member for bestowing those encomiums on the Commissioners to which they were fully entitled. It was attended with great candour and propriety towards them. As to a variety of naked cases which might come before them, the noble Lord, Commissioner, might not feel themselves fully adequate to decide, the King and Council were empowered ultimately to adjust the claims—but where judges, therefore was no reason for making any clause bear partially upon any particular case.

Sir J. Newport thought the Commissioners ought to know the opinion of the House, as variations had been stated to exist between the French and English copies of the treaty.

Mr. Hutchinson replied, when after some observations from Dr. Philimore in Sir C. Robinson, the bill went through the committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

From Billing's Liverpool Advertiser. April 12.

ARRIVAL

Facility of remedy on the claims of creditors.—A circular has been addressed "to merchants of great Britain, trading to the United States of America," by the Agent for the purpose of furnishing them with information as to the state of the existing laws for the recovery of debts in that country. The endeavours of several of the principal merchants to obtain an efficient bankrupt law have failed; and the recovery of debts is therefore governed by the different laws of the different states, which are nearly similar in their operation. A friend has favoured us with a copy of one of these letters, which we feel happy in being able to furnish their correspondents

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Union.

Manufacture of Needles.—Needles make a very considerable article in commerce, though there is scarcely any commodity cheaper, the consumption of them being almost incredible. The sizes are from No 1, to No. 25, the smallest. In the manufacture of them, the first thing is to pass the steel through a coal fire, and under a hammer, to bring it out of its square figure into a cylindrical one. This done, it is drawn through a large hole of a wire-drawing iron, reduced into the fire, and drawn through a smaller hole of the iron, smaller than the first, and thus successively, from hole to hole, till it has acquired the degree of fineness required for that species of needles, observing every time it is to be drawn that it is greased over with lard, to reduce it more manageable. The steel thus reduced to fine wire is cut in pieces of the length of the needles intended. These pieces are flatted at one end on the anvil, in order to form the head and eye: they are then put into the fire to soften those further, and then taken out and pierced at each extreme of the flat part on the anvil, by force of a puncheon of well tempered steel; and laid on a leaden block to bring out, with another puncheon, the little piece still remaining in the eye. The corners are then filed off the square of the heads, and a little cavity filed on each side of the flat of the head; this done, the point is ground with a file; and the needle after is put into a charcoal fire, and when taken out, are thrown into a basin of cold water to harden. On this operation a good deal depends; too much heat burns them, and too little leaves them soft; the medium eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S. JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South ½ of 23 — 4th Concession	97	500 Acres
——— 24 — 4th do.	97	
SCARBORO'.		
Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession,	97	400 do.
——— 19, — 4th do.	97	
CLARKE.		
Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con.	97	200 do.
——— 3, & 4th — 2d	97	
——— 3, & 4th — 3d	97	
HAMILTON.		
Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession	97	400
26, do.	97	

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

THOSE handsomely situated Premises at present occupied by Lieut. Col. Codin, consisting of TWO ACRES of Land, on which there is a commodious Dwelling-House, containing 7 Rooms, besides a good Kitchen and an excellent Cellar; also, a good Well and Stabling on the front Lot, and a number of fine Fruit Trees. The whole well fenced.

As the two acres run from the street in front of the hay to Market-street, and have a view from both, of very valuable Simcoe-square, they possess the advantage of having three fronts.

The Land will be sold in half acres, at the premises, on Saturday the 24th of July, at 11 o'clock.—One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in one year.

York, July 8, 1819.

To the Public.

J. P. THORNTON, late from London, having commenced business in Mr. Doscher's New House, on Dr Macaulay's land on the Yonge-Street Road; begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York and its neighbourhood, that he makes all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes, &c. in the neatest and newest fashions, and on the most moderate terms. The most respectable reference will be afforded as to his character, and as to his abilities as a workman; and, as he is determined to work upon moderate terms, and to spare no pains to give satisfaction to his customers, Families, in town, will find it their interest to employ him. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to.

York, 6th July, 1819. 6w

Draycott, London, No. 1344.
Barford, London, 1017.
D. Hendon, London, 958.
Wm. Morgan, 36343.
Jos'h Sanders, Bristol, No. 4509.
Clayton, London, 36295.

One large English watch, without the cap belonging to it.

Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Watches shall be entitled to the above reward; and if the robber is detected so that he may be brought to justice, a handsome reward will be given in addition to the above.

MOSES N. PRESTON.

Moscow, (Genn. Co. N. Y. 17th June.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. The valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, and bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819. 6w

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC;
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.

ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of copies for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the west half of Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Inquire of

EZRA S. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Heron, 9 miles from the Town of York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared. There are two fine springs of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

Valuable and remarkable GUN

TO be RAFFLED for, at the house of Mr Thomas Reynolds, 20 Acres as a subscient number of subscribers can be obtained, (20 subscribers at $12 each.) The Gun is perfectly new, and has never been fired except at Chateau Gaillard, near the Palace of Orleans, *Egalite*, who was executed during the French Revolution, the original and total cost of which, was 120 Guineas.—To be seen, and further particulars known, at Mr. Mosley's.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing 200 Acres; Lot. No. 81, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Auchlasbourgh containing 200 Acres.

ALSO,

Several valuable Building Lots, where the Subscriber resides in the Town of York, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, consisting of two Acres of Ground all in Orchard of bearing Fruit Trees, with a convenient Dwelling House, out Houses and an Excellent Well. It will be laid off in Lots of 1th of an Acre each and sold with or without the Trees, as may be agreed upon between the proprietor and purchasers. Enquire on the Premises of

H. HEWARD.

York, 20th June, 1819. tf—27.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 23 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gwillell Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 24 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 24 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Zorra, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Frame, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four Rooms and Entry, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Yard, also a good two lorse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZRA S. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* at every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap, for Cash.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, two Instruments Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. Nos. 23, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be raised to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase or Furthermore information apply to the Landers Tree. For terms of payment and other peculiars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6mos.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken front,	600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con.	600.
17 & 18 2d do	400.
17 & 18 3d do	400.
In the Township of Cramahe,	
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con.	600.
14 & 15 4th do	400.
In the Township of Darlington,	
Lots No. 13 2d Concession	200
8 4th do "	200.
In the Township of York,	
Lot No. 27 3d Concession	200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf 51.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS,
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	Dollar at 5s.					
		FROM			TO	
	FEE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0 7½
Mutton	——	0	0	6	0	0 7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0 7½
Lamb	——	0	0	6	0	0 8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0 0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0 0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0 0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0 7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1 3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	4	0	0 5
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5 9
Rye	——	0	0	0	0	3 9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2 6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0 0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0 0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0 0
Flour	cwt.	0	16	0	1	5 0
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	12 6
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0 7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0 0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	0	0 0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are considered as in for a year, unless notice should they wish to discontinue the Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Are inserted at

	each week
6 lines & under, 1st tst.	7 1½
6 to 10 lines,	1 3
Exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line,	

first insertion, and 1½ every subsequent. An advertisement sinced for a less period than three months will be inserted at the above rates, but for advertisements sent for 6 months or more, provided it is to stand when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*York.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Tyrone.*
R. Hart, Esq.	*Queenston.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1819. No. 31.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Township of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperity of the Inhabitants of the said District; NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our Letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto John Kens, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively, full and free power and authority to hold within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to hold the holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each of the said periods for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of Duties and Tolls, also to such other restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our Trusty and well beloved SIR RICHARD HENRY MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty-second year of His "Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided that it shall* may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places of Entry in ports of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS the ease & facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, to be called «PORT HOPE,» for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, already established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our Trusty and well beloved SIR RICHARD HENRY MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonious Shepp or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Dorford in the Home District, within twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	£ 0 17 6
One hundred Acres,	0 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	1 3 0
Five hundred Acres,	1 9 10
Six hundred Acres,	1 16 8
One thousand Acres,	2 2 11
Eight hundred Acres,	2 8 9
Nine hundred Acres,	2 14 7
One thousand Acres,	2 20 5
Eleven hundred Acres,	3 6 4
Twelve hundred Acres,	3 12 3

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Gwillimbury, in the Home District open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Coyle, Esq. or his Representatives, that unless he shall within twelve months from this date, make good his pretension to the Lot number seven in the Front or first Concession of the Township of Markham, more properly described by calling at the North part of Lot number seven on the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 34 in the 2d Concession of Wilmot, within six months from this date; as in failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the
Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.
6m—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and will ing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Locat , and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 15th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SHERWOOD Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Port Erie.*
ABRAHAM PELLET Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the
Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 30 June, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the ninth day of August next, for the Survey of six Townships, containing about 100,000 acres each, situate in the London and Western Districts, bounded southerly by the River Thames, and the Townships of Orford, Camden, and Chatham, and northwesterly by a line extending from the north-west angle of the Township of London, to the north-east angle of the Shawanese Township.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed, and to be performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office of the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th July, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 25th of August next, for completing in Survey the residue of the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode, also the 18th Concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts, to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this office.

THO'S. RIDOUT. *Surv. Gen.*

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the facility of access of a Grist Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York.

JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

By horse six years old, some white on his face, a white ring round one of his hind feet supposed to be done with a cord, a scar from the hoof up one of his fore feet, a natural trotter, brought to this place by Mr. Beatly from Markham at or about York any Person giving information where he may be had will receive a fair Reward. (Apply at this Office.)

JOHN LITTLE
Colchester, 12th June 1819.

CHURCH PEW.

A Single PEW in the Church to let. Enquire as this Office

PRINTING INK.

SOME surplus PRINTING INK, No. 1, for sale at this Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 12.

Abstract of a letter from Paris dated August, 1818, addressed to the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society.

Here (in France) the next town by the British and Foreign School Society, in 1816, has produced a most astonishing increase: a month of 800 schools are opened in this and the other department, and every week an increase equally incredible, but for the facts which attest the truth.

I attended the meeting of the Committee last evening, (which takes place every Saturday at seven days,) with Count La Borde, Lasteyrie, Baron de Gerando, &c. &c. &c. numerous an assemblage astonished me: there were forty or fifty men of the first talent and zeal, and many others, whose expenses to propagate the system of education was evinced by their attendance on the occasion; there were thirty or forty letters read which evinced the rapid progress made, some containing addresses from that the boys of the city or village who had formerly attended the schools, on the old system, refusing any longer to go there for instruction, were presents, to crowds in the schools of mutual instruction: the zeal, the spirit that animates the souls of these energetic men will never relax; Count Lasteyrie was in the chair, for uncertain fatigue of body or business, and the deepest in person with which the whole was forwarded, surprised and delighted me. A host of the latfriend of mankind, the glorious deeds was voted to be placed in the hall of the nation, and eulogiums on his virtue are to be delivered and published.

A most important report was made by Count Jubeis on elementary works, the object of which is, to supply the pupils of the schools of mutual instruction, with a course of history, geography, &c.* Men of science are engaged to compress into small compass the best and chief of science so that a general idea may be obtained of the arts and sciences by the pupils. It is supposed that 100 tracts at about four sous each, such, will contain all that will be necessary.

* The plan is that of the books published in England on the interrogative system.—Farr.

RUSSIA.—A new Volcanic Island has been raised among the Aleutian Islands, not far from Unalaschka. This phenomenon appeared in the midst of a storm, attended with flames and smoke. After the sea was colored, a boat was sent from Unalaschka, with twenty Russian boatmen, who landed on the island, June 1st, 1814. They found it full of crevices and precipices. The surface was cooled to the depth of four feet, but below that depth it was still hot. No water was found on any part of it. The vapours rising from it were not injurious, and the new island had begun to take up their dependence on it. Another visit was paid in 1815 : its height was then diminished. It is about one mile in length; they have given it the name of Bogoslof.

M. Lenox has communicated experiments to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in which a cannon ball was fired against a body at rest, and identified by some old people in the neighborhood to be that of a coachman of the late Earl of Bridgewater, grand father to the present Lord Cochrane, who, about seventy-four years ago, committed suicide, by cutting his own throat, and was buried on this spot in a sack. The straw ropes which had befriended the sack, have now entirely rotted, although the sack was not at all consumed. The cloths on the body, stockings, and garters, were also, almost entire, and the colour of the vest and coat (red-velvet) little decayed. The razor, also, with which he had taken away his life, was found at his side. The body itself was in such a state of preservation, that it could be felt entire, and carried a-way for re-interment; but the neighbourhood got it all almost every part of the clothes, each curious to secure a remembrance of this extraordinary fact.—*Edinburgh paper.*

On Saturday the A sire frigate, Capt. Sir Jas. Alex. Gordon, K. C. B. was moved out of Portsmouth harbour, ag nst a most and nap, by means of an immense fire over their ships to a buoy, with two public vessels, which are fixed on a spindle or axle-tree, projecting from the ship's side, immediately under the main-boom, and just before the gangway. The active started from the upper part of the harbour about first quarter flood, and succeeding in getting abreast of the Platform, against an increasing contrary tide, running about two and a half knots, in a narrow channel, and a light breeze of contrary wind, when the wind freshening, and it being against the orders of the port that a ship of war should anchor in the narrows, she was dropped into the harbour again. In this movement upwards, the paddles were seen, as they worked backwards with equal facility; neither was any boat added here nor there, or cheered again. Had she started from the harbour's mouth, and at an earlier period of the tide, she would have easily made her way to Spithead.

Charge of Murder.—An architect of great talent and excellent character is on his way from Athens to his country, to take his trial upon a charge of murder. The account of the transaction on which the charge is founded, and which we have every reason to suppose entirely false, is as follows :—The accused old and persecuted man his father, about three years ago, to travel. He went to Athens, with the view of adding to his professional excellencies, and became acquainted with an English gentleman who had a servant, Maltese, of a prepossessing discontent, but excessively morose and vindictive. This servant had exercised a considerable influence over his master, and caused could not hear it to witness, and endeavoured to repress. The most implacable enmity arose upon the part of the servant, from whom the master had given reason to apprehend the utmost violence. The young gentleman prepared himself for the assault, dangerous as it was, by carrying a brace of loaded pistols in his breast. At Constantinople, the Maltese gave many proofs of his hostility, and on one occasion which is said to be by him, sent for the Architect, who was at a feast, and who, without knowing by whom he was called, left his wine and with precipitation to attend his visitor. The moment he came into the outward apartment of the house seized him by the collar and made a motion, from which the other expected something dangerous Maltese dragged about the accused, who was aware of his purpose, and had his hand on the hilt of a dagger which he had in the heart. No attempt at escape seemed to be made. The accused immediately went before the British Consul, and demanded to be sent in this country in irons. He was on any charge that might be instituted against him. He is a Gentleman of great merit and integrity.

On Monday last a youth, about 17 years old, was apprehended begging in the streets of Plymouth, and conveyed to the workhouse. On examining him, he could not speak a word of English; various interpreters attended, but none could understand him. Yesterday the Mayor visited him, and ordered that he should be tied up and flogged; when after he had received a few lashes, he cried *Murder!* in plain English. He is supposed to be taken down, confined himself an impostor, and that his name was Frederick Swaggy, of Hartzo gotten, Lorraine. He was immediately committed to Bridewell.

GIBRALTAR, May 8.

The state of the plague in Barbary is much the same as by the last account.—During the time from the 25th April to the 2d of May, 16. In Tetuan, from the 28th April to the 1st May, 1062 At Fez the number of deaths is stated to be so numerous that it cannot be ascertained; but them could be made, but were supposed to amount to about 400 per diem. At Mequinez, the disease continues to be fatal. Some days upwards of 300 deaths, and the degree most number never exceeds 60 per diem.

In Rabat, up to the 29th ult. the deaths are from 40 to 60. In Salle from 60 to 80. In Larache, by advices as late as the 30th ult. the number were said to decrease. At Mogadore and the city of Morocco, to the 22d ult. no good health; but all the rest of the Empire is more or less infected.

The plague has not shewed itself to Arzilva, on the coast of Riff.

Experiments have been made at Portsmouth on the application of a species of common product of New Zealand, to the manufacture of large and small ropes, of which favourable report has been made. The grass is strong, pliable, and very silky in its nature, and may be cut thrice a year. It may be brought to this country at the estimated price of 40 pounds per ton, or about our seventh the price of hemp.

London Fashions for May, 1819.

Morning dress.—A round dress composed of jaconet muslin ; the skirt is full, and trimmed at the bottom with three rows of muslin drawn into six cosmos with a pink ribbon : a row of buttons is placed down them, and it is surrounded by three essings to correspond. The body is high : there is a small collar, which is raised, and is pointed : it is edged with a full and novel description ; it is double ; the lower is rounded, trimmed with two rows of cosings, and edged with a narrow lace ; the upper part is pointed, and trimmed to correspond. The back is plain, and fastens behind.

Walking Dress.—A jaconet muslin petticoat, ornamented round the bottom with four rows of muslin trimming, composed of narrow wells bordered with edging. Over this is an open robe, with a plain high body ; the robe is worked all round in a very rich and elegant pattern. Long loose sleeves, worked at bottom : and also the collar to correspond.—*Ackermann's Repository.*

English Walking Dress.—Pelisse of light fawn-coloured twilled sarsnet, or satin ornamented with trimmings of the same colour, and fastening behind or before, and with light trimmings of pink and black, with buttons. Large promenade bonnet of light straw, trimmed to correspond with the pelisse, and with full cornettes of fine lace. Fawn-coloured sandal boots, and Limerick gloves.

French Parisian Fashion.—Morning dress of pink gossamer satin, ornamented with white plaid de soie. Dress but of moderate length, with full flowing Provence rose on one side, and a superb plume *de heaths*, Kaledescope fan of every colour.—*La Belle Assemble*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Latest from England.—Arrived this morning, the Packet Ship Gaunte, in 32 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received from the Commercial Advertiser have received from Lloyd's List and Liverpool Correspondents, London papers to the 20th of May, Lloyd's Lists to the 21st, and Liverpool papers to the 22d inclusive. Cast, Corrie to the 20th, and the New Price Current to the 20th, and Liverpool papers to the 21st inclusive. Capt. Boone has obligingly favored us with a file of the latest papers.

The kingdom of Great Britain is furnished with another presumptive heir to the throne in the birth of a daughter to the Duchess of Kent. This event took place on the morning of the 20th of May.

The Report of the Bank Committee was discussed at great length, in the British Parliament, but with all liberal support. The discussion terminated in the adoption of a number of Resolutions conformable to the spirit of that Report. The Bank is made liable to pay in Specie, on and after the 1st of February next, to redeem its notes in Gold bars of not less than 60 ounces, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. Bars are to be assayed and stamped at the Royal Mint. The redemption of the Notes to commence within the period of four years.

Lord Grenville, in the House of Peers, moved, that his son should receive support, during the Restriction Act in 1797. It appeared that the facilities which it had offered to Ministers towards the continuance of the Restriction Act, were more counterbalanced by the distresses it had brought on the country; and that no support was due to it. His motion, as the expedient of putting into the hands of the Bank Directors the power of changing at their pleasure the value of all property, and the price of all necessaries, was of excessive cause of their uncontrollable power at one moment, and by the contraction of it at the next. Such power, which was not given to the throne, or even to the Government did not wish to be deprived of his services.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Holland supported the motion, and Lord Cochrane's operations would be known.

Letter of a letter received at Buenos Ayres, dated, Montevideo, April 24th, 1819.

General Aguar, one of Gen. Artigas's principal officers, who had been taken prisoner by the Brazilian troops, has made his escape from Montevideo, and had collected a number to join him, and was proceeding with them to the operations of the city of Maldonado and the adjacent country.

SOUTH AMERICA, March 19.

By the arrival of the Anderson, we have a gate from Lima, (on board of which vessel came Judge Preston) ; we learned that from all that we could learn in Lima, consisting of the O'Higgins, San Martin, and Lautaro, was to sail from Callao on the 17th of April, or sooner, if possible, to cut out Escamerda, the Spanish 74 gun ship, and Spanish ship San Fernando, on board of which were more than half a million of dollars. We hope in a few days to have news of the result. The Chacabuco corvette, sailed from Coquimbo on the 6th to join the squadron.

Owing to the want of money, and to disturbances on the side of the Cordilleras occasioned by Artigas and others, the Chilian army has been unable to realize the expedition against Lima, which has long been contemplated.

The Act, providing for the separation of the District of Maine has passed both Houses of the Legislature. In the House of Representatives, the Bill was carried by 168 to 57. The Town Meetings in the District are to be holden on the 6th of July and the votes are to be returned to the proper place on or before the fourth Monday in August. The votes are then to be taken place, provided there should be, in the whole District, a majority of 1500 *votes in favor of the measure.*

Yesterday afternoon, Joseph Corvington, a negro, while in the act of jumping from a vessel at anchor in the East River on board of a lighter which lay alongside, fell into the water between the two vessels and was drowned. While in the water, he divested himself of his jacket, handkerchief and hat, but while on board which had put off from the vessel in a boat which had put off from the vessel in search of him. He has left a wife and two children.

We learn that two Convicts under charge of a Sheriff, who was conveying them to the State prison, made their escape from on board the Steam Boat on Monday night, while the boat was on her passage from Albany to N. York. The convicts were in irons and confined in the steward's room on deck, but by some means saved off their chains during the night, forced themselves under into the water and escaped unperceived.—*Daily Adv.*

Alarm.—The people of Missouri appear to be highly incensed at Congress, for not admitting them into the union on their application, and declare, that they will not submit to it. Many public meetings have been held. At St. Louis it was resolved, that if they (Congress) submitted next winter, they will proceed to organize a government in despite of congress.

Progress of enlightened principles or

Extract from an account of Louisiana

There is no difficulty in obtaining land in this state, but none is to be had for private sale, and none in the market. An accompany sold about 5000 acres in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, at 31s. 3d. per acre, and 5 years credit. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Downs, had sailed on the 20th of September for Carpumbo. The Macedonian still continued her preparations making, though slowly, from the want of funds ; Gen. San Martin dined on board the Capitol, and his presence would add spirit to the exertions of the squadron in this important object.

Buenos Ayres.—A treaty or armistice had been concluded for three years, between the Government of Buenos Ayres and an Agent appointed by the people of Entre Rios and Artigas ; the principal opponents to the most liberal terms by which it was supposed would lead to a permanent peace between the Provinces lately at variance.

Commissioners had been appointed to confer on the subject, robbed or captured by the pirates, several hundred dollars of the losers they have sustained, in order that the necessary claims may be made upon the Government. For this purpose, the persons interested to the losses are required to exhibit the above mentioned documents within thirty days after the date of this present notice, that they may be submitted to his majesty for his royal determination.

It is ordered by the said board that the above to be published, in consequence of the order received from the secretary of state and war department, dated the 23d instant.

(Signed) *Jose Arrieta das Neves.*

London, 29 April, 1819.

This seems to have been expected, and it is indeed surprising that we have not heard before of such demands being made upon our government. It is a fact, that there are daily expecting interesting news ; for by the last advices Lord Cochrane with his fleet was before Callao, and along the royal squadron in port, and it was expected he would attack the place and destroy it.

Captain Wooster of New-York presented to the Chili navy, as the Chili navy, as which for so long a time have been plundering, pillaging, and robbing on the ocean, are now in port at Callao, and he would proceed to the attack. We

From the Alexandria Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL.

In an English newspaper of February last, we find the follow ing article. It is one of the most impressive facts to establish the advantages of improved cultivation of the soil, that we have ever read, if the fact is to be credited, and we have no reason to disbelieve it more than any other derived from the same source, respecting improvements in the arts, sciences, &c. We do not copy this under the impression that this mode of cultivation can ever be employed otherwise than experimentally, but to show what can be accomplished by *system* and *industry*.—Here are *an hundred and thirty four* bushels of wheat raised from an acre of ground. The highest product we have ever heard of being realized in this country, on the most fertile land, was fifty bushels. The average crop, throughout the Union, is probably not more than ten bushels if so much; in England, it is rated, according to the following article, at more than thirty by the ordinary mode of cultivation. The difference in these averages is again owing to the difference in the mode of culture.

From an English Paper.

GREAT CROPS.

Mr. Falls gives us instance of land cultivated by the spade, and the wheat *planted in lines by a dibble, with plants previously raised in a seed bed* produced the enormous return of *seventeen* quarters of wheat to an acre! The average produce in the ordinary mode of cultivation is said more than four quarters; but the extra expence is more than repaid fourfold. The expence of digging an acre of ordinary land at nursery price, he states to be 35s and this he adds in as operation worth two ploughings; and besides, by planting the wheat there is great saving in seed. In the usual mode of broad cast, it requires two bushels to the acre; but in planting, one peck is sufficient. Mr. F. also states, that by spade husbandry he has produced a crop of potatoes amounting to the almost incredible quantity of 800 bushels produce: and he gives it as his opinion, that the more general use of the spade would have the most beneficial effect, not only upon the agricultural laborers themselves, but on their employers also; for, though the farmer might not be able to find laborers to cultivate large quantities of land in this way, he might at least cultivate sufficient to employ his quota of the laborers of his parish, and so at once exonerate the poor rates, and be himself amply repaid.

Surveyor General's Office.
York 21st July 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY two lots from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at noon: six per cent. or one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the Principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Near the Mansion House, Montreal.

MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY impressed with a grateful sense of past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to the public, that they have on hand, a general stock of modern and substantial family Furniture; which possesses the advantage of being manufactured by themselves, of the best materials, and from the most recent London patterns, at the lowest English prices. They have just received, an elegant variety of Brussels and common Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Paper hangings, North shore Feathers, a general assortment of Cabinet Brass Work, English carved Horse Hair & Hair seating, Mahogany, in Logs, Boards and Planks, Rose wood and Ebony Wood, Morocens of all colours, Table and Door Mats, with a small assortment of Tunbridge Ware, Painted floor Cloths, Linens and postages, Looking Glasses &c. &c. Messrs. F. & T. beg to assure those who may favour them with orders from Upper Canada or elsewhere that Foor Cloths, Carpets &c. will be cut exactly to the required dimensions, and all other Furniture carefully packed and forwarded by the best conveyances and on the most reasonable terms.

Montreal, July, 9th 1819. 30—3w.

$25 REWARD.

ON the night of the 15th inst. the subscriber's shop was broken open and robbed of ten Silver Watches, marked on the inside as follows:

S. B. London, No. 2108.
Tos. Coleman, London, No. 636.
Perend & Forth, Liverpool, No. 192.
Brunscant, London, No. 1344.
Barford, London, 1017.
D. Henden, London, 958.
Wm. Morgan, 36344.
Jos'h Sanders, Bristol, No. 4508.
Clayton, London, 38203.

One large English watch, without the cap belonging to it.

Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Watches shall be entitled to the above reward; and if the robber is detected so that he may be brought to justice, a handsome reward will be given in addition to the above.

MOSES N. PRESTON.

Moscow, (Genn. Cy. N. Y. 17th June.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S. JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.
Home District, Upper Canada.
WHITBY.

South ½ of 28,	4th Concession	500 Acres
—— 29,	4th do.	
—— 6,	6th do.	
SCARBORO'.		
Lot No. 16, in 1st	Concession,	400 do.
—— 19,	4th do.	
CLARKE.		
Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con.		200 do.
—— 3, & 4th	2d	
—— 3, & 4th	3d	
HAMILTON.		
Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession		400
—— 26,	do.	

BENJAMIN GEALE.
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEYS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

THOSE handsomely situated Premises at present occupied by Lieut.-Col. Dallin, consisting of TWO ACRES of Land, on which there is a commodious Dwelling-House, containing 7 Rooms, a good Kitchen and an excellent Cellar; also, a good Well and Stabling on the front Lot, and a number of fine Fruit Trees. The whole well fenced.

As the two acres run from the street in front of the bay to Market-street, will have a street on their east side fronting Simcoe-square, they possess the advantage of having three fronts.

The Land will be sold in half acres, at the premises, on Saturday the 24th of July, at 11 o'clock.—One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in one year.

York, July 9, 1819.

To the Public.

J. P. THORNTON, late from London, having commenced business in Mr. Douglass' New House, on Dr. Macaulay's land on the Yonge-Street Road, begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York and its neighbourhood, that he makes all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes, &c. in the neatest and newest fashions, and on the most moderate terms. The most respectable reference will be afforded as to his character, and as to his abilities as a workman; and, as he is determined to work upon moderate terms, and to spare no pains to give satisfaction to his customers, Families, or trade, will find it their interest to employ him. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to.

York, 6th July, 1819.

NOTICE.
CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BENJAMAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, 3d Messrs. Austins St. George's & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molsons Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 10th, May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC:
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots on wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the, 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession,

FOR SALE.

LOTS. 23, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing 200 Acres; Lot. No. 81, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Auchlanbrigh containing 200 Acres.

ALSO,

Several valuable Building Lots, where the Subscriber resides in the Town of York, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, consisting of two Acres of Ground all in Orchard of bearing Fruit Trees, with a convenient Dwelling House, out Houses and an Excellent Well. It will be laid off in Lots of 5th of an Acre each and sold with or without the Trees, as may be agreed upon between the proprietor and purchasers. Enquire on the Premises of

H. HEWARD.

York, 26th June, 1819. tf—27.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 37 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap, for Cash.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lakes, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement leading through one of the Lots. The whole is in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be raised to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. Farmers of payment and other peculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18,	Broken front	600 Acres.
16 17 & 18,	1st Con.	600
17 & 18	2d do	400
17 & 18	3d do	400

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19	3d Con.	600
14 & 15	4th do	400

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15	3d Concession	200
8	4th do	200

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818—tf 51.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DUTIES BY LAW. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7½
Mutton	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7½
Pork	——	0 0 6	0 0 8
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 0 4	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 7½	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 15 9
Do.	bl.	1 5 0	1 12 6
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	3 0 0	0 0 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, by the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue the Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each week after.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7½d
6 to 10 lines.	5	1 3

All above 10 lines, 6d. per line the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3s for the first insertion.—A very liberal allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - - *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - - *Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - - *Near Belleville*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - - *Hamilton*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - - *Amherst*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - - *Amherstburg*

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ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1819. No. 33.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come:

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively Sheriffs, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantages, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisions for payment of pirage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patents, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" and continued by an Act passed in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign," entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than a port or ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Hannonic Shear or Spier, or their Representatives. By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oneida on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue from the charge attending the Granting of Land which is now ordered to be sustained, the Fee on the Patent and all orders for Grants of Land, recommended after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£36 12 6
Three hundred Acres,	54 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	72 10 8
Five hundred Acres,	90 9 9
Six hundred Acres,	108 8 10
Seven hundred Acres,	126 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	144 7 0
Nine hundred Acres,	162 6 1
One thousand Acres,	180 5 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	198 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	216 3 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Lots grants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN FOSTER, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY BOAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioners are deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SWEETZER Esq.	Niagara
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	Queenston.
Hon. THOMAS CLARK,	Stamford,
JAMES WARREN KEMP,	Port Erie
ABRAHAM MARKLE Esq.	Grimsby.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th July, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 28th of August next, for completing in Survey the residue of the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode, also the 10th Concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts, to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this office.

THO'S. RIDOUT. *Surv. Gen.*

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession in the Township of Charlotteville containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Surveyor General's Office,
York 21st July 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY two lots from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at noon: six per cent. or one yer's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the Principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THO'S. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

To the Public.

J. P. THORNTON, late from London, having commenced business in Mr. Douglass' New House, on Dr Macaulay's land on the Yonge-Street Road, begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York and its neighbourhood, that he makes all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes, &c. in the neatest and newest fashions, and on the most moderate terms. The most respectable reference will be afforded as to his character, and as to his abilities as a workman; and, as he is determined to work upon moderate terms, and to spare no pains to give satisfaction to his customers, Vendues, he trusts, will find it their interest to employ him. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to.

York, 6th July, 1819.

CHURCH PEW

A Single PEW in the Church to let. Enquire at this Office.

PRINTING INK.

SOME excellent PRINTING INK, No 1, FOR Sale at this Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Grenfell, in moving for a committee of the whole house to consider of the act of 1786, establishing the sinking fund, entered into a history of the origin and progress of the fund, and contended that its income should be applied, under Mr. Pitt's scheme, to the service of the state, instead of continuing the system of loans to unnecessary amounts. He proposed, as an amendment to the original motion for the interest of the loan now in contemplation, would go near to exhaust the little effective surplus which yet remained in the sinking fund.—Why then should the delusion be kept up, when it produced no benefit but to his e contemporaries and speculators? Had the sinking fund been applied in aid of the loans contracted from 1793 to 1818, the saving in the public would not have been less than £28,000,000. Upon the single loan of 1815 there would have been a saving of £2,000,'00 in capital, and £77,000 in annual interest. He reminded the Chancellor of Exchequer that, in 1814, when he consulted the assisted interest, whether he should have a loan of £10 or £12,000,000, there was one (Mr. Ricardo) who honestly said, that looking to his own interest, he must concur with the rest in recommending a loan for £24,000,000, but that looking to the interest of the country, he would advise the application of the sinking fund and a loan of £7,000,00. Mr. Nicholl denied, that the commissioners had already the power of applying the sinking fund in aid of any loan, but would be extremely unwise to make it compulsory on them to do so. With regard to the alledged saving of £2,000,000 in the loan of 1818, the hon. gentleman overlooked the battle of Waterloo, and the sudden termination of hostilities, to which alone the great profit of the contractors was to be attributed. With regard to the supposed saving of £20,000,000 upon all the loans contracted for during the war, if the system of applying to the sinking fund had been adopted, it must be recollected that nearly £300,000,000 had been borrowed in that period, and the saving therefore did not exceed 2 per cent. instead of a loss profit, however, a loss had been sometimes incurred, which would probably have balanced the amount of saving.—One great advantage attending the present system was, that it produced a great real steadiness of prices, which was extremely favourable to the improvement of the money market; and the chancellor of the exchequer, as well as the loan contractors, participated in this advantage. Were it not for the temporary purchases made by the commissioners, there would be few real buyers, and persons under the necessity of selling, would be at the mercy of stock-jobbers. After some observations from lord Althorp, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Ricardo, and others, the motion was received by a cry of hear, hear. Wallace obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the existing laws relative to the salt-duty.

The attorney general, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit enlistments in foreign service, and equipments of ships of war without license, stated, that by the 9th and 29th George II. it was already a felony to enlist for the service of such acknowledged foreign power as one of his objects was to amend this provision, by introducing after "king, prince, state, potentate," the words "colony or district who may be in actual hostility or government." Husbould propose to reduce the penalty from a felony to a misdemeanor for the first offence, making it felony for the second. He also wished to make the law equally applicable to acknowledged and to unacknowledged powers. Enlisting in the service of those persons who had assumed to themselves the powers of a government, whether they were justifiable or not in assuming that power he should not enquire, because he wished to avoid the political discussion of such a question; was a violation of the neutrality which this country professed to observe. In the second provision of the bill, two objects were proposed to be embraced; in preventing the fitting out of armed vessels, and also to prevent the fitting out or supplying other ships with warlike stores in a way of his majesty's ports. He stated that vessels might not receive provisions in any port in the British dominions, but the object of the enactment was to prevent them from shipping warlike stores, such as guns, and other things obviously and manifestly intended for no other purpose than war. Mr. Jones Burdett declared his objection to the repeal of the 9th and 29th of George II. which enacted penalties according to humanity. Those laws were intended chiefly for the protection of the navy, to prevent the formation of Jacobite armies, organized in Spain and France, against the peace of the country.—The Bill which it was now proposed to introduce, might, however it was worded, and however cautiously its object was conceived, be enlisted, "a bill for preventing British subjects from lending their assistance to the South American cause, or enlisting in the South American service."—The principles of neutrality only required us to maintain the form in being, as long might elect the character of the belligerents; but they could not command us to change our law. Lease of all vessels being thought to be after any loss for the evident advantage of one of the parties, which would be the result of the measure now proposed, under the pretext of putting both on the same foot ing. He could not refrain from expressing his disapprobation of a measure which could not be carried into effect, but which as an enactment to repress the rising liberty of the South Americans, and to enable Spain to recompose that yoke of slavery which they were resolved to bear which they had so nobly shaken off, and from which, he trusted in God, they would finally be enabled to free themselves, whatever attempts were made by the ministers of this or any other country to countenance or assist their oppressors and speculators? He the solicitor, and Mr. Martin, (of Galway,) supported the motion; Mr. Elliee, Mr. G. Lamb, Col. Davies, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. W. De Crespigny, opposed it. It was then agreed to without a division.

LONDON, May 25–29.

Extract of a private letter.

"Paris, May 21.—The conviction of his majesty is at length definitively established in favour of that line of conduct (Mr. Ricardo) who honestly said, that looking to his own interest, he must concur with the rest in recommending a loan for £24.000,00, but that looking to the interest of the country, he would advise the application of the sinking fund and a loan of £7,000,00. Mr. Nicholl denied, that the commissioners had already the power of applying the sinking fund in aid of any loan, but would be extremely unwise to make it compulsory on them to do so. With regard to the alledged saving of £2,000,000 in the loan of 1818, the hon. gentleman overlooked the battle of Waterloo, and the sudden termination of hostilities, to which alone the great profit of the contractors was to be attributed. With regard to the supposed saving of £20,000,000 upon all the loans contracted for during the war, if the system of applying to the sinking fund had been adopted, it must be recollected that nearly £300,000,000 had been borrowed in that period, and the saving therefore did not exceed 2 per cent. instead of a loss profit, however, a loss had been sometimes incurred, which would probably have balanced the amount of saving.—One great advantage attending the present system was, that it produced a great real steadiness of prices, which was extremely favourable to the improvement of the money market; and the chancellor of the exchequer, as well as the loan contractors, participated in this advantage. "Were it not for the temporary purchases made by the commissioners, there would be few real buyers, and persons under the necessity of selling, would be at the mercy of stock-jobbers. After some observations from lord Althorp, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Ricardo, and others, the motion was received by a cry of hear, hear. Wallace obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the existing laws relative to the salt-duty.

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LONDON, May 25–29.

Extract of a private letter.

"Paris, May 21.—The conviction of his

From the London Quarterly Journal.

George Bidder and Zerah Colburn.—George Bidder of Morton, who possesses such ready and surprising powers of calculating, is at present in London. It is perhaps not generally known, that he asserts the ability of communicating his method to others, and of enabling them to perform the same things as himself. Zerah Colburn has also made the same assertion; and from the developement of part of his method, (arising no doubt it can be done, but would require an excellent memory and probably would not be very generally applicable to use. To mathematicians, engineers, and others, however, it would present many advantages; and it should be known that both have offered to disclose their method, on condition that they be remunerated in a respectable manner.

Six hundred and eighty Foreigners, says the Baltimore Patriot, died of the fever at Havana, between the first of May and the middle of June.

Capt. Simmon, of the schooner Mars, who arrived here this Morning, in 13 days from Port au Prince, reports that it was very sickly at that place.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line of

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine Beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 36 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above Land will be sold for less than could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of New Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

York, 5th June, 1819.

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, a COW and HEIFER; The Cow is rather old, of a reddish bay colour, white stripe down the back, white tail and some white on the forehead, holes pierced in the horns, and an old bell suspended round the neck by a leather belt. The Calf is about 13 months old, very like the Cow, only more white about the head and face. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the above animals, by applying at this Office.

YORK, 5th June, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SEVERAL Building Lots, containing between 4th and 5th of an Acre each, situated west of Yonge Street, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, with a Dwelling House, out Houses, &c. on one of the Lots. The Sale will commence at noon on Saturday the 7th of August; the conditions made known on the Premises.

THO'S. MOSLEY.

York, 29 July, 1819. 3w31.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEYS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 24, 1819. 6w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 23 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the night of the 16th inst. the subscriber's shop was broken open and robbed of ten Silver Watches, marked on the insides as follows:

S. M. London, No. 3108.
Tos. Coleman, London, No. 638.
Perand & Ferik, Liverpool, No. 192.
Branscunt, London, No. 1344.
Barford, London, 1017.
D. Hendon, London, 956.
Wm. Morgan, 20545.
Jas's Sanders, Bristol, No. 4509.
Clayton, London, 39203.
One large English watch, without the cap belonging to it.

Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Watches shall be entitled to the above reward; and if the robber is detected so that he may be brought to justice, a handsome reward will be given in addition to the above.

MOSES N. PRESTON.

Moscow, (Genn. Cy. N. Y. 17th June.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 30 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
20th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation: suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continental resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands, of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.

York, 20th July, 1819. 4t31

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC.
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
the 14th March, 1819.

A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE.

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire at EZEK. BENSON,

York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, 2 1/2 miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water. Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch,
4th Concession.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

HOME District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South ½ of 23 — 4th Concession — 23,—4th do. 8,—6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, 19,— 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. 3, & 4th— 2d 3, & 4th— 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

THE Creditors of HERBERT MATTHEWS, late of York, Carpenter and Joiner, are requested to send their accounts with him, to the Land Agency office, any time during the ensuing eight days.

York, 29th July 1819. 31.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Near the Mansion House, Montreal.

MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY impressed with a grateful sense of past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to the public, that they have on hand, a general stock of modern and substantial family Furniture; which possesses the advantage of being manufactured by themselves, of the best materials, and from the most recent London patterns, at the lowest English prices. They have just received, an elegant variety of Brussels and common Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Paper-hangings, North shore Feathers, a general assortment of Cabinet Brass Work, English cutted Horse Hair & Hair seating, Mahogany, in Legs, Boards and Planks, Rose wood and Ebony Wood, Morocco of all colours, Table and Door Mats, with a small assortment of Tunbridge Ware, Painted floor Cloth for rooms and passages, Looking Glasses &c. &c. Messrs. F. & T. beg to assure those who may favour them with orders from Upper Canada or elsewhere that Four Cloths, Carpets &c. will be cut exactly to the required dimensions, and all other Furniture carefully packed and forwarded by the best conveyances and on the most reasonable terms.

Montreal, July, 9th 1819. 30—3w.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Farm with some improvement in the vicinity of York. Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 29 July, 1819. tf—31.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, 200 Acres

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 24 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store Hou Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable wall of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
TORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap, for Cash.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Gurdon St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 23, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading throughout of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be raised to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS
In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.			
ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s. d.	To £	s. d.
Beef	lb.	0	0 4	0	0 7½
Mutton	——	0	0 5	0	0 7
Veal	——	0	0 6	0	0 7½
Pork	——	0	0 6	0	0 8
Fowls	pair	0	0 0	0	0 0
Turkeys	each	0	0 0	0	0 6
Geese	——	0	0 0	0	0 0
Cheese	lb.	0	0 0	0	0 7½
Butter	——	0	1 0	0	1 3
Eggs	doz.	0	0 7½	0	1 0
Wheat	bush	0	0 0	0	3 9
Peas	——	0	0 0	0	3 9
Potatoes	——	0	0 0	0	3 9
Oats	——	0	0 0	0	3 9
Turnips	——	0	0 0	0	0 0
Cabbages	head	0	0 0	0	0 0
Flour	cwt.	0	15 0	0	18 9
Do.	bl.	1	5 0	1	12 6
Tallow	lb.	0	0 0	0	0 7½
Lard	——	0	0 0	0	1 0
Hay	ton	3	0 0	0	0 0
Wood	cord	0	12 6	0	13 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail. Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue same Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
6 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent. Advertisements of above 10 lines, will be charged less than 2s. for the first insertion.—A liberal allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bath.*
Major Rogers,	*Bellville.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Newcastle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Niagara.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Queenston.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
	Amherstburg.

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R. C. HORNE,
YORK.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1819. No. 38.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our intended Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of July last, WE thought it to proper for our Provincial Parliament, to the twentieth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were commanded to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the weal and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established in the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spear, or their Representatives. By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Binford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 9 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 3 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 16 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £0 14 1

A. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 26th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about Two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 2d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN STRINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
Hon. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Port Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4. 3d Concession in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 16th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 13th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE,

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, willing to furnish such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required by the Troops, Staff, and Departments comprising the Garrison of York, from the 16th September, 1819, to the 24th December, 1820.

The Tender to be delivered on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two securities in one hundred pounds each, to be named in the Tender, for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat Office,
York, 25th August 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 23.

While the 7th hussars lately passed by the Marquis of Anglesea's seat, near Uttoxeter, on their route to Manchester, they were entertained by the Marquis at his mansion with good old English cheer. Whilst the soldiers were partaking of the beer in front of the house, immediately before their departure, a somewhat singular appearance presented itself in the persons of the Marquis, his brother, (a Captain in the navy,) Lord Uxbridge, (the Marquis' son) and the daughter of the Marquis. The first wished a lad, which he lost at Waterloo, the Captain an arm, the Noble Lord Uxbridge was on crutches, being wounded in the knee, and the fair lady was about little attending her husband at one of the battles in Spain.

LONDON, July 7.

The revenue quarter and revenue year, which closed yesterday, present more favorable results than even our sanguine anticipations could have fixed and anticipated. It is therefore, with heartfelt pleasure that we submit to our readers an accurate comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1819, amounting to 422,832 pounds!

The comparison of the year ended the 5th July, 1819, with the year ended the 5th July, 1818, is equally gratifying.

The total revenue of those periods is as follows:—

Total revenue under every head, ending July, 5, 1818.	£48,053,544
Total revenue under every head, ending July 5, 1819.	£49,561,280
Excess of year ending July 5, 1819	£1,507,736
Total revenue, exclusive of arrears of property tax and unappropriated war duties for the year ending July 5, 1818.	£46,806,660
Total revenue, exclusive of arrears of property tax and unappropriated war duties for the year ending July 5, 1819.	£49,071,922
Excess of total revenue, exclusive of arrears, &c. of the year ending July 5,	£2,265,763

July 9.

We have this morning received Dutch and Hamburgh mails, the former bringing papers to the 7th inst. and the latter to the 30th ult.

Intelligence from Petersburgh of the 19th ult. confirms the accounts of the Emperor Alexander's arrival at Camp of Scarsa, relative to the formation of three camps in Finland, adds, that the works of Riga are to be increased. The heat in that capital was uncommonly oppressive. The thermometer is stated at 25 deg. of Reaumur in the shade, (88 deg. of Fahrenheit.)

News from Copenhagen of the 23d ult. announces, that the generally prevailing stagnation of trade is now felt in that city. The number of bankrupts fallen within the last fortnight. On the preceding day it was 233. An ordinance has been published there, enacting penalties against individuals acting in foreign service.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

Sir Robert Liston, the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Porte, has just concluded an important Treaty, after three years negociation, by which the Divan at length recognizes the act signed and concluded by the four Allied Powers, respecting the Ionian Islands. However, it appears not yet to have received the finishing stroke from the sanction of the Treaty of the 5th of November, 1815, which will satisfy England only by halves. The new Treaty replaces the fortress of Parga and its dependencies under the dominion of the Sultan, who, in this, also recognizes the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands under the protection of Great Britain. This Treaty was signed on the 26th of April; and it is therefore to be presumed that Parga will be shortly delivered up to the Turkish Authorities.

CADIZ, June 15.

All is in motion here to embark on board the transports artillery, provisions, and ammunition of all kinds; a complete sporting presage is also prepared for the expedition; within these few days 20 more transports have arrived in this port, of which ten come from France; they are speedily equipped. The troops composing the army are daily exercised in military evolutions. Count O'Donnel comes to the most strict discipline to be observed, on which account he is more feared than loved by the army. It is not yet possible to say when it will sail for its destination; but we might judge by the arrangements which we witness, the epoch is not far distant. Meantime we have several insurgent strangers on board, which hasten us to make prices in the Strait, and seem to divide our preparations.—This is our situation.

DRESDEN, June 20.

An event, which happened here last week, continues to occupy public attention. A functionary, who was generally esteemed, made a declaration before the proper judicial authority, and signed the instrument his first wife 20 years ago.—He has surrendered himself a prisoner, and his indictment is preparating.

A FEMALE DOCTOR.

Doctor Charlotte Von Siebold, the celebrated female accoucheur who officiated in delivering her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is the daughter of Doctor Von Siebold, an eminent professor at Darmstadt, and of Mad. Von S. a lady who, also, is in the obstetric art, have spread her fame over every part of Germany. Miss Von Siebold, after preparing herself in the same career under the tuition of both her parents, determined to add to her knowledge and experience the advantage of an academical education. However singular it might appear in this or any other country, this lady actually attended the various courses of medical lectures at Gottingen, and when she had completed her studies took the degree of Doctor in Medicine in the usual forms there. Since that time her success, not only in the obstetric art but in the different complaints more particularly incidental to her own sex, has established her reputation on the Continent and has led to the choice made of her on the present occasion, a choice which the event has so well justified.

LONDON, June 24.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill was read a third time last night in the House of commons, not withstanding Mr. Waithman expressed his disapprobation of the measure.—Sir W. Scott, in a luminous and argumentive speech, laid down the principles of neutrality, condemned in their elucidation by all the great public writers of Europe. There was a striking difference between his spirit, diligence and research, and that of Mr. Brougham on the reason, and the florid declamation of a learned member, on a former night, whose time has been so much better graced a trial of academic skill than the solemn deliberations of a legislative assembly. It was emphatically observed by Sir W. Scott, that "there could be no solecism more absurd or more mischievous, than that a state could be at peace, and that subjects of that state could take up arms against it." The short sentence comprises the whole essence of the question, and the bill that has just passed one house of parliament, is amply intended to correct as form so mischievous an absurdity.

Under the head of Bruges, we find a copy of a circular letter, addressed by the Governor of the province, to the Mayors and Burgomasters within jurisdiction, stating, that many persons had absented from the country, of religious accessions, and that from the indecision with which they were conducted municipal affairs, the Government had found it necessary to issue the following circular:—

"The King of the Netherlands wishes that his Majesty's orders to appoint a day and having refused to obey them, the possession of the Holy Sacrament in the only one which will not be solemnized, and the authorities are commanded to enforce the observance of his Majesty's wishes.

Affecting case of Suicide.—On Friday an inquest was held at the Bell and Dragon, Gray's Inn Road, before Mr. Ann Hayes, aged 30. During the last six months the deceased has been in a state of despondency, caused by the illness of her son in East-lane, Walworth, for the benefit of her health. On Tuesday morning early she arose and went into the garden; and not returning for some time to come to her breakfast, she was found suspended to a high tree, by a piece of flannel round her neck, and over that two strong pieces of cord, by which she had been strangled. The body was cold, and life quite extinct.—Verdict, Lunacy.

*Affecting case of Infantic

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake.

Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons who have orders for land, and who expect to procure locations in Chippewayay, that the Southern half of that Township will be open for settlement on the ninth of September, consisting of 288 lots of 100 acres each, two of which it is reserved are Mill Seats. The mill seats will be given, in addition to the other 100 acres, to the first applicant who gives security for erecting a new Mill immediately, and a Grist Mill in eighteen months. The Residue of the Township will be thrown open as soon as the Survey shall be finished.

The Surveys of Albion, Caledon and the north part of Esquesing, are daily expected, and will be thrown open for all Settlers, those who have large grants as well as others.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Executive Council Office, York, 25th August, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were of the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAML. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN,

STUCCO WORKER & PLASTERER,

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment subdued to her occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

TO be Sold on the most liberal terms, and immediate possession given, with a credit of four years, if desired, an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE,
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 8th, 1819.

FOR SALE.

A small schooner of about 30 tons burthen, in good repair with a good cabin and foreceastle anchor, cable, rigging, sails, &c. complete: which will be sold very cheap for cash or short approved credit. For particulars apply to this office, or of Mr. Mosley, auctioneer.

York, 1st. Sept. 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS,

Register Office, York, 26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to have so, may have their Deeds executed to it at a very small additional expence.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation: suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Provinces better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands, on which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thrown, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.

York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomium, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot — For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from An[illegible] Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line of

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office, York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. } 500 Acres
——— 29, — 5th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 19, — 4th do. }

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. } 200 do.
——— 3, & 4th — 2d
——— 3, & 4th — 3d

HAMILTON.

Lot No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400.
——— 26, do }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitehurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge-Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 38 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above Land will be sold for less than could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Hedmond, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

York, 8th June, 1819.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week; Albany Gazette, do. do.
City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick; New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Courant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 3m.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Cap[illegible] Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 6 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goulfield Eastern Division & Acres.
Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing 5-4 of an acre

ALSO:

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the almost probable means of communications to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. tf—7

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers whose new papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent
8 lines & under,	2s 6d	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4s for the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent insertion. And 2d every subsequent advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3s for the first insertion.—A considerable discount made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

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ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1819. No. 40.



PPER-CANADA.
AND,
ginal.

OCLAMATION.

E the THIRD, by the
f GOD of the United
m of Great Britain and
, King, Defender of the

loyal and faithful Legislative
of our Province of Upper
to our Knights, Citizens and
our said Province, to our
arliament, at our Town of
twenty-eighth day of Septem-
be commenced, held, called
and to every of you

GREETING:

AS, by our Proclamation
date the sixteenth day of
WE thought fit to prorogue
Parliament, to the twenty
September instant, at which
Town of York, you were
strained to appear, NOW
at WE taking into our Roy-
ge, the ease and conve-
ir loving subjects, have
and with the advice of our
uncil to relieve you and
ll your attendance at the
hereby convoking and
ents enjoining you and
Monday the first
next, being
rovincial Parliament in our
, there to take into con-
ate and welfare of our
per Canada, and therein
as necessary, and herein

thereof, WE have caus-
Letters to be made Pa-
Great Seal of our said
hereunto affixed, Wit-
dy and well beloved SIR
HAITLAND, Knight
of the Most Honorable
er of the Bath, Lieute-
r of our said Province,
neral Commanding our
s, at York, this twenty-
September, in the year
one thousand eight hun-
ineteen, and in the fifty-
our reign.

P. M.

His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

ice Council Office,
December 1815.

is hereby given to
Lake, and Harmonius
r their Representatives,
Excellency the Lieute-
Council, to make good
e former have to Lot
Eighth Concession o
latter to Lot number
h Concession of Or-
ures, within Twelve
date, otherwise the
en open to other ap-

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

uncil Office,
uary 1819.

y ordered by His
Lieutenant Governor
relieve as much as
ial Revenue, in fu-
harges attending the
which it has hitherto
on the Patent on all
f Land, pronounced
ll be according to the

	Sterling.
	£10 17 6
	94 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	33 5 9
Five hundred Acres,	37 10 9
Six hundred Acres,	42 15 10
Seven hundred Acres,	47 11
Eight hundred Acres,	53 7 9
Nine hundred Acres,	58 16 1
One thousand Acres,	64 10 5
Eleven hundred Acres,	69 4 2
Twelve hundred Acres,	75 10 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 13 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Cottin, or his Representative, to make good my pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Merseu, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Towns of the Clergy Reserve, No. 81 in the 2d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN STRINGTON Esq. } Niagara.
THOMAS DICKSON Esq. } Queenston.
Hon. THOMAS CLARKE. } Stamford.
JOHN WARREN Esq. } Fort Erie.
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq. } Grimsby.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of enabling a settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good my pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty-five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patents sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake

Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Lakewise, a Township situate on the South side of Keuepenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Township in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons who have orders for land, and who expect to procure locations in Chinguacousy, that the Southern half of that Township will be open for settlement on the ninth of September, consisting of 288 lots of 100 acres each, two of which it is believed are Mill Seats. The mill seats will be given, in addition to the other 100 acres, to the first applicant who gives security for erecting a Saw Mill, immediately, and a Grist Mill in six months. The residue of the Township will be thrown open as soon as the Survey shall be finished.

The Surveys of Albion, Caledon and the north part of Esquesing, are daily expected, and will be thrown open for all Settlers, those who have larger grants as well as others.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON July 15.

A most novel and extraordinary spectacle has been exhibited in the House of Lords, by the appearance of Ancient Parliaments and Universal Suffrage at Birmingham. Tired of ancient usages, in favour of that descriptive trash, they have at last resolved, theory into practice. On Monday last, about 50,000 of the inhabitants assembled in the open churchyard of that city, to which they immediately conferred the right of sending a member to Parliament, by choosing Sir Charles Wolseley as Legislative Attorney of the people of Birmingham in Parliament for ever.

Thirsk, West Riding, Yorkshire, June 15, 1813.

A most extraordinary occurrence took place on monday last on thesday and in the middle of the great horse fair — when the place was crowded with buyers and sellers, farmers, &c. and horses of all colours, and descriptions, there fell a heavy shower of hail stones. Trees of unusual size, and the most extraordinary shower of hail ever remembered. Many of the hail stones were picked up, were the full size of pullets. At this time the various horses on show were forced to disband, and fled to the walls of the fair. In a short time, however, the hail came on with much violence and impetuosity, that they all fled (in one moment) broke "from their moorings," and rushed in full gallop in all directions on the spectators.— The most direful consternation ensued. In the hall of them, but the fright and fury of the horses knew no stay, and the owners were most of them forced to fly to the public houses for safety. The fair that remained on the ground, more farming, and a little more rascally, were endeavouring to secure hold of the horses, and make off with them. At this night, the strong scene of property overcame the fears of the owners, and they pushed on with the horses and horses to seize the offenders. This produced a grand battle royal, between the Thieves, stallions, and *honest horse dealers*; were all engaged; and a great length of time elapsed before the business was completed. The scene of action was terrible, and every man was able "to get his mare again." When quiet was ultimately restored, a scene of another position took place, as usual, and many of the innocent speculators went home with their garments dripping from the storm, and their pockets quite empty.

Ascot Course.— few days ago a man and a labourer, both men of prowess, quarrelled on the subject of which was erecting on the tower of the new church. A pugilistic encounter took place, and the two fearless combatants fought one hour and twenty minutes, when it was not quite a yard in diameter; and here the champions buffeted each other lustily at the height of 170 feet above the surface of the ground. Some long and severe blows were given and received, but fortunately neither of the warriors was thrown out of the circle, or so much as came to the ground. It is indeed to be feared, that if they had been precipitated to mother earth, she would undoubtedly have to kindly receive them as she did her son Antæus. We do not think that a spectacle of this nature was ever before beheld by a public; and we hope it will not soon, unless, perhaps at the memorable period between the buck-lovers, masons, and boys, who were engaged in the building of Babel. It is said that the victorious to challenge Crib, Carter, or every other British bruiser who may take his place, to fight him on the top of the monument of London, where he will give him such a cross-buttock, as will throw his head below the street. The only men in modern times, who have equalled these genuine successors of Hercules, Eryx, and Entellus, were Mason and Joseph from Leith, in crossing the Swinnatsins, three fourths of a mile above the clouds, and saw the lightning break, and heard the thunder roll, 1000 feet below them on the scene of action.—*N. Telegraph.*

Government have issued a *circular*, which indicates the regulations to be observed by those who engage in from this country to the Cape of Good Hope.— The money granted is to be applied exclusively to the benefit of those who will engage to carry out at least ten able bodied individuals between the ages of with their families, the government reserving to themselves the right of selection. Each person will be entitled to a deposit of £10 for every family so taken out; but the Colony is not to consist of more than a man his wife and two children, under the age of 14; all children above that age, and under 18, are to be paid at the rate of £5 whatever and £3 for every two children under 14. A commissioner will be appointed to the port, a passage and provisions during the voyage will be provided by government. On board one third of the adult males must be farmers, and the remainder of land granted, on a quit rent, not exceeding two pounds, to be remitted for the first seven years, to every person of the above classes taken out. The third mate will be paid when the settlers are finally settled on their allotments, and the remainder three months afterwards. If 100 families emigrate together, and apply for permission to take with them a minister of their own persuasion, government will undertake to give a salary to such minister, if approved of by the secretary of state.

TANGIERS, June 10.

The Emperor of Morocco, at the head of an army of 36,000 men, and attended by his Son and principal Bashaws marched last week, against a numerous tribe of rebellious Arabs, for the purpose of chastising them. On the 21st, the attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and continued to be kept up, fiercely, till five in the afternoon, when the whole of the King's army, himself included, remained at the mercy of the conquered, having been totally defeated and wounded, no fewer than 20,000 men. The Arabs desperately charged with the bayonet, having the deep ravine Malleg at their back, to cut it out of their power to run away. This spirited determination and the skilful manœuvres by which they cut off the retreat of the King's army, were the causes of the victory proving so decisive.

The Arabs, however, did not make such an ill use of it as was to be feared, since, although they completely plundered of their prisoners they engaged a few of the Sheriffs, under whose protection the King put himself, allowed him to come back to his dominions. In the mean time the King having elapsed without the fate of many of his Son being known, this town was threatened with an anarchy, which excited the greatest alarm amongst them. These, however, were at an end, the moment we heard the King had arrived at Tain good health, and that his son was to proceed to Fez.

At Hamburgh, the heat has been so excessive, that many persons died of it, and the Exchange was shut up for a few days.

It appears that the management of Drury Lane Theatre will devolve on Elliston, for the ensuing season, and that they intend to open with thousand pounds. How affairs will prosper under the new government, time must shew. At present, the thieves, stallions, and *honest horse dealers* were all engaged; and a great length of time elapsed before the business was completed. The scene of action was terrible, and every man was able "to get his mare again." When quiet was ultimately restored, a scene of another position took place as usual, and many of the innocent speculators went home with their garments dripping from the storm, and their pockets quite empty.

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in the service of the French, had applied distinguished themselves. The following is the extract from one of the letters:—

"A smpatch is just received from the President Bolivar stating, that 150 British cavalry, belonging to Colonel Ujueley's regiment, under General Paez, which had gone up the Orenoko, had attacked and defeated Morillo's cavalry, consisting of 1000, and had destroyed 400 of the best of them. By the command of the President, these men have all received the Order of the Golden Fleece, and a border in the country (and which only the President and Admiral Brion had for their gallant conduct." This is a most valuable corps, and the troops which the patriot cause may have sustained by the annihilation of M'Gregor's army.

Affair of an Hour.—A real sporting race yesterday morning on Epping Flat, between a gentleman from Bilford, named Tollman, and Lieutenant Pigott, for 100 miles for 100 guineas a side. The ground was two miles; the pedestrians did the first four miles in 16 minutes 10 seconds; the second mile in 15 minutes 10 seconds. The latter was completed, but the distance was not quite accomplished in the time. The first two miles were done under 20 minutes; the last two miles were gallantly contested, and Lieutenant Pigott won by six yards; each performed the distance within the hour.

The Princes Maria-Josepinne of Saxony, to whom the late Princess Charlotte was to be married, will not be 16 till the 6th of October next. Ferdinand *the beloved* is in his 34th year.

LONDON, July 21.

This is the day when our Sovereign Reformers are to devise those salutary means of accomplishing that equal representation of which every other man in the kingdom knows to be revolution. We have made such preparations as will enable us to commence, only one hour after the hour, the course of their proceeding. If it shall be our good fortune to be able to say that they have completed a perfect constitution — *if so* can be put down without breach of the peace, let peace be preserved — If they shall succeed in a tiny nut fraud, the E—— of C——— and if those who deserve the punishment they inflict upon these fellow-countrymen, are to be halters more than the forgers they hang, can be annihilated without breach of the peace, let all be peaceful Peace, peaceful Peace, but let us never forget the RESISTANCE TO OPPRESSION IS THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE OF EVERY NATION.—Let the Cities, Counties, and Southwark, there may be about 20,000 voters. Shall a MILLION of stout neofranchised hearts, chained to their anchors, suffer them to kick the feet of such a comparative handful of rascals who trample upon us as they are *herded* over by superior scoundrels? Shall three times ten fold the body of Electors in infamous Westminster crouch to those who, in a 13 day's poll, insulted the venerable CARTWRIGHT with 38 votes! None but panders to the Borough thieves of both the factions can maintain that any practicable difficulty exists to peace in England. If this work can be done without fasting, praying, or peacebreaking, good; but if the unjust and cruel murderers in the gaol of Ilchester are to be allowed to perform the work in 100 hours. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be a considerable request for drying either light or heavy manufactures.

LONDON, July 20.

Ship Tinder—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy have not only made contracts with different houses for very considerable quantities of oak timber from the Baltic, but numerous cargoes of it have been received at the King's Dockyards, where it has been highly approved of, both on account of its quality and scantling. Orders are also given for the construction of Mr. Smith, Deputy Secretary of the Navy Board, has been for two years past inspecting the Greenwich Hospital School, and has taken the whole charge of the Mathematical department under the direction of Dr. Hutton. Mr. Smith, Deputy Secretary of the Navy Board, has been for two years past inspecting the Greenwich Hospital School, and has taken the whole charge of the Mathematical department under the direction of Dr. Hutton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that in consequence of communications on the subject, a short time ago, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had referred the case to the Lord Chancellor, the first Lord of the Treasury, and himself, to know whether such measures could be introduced. On mature consideration, they had decided that it would be a dangerous precedent, and that no bill of the kind ought to be introduced.—(*Hear hear.*)—Since that period the petition in question had been presented, and without the sanction of Ministers.—(*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Greenfell said, his Majesty's Ministers had acted as became them; but he hoped, that if any bill should be introduced, it would not be let pass without inquiry.

Tuesday, July 6.—On motion of the Solicitor General, the House went into a Committee on the Charitable Foundation's Bill.

Mr. Brougham was desirous of correcting something that had been imperfectly stated by him on a former evening, in order to prevent speculation. He had said, that 1,000,000 in a part of England, consisting of nine counties, and where the population is mounted to a million and a half, the number of endowed schools was 680, the number of children educated in them 19,000, and their revenue amounted to £78,000. In the same districts the number of unendowed schools was 1030, the number of children 32,000, and the revenue £98,000. In the same districts the number of schools was 1710, the number of children 51,000. The number of Sunday Schools was 650, and the number of children educated in them 39,000. The number of schools in the whole of England was 5,800, and in the same proportion of extent as the above districts, 1,000,000 of the population, there would be 1,000 Sunday Schools, and 70,000 children. The number of unendowed schools throughout England, was 17,000. An infant school had been set on foot in a Gentleman's house at Chelsea, which 150 were at present educated. A calculation had been made in France, that if there were schools for one tenth of the population, that would be sufficient for the education of the country. But in this country a proportion required was from one-sixth to one-ninth of the population, which was the proportion, which was the average proportion to the means of education. In France no distinction was made between the children of Catholic and Protestant parents. A proposition by noble example had been set by the King; and the conduct of the Prince Regent was such as to make it unnecessary to say equal patronage of the schools of the national Society, and of the British and Foreign Society. The schools belong to the latter were open to children of all persuasions, without distinction of any kind, it was the intention of the House being forward a number of the subject.

Lord Lexborough stated, that notice had been done to promote the cause of education in Ireland, and especially in the northern part of the country; some improvement that had been done in that country.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald here testimony to what had been done in Ireland, by the Kildare Place Society, and Lord Farnham's Committee.

A new Incorporation of the Borough of Colne, in Lancashire, Old Fishmarket Close, also made the model of an engine, invented by Mr. Dickson, Gunnery Place, Woolwich, by the power of water, for raising of any kind, is shown to be far beyond what any person would conceive that has not studied the principles of hydraulics. It can be done without fasting, praying, or peacebreaking, good; but if the unjust and cruel murderers in the gaol of Ilchester are to be allowed to perform the work in 100 hours. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be a considerable request for drying either light or heavy manufactures.

LONDON, July 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 29.

In a Committee on the Wales Trade Act, Mr. Goulburn obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable vessels of less tonnage than 200 tons to trade between Swansea and Waterford.

Wednesday, June 30.—Mr. Grenfell wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether the petition presented last night for the opening in a bill to allow the Duke of Kent to dispose of part of his property by lottery had received the sanction of Ministers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that in consequence of communications on the subject, a short time ago, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had referred the case to the Lord Chancellor, the first Lord of the Treasury, and himself, to know whether such measures could be introduced. On mature consideration, they had decided that it would be a dangerous precedent, and that no bill of the kind ought to be introduced.—(*Hear hear.*)—Since that period the petition in question had been presented, and without the sanction of Ministers.—(*Loud cheers.*)

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...ment from Nook's Pasture in Norbury.

MOORISH MANAMURITY.

...During the war in the Peninsula tra... York and other Mediterranean vessels ...ere frequently sent from Gibraltar to ...ngiers; but, to prevent quarrelsome ...ne vessels had no connection with the ...ore, small cutter sailing were given to ...ch vessel to cruise on board. A ...ssel from Cadiz, an... ...ed the boy and the captain of the ...rt, a Moorish man, of fine feelings ...d gallant character, and perfectly con... ...ersant with the English and Spanish ...nguages, got into his skiff, and paddled ...ff from the vessel. He got under the ...ern and before he was observed, he ...ade the shock. The lieutenant on ...ard was astonished at the violation of orders, ...d a line of quarantine, in a moment ...f thoughtlessness, seized a rope and very ...ickly beat the Moor, who got into his ...at and returned to the port. He made ...o complaint; told no one of the cir... ...umstance; although a greater outrage ...ould not be offered by a Christian to a Moor, he watched an opportunity to ...peak with. The lieutenant was compelled ...o go on business; he returned to the ...pot dusk; the gates of the town were ...ut; no boat was ready to remove him; ...e hailed and drowned his voice; he walked ...p and down with agitation: when the cap... ...ain of the port accosted him; and, on ...eing his situation, prepared his skiff ...nd rowed him to his vessel. You may ...e surprised, sir, said he, when in the exe... ...ution of the duties of my office, I landed ...n the deck of the ship; you disgraced ...e by beating me with a rope—and with... ...out provocation: I could have hurled you ...nto the sea from my skiff, and thus have ...given me satisfaction; but you entrusted ...yourself to me, and I guaranteed your ...safety; this, sir, said he, as he pushed ...off from the vessel, is the vengeance of a Moor.

—

Anecdote.—In a cause respecting a ...ad Derby assizes, evidence was given to prove the testatrix (an apothecary's widow) a lunatic; and amongst other things it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, lotions, potions, &c. into the street, or rubbish. "I doubt," ...the learned judge, "whether sweeping ...into the street be any proof of lunacy." "True my lord," replied the witness, "but sweeping the pots away ...is very much."

—

Mr. Sowerby, in a notice to the horticultural society, London, states his experience of the beneficial effects of watering fruit trees well at the time of the setting of the fruit. "Thus," he says, "a tree which in 1814 produced a very few pears of about half a pound each, in 1815 (by this method) produced a great number of pears, some of them weighing three pounds each."

NOTICE.

MILL SEAT.

THE Mill Seat to be for... grant in the Township of ...nguacoosy was erroneously ...scribed in this Paper of the ...th of July last, it is hereby ...tified that the grant for a Mill ...t will be of the East half ...Nos. 3 & 4 in the 4th concession ...n West of the Centre Road ...that Township.

...ENDANTS.

NOTICE ... whose residence is ...r near the undermentioned Sta... are required to appear, or by ...ing to report themselves in future, at ...periods specified, to the respective ...ces of the Commissariat, in order that ...proper forms of Documents relative to ...ims for each individual, may be fra... ...ed for their use—

...berburg, *Fort George*,	on or about
...ouse, *Queenston*, "	the 24th
" " "	Aug. Nov.
...ston, *Brockville*, "	Feb. May,
" *Richmond, Gloucgury*,	of each year
Isand, Chambly, St. Johns	
...mouraska, "	on or about
...ston *Hawley*, "	the 10th,
Rivers, Kamouraska,	Sept. Dec.
...ng the line of communi...	Mar. June,
...n the New Brunswick &	of each
...r places nearest Quebec,	year.

...ommissary General's Office, ...Quebec, Aug. 16, 1819.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

...On the 9th Instant, *a* middle sized ...Mare, 4 years old, colour bright ...red, some evil had rather short, short ...two hind feet white, and a small star ...er forehead.

...Whoever will give such information ...at she may be found, shall receive ...dollars reward from

THOS. MOSELEY.

...said Mare is supposed to be some... ...re on the Road between York and ...Head of the Lake.

...York, Sept. 22d, 1819.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be ...accomodated with BOARD ...LODGING. Enquire at ...Office.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of OATES & STOTESBURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to pay off their accounts, and those persons having claims against them, are required to furnish the same to *Mr. Edward Oates*, who will settle them, and by whom the business will be carried on.

EDWARD OATES,
CHARLES STOTESBURY.

York, 7th Sept. 1819.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were of the late Thomas Tohomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 24, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE

WATERLOO HOUSE.

STILWELL WILSON

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the Liquors of the best quality, and the Wines and Spirits of the very best quality that can be procured; his efforts: and he hopes that his accomodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 8th, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, may obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No fee will be spared to render this Establishment of great utility to the Public, we in their transactions with the may rely upon meeting with the most steady attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be paid.

GEALE,
PETTS-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819. tf—14.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having account against him to present them for payment; and those indebted to him are desired to pay the amount without delay.

J. POST, Junr.

York 19th Sept. 1819.

THE Subscriber ... ...ent, as usual for Agr... ...tracts of Land from the Cro... ...in drawing Petitions, and al... ...ances of every description, ...reasonable terms, firmly that ... ...o'clock in the morning and ... ...from four o'clock in the after... ...eight, during the summer, and ... ...o'clock in the morning until ... ...afternoon, in winter. ...

Register Office, York,
20th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a ... Parchment, those who may ... so, may have their Deeds ... at a very small additional ...

LUCRATIVE CON...

TO be Sold on the most li... (and immediate possess... with a credit of four years, ... an old established DISTILL... all the necessary apparatus ... on an extensive scale, to... a new BREWERY and M... DWELLING HOUSE, Stat... &c. &c. and upwards of ... land in Town Lots, well ... most advantageously situ... flourishing little village of ... on the New-castle District, ... chase is particularly deser... attention of those who may ... on a very lucrative branch ... with a moderate capital. ... particulars, apply to the ... Charles Fothergill Esq. at ...

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

MR. GEORGE O...

...ERCHANT & Pract... *Late of the County of Tipper...*

SHOULD this advertisem... ...ye of the above named ... is hereby informed, that ... his overtures contained in a l... York, U. C. in October las... has arrived in this country; ... inexpressible mortification, ... quiry for him, York, has ... decked, but in Dorchester, ... reside in this Province, or ... where this advertisement ... ...ust ma... for his return, his sist... ...tal shoal of acquainting him, ... residing at Messrs. Piggot ... Ancaster, U.C. where she ... instantly repair & relieve h... the excessive grief, which th... ment occasions has occasion...

Should any person be able ... O'Bryan an information re... brother, he would confer ... valuable favor, if they wo... means of a letter to her as ...

FOR SAL...

THAT Eligible ... the first Concession ... ship of York, on the west s... ing Yonge-Street, containi... 40 of which are under c... of an excellent quality. ... property needs no encomi... well known, being owned ... scriber. There is an excell... house, 30 by 45 feet, a Bar... dimensions, suitable Out-ho... ...ailing Well, 190 bearing ... and a valuable Mill Seat o... For further particulars ... proprietor on the premises, ... MILES from York, and o... Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HU...

July 1, 1819.

NEW STO...

THE Subscribers have o... in the Brick House, ... Messrs. Page & Rogers ... offer for sale at very reas... for ready money, an assort...

Choice Dry G...

comprising a very ... line ...

Liquors and Gr...

Sundry HARDWAR...

Gentlemen's, Youths and ... suave Hats, from Milita... full mounted, a small ... ...ellery, consisting of Razors ... Seals, Steaness, Rings, P... A quantity of Glass ... with a variety of other ...

McGINNIS & MONT...

York, 4th August 1819.

General Land ...

York, 24th ...

THE Subscribers offe... undermentioned Lan... Home District, Upper ...

WHITBY.

South ½ of 27 — 8th Con...
cession — 29, — 8th do.
8, — 6th do.

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concessio...
— 19, — 4th do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, in the 1st Con...
— 3, in — 2d
— 3, in — 3d

HAMILTON.

Lot No. 25, 4th Concessi...
— 26, —

INGERSOLL.

JAMES FI...

ISSUES
MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING


1820

Upper Canada Gazette.

V. [illegible] YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1820. [No. 1.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND.

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

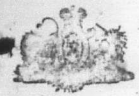
To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province, in the Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York on the twenty third day of December instant, to meet and confer, treat, and consult, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of December instant, We thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to summon you and each of you, at your attending at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding by virtue of and requiring you and every of you, that on Wednesday the thirty first day of January next coming, you meet upon Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, the said Province, and the Inhabitants of Our Province of Upper-Canada, and to do as may seem to you, and to us fit and necessary to be done in the premises, and to treat, and to consult upon the affairs aforesaid, as you, our trusty and well beloved SIR PERCHINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to the levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and easy Assessment of Lands and other rateable Property throughout the Province," and by a certain Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the year aforesaid, intituled "An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force, for the more equal, and easy Assessing and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province," certain Rates and Assessments, are empowered and directed to be made within the said Province, which, when they have been granted or set to Lease by His said Majesty as which may hereafter be granted or set to Lease by Us or Our Successors, which Rates and Assessments, in respect of Lands not actually occupied, are by the said Acts respectively required to be paid to the Treasurer of the District in which the lands are respectively situate. And whereas, such Rates and Assessments in any grow due in respect of unoccupied Lands, are by the said Acts directed to be levied, in case of the failure or refusal of such Landholder to distress and sale of the Goods of such failure occupied. And it is by the said Acts further provided, that when the Rates and Assessments upon any land, or parcel or parcel of Land, shall be suffered to remain in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, the Land so in arrear, the whole shall be returned to the proper office of the Land Board, and if sufficient to remain for years in arrear, the whole amount of such arrears shall be doubled, and the said Rates and Assessments shall be charged, from towards, in duplicate the Annual Rate which grow due and payable by the existing Rate or Assessment, and shall be charged against the Lands, and in the Accounts in the Treasurer by the said Acts directed to be kept, and shall be paid to the persons therein provided.

Now KNOW YE, that We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to issue this Our Proclamation, to the end that all Persons interested in Lands situate within Our said Province, and more especially such as are not actually resident thereon, or near Agents on their behalf, during the time of the said Acts, may observe the provisions thereof, and may be better informed how to comply with the same.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and well beloved SIR PERCHINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the representatives of John Ross, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Zaisbergh.

This notice to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been or have been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, Nov. 22 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 20th day of January, 1821, to be opened on that day, for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships in the Midland District:

The Townships of SHEFFIELD,
HIGHGATE,
and
BEARDON,

containing about 66,000 acres each; and for the remaining northerly part of the Township of HUNGERFORD, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed—and to be performed after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notice from the Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1818 and the 8th of February 1819.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

AUCTION
OF
BOOKS, CHINA, GLASS, PLATE &c.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 3d January, at the house of the Subscriber, a select collection of BOOKS, consisting of 200 Volumes, among which are Shakespeare's dramatic works, and many others of merit. Also, a Tea and Coffee Set, a Set of China, large Glass Salad Bowl and Candlesticks—Tablespoons, Tea-Spoons and Sugar-Bows, with a few other Articles of Plated Ware, and many other Articles.

Also some pieces of fine Slate Cotillion.

Catalogues of the Books to be had at the House of

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 17th Dec. 1820.

PROPOSALS
BY AMOS LAY,
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

For Revising, Correcting, and re-publishing, From the latest Authorities and from actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE MAP OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, PENNSYLVANIA, PART OF PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, WITH A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of seven Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map is four feet four inches square. It extends from the Canada Line, a little above 44 degrees North Latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia; and from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania on the west, to New-Haven in Connecticut on the east; and includes nearly the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed for many months of twenty six years, by the topographical surveying Canada parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also on many other published Maps, which have met with very liberal patronage and encouragement, is furnished with the latest, most correct information in his present undertaking to produce a Map of the general knowledge and improvements of modern country, and the surveying profession, will entitle him to the confidence of the public, and encouragement from Gentlemen in that and all the adjoining provinces.

In the Sheet, - - - - - 67
Made particular in Sheets, - 10
Map and on rollers Varnished, 11

N. B. The Author of the Map requests all his friends and the public in general, that on a late tour through the states, he has collected and is obtaining, from the principal Land Offices, and other general sources, all the improvements and corrections, that will render this Map still more desirable, and that no pains will be spared to make it the most correct and perfect Map of the State of New-York, and the country it comprises.

We have examined a map of the State of New-York, including the upper part of the State of Pennsylvania, published by Mr. AMOS LAY, and it appears to us to be a correct delineation of the Canada and the United States recently discovered, and to be well worthy the public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON, Governor.
JAMES KENT, Chancellor.
JOHN TAYLER, Lt. Governor.
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Professor of Mathematics, West Point.

M. VAN BUREN, late Att'y. Gen'l.
S. VAN RENSSELAER, late Lt. Gov.
ROBERT TROUT, Agent of the Pulteney Estate.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President.
W.W. VAN NESS, } Judges of the Su-
JONAS PLATT, } preme Court.
NATHAN FORD, First Judge Sessions Court.
GIDEON GRANGER, late Post-Master-General.
ABM. VAN VECHETEN, late Attorney General.
JOSEPH ELLICOTT, { Resident Agent or the Holland Land Com.

I have examined the above Map, and think it a deserving of the execution, so far as Mr. Lay is concerned, in my opinions correct and west; and I recommend it to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces—equal and even superior to any extant.

A. SPENCER.
Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

The above Maps are for sale by the Author at his Map Establishment, No 642, South Market street, Albany. Subscriptions received by A. SWARD, Utica, and H. & E. PHINNEY, Cooperstown.

August, 1820.

*** Subscriptions received at this Office—and also by Wm. Cheesman, Esq. in Cattaraugus; W. M. Jarvis Esq. Hopkinton; and M. Clench in Sandwich.

For Advertisement see page 3.

WANTED, for the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, a person to report the Debates in the House of Assembly. Terms to be made with the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, or at this office.

U. C. Gazette Office,
26 Dec. 1820.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in Newcastle, lately in the occupations of Mr. Brigham and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Rules and Established Days, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 6d.

Under the Patronage of the Right Honourable Lady Sarah Maitland.

THE Ladies in Mrs. Gooderham's School will be dismissed after the present Holidays, on Wednesday the 26th of January.

N. B. Two or Three Boarders can be accommodated on Pastoral Boarding Terms. Twelve will be received.

York, 25th Dec. 1820.

FROM EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 5.

Evidence for Her Majesty.

Continued from our last.

At twenty minutes past ten counsel were called in.

Dr. Henry Holland (the twelfth witness) called in and examined by Mr. Wilde. Was physician to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and left England in that capacity with her Royal Highness in 1814. Proceeded to Naples with her. Remembers the whole period of her Royal Highness's stay there. Knows a Mr. Bergami, a courier who received there. With very few exceptions, only received the principal English and foreigners visiting those who were there at the time. Left Naples and went to Rome, and subsequently to Genoa. Was on board the Clorinde with her Royal Highness. Remembers the courier and all the English there. All the other principal Englishmen. Can't precisely recollect all the persons of the English. The house occupied by the princess was in the suburbs of the town, and the neighbourhood fashionably inhabited. Knows a person of the name of Bergami. He did not live at the Princess's table at Genoa. While with the Princess the conduct of her Royal Highness to Bergami was that of a mistress to a servant. Never saw his conduct to the Princess otherwise than unassuming and respectful. Before witness left England it was the understanding that he should remain in the service of her Royal Highness for about a year and a half. Left the Princess at Venice. There was a conversation about going to Milan before they arrived at Venice. Went on from Milan to Venice at the Princess's suggestion, and was to return therefrom. Left some of his articles at the Princess's with the intention of joining her Royal Highness. On our arrival at Milan, her Royal Highness said I thought, if I pleased, take about six weeks absence for a tour in Switzerland. I replied, that if her Royal Highness would excuse this time a little, I should like to go on private business to England. Her Royal Highness agreed, and it was then in order of consideration to pay for myself whether I should not pay for England from Milan or Venice. I preferred the latter. While at Genoa, Lord and Lady Glenbervie, Lord Malpas, and the principal English officers, then at Genoa, visited her Royal Highness.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor General.—Remembers Bergami's meeting with an accident at Naples. He was in consequence, confined to his room for three or four days. Bignochi attended him. Remembers how the Princess's house at Genoa was situated. There was a small tower in front, regarden in front. Dined every day there. Holds a situation no but not every day in Naples. Remembers a masquerade given by the Princess on the then King of Naples, but was not there. Remembers a masked ball at the theatre of St. Carlos; was there for about an hour. Did not know her royal highness was there till the next morning. Never mentioned on any former occasion the conduct of the Princess to Bergami to have been improper. Knows a minister at York. Never mentioned to that minister it was improper. Never made such a statement to any body. Has always examined to hold the same opinion of the conduct of her Royal Highness. Never stated or informed any individual whatever that the conduct of her Royal Highness was such, that no person who had any regard to character could remain in her service, or words to that effect. His duty led him to be very little about the person of her Royal Highness. Was at no such request as his own part in order to avoid it, nor to interfere with his professional duty to her Royal Highness and her suite. The principal opportunities he had of observing the conduct of her Royal Highness was afforded by the times when he dined with her. Excepting when he was called upon professionally to attend her Royal Highness he had no opportunity of seeing her in the forenoon or in the evening. Bergami waited on her Royal Highness both at Naples and Genoa. Remembers, who is not aware that the niece of Bergami, Vassoni, entered the service of her royal highness at Genoa. A little child whose name he did not know, was introduced to her Royal Highness at Genoa. Knew an elderly person with the child, whom he believed to have been the mother of Bergami. Remembers a person of the name of Louis Bergami entering the service of her Royal Highness. Saw him wait on the other suite did at table. He wore a livery. It was at the beginning of her Royal Highness's residence at Genoa that Louis Bergami entered her service. Lady Charlotte Campbell remained at Milan till three or four days of the departure of her royal highness. After the departure of Lady Charlotte Campbell, no female but the Countess Oldi remained in the service of her majesty. The Countess Oldi entered the service of her majesty, so far as he could recollect, about four days after the departure of Lady Charlotte Campbell. Has but very transiently seen the same carriage with her royal highness. When the Countess Oldi entered the service of her royal highness, was not aware it take place as the order of Bergami. Did not know it take her entered in the service of her royal highness. About eight weeks elapsed after the Countess Oldi entered the service of her royal highness. Two witnesses passed to attend on her. Which house

MAURICE RAESITT,

GUN-maker and Cutler, near the Market-place, (the first corner of Church-street,) would feel thankful for the favors he has received from the Gentlemen of the Province, and begs to inform them that he has taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Lugg, late of Worcester, which will enable him to execute any orders in the Gun-making line, with punctuality and dispatch.

York, 15th Dec., 1820.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, in the 1st Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 200 acres, has been forfeited to the Crown, and is now under the control of the Board of High Treasurer, will be offered for sale by Public Sale, (by auction or otherwise,) to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By Order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY,
C. F. U.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock of Goods, a large and handsome assortment of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for sale at reasonable prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of MESS and PRIME PORK, equal to any ever known in Upper Canada. Also for sale

BANK NOTES,

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

IN consequence of the absence from home of the Secretary, the Meeting of the Society, which was appointed to be held on Tuesday the 21st inst. at the Court House, is postponed to Tuesday the 28th inst. at the same place and hour.

By order of the President,

JAMES GRAHAM,
Secretary.

York, 19th Dec. 1820.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five Acres of Land, Patent, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Pickering, bounded on the South by the Township Road, from the north by a rear Lot line to the Nipissing Road, and on the West by Block No. 2, lying between the Town of Kingston and the Bay of Quinte. Two hundred Bearer-oaks on the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOT No 6 and Ten acres on Dundas-street (not concession) on the Township of Etobicoke, bounded on the south by the Lake, on the east by Mimico Creek, and on the west by Lot No 7, containing 200 acres more or less. On Lot No 6 and part of Lot No 7 is a large orchard, dwelling House, barn, stables, &c.

Also twenty half of the house of Clergy Reserves adjoining, of which about fifty acres are cleared.

For any or the whole of the said property, or further description of the same, on a reasonable rate, Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber residing on Lot No 6.

JOHN HARRIS.

York, 30th March, 1820.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. Twenty-seven, in the Fifth Range of Lots, in the Township of York, in the Home District, containing Two hundred Acres, more or less.

Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JOHN MILLER.

York, 30th Nov. 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoyle, at four or five miles from York, 2 miles from the Lake in a fine healthy situation, well watered, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Frame House, &c. &c. Any application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land,

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 7 Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
6th Concession, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the said Estate is indebted are requested to present their claims duly authenticated for payment.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Executor.

FURNISHING HARDWARE.

THOMAS BENT, Jun. begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Ketchum, on the corner of King and Yonge streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

York, 1st Aug. 1820.

York Land Purchasers' Claims.

MR ANGELL, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Home District, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, will be in attendance on Tuesday and Wednesday of every week, for the purpose of receiving claims, and other communications relative to the Land Granting Department.

The Board of Commissioners will be held in the middle district of the Court House, on the first Tuesday of every month, at which time all claims and other communications must be delivered in order to be laid before the Board.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the Crown Reserves, or cutting and removing timber therefrom, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
C. F. U.

York, Nov. 10, 1820.

FOR SALE,

The following Lots of Land:

Lot No. 1 in the 1st Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 2d Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 3d Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 4th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 5th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 6th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 7th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 8th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 9th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 10th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 11th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 12th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 13th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 14th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 15th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 16th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 17th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 18th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 19th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 20th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 21st Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 22d Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 23d Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 24th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 25th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 26th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No. 1 in the 27th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

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Lot No. 1 in the 468th Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.

Lot No

he Vice Queen and the Empress.

Cross-examined.—Witness is still in town; he could not distinctly hear Her majesty's service. Lost now for and was obliged to open the tent and her majesty's service. Lost now for and was obliged to open the tent and her majesty's service. He travelled with entire it. On their return witness did her majesty's service. He travelled with entire it. On their return witness did her majesty's service. He travelled with entire it. On their return witness did

MAURICE HARRITT,

(Late Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital, and 49th Regiment of foot,) will be at the papers be left with George Hamilton Esq. at Hallowell-bay Mills, in the year 1821, at the Post Office in this town, by calling for them.

York 12th Dec. 1820.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock — Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Crates of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dutton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 19th June, 1820. 24-tf

Mr PENNINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York Nov. 6th. 1820. 26tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small Lake; the road to the Napanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two acleared & cultivated. For terms apply on the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in range six D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the town of York, containing 400 acres, on which there is upwards of 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also near by half of the lease of a Clergy reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the time of the sale, on reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, on the Bay of York, on the block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots to front to the South. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and condition of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDOUGALL.

York, 18th Nov. 1820. 38-tf

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots Nos. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at the Office.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No 1, present of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres. Dr Hoag, about two or five miles from York, 25 Acres the Land is of the best quality, well watered, with about twenty acres cleared, a never failing spring of the best water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

No. 12, 13, 14, in the 4th Concession, 13, 12 } Whitchurch.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber or to the agent whom the Estate may be pleased to appoint, or they may depend on the same being authenticated for settlement.

28tf ANN SMITH,
Administratrix.

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, en masse, at the house of Mr. D. Forest, the Rose-Hill House, on Monday the 6th day of November, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given:

An eligible piece or parcel of land situated on the Bay shore, fronting on the Bay, and bounded on the East by the Garrison Reserve, on the West by the Park lands, and on the South by the Bay aforesaid, containing about 20 acres, more or less, and is admirably adapted for building upon, being in the immediate vicinity of the Town, and commanding a most delightful prospect of the Bay and Harbour.

Also, Lot No. 39, on the North side of Duke Street, in the Town of York, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, with a Frame Dwelling House thereon erected, now in the occupation of Mr. Forest.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Forest, the Rose-Hill House, or to Mr. Angell, Secretary of the York Land Price Current Office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th. 1820. 34tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public and Emigrants, who may be desirous of locating a settler, and of purchasing improved Farms, that he has on the Register, at the present time, a number of very valuable Farms, together with many thousand acres of unlocated land, possessing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he is desirous to dispose of on moderate terms. Also a number of Lots in the Town of York.

Those estates are advantageously situated in the most valuable parts of well settled Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and endowed by nature with every convenience and comfort of living.

The experience may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at the most advantageous rate. For SINGLE LOCATIONS, with a view of becoming proper settlers, NO EXPENSE WHATEVER will be required, and he is prepared to point out such lots as may be selected, free of charge.

NON-RESIDENT LAND-OWNERS may depend upon the most faithful and punctual attention to their property and Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, located, or leased, or for the performance of certain duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 250	0	2	6
250 to 300	0	3	0
300 to 350	0	4	0
350 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. The service includes the charge of insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be extended and published annually, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States in Europe.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, June 1st, 1820. 18 0 84tf

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale.

THREE Hundred Acres of land in the Township of Pickering (formerly the Mossley tract) in the very first quality, with twelve acres cleared, about 40 miles from Kingston, and five miles from the Ningara road. For purchaser's further information apply to Lemuel Cozens, Esquire, Pickering. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HART, Esq. of Scarborough Bond, Notes, or open accounts are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be valid to all and such loose claims thereon, will be placed in proper solicitors hands for immediate collection, therefore those persons will not think it disagreeable, that they may be expected to do so.

RALPH LEMING, } Executors.
JAMES HAMILTON, } of last Will.

Ancaster, 22d Oct. 1819. 43 tf

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are requested that immediate payment have it in their power, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that all accounts should be rendered without unnecessary delay to the undersigned, that they may make arrangement for the settlement of their respective claims.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. June 1820.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not one to be the depth of the jambs in repairing. One fire place, large kitchen, or more complete, which can be very much helped, if any should fail, will be the labor and no terms to pay for, unless the fire place or grate suit was before the operation.

Gentlemen who may stand in need of the above, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr Mosley's Auctioneer.

E. GILMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821; viz.—

District.	Township.	Concession.	Lot.	Acres.
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Cumbrook	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. 1 of rear 100 acres of 6	50
			107	100
Niagara	Niagara	1	5*	200
London	Dunwich	1	12	200
	"	10	13 and 14	400
	"	10	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	"	11	North one-fourth of 1	50
	Burford	4	20	200
	"	5	20	
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	200
	Ramham	3	15	200
	Walpole	1	16	200
	"	2	17	
	"	7	12	200
	"	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1 }	100
	"	1	South half of 15 }	
	"	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	21	200
	"	Broken A B	Half of 13, South Division	100

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,

JAMES E. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 30, 1821.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8 & 12, 13, 15	1st	per
	9 11, 13, 14, & 16	3d	200
	8 9 10 11 12 13 & 14	4th	200
Walpole, No. 3,		1st	200

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lots are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2200 acres in Oxford, are the more immediate objects of the North East of the late Thames. Mr. George Nichol will show the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN MOHL.

York 24th March, 1817. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession fronting, West half of No. 22, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of Seneca.

No. 24, in the 9th Con. No. 22, 29 and 30, 14th do Con. No. 16 and 17, 16th do Con. No. 4, in the 5th Con. of Hallowell. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 8th Con. of Murray. 400

No. 14, 15 and 22, in the 5th Concession of Cobourg. 600

Acres 2500

Application for purchase and Leases to be made to the Surveyor, on whose last plans, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

BOARD and APARTMENTS

NOW to be had, in private Family, respectable private Board and Lodging, immediately opposite the Town of York. Also to be Sold, one mare and one gelding, accustomed with Boats and Canoes. Enquire as to terms &c. of the Printer.

For Advertising apply at the Gazette Office. 45-tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Markham, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Saw Mill and half cut. Also No. 28, 29, 30, and 31, in the Gore between Peterborough and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 300 acres.

And Town Lot No 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess-street, near Mrs. Gamble's Building Scows. Enquire at Mr. Rees Ke' Stove York, 24th Nov. 1820 3—4tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY,—a person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid,) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Price Current Office. 46

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in and on lands which have been, and eventually may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement and Sale of all future Sales.

By a general collection of *located* lands in the line of improved farms to *be sold* or *exchanged*, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of investing in this highly eligible country, while the immediate intercourse and correspondence (each agent upon an extensive scale) connected with each correspondent (either as a Farmer, a Mill proprietor or resident in the Towns of Upper Canada,) in support of the lands for sale, will be found of the greatest advantage.

The use of so important branch of this institution, must become extensively known and of the richest and *finest* portion of the agricultural land upon the Province will be rendered known to the public in a Directory, so that the attention of capitalists from abroad may be directed to the purchase of such lands as may be gradually conquered to sustain a Free Government for public use.

But as the establishment of such local reports from every township to York, where the seat of Government is to be, will be attended with certain expense and trouble, to this office, and with other nothing of importance necessary to the arrangement of them, for the press; no reports will be received unless the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings are remitted to the same, for every township contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out a mode of collecting and forwarding such statistical reports from every township, this may be accomplished by local information, obtained at any principal or other general meeting held by the inhabitants; when it can also be ascertained, what each individual's share of the expense subscribing to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be remitted; which in Two instances can exceed 1s 3d or 2s 6d Currency.

Reports of large tracts of Land (*from private individuals*) will never be certainly faithfully published upon the same terms.

☞ Land Proprietors who wish to engage, *by contract*, with any one for the locating of money, by obtaining and their proposals for the payment of labor *whether in land or money*) and one dollar *free of postage*, for the Register, you the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of laborers.

After men who take Land in lieu of money, or register their names and places of abode at 12½ dollar. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar; and others who take only *cash*, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all *emigrants with passage*, to session ma per quire.

All original reports will be regularly filled and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

This Office will open (over the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director*
&c.

York, July 17, 1820.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of Township of 8th. } UPPER CANADA

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals in [here put the date.]

[Here put the rise and progress of them, down since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are log-rally of logs, frame work or brick, &c.]

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Township, whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what first.]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for export or home consumption.

4th. [What town or village has been, or is now in contemplation to be built; with the increase of population and of edifices, the name of town lots and forges, according to the load from the town they front to Hallowell, per cwt, or the most may be.]

5th. [The best markets, with the conditions of the roads, and the distance to each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the progress and description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be observed. Also note of the habitats of cattle for most to resp. in the township.]

[Here subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,

Director of the Estate Office adjoining and the Current Office. [not they date at the bottom.]

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Big-low and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY,

Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c. in the York Market during the last week

DOLLAR AT 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s	d	£	s	d
		FROM			TO		
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	2	0	0	4
Fowls,	pair	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turkeys,	each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Cheese,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Butter,	lb.	0	0	6	0	0	9
Eggs,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Wheat,	bush	0	0	9	0	5	9
Corn,	——	0	0	9	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hay,	cwt	0	10	0	0	15	6
Do.	load	0	17	6	1	2	6
Fallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lard,	——	0	0	7	0	0	9
Hay,	ton	2	10	0	2	15	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	2	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; to be paid by all Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription is not paid in advance to the end of July or 1st January. Subscribers removing their *Papers by Post*, to give Two Months notice, should they fail to discontinue their subscription. Country subscribers who send to the office for their Papers, also Shopkeepers that advertise, are requested to send notice to this effect and pay up Arrears, otherwise they will find the numbers sent. Subscribers and general accountants—the Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition: several bankruptcies might be prevented if so many months, to send for their Papers which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, or because, it not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each after
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7½d
14 lines and under,	5s	10d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden or acting sent to the Office (or mentioned in the follow memoranda) and charged accordingly.—Those determined to be put in twice or three times every story will be charged according to the number of times the usual rated letter would stand upon the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Roy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
C. Fraser, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
W. Robinson, Esq.	*Nazareth.*
A. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
A. Hamilton, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
A. Springer, Esq.	*Descaro.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
A. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
V. Hands, Esq.	*Southwark.*
Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FO
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. V.] YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1820. [No. 4.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York, on the twenty-third day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of November last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-third day of December instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were and each of you was commanded to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you of each of you, of your attendance at and the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the thirty first day of January next coming, you meet and be at Our Provincial Parliament, in Our said Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do, as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, the twentieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING :—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fortysecond year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively' It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port or Hallowell in the Township or Hallowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District on Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the same, of Our said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT or HALLOWELL, in the Township of Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the said Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, hereto-fore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all the representatives of John Biess, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Seventy, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim with in One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
C.E.C. Exc. Coun.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

TO STENOGRAPHISTS.

WANTED, for the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, a person to report the Debates in the House of Assembly. Terms to be made with the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, or at this office.

U. C. Gazette Office,
26 Dec. 1820.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9d.

NAPPANE INN.

THE Subscriber having taken for a term of years, that convenient stand for a Tavern, at the Nappane Mills respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, where every attention shall be paid to those who may favour him with their custom: and from the late additions and improvements made in the house, stabling, &c. he feels confident that there are not better accommodations for Travellers, on the Road from Kingston to York.

HENRY M'LARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 3m2

A Remarkably

CHEAP WAREHOUSE

IS now opened, between the Stores of Mr. Dean and Mr. Brooks, on the North side of King Street, where the undersigned and a variety of other Goods are to be sold, *at or near the Montreal and Manchester prices!!!*—

White Bonas, Sattinets, Moleskins, and Welch Flannels, of the best quality; Reed Lasts, do. Base Flannels and Duffels, in great variety; Brown Dowlas, Scotch Draggets and Bed Ticks; Long, Broad and Narrow Fustians, Moleskins, Corderoys & Velveteens, remnants; Tweed and plain Cotton Shirting, Print Shirting and plain Calicoes, Linen and Cotton Ticks, Gauze, Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bonnet and Sewing Silks, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods having been purchased with ready money, at the very first manufactories in Great Britain, the Proprietor begs leave to recommend them to the attending Public, and believes that they will be found superior to any offered for sale in this place.

ARCH'D. M'NICOL.

York, 10th Jan. 1821. 2tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that STEPHEN SERJEANTS & ROBERT BROCK, will apply, by Petition, to the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, at the next Session thereof, for the exclusive privilege of constructing SAW MILLS on an improved plan of Machinery, never yet invented by them.

York, 23d Nov. 1820. 40tf.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Crates of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of MESS and PRIME PORK, and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteely accommodated with Board and apartments on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office.

45-tf

MR. PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York Nov. 6th, 1820. 9tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small Lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two reserved Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D of front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also a very half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Boarding Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it: the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 17, 13, 14, in the } Whitchurch
1st Concession, 13, 15 } 4th Concession.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract), of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jambs or opening of the fire-place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped (if any should be), at those the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 43 tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No. 6 and south half of Lot No. 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge—containing by admeasurement three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, Director.

Under the Patronage of the Right Honourable Lady Sarah Maitland.

THE Studies in Mrs. Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Holidays, on Wednesday the 3d of January.

N. B. Two or Three Ladies can be accommodated as Parlour Boarders in this Seminary. Produce will be received in payment.

York, 27th Dec. 1820.

FOR SALE,

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering,
West half of No. 25, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King,
No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26,
29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16
and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in
the 8th Con. of Hallowell, 1800
No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32,
in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400
No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 6th
Concession of Cloak 600

Acres 3300

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Saw Mill. Also No. 58, 59, 60, and 61, in the Gore between Boyle borough and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 240 acres.

And Lots Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess street, near Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 3m46.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ingram and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots with dwelling Houses thereon, situated near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

To be sold very low.

TENERIFFE WINE,

IN an excellent quality, suitable for Private Families, in Quarter Casks of 30 Gallons each.

St. GEORGE & Co.

York 17th Jan. 1820. 3m3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RENATUS HART, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1821.

FROM EUROPE.

British and Foreign School Society.

Saturday the Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held in the large room at the Freemason's Tavern, which was completely filled, principally by elegantly dressed females, many of whom were present. Many noblemen of rank, and persons of eminent distinction thronged the platform and gallery.—The Report of the Committee contained by stating the loss which the cause of education had lately sustained by the decease of many members of the Royal Family; and more particularly by the death of the Duke of Kent—It stated the progress which the National Schools were making in the country & the astonishing advantage notwithstanding the number of schools which had been established, more than 40,000 children were with at the season of Education.——In Ireland, National Schools were making great progress, and 217,000 were at the elementary books of instruction, principally in the Irish language &c, had been distributed in that country during the last year. In Scotland similar progress had been made, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of the times. The National system of education, by mutual instruction, was spreading to a most gratifying manner on the Continent. A number of gentlemen who had, during the last year, been over, for the purpose of studying the British system in the Seminaries of the various States, were the nurseries of a great number of future teachers. In France, the number of schools had increased to 30,000 in number. There were already 1,340 Schools established there, in which were 154,000 pupils, besides 105 Military Schools, to which schools of the Mutual Instruction had been extended at Fontainebleau; and the good effects which it had produced on the morals and conduct of the pupils of the Military Establishment of the Monarch were extremely visible. Two Princes of Monaco had been sent to the Normal Schools in France, where they had been taught to read and write. Every thing was going on well in Spain, where all were so quickly, in spite of other troubles, a number of Teachers of the first rank had aided in the establishment of Schools. In Switzerland great progress was being made, and the Grand Council of the Canton had ordered the Lancasterian System to be taught. It had also been applied to the detachment of the King of Wirtemberg, of the Grand Duke of Baden, and to Bavaria.—The Committee were receiving applications for transmitting Books of instruction, translated into the Greek language, to the Ionian Islands of Corfu, &c. &c. &c. which he ordered to be set on the before were the plan had penetrated. Schools had been adopted in Norway and Sweden, and in the East and West Indies, in remote. Complete anarchy prevailed in Mexico, but the Society would, no doubt, in a few years, reveal over the known world. The Report was received was great approbation.

FIRE AT ARM.

Mr. A. Cooper, of Monthly, Repository spoke in the following terms of a thing some the aiton invented by J. G. Cobbett.

"This instrument is portable, of the size and general appearance of a time piece, except that its dial plate answers a small circle of about 10 inches diameter. It is made to stand on either side, or on the top, at any degree of temperature beyond the degree indicated, sets the alarm in motion, and then gives notice to the approaching danger.—Hence it is obvious, that the principle of the thermometer is here applied to this instrument, which is the principle of the operation. All those who wish to obtain an additional security against the dangers of fire by night, may now be accommodated by applying this contrivance at Mr Ackermann's.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Few particulars of this highly interesting service have yet transpired, the offi- s and crew of he Hecla- confining the- as free to casual observations. as if their commander had not already journal before the lords of the admiralty. We understand, however, that Lieut. Parry entered by his order Sunday, to get- ful yer Capt. Ross a special cus t of sal, and reached the parallel of 7- 7, 114 or 115 west. 2 our 300 ra- ther than Capt. Ross accomplished so to be navigable in 90. h ow fell in with land which lay to the d- d discovered. It fell they reached fi- ny westerly point of one in 11- w a range of high land. It is- numbered in a sing by in Lancaster Sound, and did not get clear at the ice- till a long, this year? From October till February or for about 100 days, they were in darkness; but with abundance of wholesome provisions and other requisites on board, they passed the time very agreeably. The crew were amused with games of every kind, and occasionally they acted plays for mutual entertainment. On the breaking of the ice, this season, attempts were made to force a passage through the barriers of ice from the pol ar sea to the northward of the Hecla, but the utmost exertion of the ships could not succeed in the object. They were therefore obliged to return to the eastward and renew the attempt in a lower latitude, the navigation to which is confined to August ever, is incontestibly established; and experience has taught those hardy navigators, that in the month of August, such a power of navigation from the land makes place, as to render the continuity of the barriers of a northward passage and that a practicable one, but not open to any precautions. A number of Esquimaux Dogs & compasses were useless on board—the attraction of the needle was extreme. The Esquimaux dogs were found to be extremely useful in the Irish language &c, and had been distributed in that country during the last year. In Scotland similar progress had been made, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of the times. The National system of education, by mutual instruction, was spreading to a most gratifying manner on the Continent. A number of gentlemen who had, during the last year, been over, for the purpose of studying the British system in the Seminaries of the various States, were the nurseries of a great number of future teachers. In France, the number of schools had increased to 30,000 in number. There were already 1,340 Schools established there, in which were 154,000 pupils, besides 105 Military Schools, to which schools of the Mutual Instruction had been extended at Fontainebleau; and the good effects which it had produced on the morals and conduct of the pupils of the Military Establishment of the Monarch were extremely visible. Two Princes of Monaco had been sent to the Normal Schools in France, where they had been taught to read and write. Every thing was going on well in Spain, where all were so quickly, in spite of other troubles, a number of Teachers of the first rank had aided in the establishment of Schools. In Switzerland great progress was being made, and the Grand Council of the Canton had ordered the Lancasterian System to be taught. It had also been applied to the detachment of the King of Wirtemberg, of the Grand Duke of Baden, and to Bavaria.—The Committee were receiving applications for transmitting Books of instruction, translated into the Greek language, to the Ionian Islands of Corfu, &c. &c. &c. which he ordered to be set on the before were the plan had penetrated. Schools had been adopted in Norway and Sweden, and in the East and West Indies, in remote. Complete anarchy prevailed in Mexico, but the Society would, no doubt, in a few years, reveal over the known world. The Report was received was great approbation.

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householders, and occasioned that "universal alacrity" in multiplying lights, of which the ministerial journals speak. Does it follow that the houses of all Sunderland are not the subjects occupied by her Majesty's partisans? We have noted also, as a sort of cross-reading, the statement that the establishment of the Bible Society made a brilliant appearance.

On the whole, it is perhaps better that the usage of affairs should be such as it is. The British kingdom is saved from the imaginary riots which might have come on in Switzerland. All its machin ry is represented as in full motion at Zurich, Basle, and other principal cities of that country. The secret societies in the Tyrol are said to be intimately connected with those in Switzerland. All their correspondence is carried on by verbal communications made by traveling agents.

It appears by accounts from Bonn-sur-gne, that the political agitators there exhibited great joy on hearing that Bonnarotte had raced from St. Helena, was received by the American papers—and that the police had much difficulty in preserving tranquility.

An article from Frankfort, states, that by a treaty to have been concluded by the British government with the Porte, which has offended the Emperor of Austria, the latter has made very hostile motions at Troppau. It also mentions a report that the Emperor Alexander had withdrawn the contract he had made for the supply of his army, from England, and transferred it to a company of Prussian manufacturers.

By Advices from Corfu, dated Oct 12th, we receive the interesting information that the emigrants from Parga, had purchased a settlement in Epirus, on small and obscure spot they occupied had carried the sympathy of the whole civilized world, and even the Ottoman Porte, at Janina, a formal invitation to return to their native country. They are suffered, in the name of the Sultan, to live in security and protection; and, on certain conditions, the restoration of all their property. They are understood to have accepted the offer, and that they have sent to Constantinople, before taking their final determination. All the Pargiotes have broken off hostilities against the Turkish power in the forteress, which is situated in the Lake of Janina. His fall however is considered certain.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Funds.—The face of things at the stock exchange has been completely changed to-day; those persons who purchased so very extensively on Monday and Tuesday, would gladly sell both for money and time to an immense amount this morning, which occasioned great depression, which was much increased by another defaulter for an immense sum being announced, although quite a new speculator in the funds; the name of Mr. Peel, a celebrated banker, but whose names were not declared publicly, making altogether nine failures already announced in the course of the week, which closes on the 25th inst. This created great distrust in the money market. The depression on the funds today, from the best accounts we can procure, is nearly one per cent consols, for money sent account, which before the close of business on Saturday afternoon, reached 69 1-4, and the other securities in the same proportion.

The Gazette.—The Gazette of to-day announces that a young French traveller, the nephew of count Molien, has succeeded in presenting to Louboucco from Sonthonax, the French Governor of Cayenne, a letter from him dated in that celebrated city hitherto unknown to Europeans, and which the unfortunate Governor Bauhave twice, in vain, attempted to approach.

From the United States.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

We continue to-day additional extracts from the British papers. Never since the English people rose to consequence among the nations of the earth, have they been more deeply agitated and excited by any occurrence than by the second reading of the bill had been negatived, or it ministers had then proposed to withdraw it. Such a step would have amount to a satisfactory and unequivocal acquittal of the charges preferred against her Majesty; in which we see the second reading carried, with the preconditional votes of 128 peers as to her guilt; but we remember that the recorded opinions of many of the noble members her guilty; when we recollect that the third reading was also carried by a majority not withstanding the manœuvres of encumbering the bill with an obnoxious clause, which had the effect of neutralizing much decided votes; and when, lastly, we reflect that the bill was never drawn. (not rejected) upon grounds of expediency alone, where, we again ask, where is the triumph?

Nov. 16

We forgot to mention a rumour, in our paper of yesterday, which yet continues to gain ground. Ministers are said to have consulted the speaker of the house of commons on the propriety of proroguing parliament during an adjournment. The manner of that question, gentlemen are being favorable to the project the following plan is said to have been adopted, or at least to be in contemplation:—The house of commons will meet, of course, at the time appointed, (the 23d,) when the black rod being ready, and all the preparatory measures being arranged, the prince will proceed to the house place before the house can commence any business.

Chronicle.

Nov. 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Barcelona, Nov. 1:—"The king has sanctioned the decree of the Cortes, dissolving the monasteries, appropriating their immense property to pay off the national debt. This event will form a memorable epoch in the Spanish annals."

The queen's friends affect to consider the small nominal majority of nine, by which the reading of the bill of pains and penalties was carried, as tantamount to an acquittal —We do not think it very wise, in those who are her friends to find themselves in large majorities, thus to repudiate small ones. The abolition of the property tax was carried by very far more than seven; and yet on the second reading, of the bill of pains and penalties and yet that majority was hardly sufficient to warm which struck the voice of the country. The question for impeaching lord Melville, was carried by a majority of only one; and notwithstanding the instructions to the duke of Cumberland, was lost, by ministers, by a similar majority of one. Instances such as these, of which there were held decisive, as to each of the particular measures to which they referred, would not be the case with the present majority of seventy right and nine, should not be equally decisive as to the queen's guilt?—Courier

[illegible] Saving Fund for the encouragement of national industry at Paris granted to Mr. Chenevard, [illegible] Avenue No. 65, Paris] the premium or 12 000 francs, which had been promised to the person who could manufacture, at the lowest expense, the kind of paper best calculated for bank and stamp bank notes. The most complete success in the manufacture of this article rewarded the exertions of M. C. whose manufacturing ingenuity, in a great variety of his others, is well known, and who is particularly celebrated for his rich and tasty paper and [illegible] Angoulme. Mr. Chenevard on receiving the medal of the proposed object of the said Society, said it is accepted, inapplicable to be to continue, in that branch of industry, elegance, elegance and wealth. This new invented article is a sort of vegetable [illegible] for any that to any thing of the kind that was ever manufactured in England, with which paper linen, cambric, muslin, and even the finest [illegible] of Persian can be imitated. It is not dearer than the coarsest cloth. A square foot of it may be purchased for a sous: and that the quantity which is necessary for a room 24 feet by 20, would not amount to more than 45 francs, or about $9 14 M. C. is now giving his attention to a new kind of woollen carpet, which by its elegance and superiority in [illegible] will make a valuable acquisition to the lovers of comfort.

Robert Wharton, Esq. Mayor of Philadelphia, in a late dated 25th inst. gives the following interesting [illegible] information.

From recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last 15 years, the Mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprise his fellow citizens within the United States, that there [illegible] persons for at least that period, a number of foreigners of good address, but of bad and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of misfortunes and losses. These persons have [illegible] the country to plunder every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of procuring money for the relief of object at redeeming some of their own relations from Algerine slavery; others to rebuild their [illegible] destroyed by fire or earthquakes; to assist their ill villagers whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to reconstruct [illegible] have lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, while little suspecting but the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds always applied to individual [illegible] amongst a large gang of these [illegible] desperate villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have at [illegible] in this city, from which they issue on their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from [illegible] to 18 thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the country on their guard, and to prevent them against placing any confidence in [illegible] that may be handed to them, clothed with all the appearance of formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other [illegible] respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The unfortunate[illegible] has just been credibly informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents, (for, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, malefactors here) they started to the westward in company with twelve or four-teen other [illegible] who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disgorge the whole plan.

Connecticut.—A new mineral earth has lately been found in Corwin, thought to be impregnated with particles of gold. By chemical operation, vases have been made of it for table services, &c. it is found to vie in colour and lustre with the finest vermilion. The name of cinnabarum has been given to it; it has the property of not [illegible] while stuff, which is not always the case with gold, the most purified and refined.

[An Amateur Society at Quebec lately advertised the play of "A Wild Oats" for performance; the profits to be applied to the relief of distressed Emigrants. The following [illegible] was the next week published.]

On perusing in the Tyrolese's Mercury, of a quantity of *Wild Oats* for sale on Friday Forenoon, the 6th instant and [illegible] the [illegible] par for which they are to be sold, the following thoughts struck us, to which, if you grant a corner of your paper, you will oblige a well wisher to every charitable design.

A SCOTCHMAN.

In the first place, I *respectfully suggest* that the price of the Oats, per bushel, is too high. *Five Shillings* to those who [illegible] these Oats are [illegible] in gill measures, may be very proper; but there certainly should be some small allowance, or [illegible] for the lower orders of society, who have no objections to have their Oats served out to less costly utensils [illegible] have been in the habit of getting their *Wild Oats at two and six pence per* [illegible], and, no doubt, will want them at or less than [illegible] a price as *Five Shillings*. And, as the higher orders of society do not seem to relish Oats much, if we are to take the [illegible] state of the shops, in which they are sold, as any proof, the sale may be pretty extended, which would prove a [illegible] to those individuals for whose comfort this sale is intended; and, who, without assistance, can hardly procure Oats, or any thing else, to satisfy the [illegible] cravings of nature.

Now Sir, the lower orders would think no more of buying *Wild Oats* at [illegible] per bushel, could they have them at the present season of fruit [illegible]; and might stretch a point, to procure a bushel, could they have them at the OLD PRICE. By this arrangement more of the Oats would be sold—the benevolent object of the orders would be better answered—and the *Bins* be left empty for the reception of more of the commodity.

Quebec, 1st Jan. 1821.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

On of the most extraordinary instances of the sudden rise of a large and flourishing trading town that is found in modern history, is that of Odessa, a [illegible] on the Black Sea. The following account of it is extracted from Reddaway's work entitled—EUROPEAN COMMERCE:

"Odessa is situated on a bay formed by the Black Sea, forty miles distant from the mouth of the Dniester, and six from that of the Dneiper, called by the Turks, when in their possession, Kinburgne; and not late as 1792, the shores were a mere plain. It is a secure and convenient bay, with a great depth of water, apparently its seldom rises [illegible] by the frost."

"The port has a good anchorage, the bottom being of a fine sand and gravel; the depth of water within the pier is sufficient to admit the largest ships of war."

Such was the astonishing increase of the commerce of this city, that in the year 1803, no less than five hundred and two ships arrived there, four hundred & twenty two of which were loaded and cleared. In November, 1804, more than two thousand five hundred boats had been [illegible] & the inhabitants amounted to fifteen thousand.

In 1816, the trade of Odessa had so much increased, that there arrived in that year eight hundred and twenty five ships, whose cargoes were raised to more than fifty four millions of roubles; and the whole number of ships and small vessels that sailed was thirteen hundred and sixty-six.

In that year, the amount of exports was fifty-seven millions, two hundred and forty-nine thousand roubles; and the amount of imports only four millions and thirty six thousand roubles; leaving a balance of exports in favour of Odessa of fifty-three millions, two hundred and thirteen thousand roubles.

The ships and vessels that arrived in 1816, in the following manners, sailed under the following flags, viz.

Russian	407
Austrian	104
English	258
Turkish	23
French	23
Swedish	13
Portuguese	1
Sicilian	12
Sardinian	4

The number of men employed in these vessels was 15,291.

The number of passengers 852.

The present number of inhabitants is not stated, but if we are not mistaken it was said several years since to amount to nearly fifty thousand.

Extract from the Official Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, held at Brighton the 17th and 18th days of October, 1820.

The Chairmen of this committee reported verbally to the board that the duties of that committee, owing to the enlarged number of competitors for premiums, has been so much increased, that it was impossible for him to draw up a written report, but he made known to the [illegible] from memory the principle which had governed them in their decision. He would endeavour not to exaggerate the facts, while he should deem it a duty to take to justice to the important influence which the society by its premiums had produced upon our agriculture, and to the spirit and intelligence, by which they had been seconded and supported by the intelligent cultivators of the State. It is scarcely possible that any man could have the hardihood to mis-re, resent the state of improvement as to an exhibition of [illegible] made great and laudable efforts, and we shall assuredly excite our farmers to strive to equal these [illegible] races of [illegible] growth. The greatest benefits we have ever hoped to derive were, that we should select, and rear in as little resemble as [illegible] the finest of our own stock, while we should gradually improve it by crosses with the best animals of foreign countries.

There can be no stronger proof of the benefits we have already derived, than the fact that the progeny of the foreign races are by the public as well as the committee, preferred to those of our native breed.

Vandalism.—The sum given by the Legislature of Illinois to their seat of government, has, we believe, caused throughout the union, as much wonder as regret. And we do not recollect to have seen, until very lately, any reason given for [illegible] it. It does not appear that the most Legislature of Illinois were urged by [illegible] interests of their own [illegible] of [illegible] ignorance to give the name of *Vandalia* to their capital. On the contrary, it appears that their intention was to bestow [illegible] to the memory of an [illegible] From history, whose a very early period exposed the Mississippi and [illegible] rivers—this From [illegible] many [illegible] Illinois which is presented to [illegible] of a member of the Legislature, they [illegible] name of Vandal. A [illegible] reading in Illinois that [illegible] order that it may [illegible] petitions [illegible] Legislature of Illinois to [illegible] to the proper name, *Lysaulia.*

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and [illegible] who may be desirous of forming a settle ment in this province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety [illegible] either with money in hand or [illegible] unlocated land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils; to which he directs the [illegible] of purchasers from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well settled townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at this office, on good [illegible] ON FEE SIMPLE ESTATE. [illegible] such will be offered to him as may be [illegible] rest. NON-RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS may [illegible] dispose the most faithful and active attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 250	0	2	6
250 to 300	0	3	0
300 to 500	0	4	0
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge [illegible] to all vessels that Price arrived, which will be returned [illegible] cured in safety, and immediate [illegible] home about Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, }
23d March, 1820. }

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Pork,	——	0	0	2	0	0	4
Fowls	pair	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turkeys,	each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Geese,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
Flour,	cwt	0	10	0	0	12	6
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lard,	——	0	0	7	0	0	9
Hay,	ton.	2	10	0	2	15	0
Wood,	cord.	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum, when sent by mail Four Dollars and a Half. This Subscription is to be paid in advance to the 1st of July, or to be [illegible] Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give [illegible] months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription; Country Subscribers, who send in their orders for their Papers, also discontinue their subscription, are requested to send orders to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to [illegible] that [illegible] accommodate in no inconvenient degree, and however, it not paid out, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette.

	first ins.	each subs'l
6 lines and under,	5s 0d	1 3d
14 lines and under,	8s	1s 8d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office [illegible] or considered to the [illegible] and charged accordingly.—Those [illegible] to be put in [illegible] time [illegible] they will be charged according to the number of times the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
[illegible]	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
W. S. Stinson, Esq.	*Hallowell*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
T. Dorland, Esq.	*Ernestown.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
A. H. [illegible] Esq.	*Queenston*
W. H. Cotton Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
[illegible] Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR E. C. HOSKS.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. 1 of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	"	10	12	200
	"	10	13 and 14	400
	"	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	"	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Raubam	3	15	
	Walpole	1	16	200
	"	5	17	250
	"	7	12	200
	"	7	13 and 17	200
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1½	400
	"	1	South half of 1½	120
	Dorchester	2	11 and 21	400
	"	A	20	200
		Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,

York, January 25, 1821. JAMES B. MACAULAY, Clk. Comm. F. E.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. V.] YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1821. [No. 7.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one ——— additional Port or Port, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the sixty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, such one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties to be paid on such Goods and Merchandize brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Holowell in the Township of Holowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada:

NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby exercise the authority of the said Act granted in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DO CLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALLOWELL, in the Township of Holowell in the County of Prince Edward, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties to be paid on such Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, and for the payment of all duties to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that such representatives of John Hess, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Frederick-burgh in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salsbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
6w5t 1st Ex. Coun.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *been* or *have* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

A Remarkably
CHEAP WAREHOUSE

IS now opened, between the Stores of Mr. Dean and Mr. Brooks, on the North side of King Street, where the undermentioned and a variety of other Goods are to be sold, *at or near the Glasgow and Manchester prices*: viz.—

White Bolton, Swansdown, Moleskins, and Welsh Flannels, of the best quality; Red Lods, do. Bow Flannels and Duffels, in great variety; Brown Dutchess; Scotch Druggetts and Bed Plaids; Bed and Narrow Fustians, Moleskins, Corderoys & Velveteens, remarkably strong; Twilled and plain Cotton Sheetings, Most fashionable plain Cottons, Linen and Cotton Ticks, Gloucester made Stripes, Bengal and Striped Ginghams, a variety of Dunlaps and Checkings, &c. &c.

The above Goods having been purchased with ready money, at the very first mouths of the Importers in Great Britain, the Proprietor begs leave to recommend them to a discerning Public, and believes that they will be found superior to any offered for sale in this place.

ARCHD. McNICOL.

York, 10th Jan. 1821. 2in

Mr PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 2in

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoyes, about four or five miles from York, 210 acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 1st Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE YORK ALMANAC
AND
PROVINCIAL CALENDAR
For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Military List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that STEPHEN SERJEAN 1st & ROBERT BROCK, shall apply, by Petition, to the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, at the next Session thereof, for the exclusive privilege of constructing SAW MILLS on an improved plan of Machinery, never yet invented by them.

York, 23d Nov 1820. 46tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also an eighty half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1821

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a township between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Napanee Mills passes through the tract; about about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unlocated Reserves on the said Lot.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 15th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the joists or opening of the fire place, large Kitchens chimneys *cured*, which can be very much helped if any should fail, will have the Labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 46 tf.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bigelow and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots with dwelling Houses thereon, situated near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

Under the Patronage of the Right Honorable Lady Sarah Maitland.

THE Studies in Mrs. Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Holidays, on Wednesday the 3d of inst.

N. B. Two or Three Ladies can be accommodated as Parlour Boarders in this Seminary. Produce will be received in payment.

York, 27th Dec. 1820.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering.

West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 21, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Hallowell. 1000

No. 28, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby. 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 6th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 1800

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Mill Seat. Also No. 59, 60, and 61, in the Gore between Seymourburgh and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 300 acres.

And Town Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess street, near Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooks' Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 3m48.

To be sold very low.

TENERIFFE WINE,

OF a delicate quality, suitable for Private Families, in Quarter Casks of 53 Gallons each.

St. GEORGE & Co.

York 17th Jan. 1820. 3m3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1821.

CASH

FOR Hemp (not hackled) and Hemp seed. Any small quantity will be received until 20th of April next, and a good price given, by Thomas Barrett near the Wellington Inn.

York, Jan. 30, 1821. 8w5.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteely accommodated with Board and separate beds on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office. 43-tf

---

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyrconnell (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NAPPANE INN.

THE Subscriber having taken for a term of years, that convenient stand for a Tavern, at the Nappane Mills, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, where every attention shall be paid to those who may honor him with their custom: and from the late additions and improvements made to the house, stables, &c. he feels confident that there are not better accommodations for Travellers, on the Road from Kingston to York.

HENRY McLARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 6w2

For Sale,

AT the Store of the Subscriber,

L. P. Madeira,
Sherry, do.
Teneriffe, } Wines.
Rose Port,
Spanish, do.
Best Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar to Jury
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Patty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of

EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co.

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, 3, of Dundas St.	Undv. ½ of rear 100 acres of 6	60
Niagara	Niagara		107	150
London	Blenheim	1	28	200
"	"	10	12	200
"	"	10	13 and 14	400
"	"	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
"	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
"	"	5	20	200
"	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
"	Rainham	3	19	200
"	Walpole	1	18	25
"	"	5	17	200
"	"	7	18	200
"	"	7	13 and 17	400
"	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1 }	120
"	"	1	South half of 1 }	
"	"	2	13 and 21	400
"	Dorchester	4	29	200
"	"	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	100

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comrs. P. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

From the United States.

Extreme Cold.—As a matter of record as to the, we shall publish the state of the thermometer in different parts of the United States during the late severe weather.

From papers now before us we select the following :—

At Washington City, January 24 twenty degrees below zero. Freezing point : this is said to have been the coldest day remembered in that city.

At Baltimore, on the night of the 24th, nine degrees below Zero.

At Salem, Mass. from 15 to 20, below Zero.

A Philadelphia paper says, "that the intensity of the cold was as great on Thursday last, that a *Time Piece* which stood on a mantle over an excellent Franklin stove, in which a fire was kept up till 5 o'clock, actually stopped from cold at half past 4 o'clock. Three Coopers were hanging to death, a few miles from the city, on Thursday morning."

At Boston, during the night of the 24th the mercury ranged from 1 to 10 below Zero. Several trees were split by the extreme cold.

At Albany, it was from 18 to 20 degrees below Zero. The Editors of the Argus say :—"Of people often speak of the cold winters of former times, and what they have said so *in their day* (and they say truly) we may safely challenge their 1784, 86, &c. for a comparison with this present winter, as far as it has already advanced, for uniform, steady and intense cold."

We have received from our Albany Correspondent a bill presented by *Peter Moore*, entitled "an act concerning the estates of intestate drunkards, and for other purposes."

The 1st section authorizes the Court of Chancery to exercise jurisdiction in regard to the estates of persons incapable of conducting their own affairs in consequence of habitual drunkenness.

Section 2d provides, that all moneys that shall be paid to any innkeeper, merchant, &c. for a y kind of spirituous liquors sold and drank in his tavern, house, or on their premises, from and after the 1st of July next, and be received, with costs of suit, in an action by the masters of the overseers of the poor of the city or town where such liquors shall be sold ; the money when so recovered to be applied to the use of the poor.

Section 3d makes it the duty of the overseers of the poor to prosecute in all cases that shall come to their knowledge of a violation of this act.

Section 4. Directs that the overseers of the poor shall, whenever they discover any person to be an habitual drunkard, make application to the Court of Chancery, for the exercise of power in such case ; also that in case such habitual drunkard shall possess property for his or her support, the overseers shall prohibit any merchant, innkeeper, &c. from selling to such drunkard any spirituous liquor, under the penalty of ten dollars for every offence.

Section 5th, provides, that if any person shall consider himself aggrieved by the proceedings of any justice of the peace, who shall cause a jury to be summoned, to try the matter in dispute, and if the jury shall declare that such person is not a habitual drunkard, that the overseers are to pay the usual cost in trials by jury.

Section 6th, provides, that if the drunkard reform, the overseers are to revoke their proceedings against said drunkard.

We have also received a copy of the communication of the Comptroller, stating the several sums of money paid to the Treasury, agreeably to the law in this state From this document, it appears that the amount which has been paid, is $11 015 65.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *UPPER CANADA.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY February 3d.

Debate on an Address to Answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The Attorney General moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency in answer to his Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Parliament ; and submitted to the House, for its adoption, certain Resolutions to be embodied in the Address.

Mr. Nichol moved as an amendment that the debate on the Address be adjourned till Monday next. He descanted at considerable length on the impropriety of precipitating the subject on the House so soon, and wanted to give members time to examine the Speech from the Throne more minutely—He thought that Mr. Moodey might be able to give a full and explicit answer to their Address to all the points contained in the Speech of His Excellency, and that their Address ought as far as possible be an echo of the Speech.—He complained that the Speech from the Throne was delivered read in day, before the dinner was served, and although a copy of it appeared in the Newspaper of to-day, he would pay no respect whatever to it—all men were liable to error, and of course Printers; he wanted an Official Copy of the Speech to be laid on the Table of the House ; and concluded by hoping that the House would not adopt either the Address or Resolutions of the Attorney General, which Resolutions he said did not sufficiently embrace all the points included in the Speech from the Throne, and, taken generally, were such as should not be adopted by the House.

The Attorney Gen'l. said, the Speech from the Throne was read yesterday, and was already on the Journal of the House, therefore there was no necessity for a copy being laid before the House.

Mr. Jones Jones spoke to the same effect, and observed that the hon. Member (Mr. Nichol) had thus sufficient to have an answer in the Speech from the Throne framed to-day, instead of one which, he (Mr. S.) came to the House quite unprepared.

The House divided on this amendment or motion of adjournment by Mr. Nichol, as follows :—

The original motion and Resolutions by the Attorney Gen'l were then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. McMartin moved that the Attorney Gen'l. Messrs. McDonnell, Gordon, Morris and Mr. Moodey, be a Committee to draft an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and that they be instructed to answer specially those paragraphs in their duty contained in the Resolutions offered by the Attorney Gen'l. and that they Report to the House on Monday next.—Ordered.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Rolls of the House be altered, and that hereafter the Clerks Members including the Speaker, shall form a Quorum.—Ordered.

February 5th.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Upon the house resuming the order of the day for receiving the Report from the Committee, &c. &c.

Mr. Nichol rose, and observed, that he did not approve of the mode adopted by the house, now of what was said in a speech from the Throne, he said, a great discussion had taken place in the House of Peers in England, he considered an address to the throne was, he said, a great discussion, but by no means an answer to the speech delivered from the throne ; and such was the case in the House of Commons in England, whose line of politics the hon. member sometimes adverted to follow. The address was delivered to that of the Mother Country, since it had been asserted by the first Governor of this Province in his Speech to the Provincial Parliament, that it was the image and transcript of that of Great Britain ; but, without this assurance, it the people of this country would be satisfied of the fact,—expressed in Parliament by individuals of the highest character and talents, and the address derived from trial by jury, the British Rights, & the Habeas Corpus Act, were none could therefore exalted minds of the people of this country, he said, that the inhabitants of this Province possessed more practical freedom, with fewer burthens on any country in the face of the globe. Deriving these blessings from the greatest nation on the face of the earth to which we were proud to owe allegiance, it should be the duty of us and every unworthy prejudice, and when counsel those measures which should tend to diffuse, not destroy the blessings we enjoyed. He observed, that the circumstance of seats in the Upper House in this Province being hereditary, was a great inconsistency, as was the case with the House of Peers in England, he considered an advantage rather than otherwise ; and such the opinion of the people of this country, whose line of politics the hon. member sometimes adverted to follow. The appointments were all from the King, and in the way might make it hereditary if it were his pleasure so to do ; it was reasonable to suppose that he would select from amongst his subjects those possessed of the greatest abilities and integrity, and on who would support the dignity of the Throne, the liberties of the People, and the true interests of the Country. It however the appointment should be hereditary, it might all to occur that the son, not possessing the wisdom or the talents of the father, would be disposed to trample on that liberty (as never for which and supported by the father, and instead of being a blessing to the country, be a curse to it. He, gentleman, that the Commons of this Province had at various periods been refused the supplies, and the public business suffered in consequence ; to [Mr. H.] would not consider such occurrences as evidence of our Constitution being defective, but rather as proofs of its excellent and perfect : and instead of amending, or altering, having to the principle in their establishment, they received one from the Throne, recommending that they could obtain for it at the mouth of Quebec, and of such a measure he should appear to merit a favorable member in the House.

The Att'y. Gen'l. said he was so little acquainted with the form of proceedings in the House, that he was not quite certain how far it would be proper or constitutional to enter into the merits of the Committee directed by the House to prepare the answer to the Speech, that he would, however, offer any remarks to the House upon it ; but if it was not improper, he considered, he felt it peculiarly his duty to explain to the House, as the Speech and the Resolutions founded thereon, they had given to the different subjects embraced in His Excellency's Speech, and the sentiments of the Government by them, and on which they had framed their answer.

With respect to the first exception taken by the hon. Gentleman from Norfolk (Mr. Nichol) to the Lieut. Governor's Speech, that we had not the same Constitution as our Mother Country, England, and consequently, had arisen in the Committee on other parts of the Speech, which certainly had taken place on that, he said, as one of that Committee, he should have known it had there been their answer inserted any expression that could have implied a doubt, much less a difference of opinion upon that head, the Committee would have most certainly would have merited censure from the House.

It was fresh in the knowledge of the Members of the Committee, that when in former Parliament, it had been gentleman was a Member, an attempt was made by the other branch of the Legislature, as they conceived, to infringe upon their privileges, and that attempt was justified on the ground that they could not proceed to claim the same privileges as the House of Commons in England, the House of Assembly unanimously asserted, that we enjoyed in this country a Constitution the very image and transcript of that of Great Britain ; and they quoted, with an air of exultation, the declaration of Gov. Simcoe to our first parliament, in which he congratulated them upon possessing the Constitution of Great Britain in all its forms—and then could the committee think of drawing, or with what consistency could the House deny, that we had that Constitution.

Two reasons had been produced for not the same Constitution as Great Britain. First, that we had not the power of impeachment ; and next, that our Judges were not independent of the Crown.—As to impeachment, when it should become necessary to resort to it, it would then be time to consider whether we possessed the power, existed ; we are told that in Lower Canada it has been denied them ; but surely we are not called upon, and it would be highly improper for us to look that in another Province the right was questionable, to preclude ourselves from claiming it, if voluntary and moulded for declaration that we had a not. As to the other objection, the hon. gentleman who had spoken, did not distinguish between the two separate principles ; the independence of the Judges in England, was not a principle of the Constitution, it arose from an Act of Parliament passed so recently as the last reign,—a measure created by the Legislature conjointly constituted with the Crown ; and how could it be passed such an Act in the exercise of our Constitutional powers, it by an means declared that he had not the same Constitution.

Then as to the ground of exception to the address, taken by the hon. gentleman (Mr. N.), as to the Lieut. Governor's visit, that the wealth and power of this Province were not increased by the late augmentation of the Executive Council, he asserted ——that indeed was given rise to some little discussion in the Committee, but the majority of opinion had prevailed upon it. The appointment indeed seemed so contrary to the feeling expressed already by many Members of the House, and it had been so severely reflected by what had fallen from the hon. member from Kingston (Mr. Hagerman) that he could not but speak upon the subject. It was the acknowledged leading principle in political economy, that wealth is wealth ; we need but look around us to see the truth of the remark—of the vast country between us and the Atlantic—within two centuries its only white inhabitants were the wild men of the forest, and now the shores are peopled from real or imagined persecution in Great Britain—they came indeed pauper to the country, and took now of their descendants are the wealthy and influential nation they become. He must indeed look on things with a jaundiced eye who can view the rapid advance of this country and observe the numbers of new Townships peopled almost wholly by the U. E. Loyalists, not long ago were useless wilds, but now teeming with industrious members of society on the other side of the Atlantic, and yet doubt whether they added to the public wealth. To say nothing more, the price of land had increased ten fold, and indeed every acre they possess, puts something to the public revenue, and consequently adds to the strength of their respective Districts. But, besides this, let us but look to the Militia Returns, and to the numerous military settlements, and we shall find there half pay officers and pensioners of the British Government, who draw annually from the public revenue large amounts which they expend in this Province.

The cases of Grenville, said he intended to have proposed as amendment, but which he acknowledged to the hon. Att'y. Gen'l. had convinced him was unnecessary. To say that the Legislature formed of the Constitution which had so much been talked of, was incomplete, and which was undoubtedly intended to be bestowed upon us, would be to cast no good effect and might thereafter be productive of much evil. Without the power of impeachment which the hon. gentleman from Norfolk (Mr. Jones) seemed to suppose they did not possess, it he would be in the power of the Executive to pack the House of Assembly, so as to make it the mere tool of the Executive—in short, to make it what was intended by the Constitution. The Prince Regent in Council went to say, that the Parliament of Great Britain was the same as Judge Forsbay) had the power of impeaching before the Legislative Council, who in that case refused to act. Such was the unfortunate situation with Lower Canada, they must of necessity be subject to the Executive power and the laws adopted under the Constitution, and which it would be folly for the Province to alter, and to their gentleman looked rather than to the Constitution, as the administration of government which at times has been balanced and most certainly existed in the Government of the Mother Country, and which he hoped by to say did not now exist ; and he did most sincerely hope that the time would never arrive when the people of this country should be under the necessity of looking to their Constitution for the remedy of any grievance they might labour under, but that they would look to the wisdom and the justice of the Legislature, and that it would be found adequate to the task that presented itself to their consideration.

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The Att'y. Gen'l. said that this part of the Address was received also from the Committee their best consideration. As to the objections urged by the hon. member from Norfolk, that we should not have thanked for His Excellency for having prosecuted the Surveys without any demand upon the public treasury, without in some way denying any right to make such a demand—it appeared to him it would be full time to return His Excellency's supplies for this purpose when he should require them. The hon. gentleman's caution seemed very applicable to those who were adopting a much liked change, we should be careful to accompany it with a decision on that to be should consider a capital felony he would deserve to be hanged, he would not hang merely in—for stealing a hen, which the improvidence of its owner enticements to—but otherwise have accustomed ; and that had it been the case, it would have ill become them to reproach the Executive Government with the embarrassments it had been brought under by its prodigality, relying upon the Provincial Parliament to make such provision as the circumstances of the country might require. Such was the case, and he had no doubt but that the House would not have the charge, for the Address to His Excellency expressly stated, that for the reception of settlers upwards of 3,000,000 of acres had been surveyed within the last two years, without not a shilling's expense to the Province. It was absurd to mention as an instance of improvidence in the Government the circumstance of surveyors selling their floor to persons who were unable to pay for it ; if they (the surveyors) chose to do that, it was their business, and they had themselves to blame for any disappointment that it was well known that in the Townships the Crown reserved to sell its flour and other provisions at a very advanced price in consequence of the distance. Mr. Hall concluded by expressing his decided opposition to the proposed amendment.

The question on the Constitution was not the same as that of Great Britain, the House of the Judges' and Sheriffs' situations was not the same as that of the Mother Country, and it had been asserted by the first Governor of this Province in his Speech to the Provincial Parliament, that it was the image and transcript of that of Great Britain ; but, without this assurance, it the people of this country would be satisfied of the fact,—expressed in Parliament by individuals of the highest character and talents, and the address derived from trial by jury, the British Rights, & the Habeas Corpus Act, were none could therefore exalted minds of the people of this country, he said, that the inhabitants of this Province possessed more practical freedom, with fewer burthens on any country in the face of the globe. Deriving these blessings from the greatest nation on the face of the earth to which we were proud to owe allegiance, it should be the duty of us and every unworthy prejudice, and when counsel those measures which should tend to diffuse, not destroy the blessings we enjoyed. He observed, that the circumstance of seats in the Upper House in this Province being hereditary, was a great inconsistency, as was the case with the House of Peers in England, he considered an advantage rather than otherwise ; and such the opinion of the people of this country, whose line of politics the hon. member sometimes adverted to follow. The appointments were all from the King, and in the way might make it hereditary if it were his pleasure so to do ; it was reasonable to suppose that he would select from amongst his subjects those possessed of the greatest abilities and integrity, and on who would support the dignity of the Throne, the liberties of the People, and the true interests of the Country. It however the appointment should be hereditary, it might all to occur that the son, not possessing the wisdom or the talents of the father, would be disposed to trample on that liberty (as never for which and supported by the father, and instead of being a blessing to the country, be a curse to it. He, gentleman, that the Commons of this Province had at various periods been refused the supplies, and the public business suffered in consequence ; to [Mr. H.] would not consider such occurrences as evidence of our Constitution being defective, but rather as proofs of its excellent and perfect : and instead of amending, or altering, having to the principle in their establishment, they received one from the Throne, recommending that they could obtain for it at the mouth of Quebec, and of such a measure he should appear to merit a favorable member in the House.

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The Attorney General then called the attention of the House to the report of the debates upon the Address : he was stated to have said, that he considered the Address to be a mere echo of the Speech from the Throne, and to have expressed his determination to oppose any amendment to it ; he (the Att'y. Gen'l.) must most positively in the recollection of the House that without any general expression of the kind, he argued in favor of the Address, that the several topics were urged, and stated to the House the reasons which had governed the Committee on each particular point ; he referred to the Statutes to ascertain some objections—he had forwarded texts to refute others ; and he concluded with an expression of confident confidence in the measure generally, which would have come rather improperly from him as one of the Committee who framed it, he gave his reasons partiality for, and in detail applied the different amendments as they were proposed. These reasons were all entirely omitted, though the House listened to them almost unanimously ; and from the manner in which the Speaker gives the substance of the debates and address of your Excellency on the prosperity of this Province, and we learn with true satisfaction that your Excellency's various expectations on that head, have been happily realized.

The amounts and estimates for the current year shall receive our most serious attention, and your Excellency that we shall earnestly apply ourselves to devising the best means of effecting the objects recommended to our consideration by your Excellency.

While we regret that circumstances beyond your control have rendered it necessary to call for the provision of the principal productions of this Province, and give rise to embarrassments which have been brought under by your Excellency's prodigality, upon the Provincial Parliament to make such provision as the circumstances of the country might require. Such was the case, and he had no doubt but that the House would not have the charge, for the Address to His Excellency expressly stated, that for the reception of settlers upwards of 3,000,000 of acres had been surveyed within the last two years, without not a shilling's expense to the Province. It was absurd to mention as an instance of improvidence in the Government the circumstance of surveyors selling their floor to persons who were unable to pay for it ; if they (the surveyors) chose to do that, it was their business, and they had themselves to blame for any disappointment that it was well known that in the Townships the Crown reserved to sell its flour and other provisions at a very advanced price in consequence of the distance. Mr. Hall concluded by expressing his decided opposition to the proposed amendment.

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It was fresh in the knowledge of the Members of the Committee, that when in former Parliament, it had been gentleman was a Member, an attempt was made by the other branch of the Legislature, as they conceived, to infringe upon their privileges, and that attempt was justified on the ground that they could not proceed to claim the same privileges as the House of Commons in England, the House of Assembly unanimously asserted, that we enjoyed in this country a Constitution the very image and transcript of that of Great Britain ; and they quoted, with an air of exultation, the declaration of Gov. Simcoe to our first parliament, in which he congratulated them upon possessing the Constitution of Great Britain in all its forms—and then could the committee think of drawing, or with what consistency could the House deny, that we had that Constitution.

Two reasons had been produced for not the same Constitution as Great Britain. First, that we had not the power of impeachment ; and next, that our Judges were not independent of the Crown.—As to impeachment, when it should become necessary to resort to it, it would then be time to consider whether we possessed the power, existed ; we are told that in Lower Canada it has been denied them ; but surely we are not called upon, and it would be highly improper for us to look that in another Province the right was questionable, to preclude ourselves from claiming it, if voluntary and moulded for declaration that we had a not. As to the other objection, the hon. gentleman who had spoken, did not distinguish between the two separate principles ; the independence of the Judges in England, was not a principle of the Constitution, it arose from an Act of Parliament passed so recently as the last reign,—a measure created by the Legislature conjointly constituted with the Crown ; and how could it be passed such an Act in the exercise of our Constitutional powers, it by an means declared that he had not the same Constitution.

Then as to the ground of exception to the address, taken by the hon. gentleman (Mr. N.), as to the Lieut. Governor's visit, that the wealth and power of this Province were not increased by the late augmentation of the Executive Council, he asserted ——that indeed had given rise to some little discussion in the Committee, but the majority of opinion had prevailed upon it. The appointment indeed seemed so contrary to the feeling expressed already by many Members of the House, and it had been so severely reflected by what had fallen from the hon. member from Kingston (Mr. Hagerman) that he could not but speak upon the subject. It was the acknowledged leading principle in political economy, that wealth is wealth ; we need but look around us to see the truth of the remark—of the vast country between us and the Atlantic—within two centuries its only white inhabitants were the wild men of the forest, and now the shores are peopled from real or imagined persecution in Great Britain—they came indeed pauper to the country, and took now of their descendants are the wealthy and influential nation they become. He must indeed look on things with a jaundiced eye who can view the rapid advance of this country and observe the numbers of new Townships peopled almost wholly by the U. E. Loyalists, not long ago were useless wilds, but now teeming with industrious members of society on the other side of the Atlantic, and yet doubt whether they added to the public wealth. To say nothing more, the price of land had increased ten fold, and indeed every acre they possess, puts something to the public revenue, and consequently adds to the strength of their respective Districts. But, besides this, let us but look to the Militia Returns, and to the numerous military settlements, and we shall find there half pay officers and pensioners of the British Government, who draw annually from the public revenue large amounts which they expend in this Province.

The cases of Grenville, said he intended to have proposed as amendment, but which he acknowledged to the hon. Att'y. Gen'l. had convinced him was unnecessary. To say that the Legislature formed of the Constitution which had so much been talked of, was incomplete, and which was undoubtedly intended to be bestowed upon us, would be to cast no good effect and might thereafter be productive of much evil. Without the power of impeachment which the hon. gentleman from Norfolk (Mr. Jones) seemed to suppose they did not possess, it he would be in the power of the Executive to pack the House of Assembly, so as to make it the mere tool of the Executive—in short, to make it what was intended by the Constitution. The Prince Regent in Council went to say, that the Parliament of Great Britain was the same as Judge Forsbay) had the power of impeaching before the Legislative Council, who in that case refused to act. Such was the unfortunate situation with Lower Canada, they must of necessity be subject to the Executive power and the laws adopted under the Constitution, and which it would be folly for the Province to alter, and to their gentleman looked rather than to the Constitution, as the administration of government which at times has been balanced and most certainly existed in the Government of the Mother Country, and which he hoped by to say did not now exist ; and he did most sincerely hope that the time would never arrive when the people of this country should be under the necessity of looking to their Constitution for the remedy of any grievance they might labour under, but that they would look to the wisdom and the justice of the Legislature, and that it would be found adequate to the task that presented itself to their consideration.

The Attorney General then called the attention of the House to the report of the debates upon the Address : he was stated to have said, that he considered the Address to be a mere echo of the Speech from the Throne, and to have expressed his determination to oppose any amendment to it ; he (the Att'y. Gen'l.) must most positively in the recollection of the House that without any general expression of the kind, he argued in favor of the Address, that the several topics were urged, and stated to the House the reasons which had governed the Committee on each particular point ; he referred to the Statutes to ascertain some objections—he had forwarded texts to refute others ; and he concluded with an expression of confident confidence in the measure generally, which would have come rather improperly from him as one of the Committee who framed it, he gave his reasons partiality for, and in detail applied the different amendments as they were proposed. These reasons were all entirely omitted, though the House listened to them almost unanimously ; and from the manner in which the Speaker gives the substance of the debates and address of your Excellency on the prosperity of this Province, and we learn with true satisfaction that your Excellency's various expectations on that head, have been happily realized.

The amounts and estimates for the current year shall receive our most serious attention, and your Excellency that we shall earnestly apply ourselves to devising the best means of effecting the objects recommended to our consideration by your Excellency.

While we regret that circumstances beyond your control have rendered it necessary to call for the provision of the principal productions of this Province, and give rise to embarrassments which have been brought under by your Excellency's prodigality, upon the Provincial Parliament to make such provision as the circumstances of the country might require. Such was the case, and he had no doubt but that the House would not have the charge, for the Address to His Excellency expressly stated, that for the reception of settlers upwards of 3,000,000 of acres had been surveyed within the last two years, without not a shilling's expense to the Province. It was absurd to mention as an instance of improvidence in the Government the circumstance of surveyors selling their floor to persons who were unable to pay for it ; if they (the surveyors) chose to do that, it was their business, and they had themselves to blame for any disappointment that it was well known that in the Townships the Crown reserved to sell its flour and other provisions at a very advanced price in consequence of the distance. Mr. Hall concluded by expressing his decided opposition to the proposed amendment.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th February 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from various causes been prevented, and are unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency the President, for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty :

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the first day of March next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract either for the delivery of

TWO THOUSAND BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at this Post, or for the supply of BREAD manufactured from FINE FLOUR, for the use of the Garrison &c. during the period of Navigation, commencing on the 25th June next.

A preference will be given to Tenders for the supply of manufactured BREAD, if, on comparison with those for the delivery of Flour, the terms appear to be on the whole equally advantageous to the public.

The conditions of the respective Contracts, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and delivered before the hour appointed for his surveies, nor unless the Bidder or an Agent duly authorised by him, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which will be publicly opened in presence of such persons as may attend.

The Bonds will be required (if was the given any consideration, which it is not) for the portion even half to be procured all debate, as an act would seem to be limited as the proportion of a reporter—that the terms he had pointed out if they were without a design to deceive, or if they were without a design to deceive, or if they were without, but he could not allow them to mere negligence or incapacity.

The hon. Att'y. Gen'l. (as the Att'y. Gen'l. observations on introducing a Bill to prevent the) Drunkards from squandering their Property, had pointed out minutely the evils that prevailed, and the causes of them, the consequences of which were the necessity of an alteration in the Law, and he had rejected the allegation that he had brought forward a measure of greater severity than those which the law in question, but the necessity of the Bill was created, but that was rendered in the mildest manner possible, and in such a way as to interfere with our growth.

We are deeply sensible of the importance of the subject upon which we are addressed, and that their exercise is attended with difficulties which will require the utmost care and caution. Difficulties connected with the Province as the disadvantages of the Province, and the Province as the Province, difficulties where there is room for their existence, we cannot, and we are sensible, we cannot, and we are sensible, still less can we venture to hope that the impression of their existence will be removed by any measure of legislation, or that the mind accustomed and disappointed to the use of spirituous liquors will be pleased to express to our trial for the public good, will cease to be disappointed. But we may present themselves to the faithful discharge of our duty, and we shall proceed to the consideration of the subject with the utmost attention to the objects I have recommended in His Excellency's Speech, and to the answer to your Address, evince a disposition so candid, and to the end that the Bill may be found as generally grateful to me, and it confirms me in an opinion which I had confidently entertained, that it will be found to be one of the most upright counsels and valuable assistance in the discharge of my arduous duties.

February 8

The Att'y. Gen'l called the attention of the House to the report of the debates : he was stated to have said, that he considered it necessary that he would remember required their indulgence—it was stated that he had introduced a Bill to prevent the Drunkards from squandering their property, but that he had introduced a Bill to prevent the Drunkards from squandering their property, but that he had introduced a Bill to prevent the Drunkards from squandering their property, but

MISCELLANEOUS.

The English language is said, by foreigners, to be more difficult of acquisition than any language extant. One of the chief obstacles is alleged to be the similarity of pronunciation in many words entirely dissimilar in signification. In the "Memoirs of the late R. I. Edgeworth, Esq." recently published at London, this characteristic is humorously exposed. Macklin, the dramatic writer and player, together with Foote, Dr. Franklin, Delaval Edgeworth, and many of the Covent Garden corps of performers, had assembled at the King's Arms, after play hours, in order to make themselves merry, and the rational manner in which it was done is, in part, thus represented by *Mr. Edgeworth.—Village Museum.*

Pronunciation was discussed; the faults in our language in this particular were copiously enumerated. "For instance," said Macklin, "*Pare me a pair of pears*." You may take three words out of this sentence of the same sound, but of different meaning, and I defy any man to pronounce them in such a manner as to discriminate the sounds, or to mark to *the eye*, by his pronunciation, the difference between the words, *to pare*, the noun of a number, a pair, and the fruit, pear. The pompous Scot lay undertook that Powell, who was remarkable for a good ear, should do this. Boadley, who smoked prodigiously whilst he spoke, was put to take a station, that the motion of his lips might not assist Powell in judging what sentence he intended to express by each of the words as he pronounced them. Out of the company was placed behind the curtain, and to him Boadley was previously to communicate, whether he proposed to pronounce the word denoting the series, the noun of number, or the fruit. Beauty failed so often, and so ridiculously, that he became quite angry, and charged Powell with wilful misapprehension. To defend himself, Powell proposed that Holland should try his skill; but Holland had no better success. During three trial, I observed, by signs with Sir Francis, a method of pointing out my meaning, and I offered to try my skill. The audience with difficulty restrained their ire from rage; but I took my place behind the curtain, and they were soon compelled to acknowledge, that I had a more distinct pronunciation, or that Sir Francis had more acute hearing, than any of the company. Out of twenty experiments, I never failed more than two or three times, and in these I relied on purpose to prevent suspicion. I had made my confederate understand, that when I turned my right foot outward, as it appeared from beneath the curtain, I meant to say *pare*; if to me I turned it inward, *pair*, a couple; and when it was straight forward, *pear*, the fruit. We were favoured with no encore."

Amidst such trifling as this, much sound criticism was mixed, which improved my literary taste and a number of entertaining anecdotes were related, which informed my inexperienced mind with knowledge of the world."

To give the reader an idea of the extent of the sales in human flesh at the south, we have sketched from one Charleston paper the following transcript from one of the different auctioneer's heads.—*Amer. Pap.*

SALE AT AUCTION.

Jan. 4—A prime FELLOW, about 20, can cook in the French style, and a house servant.

Jan. 28—Seven prime Negroes, viz two young fellows, three prime wenches, and two fine children.

Jan. 4—Two negroes, Helen and Christmas.

Jan. 4—Eleven prime Negroes, viz. Jane, Dinah, *Hard times*, Jo ah, Sarah, John, Rosy, Tom, Rose and *July*.

Jan. 18—Eleven Negroes.

Jan 30—One hundred and sixty Negroes.

January 4—A prime Negro fellow sound, &c.

Feb 1—One hundred and six prime country born Negroes.

Jan. 18—Forty-nine Negroes. At the same time five valuable Negroes, among them three prime coopers.

Jan. 28—Seven prime Negroes.

Jan 16—A very prime parcel of sixty nine Negroes, besides all the mules, cattle, and hogs, belonging to the estate.

Jan. 4—A Negro woman.

Jan. 4—A Negro man, sound, and well used to raise money.

Jan. 4—A Negro fellow, a prime field hand.

Also, "for sale at the sign of the Hour Glass, a young Negro-woman, two men boys and girls. Those who want to purch se would do well to call and see them."

Here are no less than four human beings, offered for sale at auction in one newspaper printed in this land of Liberty, where we have proclaimed to the world that all men are created free and equal.

From the Boston Gazette.

Rapid Travelling.—I noticed in your paper of the 9th inst. under the above head, a challenge to *all the world*, to beat twenty miles an hour, which was performed by four young gentlemen on sleds. This is a long way; but I am knowing to its having been beat, with ease, by *more than half*. The ever Accommodating, which divides the town of Fairhaven and New Bedford, is a mile wide, and has been crossed on the ice, however incredible it may seem to you, in one minute, to what is called an *Ox boat*. I received a letter yesterday, from a gentleman in Fairhaven who has constructed one of these boats, in which he states that himself and three others crossed the river in one minute and a half, on Thursday, the 4th inst. and added, when the wind was feather, at the rate of sixty miles an hour—it makes a quite common. These boats, which are used much known in this country, but which are prevalent. I believe, in the north of Europe, are nothing more than a common boat or yawl, placed on three runners which are propelled by the wind. The ice runner or skate, is a little harpened, so as to take the ice, and prevent ice way.

History of the English Translation of the Bible.

When, as at the present time, the word of truth is circulating currency side and many offord pleasure to many of our readers, to learn in which manner the translation of the Scriptures was effected, it has come down to us. In "Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams" the "Bible," a work recently published, and of high celebrity, the following plan and note of that author is given:—

Twenty-four English Bibles were examined by an unknown individual, who for abolish Usher leaves to be your judge; of this there have been many copies preserved in the Bodleian Library, and in the libraries of Christ Church & Queen's Colleges at Oxford. Towards the close of the following century, John de Trevisa, vicar of Berkeley, in Cornwall, at the desire of his patron, Lord Berkely, translated the Old and New Testament into the English tongue; but no part of this work appears ever to have been printed, though several copies are known to exist in manuscript. Nearly contemporary with him was the celebrated John Wickliffe, who, about the year 1380, translated the entire Bible from the Latin Vulgate into New Testament of Wickliffe was published in folio by a Mr. Lewis, in 1731; and was handsomely reprinted in quarto, in 1810, by the Rev'd. Henry Hervey Baber, one of the librarians of the British Museum, who prefixed a valuable memoir of the "Apostle of England," as Wickliffe has sometimes been called.

The first printed edition of any part of the Scriptures in English, was of the New Testament, at Hamburgh, in the year 1526. Printed by Tyndale, with the assistance of John Frey and Wm. Roy; the whole of this impression, with the exception of a small part, being bought up and burnt by Tonst-l, Bishop of London, and Sir Thomas More. Tyndale put forth a new edition in 1527, and a third in 1534; and two years after his translation of the Pentateuch appeared at Hamburgh, with another edition of his Testament. In 1535 was published the translation of Miles Coverdale, great part of which was Tyndale's; and two years after John Rogers, martyr, published Tyndale's and his Bible at Hamburgh, under the assumed name of Thomas Matthew, whence it is generally known by the name of Matthew's Bible. A revised edition of this translation, corrected by Coverdale and Cranmer, and hence called the Great Bible, was printed at London in 1539 by Grafton and Whitchurch, in a large folio, and from the size usually denominated the *Great Bible*. No new version was executed during the reign of Edward VI though several editions were printed, both of the Old & New Testaments.

During the sanguinary reign of Queen Mary, Miles Coverdale, John Knox, Christopher Goodman, and other Protestant exiles, who had taken refuge at Geneva, published a new translation, between the years 1557 and 1560, with short annotations, imitating the doctrines propounded by Calvin. The New Testament of this edition was the first in English, which was printed into verses. The version of Bible was highly esteemed by the Puritans, and in the course of little more than thirty years after, ran to no fewer than thirty editions as it were printed in various sizes, principally by the royal printers. This translation is allowed to possess considerable merit, for its general fidelity and perspicuity. Eighty years after the completion of the Geneva Bible, a new version was published, with two prefaces, by Archbishop Parker, now generally termed the Bishop's Bible, from the circumstance of most of the translators being bishops; although this translation was read in the churches, the Geneva Bible was generally preferred in families.

At length in the reign of James I. several objections having been made to the Bishop's Bible, at the Conference held at Hampton Court in 1603, the king in the following year gave orders for the undertaking of a new version, and fifty four men were appointed to this important labour: but, before it was commenced seven of the persons nominated were either dead or had declined the task; for the last, as given us by Fuller, comprises only 47 names. These, being ranged under six divisions, entered upon their work in 1607, and completed it in 1610; it was then revised by a committee of the translators, and finally reviewed by Bishop Bilson and Dr. Smith, the latter perfected the arguments, and wrote the preface. This translation, generally known by the name of King James's Bible, was first printed in 1611, and is that now universally adopted wherever the English language is spoken. The edition, generally reputed to be the most correct, is that of Oxford, in quarto and folio, 1769, printed under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Blayney; the text was carefully collated with several correct editions, and the punctuation amended; the stanzas and divisions of chapters and running titles at the top of each page were also corrected. About 30,403 new references were inserted in the margin.—From the singular price bestowed, in order to render the edition as accurate as possible, it has hitherto been considered the *standard edition* from which all subsequent impressions have been executed. Notwithstanding, however, the great labor and attention bestowed by Dr. Blayney, his edition must now yield the palm of accuracy, to the very beautiful and correct edition published by Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, his majesty's printers, but printed by Mr. Woodfall, in 1806, and again in 1812 in quarto; as not fewer than one hundred and seven errors were discovered in collating the edition of 1806 with Dr. Bl. and one of those errors was the omission of considerable important sentence; Eyre and Strahan's edition is therefore to be regarded as approaching as near as possible to what bibliographers term an *immaculate text*.

Of all the modern versions now extant, the present authorized English translation is allowed by those who are competent judges, to be most correct; its style is incomparably superior to any thing which might be expected from the finished and perverted taste of our times; it is simple, it is harmonious, it is energetic; and, which is of no small importance, one has made it familiar, and unconsciously learned it by heart.

To this testimony of Bishop Middleton, we may add that of Selden, who recommended it as "the best translation in the world." The committee for religion in the time of Cromwell, allowed it to be "the best extant," and Poole in his Synopsis says, that "in this royal version were many numerous specimens of great learning and awesomeness, both in the original languages, and on all occasions, sense and judgment." Dr. Geddes observes, that "every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the most exact scrube, and expressed either in the text, or margin, with the greatest precision." It was remarked by Robinson, more than a century ago, that it may "serve for a Lexicon of the Hebrew language, as well as a translation."

Lord Mansfield being in one of the remedies, on the circuit, a poor woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants of the place were exasperated against her. Some witnesses deposed that they had seen her walk in the air, with her feet upwards and her head downwards. Lord Mansfield heard evidence with great tranquility, and perceiving the temper of the people, whom it would not be safe to provoke, pretended to be struck with what the witnesses deposed. "I do not doubt (said he) that this woman has walked in the air with her feet upwards, since you have all sworn it; but she has the honor of being born in England, as well as you and I, and, consequently, cannot be judged but by the laws of the country, nor punished but in proportion as she has violated them. Now I know not of any law that forbids walking in the air with her feet upwards. We have all a right to do it with impunity. I see no reason, therefore, for this prosecution; and this poor woman, may return home when she pleases."—This speech had its proper effect; it appeased the auditory, and the woman retired from the court without molestation.

Lutherous punishment.—A few years since, James Mahoney, Esq. Mayor of Cork imagining if he could strip the beggars of the coin rable and sickly appearance they made, it should divert them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of the counsellors, who was by trade a barber, viz.—He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, wash-balls, scissors, and powder puffs, he as completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop appeared like macaronies at least about the head. This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Squire Mahoney's mayoralty) avoiding his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

Magog Oil Stone.—A stone, a complete substitute for the best Turkey Oil Stone has been discovered in Lake Memphremagog, and by fair experiment has been pronounced by competent judges in Boston, and various towns in Vermont, that extensive quantities have been sold, to be equal if not superior, to the imported Oil Stone. The Magog Stone, is of various descriptions possessing the same quality, and calculated for all kinds of edged tools. The proprietors, we are informed, have erected suitable works for sawing them into good shapes for use; the quarry is extensive, and with proper encouragement, enough can be manufactured for the whole United States, and at about one half the price of the Turkey Stone.

Persia.—A late British publication, speaking of the reception of the British Embassy under Sir Harford at the court of Persia remarks:

"One necessary preparation was that he mission should be arrayed in green slippers and red stockings. The narrow entrance, as they passed through, were crowded with spectators. On entering the royal hall, they were led between lines of troops displayed in the Eastern manner, who performed the platoon exercise as they passed. At the end of the hall was a small and mean door, which being opened, introduced them into a dark and narrow passage, terminating in another door more like any English stable. This ushered them, however, into a very handsome court, adorned with canals and fountains, bordered with trees, at the end of which the king richly dressed. The presents were then delivered to the prime minister, and the ambassador began a speech in English, the sound of which created a good deal to startle the monarch; but no translation being given, his surprise was changed into pleasure. He then inquired for the king of England, and whether he was son to him who had reigned at the time of the last embassy. On being assured that the very same king was now reigning, he was heard to remark, that in this point also the French had told lies; for it seems they had ridiculed a respect to the king of England's death. The shah was about 45; and wore on a large black beard and mustachios, rather an agreeable countenance appeared. He entered into a pretty long conversation on literary subjects, being himself a professed patron of learning.

After this interview, the ambassador began to treat with the ministers relative to the terms of the proposed treaty. This negociation was conducted in a manner very remote from European ideas of decorum. The discussions were sometimes accompanied with violent contention, and at other times were interrupted by loud bursts of laughter. Once, amid the most serious deliberation, the minister broke off by asking the ambassador to tell the history of the world from the creation. Afterwards, when he had proceeded to send a copy of the treaty fully written out, the ambassador received instead of it a large citron. When this treaty was at length produced, the Secretary, who valued himself on being the first writer in Persia, had so filled it with Oriental flowers and elements, that it no longer retained any intelligent meaning. Sir Harford having declared it, in this condition, to be of no official value, the Secretary was most reluctantly induced to grace it into something more level in an European capacity. When that minister came finally to apply the seals, the Premier called out, "Strike! Strike!" while all the Persians present were exclaiming, "God grant the friendship between the two nations may be lasting. God grant it! God grant it!"

From Campbell's Travels in South Africa.

Having heard or read that if a corked bottle were sunk fifty or sixty fathoms in the ocean, however tight the cork might be, the pressure without would drive the cork into the inside of the bottle, on mentioning it to the captain, he readily consented to make an experiment, which is proved the accuracy of the assertion.

We drove a cork very tight into an empty bottle.—The cork was as large as that of a full bottle of it could not be driven into the neck of the bottle. We then tied a cord round the cork, which we also fastened round the neck of the bottle, to prevent the cork sinking down, and put a coat of pitch over the whole. By means of lead we sunk it in the water. When it was let down to the depth of fifty fathoms, the captain told me he was sure that the bottle had instantaneously filled, on which he drew it up, when he found the cork driven down into the inside, and of course the bottle was full of water.

We prepared a second bottle, exactly in the same way, only with the addition of a sail needle being passed through the upper part of the cork, while it rested on the mouth of the bottle, and all completely pitched over. When about 50 fathoms down, the captain called out as before, that he felt by the sudden increase of weight that the bottle filled, on which it was drawn up. We were not a little surprised to find the cork in the same position, and no part of the pitch broken, yet the bottle was full of water! None of my nautical companions how the water got in. There was no part of the pitch open that would admit the point of a needle.

A little before dusk of one evening last week, a merchant in Howard street closed his store, but about an hour afterwards his clerk, happening to think of it, though he perceived the door open, which on examination he found was actually the case. Suspecting that some one had improperly gained admittance he brought a neighbor to watch at the door, while he entered to make a search. After the young man had been in a few minutes, a very stout black fellow came out and was collared by the gentleman at the door. The black being too strong for his opponent, broke away from him and made his escape, having had one side of his waistcoat torn off. In examining what depredation had been committed in the store, it was found that the thief had stolen a sum of money in bank notes, a pocket book and a bank book—all of which he had put in his waistcoat pocket, and when luckily for the owner, he opened to be on the side torn from the thief in the scuffle at the store door and left behind.—*Balt. Amer.*

WANTED AND MUCH WISHED FOR

A Medical Gentleman of *liberal education* and *undoubted loyalty*, to practice in the village of Bath. A person of the above description will receive all the most liberal support and encouragement.

Bath, Sept. 25th 1820. 6tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLAR AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d	TO £	s.	d
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	2	0	0	4
Fowls,	pair	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turkeys,	each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Geese,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Wheat,	bush	0	2	6	0	3	1
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Onions,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Flour,	cwt	0	10	0	0	12	6
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lard,	——	0	0	7	0	0	0
Hay,	ton.	2	10	0	2	15	0
Wood,	cord.	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; one-half to be sent by the First Dollars and a Half. The Subscription is to be paid in advance in the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers removing from the Province, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscriptions, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition. Several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs'l
4 lines and under,	2/6d	7 1/2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—Those desirous to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
W. S. Stinson, Esq. - - - - *Halowell*
A. M'Pherson, Esq. - - - - *Napponee.*
F. Parker, Esq. - - - - *Belleville.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - - *Hamilton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq. - - - - *Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
A. Hamilton, Esq. - - - - *Queenston*
W. H. Coulson Esq. - - - - *Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq. - - - - *Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq - - - - *Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1820. No. 10.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Egremont Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown upon to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otonabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 100 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

It is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of making grants of land to the Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that [blank] commanded a Flank Company of the [blank] Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the [blank] and the [blank] (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)

Witness my hand, this [blank] day of [blank] 18[blank]

[blank] Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that [blank] actually served as [blank] in the company of the [blank] Regiment of [blank] (as the case may be) then commanded by [blank] between the [blank] and the [blank] 18[blank]

Witness my hand, this [blank] day of [blank] 18[blank]

[blank] Captain
or senior surviving officer of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand, this [blank] day of [blank] 18[blank]

[blank] Colonel
or senior surviving officer of the Regiment of [blank]

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

CANADA,

The last page of

ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of

CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain*: to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces *is of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Greves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nicklen and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Son; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, D. Delole, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belleville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Geale and Fitz Gibbon; Newmarket, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Buxton, Esq.; Port Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax Cy. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.
Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. 6w6.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoes, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4tf

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 8tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke. Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct 19.

A dreadful accident occurred at Little Harwood, near Blackburn, on Wednesday last, by which two men were killed on the spot, two others were so shockingly bruised that they have since died of their wounds, and a fifth lies in a most deplorable state with little chance of recovery, and another man & a boy are also much bruised. The accident was occasioned by the explosion of a steam boiler at the mouth of a pit which Col. Hargreaves and two other gentlemen are now sinking for coals. The boiler weighs about four tons, and was carried, it is supposed, about fifty yards high, and fell 65 yards from the place where it was working. It was seen in its transit by many persons at a considerable distance. One piece of iron of a ton weight was thrown fifty yards, and several stones & slates were found at a hundred yards from the place they had occupied. The building which contained the engine was left with scarcely one stone upon another. One of the unfortunate sufferers was carried by the violence of the explosion to a distance of eighty yards, and lived several hours after he was taken up. Three of the men who have been killed have left families; the fourth was a stranger, and it is not known whether he was married or not: he came from Low Moor Iron Works to inspect the engine, and had not been more than an hour on the premises when the dreadful occurrence took place. The loss of property is estimated at £2000.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Senile Activity.—Old Tam Huttson, game keeper to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, at Bowhill forest, Selkirkshire, has killed, within a fortnight, lately, with the help of Jem Fletcher, the gardener, at Bowhill, and through the course of the season, 175 brace of grouse, 115 brace of black cocks, 197 brace of partridges, 112 brace of hares, and 1 fox. One of the hares was 9½lbs. a black cock 5lb. 7oz. and a pheasant 5lb. 10oz. Old Tam, as the late Duke used to call him, is now 80 years of age, and partakes of the sports of the field the same as when he was 30. He has been upwards of 45 years in the Buccleugh family; this is the third Duke he is now serving. Old Tam has been 65 years on the moors; and, when 45, was followed by the appellation of "the one of the best shots in Scotland. In his younger days he was a famous jockey; and, in the late Duke's time, he rode a race with a gentleman, when justly applied. "Let this race once prevail, let political feelings once be admitted to affect the Administration of justice, there will at once be an end to all security for our liberty, our property and our laws. From this moment the word liberty ought to be struck out from our language, and the proud sounding name of a free Englishman must be heard no more in the mouths of the Ministers, or the Authority, my Lord Duke, who should dare to assume such a power as why public meetings unconstitutional—any & demi-gill, (to use for instance) who should take a step which would go to immediate or distant tote to our liberty, reverse the order of Judicial proceeding, arrest justice and mercy from the hands of the Sovereign, deserve to suffer and would most assuredly forfeit his life.

Hence arises the necessity of the subjects of the writers of the present day—if such are their constitutional views, no wonder at the country dreads and resents their return to power.

Every British subject has an undoubted right to meet quietly, and to express his sentiments on the situation of the country, and the conduct of those who manage her affairs. But no one has a right, under the flag of peace, to assemble and promulgate sentiments and resolutions contrary to the wise Laws and the constitutional Government under which we live, and, in place of bringing forward grievances that can be redressed, demand a total subversion of that Government. Gracious Heaven, if their demand is not complied with, they will attain their object by force.

None have, or ought to have such a liberty as this; and under no other Government on earth could such proceedings and such daring insults have been tolerated or suffered to last.

Who were the Leaders that moved the Manchester Meeting, and now stimulate the people to Revolution? The Radical Reformers! My Lord Duke, this is a blasphemous defiance, and a most unjustifiable attack upon Justice! Most I—and, from a band, or bands, inflamed and directed by such an unprincipled man, can any thing but injustice, violence, and mischief flow? Does your Grace conceive that we have no Hoote or Carlisles in Scotland? It is to be lamented, in fact, that the Radical Leaders in this city, men and women, have nightly meetings in their houses, where the blasphemy and infidelity of Paine and Carlile are read, inculcated, admired—believed! Need your Grace wonder, that amongst us human laws are derided, when the laws of Heaven are denied! Is it surprising that there should be treason against the throne, when there is a rebellion against God? Can we wonder your Grace, that pending the judicial investigation now going on, that other Ministers nor Magistrates dare publish any vindication of their conduct, which, whether true or false, would go to the prejudice of the accused. We are any administration, of their servants, to act in this illegal manner, justly might the British nation call for judgment on their guilty heads!

Unwarrantable as is this demand, another is made of an equally dangerous and unconstitutional kind. "Let the Legislature," says Earl Grosvenor, and in whose sentiments your Grace appears to agree, "shield its authority, with out reserve, to the investigation of impartial Committees to Parliament, which will alone give satisfaction to the country."

My Lord Duke, the administration of the laws of this country is committed to the hands of the Sovereign. No man, or body of men, dare usurp his rights, or wrest this prerogative out of his hand. Under his direction the law must take its course. If the Deputies he appoints act partially—if they oppress or wrong any one, the House of Commons, on the grand inquest of the nation, will investigate the charge. This body can impeach and conduct the impeachment, but the House of Peers, of which your Grace is a Member, is the only body that can try and decide the question. Mercy, or the execution of the sentence, belongs then the prerogative of the Crown.

To act otherwise would be to render the Sovereign a cypher, and the whole population of the country a mere tribe of British Poor may, in this manner, rejudge the conduct of the judicial authorities of the country; but, as a Member, or he ought not—he cannot prejudge their conduct, on the proceedings which are under consideration. This mighty pillar of the British Constitution is suspended our liberties, properties, and lives.

My Lord Duke, Radical Reform and Universal Suffrage are names, but what are their objects and intentions? Is it not, that the multitude shall have the power to pre-judge every question—to accuse, condemn, and punish, as the prejudices and the passions of the moment may dictate? So that the life of the meanest subject is at the mercy of the Crown, and throw it amongst an exasperated multitude, where it could never be found?

Is not this what Whigs demand? Shall they obtain it? No! in the words of Lord Chatham, "Never, never, never, when justly applied." Let this practice once prevail, let political feelings once be admitted to affect the Administration of justice, there will at once be an end to all security for our liberty, our property and our laws. From this moment the word liberty ought to be struck out from our language, and the proud sounding name of a free Englishman must be heard no more in the mouths of The Ministers, or the Authority, my Lord Duke, who should dare to assume such a power as why public meetings unconstitutional—any & demi-gill, (to use for instance) who should take a step which would go to immediate or distant tote to our liberty, reverse the order of Judicial proceeding, arrest justice and mercy from the hands of the Sovereign, deserve to suffer and would most assuredly forfeit his life.

Hence arises the necessity of the subjects of the writers of the present day—if such are their constitutional views, no wonder at the country dreads and resents their return to power.

Every British subject has an undoubted right to meet quietly, and to express his sentiments on the situation of the country, and the conduct of those who manage her affairs. But no one has a right, under the flag of peace, to assemble and promulgate sentiments and resolutions contrary to the wise Laws and the constitutional Government under which we live, and, in place of bringing forward grievances that can be redressed, demand a total subversion of that Government. Gracious Heaven, if their demand is not complied with, they will attain their object by force.

None have, or ought to have such a liberty as this; and under no other Government on earth could such proceedings and such daring insults have been tolerated or suffered to last.

Who were the Leaders that moved the Manchester Meeting, and now stimulate the people to Revolution? The Radical Reformers! My lord Duke, this is a blasphemous defiance, and a most unjustifiable attack upon Justice! Most I—and, from a band, or bands, inflamed and directed by such an unprincipled man, can any thing but injustice, violence, and mischief flow? Does your Grace conceive that we have no Hoote or Carlisles in Scotland? It is to be lamented, in fact, that the Radical Leaders in this city, men and women, have nightly meetings in their houses, where the blasphemy and infidelity of Paine and Carlile are read, inculcated, admired—believed! Need your Grace wonder, that amongst us human laws are derided, when the laws of Heaven are denied! Is it surprising that there should be treason against the throne, when there is a rebellion against God? Can we wonder that wicked men march with hostile intentions against the Laws and Justice of their country, when we perceive them rushing headlong against the thick bosses of the Almighty's buckler—despising his mighty wrath—providing eternal perdition—and defying the Omnipotent Arm! —What, my Lord Duke, is it come to this, that the nation is delivered to Europe—which tore the tinsel from the head, and the sceptre from the hand, of the strongest and the fiercest tyranny that ever lorded it over mankind—that the whose name and power is felt and respected to the uttermost corners of the earth—is spurned, as a nation, in the dust—and in all her cities, should submit to be dictated to by a set of turbulent wretches, and quietly bear to hear Hunt or Cartwright insulting their authorities, declaring the public peace and tranquility dependent on their nod? Is it possible, in a populous country, ever which your Grace is Lord Lieutenant, that our peace, our property, and safety depends upon a billet from a Hunt, although in the distance of 400 miles? Yet alas, for shame, my Lord Duke! is our nobility and our population become so tame and so degraded as to suffer themselves in this way to be brow beaten, insulted, and threatened. Can the descendant of a Douglas meekly submit to such a dictation? I trow not.

These daring demagogues are not only to have a Constitution corresponding to their unsettled ideas, but all that have been done under ours is to be reversed under theirs. The national creditor robbed of his property. Let your Grace's lord and the same hand that blots out a fraction of the national debt may—nay, will partition your estate, or divide your property in the same "just order of the day," and cannot be checked till, through prescription and blood, every vestige or property changes master, and the aristocracy is no more. Universal Suffrage may at present have no such views. But embarked, they will turn out to be the same. It will lead to perpetrate, with exultation, deeds the bare mention of which would at present fill them with the deepest horror. Still they would not go on. Power cannot stop the hurricane in its course. No! they might as well attempt to restrain the lightning's flash, or collect the scattered clouds of yesterday.

The question at present is not, whether Whigs are to get in and the Tories to be turned out, but whether Universal Suffrage, is to be allowed to devour them all. This is the point at issue, my Lord Duke, but we cannot tell how or when it may be folded up. Even children at our doors and infants at our breasts proclaim there is danger, because "Hunt is dead, and we are going to Waterloo, on Saturday, the 26th of the Moon Hilarole, answering to the 16th of October 1819.

"By the negligence and misconduct of the superintendants of the Imperial Mint for the last three or four years, those who are hereafter named, having their office to their private profit, and to give scope to their innate perfidy, have appropriated to themselves more than 30,000 guineas of money to which they have thus constituted themselves debtors and have consumed that sum in building themselves a palace in the city, & on various other objects of luxury and ostentation: thus dissipating the Ottoman Treasury.

"Besides what they have permitted at their own residence, they have caused chapels to be erected in the houses of persons in their employment, and, bringing to them Catholic priests, they have had the audacity to exercise publicly the false religion even within the capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is then one of the Duc-ghes named Kirkor, that traitor punished with death well merited, whose miserable corpse is this

"N. B. The writing placed by the side of the corpse of Serkis, second son of the late Bogdan, is exactly conformable to the above.

"Constantinople, Oct. 25, 1819."

Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1819.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representative of James Roach, Original Loyalist of the township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months after the date hereof, why he should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

6m10.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency,

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 18th January, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is pleased to direct that the Militia of the County of York, be formed into three Regiments, to be stiled the first, second, and third Regiments of York Militia.

His Excellency is also pleased to appoint the following

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS in the Regiment of Militia, to take rank as Colonel from the 1st January 1820.

1st Regiment of York.

	Commission dated.
Dennis Fitz-Gerald, Esq. to be Major, vice Robinson promoted.	21st Jan. 1820.
Clifton Jackson, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Wm. Robinson removed to the 2d Regt.	21st Jan. 1820.
2d Regiment of York.	
Lieut. Colonel Wm. Allan, to be Colonel,	21st Jan. 1820.
Major Stephen Heward to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Allan promoted,	21st Jan. 1820.
Captain John Robinson to be Major, vice Heward promoted.	21st Jan. 1820.
Lieut. Wm. Robinson, from the 1st Regiment, to be Lieutenant.	21st Jan. 1820.
3d. Regiment of York.	
Major James Givins, to be Colonel,	21st Jan. 1820.
Captain James Fitz-Gibbon, to be Lieutenant Colonel,	21st Jan. 1820.
Captain John Beikie, to be Major.	21st Jan. 1820.
1st Regiment of Lincoln.	
Major Richard Leonard, to be Lieutenant Colonel.	21st Jan. 1820.
1st. Regiment of Leeds.	
Lieut. Colonel L. P. Sherwood, to be Colonel.	21st Jan. 1820.
Major Bartholomew Carley, to be Lieutenant Colonel.	21st Jan. 1820.

Colonel Allan, Colonel Givins, and Lieutenant Colonel Fitz-Gibbon, to report for His Excellency's information, the best division and limits of the three Regiments respectively.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN, Colonel,
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 6th March, 1820.

AT a General Court Martial assembled at the Forty Mile Creek, in the Township of Grimsby, on Monday the 24th day of January last, and continued by adjournments to the 31st January 1820, pursuant to Militia General Orders of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated 4th January 1820, and in compliance with the Statute 59th George 3d. Chapter 12, was arraigned Colonel Richard Beasley of the 2d. Regiment of Gore Militia, on the following charges, viz:

FIRST CHARGE.—For disobedience of Orders, in not having reported his name and rank of the senior officer of the 2d. Regiment of York Militia, actually engaged with the Enemy at Lundy's Lane, on the 25th July 1814, for the information of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, as requested of him by the Adjutant General's letter of the 13th February 1816.

SECOND CHARGE.—For neglect of duty on the 4th June 1814, in not calling out the Regiment under his command, agreeably to Law, and for going out of the way on or about that day, that he might not be seen by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, whom, he knew, was approaching to inspect the Regiment.

THIRD CHARGE.—For or disrespectful or unofficer-like conduct, generally, during the late war with the United States of America, as reported to His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor, particularly for having, in the month of April 1813, after the capture of York, by the American Troops, under Major General Dearborn, voluntarily placed himself in the hands of the Enemy.

FOURTH CHARGE.—For having on the 25th July 1814, when in command of the 2d. Regiment of York Militia, attached to the right division of the Army, withdrawn himself from the Regiment before it went into action with the Enemy at Lundy's Lane, and remained in the rear during the action.

Opinion and Sentence:

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence on the part of the prosecution, as well as the defence delivered in defence, are of opinion, that Colonel Beasley is not guilty of the first charge, as the letter has been proved that Colonel Beasley ever received the said Adjutant General's letter of the 13th February 1816

With respect to the first part of the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Beasley is not guilty

With respect to the fourth charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Beasley is not guilty.

The Court having found Colonel Beasley guilty of the first part of the second charge, namely, *for neglect of duty* on the 4th June 1816, in not calling out the Regiment under his command, according to Law" they do therefore adjudge him to be censured by the Lieutenant Governor with you is necessarily limited. Despresence at His Excellency may be pleased to direct.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has caused the following letter to be written to Colonel Beasley:

Kingston Barrack Office,
York, 6th March 1820,

SIR,

"The Lieutenant Governor having received the Proceedings of the General Court Martial, which you prayed to be revised, is one of the most gratifying proofs of the increasing consequence of this Province, that I hold an appointment under it, with pride and unfeigned advantages, and a Civil Constitution not inferior to any in the world, we want nothing to insure our future welfare, but a firm adherence to Law: but you will endeavour to promote, rationally and grish duly to enjoy the many blessings which Providence extends to us.

The Parliament was then prorogued to the 16th day of April next.

Bills which received the Royal Assent.

1st—An Act to provide for increasing the Representation of the Commons of this Province in the House of Assembly.

2d.—An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes, within this Province."

3d.—An Act to amend and continue, under certain modifications, an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout this Province; and to provide for the regulation of the said Common Schools."

4th.—An Act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse between this Province, and the United States of America, by Land and Inland Navigation.

5.—An Act to provide for the remuneration of Clerks, Books, &c. for services rendered to this Province.

6.—An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty ninth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the prevention of certain seditious Meetings within this Province."

7.—An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to Address of the House of Assembly during its last Session.

The Bill to amend the Forfeited Estates Act, was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honourable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly, and I rejoiced that the first, I cannot withdraw myself from the second invitation, which case alone be founded on the Expectation in regard interests generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore resolve to use this choice, humbly presuming that my hopes will be founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot deny to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Norfolk Beacon.*

The following memorial being adopted unanimously, was ordered to be signed by the president and secretary of the delegation, and transmitted to our representatives, to be laid before the Congress of the United States.

Your memorialists present themselves to your honors de houses, as a portion of the independent agriculturalists of Virginia. In that character, we design not to harrass our representatives with high-wrought pictures of distress, which their wisdom could not have anticipated, and cannot remove. Neither can we bring ourselves to detail in the language of complaint, much less of reproach, those evils which we endure in common, not only with every class and denomination of our fellow citizens- but with almost every rank and description of civilized man. We solicit not the fostering care or patronage of the legislature, to alleviate by bounties, monopolies, or protecting duties, calamities, in their nature as inevitable as they are incurable, by legislative interposition, because, resulting from a combination of circumstances, over which our legislature can exercise no control. War is an unnatural and calamitous state; its evils must be felt sooner or later; and not less severely, by being deferred. The transition from war to peace was sudden—and found us like the rest of the world, unprepared. But we can bear patiently the penalty of our own improvidence, convinced that our distresses will be but temporary, and recollecting that they were preceded by twenty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. In this frame of mind, which we recommend to the imitation of our more discontented brethren; we have only to solicit respectfully but earnestly, from your wisdom and experience, that we be left to ourselves, to disembarrass our own affairs by active industry and strict economy; instead of being placed at the mercy of interested individuals, who would flatter us with relief, by abridging our comforts, increasing our expense, and diverting to their own pockets, that portion of the produce of our labour, which differently applied might serve to extricate us from our present difficulties. The undefined projects, and extravagant claims of the manufacturing association, collected from their circulars, reports of committees, and other publications, could alone lead us to apprehend that we may not be left to this repose, which we so earnestly solicit, a which the difficulties of our present situation so imperiously demand.—We have always suspected the policy of forcing any branch of trade or manufacture by bounties, monopolies, or protecting duties. But without entering into the discussion of the general question, we would respectfully suggest, that no period more unfavourable than the present could be selected for the commencement of an experimental course of political economy, beginning with the taxation of the many for the emolument of few. When we consider the taxes already imposed on foreign manufactures, (averaging perhaps 25 per cent,) and estimate the amount of freight, double commissions, insurance and various smaller charges incident to shipping and transporting to this county the products of the foreign artizan, a moderate calculation will give to the American manufacturer, an advantage of forty per cent.—If* to this immense advantage over the European competitor, we add the cheap terms, on which the chief necessaries of life, meat, bread & fuel can be procured, the abundance in which the raw materials are produced, our larger exemption from the whole of that frightful catalogue of oppressive taxes, which, barely to read, makes the American citizen shudder; but under the accumulating weight of which the foreign artizan must labour; and still further, on the authority of the advocates of protecting duties, a considerable capital employed and numerous laborers starving in idleness, and you exhibit a series of advantages on the side of the American manufacturer, which would seem to put competition, in our own market, entirely out of the question. If with such overwhelming odds in his favor, the American declines to compete with the foreign manufacturer, we must conclude either, that capital is wanting, to fit him out for the trial, or he scorns the consideration of such profits as would satisfy his opponent. If the former conclusion be true, it demonstrates the impropriety at tempting at this time to force manufactures by law—for as capital is essentially necessary, and cannot be forced by law, we had better await its slow growth, from the gradual operation of the usual causes, and wherever it arrives at sufficient maturity, manufactures will follow without force. But if on the other hand, our manufacturers are so unpatriotic to enrich themselves as to disdain the gradual accumulation of moderate profits, we submit respectfully to your wisdom, the impolicy of subjecting so large a portion of your fellow citizens to such unreasonable cupidity—of laying them at the mercy of an association, who (competition being removed) will no longer consider the intrinsic value of an article, or what price would afford a fair profit to the manufacturer, but how much the necessities of the consumer would enable them to extort. Of this spirit, we have a sufficient specimen during our late war with Great Britain.

In reply to these arguments we are told that many manufacturing establishments have been ruined, for want of protecting duties.—We doubt not the fact of ruin; but we more than doubt the cause assigned for it; we strongly suspect, that on fair investigation, most of the failures may be accounted for very differently. For instance—1st. By embarking in business on fictitious capital; the sudden recall of which, left the adventurers as they originally were, without funds. 2d. Engaging in speculations unconnected with their factories, and by the failure of those ruining their establishments. 3d. From the impatience of growing rich, by the gradual accumulation of moderate gains, stimulating them to attempt establishments and projects beyond their means. Few, we believe of those, who commenced with real capitals, and pursued their business prudently, have failed to improve their fortunes. The greater part of this description of persons acknowledge with honest candour, that they are sufficiently protected. But, as we have forced none of our fellow-citizens to embark their capitals in the precarious speculation of establishing manufactures, perhaps before their time—nay, as they have voluntarily involved themselves in ruinous projects not from patriotic motives, but views purely selfish and founded on the fallacious prospect of a protected war; we see no reason why they should call upon us to reinstate them, by a heavy sacrifice, and this too, at a time, when it is with the utmost difficulty, any of us can fulfil our own personal engagements, and many are reduced to the necessity of sacrificing their property, to satisfy their creditors. Under these circumstances, we hope that your honorable houses will not deem unreasonable our respectful remonstrance against any increase of burthen, beyond the necessary expence of our government. One favorite argument, insisted on by the manufacturers, is to set aside a shot on the great body of the American people, that indignation will not suffer us to pass it unnoticed—to wit: that the establishment of home manufactures, is necessary to keep the people firm to their duty, in time of war. Thus, more than insinuating, that the millions of independent high minded agriculturalists who people our extensive territory; constituting, at once, the pride and strength of the nation, are to be taught the value of independence, and the necessity of self defence, by the operations of an inconsiderable number of manufacturers scattered through the country. In every nation, with whose internal affairs we are familiarly acquainted, the landed interest has been proverbial for liberality in comparison with any other class; and we proudly believe that the day will never arrive when the American yeomen will not suffer himself, patiently, to be shorn to the quick, in defence of the independence or honour of his country, while, if he but touch a bristle of the manufacturing interest the whole sty is in an uproar.** We wish not to be placed under such protections, especially, when their projects for our safety are accompanied by the alarming declaration, that they consider the election of a President, a Governor, or a representative of the people, as uninteresting in comparison with a question on the fabrication of druggets, calicoes and pen-knives."

The specious vision of supplying all our own wants, by our own labor, and thus being enabled to insulate ourselves from the other members of the human family, we look upon as a mere phantom, conjured up for the purpose of luring us into a prohibitory system. Could such a vision be realized, we would deprecate its influence, as equally hostile to the advancement of science and duration of liberty. We do not envy the condition of the Chinese, the only people completely abandoned to this chimera; amongst whom science has been retrograde for a thousand years. The whole energies of the human mind reduced to the servile talent of imitation, and man degraded to a state of abject, grovelling slavery. Compare the timid slave creeping through shallows in his clumsy junk, with the American seaman, "among the tumbling mountains of ice of the arctic circle, penetrating to the antipodes, and engaged under the ocean set of the south Pole;" and say that he has not been squeezed into this hardy form, or inhaled this daring spirit from the constraints of a watchful and suspicious government, but that through a wise and salutary neglect, a generous nature has been suffered to take its own way to perfection."

We are firmly persuaded that the best interests of men and of nations are promoted by free and extensive intercourse one with another. The great object of nations ought to be, to procure the greatest possible quantity of produce, with the least possible expenditure of labor & of capital; this can be effected only by permitting the people to purchase such articles as they can buy cheaper than they can fabricate. Thus would be produced a most unrestricted state of commerce, permitting every country to employ its capital and industry to the greatest advantage in devoting them to pursuits adapted to the soil and climate of each, and consonant with the genius of their respective inhabitants. For these, and other considerations equally cogent, your memorialists feel themselves constrained to remonstrate against the predictions of the manufacturing interests, as of a highly dangerous tendency, whether considered with respect to their influence on our government, by establishing the precedent of investing merchants with peculiar privileges and immunities at the expense of the rest; a measure pregnant with the most fearful consequences, being as inconsistent with the principles of justice as incompatible with the spirit of our free constitution. Their tendency to demoralize our people by the introduction of smuggling, an evil inseparable from high protecting duties, and one from which the united navies of Europe and America could not guard a coast as extensive as ours. Their effect on our revenue, already diminished by protecting duties, without producing a corresponding energy on the part of our manufacturers, and which, if further diminished by an increase of tariff, and by deriving capital from the purchase of public lands, must necessarily call for a system of internal taxation, in the present state of our efforts productive of incalculable distress. Commerce must decline under such a system: with its decline, our seamen must diminish, and our gallant navy, after achieving more than our fondest hopes could anticipate, dwindle into insignificance. This sacrifice, too, we are called upon to make, that our manufacturers may be enabled to furnish us with cottons and woollens fifty per cent. higher than we could procure them in a foreign market.

With this view of the subject, your memorialists pray that no further protection be granted to manufactures, excepting such, as in your wisdom, you may deem essential for national defence, and that the existing duties be so reduced as to produce the greatest possible revenue;—and we revert to our original prayer to be left to ourselves to disembarrass our own affairs, without being called on to repair the losses of any other class, still less to advance them to wealth and power at the expense of the best interests of the American people.

JOHN FEGRAM,
President of the delegation.
Edmund Ruffin, Secretary.

Be-weries of London, [says a late traveller over the British Islands,) "may justly be ranked amongst its greatest curiosities, and the establishment of Messrs. Barclay, & Co. is one of the most considerable. A steam engine, of the power of 30 horses does the greatest part of the work; for although there are nearly 100 hundred men employed, and a great number of horses, these are mostly for the out-door work, the interior appears quite solitary—Large rakes with chains moved by an invisible power, stir to the very bottom, the immense mass of malt in boilers 12 feet deep; elevators which nobody touches carry up to the summit of the building 2300 bushels of malt a day, thence distributed through wooden channels to the different places where the process is carried on. Casks of truly gigantic sizes are ready to receive the liquors. One of them contains 3000 barrels. Now 22 eight barrels to a ton, this is equal to a ship of 373 tons. By the side of this are other enormous vessels, the smallest of which, containing about 800 barrels, are worth when full, 3000 pounds sterling each. All this immense apparatus is so arranged that every part is accessible, and the whole is contained under one roof. The stock of liquor is estimated at 300,000 pounds; the barrels alone in which it is carried about to customers cost 80,000 pounds; and the whole capital is not less than half a million sterling; 250,000 barrels of beer are sold annually, which would load a fleet of 150 merchantmen of the burden of 200 tons each. The building is incombustible—walls of brick and floors of iron."—ib.

Discovery of a Fossile Crocodile on the banks of the Maine.

Some time ago there was found at Dartmouth, near Manheim, in Bavaria, in a mine of pea-ore, (iron ore in the shape of peaze and beans) a few feet under ground, the petrified skeleton of a narrow jawed crocodile, the gavial of antiquity. This is the only specimen hitherto known of such an amphibious animal, of which, as far as we are aware, none now exist in the waters of the earth. It is quite different from the common narrow jawed crocodile; for example, the large and small teeth succeed each other in a regular alternation.—Banks of the Maine, Nov 7th 1819.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Town of York.

GENTLEMEN,

A Report is in General circulation that our Parliament, in providing for the more equal Representation of the People, are about to bestow upon you the valuable privilege of sending a Member to the Commons House of Assembly. Should such a measure pass, you will necessarily be soon called to the first exercise of that privilege; and though others, I am told, have even been before me in declaring their intentions, I trust it can hardly be objected to me, that I have lost time in acquainting you with my determination to become a Candidate for the Honor of Representing you in Parliament.

It is usual on such occasions for the Candidate to say something of his principles and intentions, and perhaps also of his ability to be useful—but though young, I am too old in your acquaintance to make this necessary here. I have grown up with the Town of which you are the Inhabitants, and either in private acquaintance, or in the discharge of a public duty, I am known to very many, perhaps to all of you—I hope I possess your confidence and good opinion—I have endeavoured to deserve it.

Occupied in the discharge of an arduous situation, and engaged in a laborious profession, no private motives of interest or advancement prompt me to solicit this additional duty, honorable and important as it is, and concious that my character and conduct give me a fair claim to this mark of your confidence, disappointment in attaining it would occasion no further mortification than as it would give me fewer opportunities of proving with how much sincerity I am

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON.

York, Feb. 29th 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best - - - Five.	
	Second - - - Three.	
	Third - - - Two.	
Bull.	Best - - - Four.	
	Second - - - Two.	
	Third - - - One.	
Cow.	Best - - - Three.	
	Second - - - Two.	
	Third - - - One.	
Boar.	Best - - - Three.	
	Second - - - Two.	
	Third - - - One.	
Ram.	Best - - - Three.	
	Second - - - Two.	
	Third - - - One.	

The Stew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 25, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Wentworth, Gore District, - - - - -	3000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Ashborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	300
Do. No. 22, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week:

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	1	0	0	2	0
Wheat,	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	13	9
Do.	barr.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance in the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers entering their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 18 the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first int.	each subs'q't
6 lines and under,	3s 6d	2s 6d
14 lines and under,	5s	3s 9d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing, sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—Wine directed to be put in large type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellevile.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. D. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Rom, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

*Vide Circular of the Northern Manufacturers.

**Vide Speech of Mr. Lowndes, in the House of Representatives, 1816.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

74249

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1820. No. 19.

74249



UPPER-CANADA.

By His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales—I do therefore by these presents make known the same, and do hereby publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to whom I hereby require and command all persons to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this third day day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in His present Majesty's Reign the First.

SAMUEL SMITH
Administrator.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.



PROCLAMATION.

BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, *Defender of the Faith*:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy His late Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to us by the style and title of George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, WE DO therefore by these presents make known and proclaim the same, and do require and COMMAND all persons within our Province of Upper Canada, to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience to it according to their allegiance. And we do hereby further command and ordain, that all Magistrates and Officers, civil and military, within our said Province, shall in our name continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, until our Royal pleasure therein is further made known.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command
D. CAMERON, *Sy.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good my pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from the date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of *His Excellency the Lieut. Governor* in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Mauvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 11th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 10th August 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day, Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do show cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded, on occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

6m10.

Government House,
9th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Con.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be continued by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. E. C.

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

Having received His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending the sale and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commission bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, he hereby addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most ob't.
Humble servant
S. HEWARD.
Secretary.

To
Esq.
Sheriff of the District. 4m13.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

FOUR Improved LOTS on Yonge Street, composed of Lots No. 29 and 30 on the West side, and 15 and 16 on the East side of the Street, in the Townships of York and Vaughan. These Lots are so well known, that they require no further encomium than the virtues they possess. For title of which, please apply to the Subscriber, at Waterloo House York, the Proprietor of the said Lands.

P. S. The noted stand known by the name of the WATERLOO HOUSE, which the Subscriber at present possesses, is also offered to be let on easy terms as also an excellent Saw Mill, on the 3d Concession of the Township of York, East of Yonge Street, only 10 miles from Town, on the West branch of the River Don

STILWELL WILSON.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing on the firm of Richard Bristol and Elijah M'Kinnie, Inn of Grantham, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

RICHARD BRISTOL.
ELIJAH M'KINNEY.

York 10th April, 1820. 3w17.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASSMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to prefer the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASSMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 25th Jan 1820. 6w8.

At a meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

Stud Horse.	Best	Guineas.
	Second	Five.
	Third	Three.
		Two.
Bull.	First	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	First	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	First	Two.
	Second	One.
	Third	
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second.	Two.
	Third	One.

The Show to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to the Show any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) D. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

York, 12th Dec. 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Home, against the Lands and Tenements which were of the late Thomas Thompson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered, at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Dunn, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any persons or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoon, about four or five miles from York, 110 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 2d Concession, 12, 13 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to B. Turquand.

York, 21st March, 1820. 12 6

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 21, in the 2d Concession from Toronto, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital street, Town of York, House Dimensions No. 22 ft. 9 in. by 36 ft. 6 in. [illegible]

[illegible] Lot No. 25, in the 4th Concession of the Home District, [illegible]

Lot No. 22, in the 2d Concession of the Western District, [illegible]

Lot No. 24, in the 4th Concession of the Western District, [illegible]

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, at the Office of the Surveyor General, York.

Lots, apply to John Brown, Esq. Whitaker Kingsmill, Esq. Sandwich, or the subscriber, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 20th Nov. 1819. 40tf.

To the free and independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to inform you that solicitations of my friends, and assurances of support from a considerable number of you, induced me to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the Parliament of this Province, and I regret extremely that the writs were so unexpectedly altered by the Sheriff, as to deprive those who had charges of it, their right to declare themselves.

The poll opened this day at Hartley's Mills, Township of [illegible]

York, 2nd May, 1820.

CHARLES Thompson, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Oxford No. 6 in the Province of Upper Canada, [illegible]

By the Surrogate's desire I have to inform the Public that the Office of the Surrogate Court of the Home District is removed to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. Mr. Justice Boulton, on Church Street, where all business relative to the Office will be attended to, and all letters for information must be addressed to the subscriber.

JOHN [illegible]

York, 24th March, 1820.

FROM EUROPE.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, accompanied by the Hon. H. Hatzell, Esq. Colonel Davies, the R. S. Bishop of the Presbyterians, and Messrs. Quin and Stewart, Esquires, with officers of the Militia, recently visited the School of Rural Economy in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Constitution.

The Duke, at the request of several noblemen and others, who have long distinguished themselves by their zeal and liberality in doing good to the poor, as well as by all the lower classes of society, and who were impressed with the utility of encouraging the redemption and amendment of many of those for which we are now beholden to the better husbandry and industry of the country. Liquorice, saffron, madder, and a variety of similar products, once formed a considerable part of the usual crops of our farms, the greater portion of them is now grown on the Continent; while the more generous supply us with numerous articles manufactured for domestic purposes, such as matting, baskets, &c. &c. many of which we unnecessarily possess the principal materials in the greatest abundance. One very prominent instance is to be seen in the article of flax. It is well known that this plant is partially grown in many spheres in England, and the production in parts found superior to the imported; but very little comparatively into this country by last year was to the amount of £1,700,000 sterling, as will be found in the Custom-house returns. The different articles, as well as the well known Dutch sequence, which the preparation of flax has occasioned, such inventions have, on several occasions, proved to be a source of great encouragement. So far, however, is our present system, only a merely temporary method, that there is perhaps no property which requires more to be comprehended in all its various branches by as many persons capable of the best degree of attention as flax; and few would have more occasion to know its various processes to teach such persons as to enable them to direct the hands of young persons, as beyond all doubt they would be accomplished to spinners, dyers, &c. and manufacturers. It will, therefore, be evident to all persons that such a plan as this is intimately connected with the prosperity of the poor of this country, and to every person taught that he ought to put it in practice when ever it might be acquired [illegible]

[illegible] for parishes, or for the benefit of the establishment's family when get more advantageously employed at work. With the progressive of flax, as practised in the establishment, and the different processes of making cloth, are productive of great saving to the nation, as well as producing cloth, &c. of very superior quality; and that the establishing such employment for the poor of large towns, &c. will add much to their comfort and happiness, as well as to their support and the consequent employment of agricultural labourers. That collecting for the different kinds of spinning-wheels and other machines for assisting manual labour, will be the means of ascertaining their respective merits, and enabling persons who may be desirous of settling the poor to work, to procure the best information as to any improvement that can be made from time to time in any of the different branches of their trade, with considerable advantage will arise from the facility with which persons may be made acquainted with the different kinds of labour necessary to form a similar establishment. This was proved by Mr. Sargent, who having lately sent four persons to the school, they have, after two weeks practice, returned to their poor-house in the country, and by their genius the whole of the people at that establishment have been roused, and are now actively and profitably employed. specimens of very fine flax and yarn were shown by this gentleman to his royal highness, who expressed great satisfaction at the advantage which the parish at large had already experienced. Several quantity brought into this country by the house, and found work for themselves, since they discovered that they could work it very considerably more cheaply than the Irish, and are now actively employed. The different establishment have been formed, and are now actively and profitably employed. specimens of very fine flax and yarn were shown by this gentleman to his royal highness, who expressed great satisfaction at the advantage which the parish at large had already experienced. Several quantity brought into this country by last year was to the amount of £1,700,000 sterling, as will be found in the Custom-house returns. The different articles, as well as the well known Dutch sequence, which the preparation of flax has occasioned, such inventions have, on several occasions, proved to be a source of great encouragement. So far, however, is our present system, only a merely temporary method, that there is perhaps no property which requires more to be comprehended in all its various branches by as many persons capable of the best degree of attention as flax; and few would have more occasion to know its various processes to teach such persons as to enable them to direct the hands of young persons, as beyond all doubt they would be accomplished to spinners, dyers, &c. and manufacturers. It will, therefore, be evident to all persons that such a plan as this is intimately connected with the prosperity of the poor of this country, and to every person taught that he ought to put it in practice when ever it might be acquired [illegible]

[illegible] for, &c. Salisbury, the honourable [illegible] ranger, in order to set such a plan on foot, and which [illegible] duces such a description of [illegible] eminent character. It was that a number of the parish [illegible] should, for instance, be [illegible] and kept in constant employ in the various occupations a[illegible]. For this purpose, the [illegible] of Council have [illegible] engaged; and the examination [illegible] order to examine the value of [illegible] effect of the royal visitor's [illegible] the first thing that claimed his [illegible] quantity of flax grown by [illegible] an acre, from the poorest [illegible] land has produced three [illegible], together with upwards of [illegible] very excellent seeds. Some [illegible] were also shown to breaking the [illegible] the shives.

The next operation was the cleaning [illegible] from the stem or wood; the [illegible] this was done by a machine [illegible], and cheap implement, worked [illegible] person. Upwards of twenty [illegible] were shown, from his grace's [illegible] were the most approved.

[illegible] The flax fit for hackling [illegible] which means it is made [illegible] and after [illegible] [illegible] double utensils, of various [illegible] have been collected [illegible] which were an equal [illegible] and beautiful kind, [illegible] many samples of excellent [illegible] and yarn of different [illegible], which is immediately [illegible] for weaving purposes. [illegible] of women were also [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] number of which had [illegible] and manufactured [illegible] houses in the school [illegible] of excellent matting & [illegible] and other articles, [illegible] equally useful but [illegible] to things. At the [illegible] Bishop particularly [illegible] he was several [illegible] to the different [illegible] and expressed [illegible] his royal highness and [illegible] to draw and re[illegible] from himself. The [illegible] of the Council [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Plough Boy, April 3.

DUNN'S SHEEP.

On Monday morning last, we were treated to an exhibition of nineteen sheep, of the Bakewell or Dishley breed, raised on the farm of Mr. Christopher Dunn, of this city. These sheep were exhibited on the capitol or public square and excited the admiration of a numerous body of spectators for their size and general appearance.

There were ten ewes from three to four years old this spring their average weight may be estimated at 250lbs. per quarter of 100lbs. per animal, looking to the total of 1900lbs. Wool on an average 6lbs. or total 114lbs. The whole were sold to Mr Gibbons for two hundred dollars, upwards of ten dollars and fifty cents per head.

They were fattened since the latter part of last fall, on Indian meal, corn and oats alternately, changing from one to the other, every few days. Potatoes once a day since the 1st of January, with a little oil cake.

In the American Farmer, of the 31st ult Mr Skinner gives us a brief account of twenty sheep, of the same breed, raised by Mr. Bevans, eminent granger of Penn Town, Delaware, the total weight of which was 2,333 lbs. exceeding Mr Dunn's about 16 lbs. on an average. Mr Barney is not only perhaps the first granger in the United States, but his land is far superior to that of Mr. Dunn, more especially agreeably more favorable. He has the advantage [illegible] of resiling personally on his farm; whereas Mr Dunn resides in town, and only visits his farm occasionally. Mr. Dunn contemplates visiting Mr. Barney, in the course of the present year, for the purpose of procuring the whole stock of management, as Mr. D. is desirous of bringing his breed of sheep to the highest state of perfection, of which they are capable on his farm, and in this quarter We hope his tour may tend to the improvement of our flocks, and produce that profit to himself which ought ever to attend such useful enterprises.

FORTUNE TELLING.

A clerk in one of the French offices of police was some time ago appointed to superintend the legal proceedings in relation to a fortune teller. The following anecdote will give some information concerning the general principles on which the art is founded; he discovered, upon the whole, it is merely a calculation of probabilities, which, if managed attentively might become susceptible of successful application; and he thought it would be a pleasant thing to keep company with himself. He began by dividing the workable matter, namely, public credulity, into twelve parts, one for those who married and chastened, misters and servants, clergy and laity, nobles and commoners, &c. He then set down the general accidents common to all classes, the special accidents more common in each, and finally, the more rare and individual accidents. He thus acquired a mass of about four thousand of the accidents of human life, which are constantly occurring, it must be confessed, a tolerably good foundation to tell fortunes by. [illegible] AGRICOLA.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 2d, May 1820.

ESSELS of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby required, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged prior to before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to enforce payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have been issued, will be considered vacated unless the first applicants do put their Leases without delay.

(By order,)
SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.* 4t-18.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, and in front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which [illegible] cleared, small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about [illegible] acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the Lots may be purchased at the same time, if desired, on a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 62 on the East side of the Yonge Street, about 6 miles from York, containing 190 acres of Land, finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 21 May 1820. 10tf.

ALL Persons having any legal Claims against the Estate of Thomas Mosley late of the township of York, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their respective demands duly authenticated for adjustment. And all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

SAML SINCLAIR, *Adm'rs.*
ANN SINCLAIR, *Adm'x.*

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

PROPOSALS for Painting the inside of the new Parliament Building will be received until Saturday the 29th inst. when the lowest offer with approved security, will be accepted. The Painter is to find all the materials of the best quality, and to do the work by admeasurement.

GRANT POWELL.

York, May 4th 1820. 3w18.

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 8-0 to 1-00 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the in-house by a double rail morticed into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and the Contractor paid during the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April, 1820. 4w16.

The Phoenix inserts, having removed the premises occupied by Mr. Carey, the person who gave the debates of the House of Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish this paper in the Town of York, to be entitled "THE OBSERVER."

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention a The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion; and as the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates, York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are hereby requested to make payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose; and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be required to furnish evidence thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate by note or account, will oblige us by an early settlement, as our necessities require it.

"Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1820.

MRS. M. GEDD,

Milliner & Fancy Dress Maker,

FROM Montreal, begs leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she intends carrying on the above business, and that she will endeavour to give every satisfaction to those who honor her with their custom.

Her residence is at Mr. T. Cooper's house, No. 3, west side of Church Street.

York, 26 April 1820. 3w17

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

A few bushels of Cranberries for sale at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room.

York, 27th March 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I need expect but my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished favor at the next, will depend alike together on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether to your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity that I am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made you will have to vote for one to fill up an additional Member to guard your interests, and account for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praiseworthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your notice. I may be an usurpation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the election, as I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which will not believe to be that it could be shaken by the silly and absurd reports which may happen to have I and there way to circulate.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a station, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects has the right passport; and shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employments and resources, and a heavy welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much to honor any unworthy attempt to sway popularity by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be connected with any party of trust or confidence under a Government whom only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 8th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly, in this Province being now at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages there being a Bill before Parliament which will increase your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct in the faithful discharge of my duties, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, I must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve the confidence of your favor, should I be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with undiminished sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON

York, March 2d, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first I cannot withdraw myself from the second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of right fairly towards the Constitution.

Country: I therefore now solicit this honor, confidently persuasive, that my views are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence have not necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot there to think that this responsible trust will be discharging to my own sentiments generally on Legislation in this province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, is the discharge of his duties, never forget that the best office with approved security, will be accepted. The Painter is to find all the materials of the best quality, and to do the work by admeasurement.

GRANT POWELL.

York, May 4th 1820. 3w18.

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 8-0 to 1-00 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the in-house by a double rail morticed into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and the Contractor paid during the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April, 1820. 4w16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are hereby requested to make payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose; and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be required to furnish evidence thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate by note or account, will oblige us by an early settlement, as our necessities require it.

"Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1820.

MRS. M. GEDD,

Milliner & Fancy Dress Maker,

FROM Montreal, begs leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she intends carrying on the above business, and that she will endeavour to give every satisfaction to those who honor her with their custom.

Her residence is at Mr. T. Cooper's house, No. 3, west side of Church Street.

York, 26 April 1820. 3w17

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

A few bushels of Cranberries for sale at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room.

York, 27th March 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I need expect but my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished favor at the next, will depend alike together on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether to your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity that I am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made you will have to vote for one to fill up an additional Member to guard your interests, and account for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praiseworthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your notice. I may be an usurpation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the election, as I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which will not believe to be that it could be shaken by the silly and absurd reports which may happen to have I and there way to circulate.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a station, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects has the right passport; and shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employments and resources, and a heavy welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much to honor any unworthy attempt to sway popularity by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be connected with any party of trust or confidence under a Government whom only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 8th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly, in this Province being now at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages there being a Bill before Parliament which will increase your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct in the faithful discharge of my duties, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, I must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve the confidence of your favor, should I be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with undiminished sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON

York, March 2d, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first I cannot withdraw myself from the second invitation, which can alone be

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1820. No. 20.

UPPER-CANADA.

By His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy His late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales—I do therefore by these presents make known the same, and do hereby publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to whom I hereby require and command all persons to acknowledge and perform all obedience, with all loyalty and humble affection, bearing faith, due, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to whom the Royal Prince George is [illegible] with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this third day day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in His present Majesty's reign the first.

SAMUEL SMITH
Administrator.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otonabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do show cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Rose, Original Locatee of the south half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Rideau aux Raisins in the Township of Cumberland, Eastern District, do show cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, as occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Rose.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

6m10.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Rhemore, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, Jun. Richardson, and Abraham Thorne, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being the west part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and containing five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, and of which I shall expose the same to sale and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the 31st day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st June, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by virtue of any prior right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to present the same thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, on the side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoan, about four or five miles from York, in Vaughan Township. The Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 1st Concession, and No. 13, 4th Concession.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 5, in the 2d Concession, Vaughan,	200
Nos. 5 and 6, South side Hospital Street, Town of York, Home Dist.	400
Do. No. 22, 23, 24 & 25, 27, 29, 30, and 31, on the Gore road	800
No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Concession, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	200
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Concession, Darlington,	600
Do. No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Concession, Ashburnham, Midland District,	400
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Concession, Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, 1st Con. triangular Lot G, Con. C, Mersea, No. 1, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	400
Do. No. 13 and 14, in the 4th Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
	3000

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Brown, Montreal; Mr. Thomas Whitaker, Kingston; Mr. John Metzger, Sen. Sandwich; or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

SAMUEL GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 40tf.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8 & 10 & 13 & 15	2d	800
	9 & 10, 11 & 13 & 14 & 15	3d	1000
Walpole	No. 5,	4	150
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality—the 1000 acres on Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will show the land and Orders, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

To the free and independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I am desirous to inform you that in solicitation of many friends I offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and send a copy of an Address to be printed; which copy was so entirely and unreservedly altered by the printer who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Markham's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

B. HAWK.

York 8 April 1820.

Sheriff's Office
York, 7th May 1820. }

ESSELS of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby required, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged prior to before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to enforce payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those "Clergy Reserves which have been applied for but for which no Leases have been issued, will be considered vacated unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. 4t-18.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, and in front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which [illegible] cleared, small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about [illegible] acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the Lots may be purchased at the same time, if desired, on a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 62 on the East side of the Yonge Street, about 6 miles from York, containing 190 acres of Land, finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 21 May 1820. 10tf.

ALL Persons having any legal Claims against the Estate of Thomas Mosley late of the township of York, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their respective demands duly authenticated for adjustment. And all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

SAML SINCLAIR, *Adm'rs.*
ANN SINCLAIR, *Adm'x.*

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

PROPOSALS for Painting the inside of the new Parliament Building will be received until Saturday the 29th inst. when the lowest offer with approved security will be accepted. The Painter is to find all the materials of the best quality, and to do the work by admeasurement.

GRANT POWELL.

York, May 4th 1820. 3w18.

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 8-0 to 1-00 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the in-house by a double rail morticed into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and the Contractor paid during the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April, 1820. 4w16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated, for adjustment.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, in the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office,

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missasagga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 60,000 acres each. And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do show cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office,

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missasagga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 60,000 acres each. And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

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JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:—

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy His late Sovereign Lord King the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales—I do therefore by these presents make known the same, and do hereby publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to whom I hereby require and command all persons to acknowledge and perform all obedience, with all loyalty and humble affection, bearing faith, due, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to whom the Royal Prince George is [illegible] with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this third day day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in His present Majesty's reign the first.

SAMUEL SMITH
Administrator.

Gazette Office, } of the Assembly of
York, 4 RICHARD } Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

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ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 8-0 to 1-00 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the in-house by a double rail morticed into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and the Contractor paid during the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

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York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 5

On this day the council of ministers continued the examination of the persons charged with Thom. Thomson. They were escorted in hacks, and under a military escort to Whitehall. There have as yet, only several new arrests taken place. The house in Hermit street, where Thistlewood had passed the night of his arrest, is undergoing a search under the direction of a magistrate. A printing-machine, employed in a type-foundery, appears to have furnished the conspirators with all the bills with which they were armed. It is expected that the trial for his trial, and expresses a lively desire to see his wife. Preston, one of the most active radicals, has been secured some days since, as to accomplice in the conspirators.

No papers have as yet been found on any of the conspirators; nevertheless it is believed that considerations of the public can be traced to the outsides. A Gazette affirms that on Monday last, about 200 individuals have presented themselves before the post office, at Leeds, at the hour of the arrival of the London mail, waiting impatiently for news from town. Suspicions are now excited on a person of 60 to Thistlewood's journey to Grenada a few weeks since. The French journal, it appears was totally unapprised of the conspiracy.

It is even said that the conspirators have written down all the same wages of those victims that were to have fallen.

The ministers had yesterday the dinner which was so much interrupted on the day the late conspiracy was to have been put into execution; and a strong detachment of police officers were stationed round the place where they dined.

LONDON, March 7, (Morning.)

"The market is improving." Sir Domingo has been sold this day at 117 shillings."

LONDON, March 9.

The new throne of the house of Peers, preparing on the opening of the new parliament, will be an immensely splendid one. Upwards of 20 persons are employed in executing the embroidery.

Burning of the Exeter Theatre.—The Theatre at Exeter was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, with the accessory and wardrobe, on which a considerable sum of money had recently been expended. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the mounting of some sunnets discharged in the mid-drams of the Falls of Clyde, which was the after piece on Monday night.

Sir C. Burdett's relief at Leicester, for whom it is to be remembered, the Hon. H. Hull of York, the Tuesday following.

Knight and others, committed in Leicester, have received from the Queen's bench.

LONDON, March 11.

We have the satisfaction to state that the disturbances in Rose shire, have been much exaggerated in the Scots Papers. We are assured, upon unquestionable authority, that they were from causes in no degree of a *political* character; but from the diminution of the income of the peasantry, by the high price of corn, the product of their industry, which, upon individual grounds, (as they conceived,) could not short notice, had required them to quit their farms. It is also satisfactorily added, that since the disturbances broke out, they have not manifested, in any manner, a political tendency.

It is stated in an Edinburgh paper of Thursday, The Star, that a letter had been received by the Lord Advocate, from the Sheriff Depute of Renshire, informing him Lossiniop that a force of not less than 500 men, and that the police force would be necessary to quell the riot, the Highlanders being in full possession of the district.—*Tipes.*

From the Dublin Journal of Wednesday last.

"By our intelligence this morning from the West, it appears that the banditti are still pursuing their measures, but not with impunity. A large party were successfully resisted in the attack of Mr. Sampson's house, in the county of Clare, on Friday night. The following particulars of this are copied from the Clare Journal.

"I am sorry those deluded Ribbonmen have been assembling in the parish of Feakle, and inducing the people to take oaths, and taking arms for some nights back. On Friday night, about 500 of them met at Cadeen bridge near the boundary between the parishes of Feakle and Killon. They began to assemble about seven o'clock; they were blowing horns and hurraing, and about ten o'clock they marched to the parish church of Killon, where they commenced administering oaths, and robbing for arms. Mr. T. Sampson supposing that their intention was of attacking his house on that night, he immediately prepared to defend himself and family from those villains, and was determined, with the assistance of five confidential men, to give them a warm reception. About six o'clock, Mr. Sampson got private information that he was to be attacked by a very large party, and, he immediately wrote to Sir [illegible] Ashton Ashton, with his usual alacrity to assist him, with his usual alacrity to assist him, dispatched a messenger, who arrived at about half-past one o'clock, accompanied by Sir John Read, with a detachment of the 12th from Nenagh, and under a military escort to Whitehall. There have as yet, only several new arrests taken place. The house in Hermit street, where Thistlewood had passed the night of his arrest, is undergoing a search under the direction of a magistrate. A printing-machine, employed in a type-foundery, appears to have furnished the conspirators with all the bills with which they were armed. It is expected that the trial for his trial, and expresses a lively desire to see his wife. Preston, one of the most active radicals, has been secured some days since, as to accomplice in the conspirators.

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"I am sorry those deluded Ribbonmen have been assembling in the parish of Feakle, and inducing the people to take oaths, and taking arms for some nights back. On Friday night, about 500 of them met at Cadeen bridge near the boundary between the parishes of Feakle and Killon. They began to assemble about seven o'clock; they were blowing horns and hurraing, and about ten o'clock they marched to the parish church of Killon, where they commenced administering oaths, and robbing for arms. Mr. T. Sampson supposing that their intention was of attacking his house on that night, he immediately prepared to defend himself and family from those villains, and was determined, with the assistance of five confidential men, to give them a warm reception. About six o'clock, Mr. Sampson got private information that he was to be attacked by a very large party, and, he immediately wrote to Sir [illegible] Ashton Ashton

Extract from an Address by C. H. Hall, Esq. to the Windham Agricultural Society, Connecticut.

Of all domestic animals, Cattle are of the greatest utility and comfort to man; therefore the more perfect as regards form, size and mildness of temper, the more useful as well as profitable they are. Size and beauty of form ensure a market, while docility of temper proves a comfort to the farmer, and is the first elements on the dairy; besides the best formed ox has another advantage, as it is admitted such as one ever fifteen more readily than those of inferior shape. In general, the oxen of our immediate vicinity are excellent both in size and form; still, in the latter particular a considerable deficiency is apparent in point of compactness, as well as an extension of fleshiness in various parts of the carcase, in ov er to conduce to the objects we advocate. My remarks may perhaps be more fully understood, by reference to the pictures which I now lay before the Society, exhibiting a Bull, and an Ox, of the Hertfordshire breed, which I approbend are models of perfection. It will be perceived that those animals are equal in thickness at the shoulders, a circumstance of the greatest importance, from the most vigorous.

The present system of culling the fine from the coarse breeds, in the district of the United States, is a most judicious one, and never should we have sheep of large size, covered with fine wool, until coarse fibres are correctly monstrous error. Another remark I make. To keep fine wool sheep they must be kept well, and I must most, that more profit arises from mutton well fed, than from those neglected in their particular. My opinion is, that I am permitted to give an opinion I should of the English Hunter is of all the most suitable, as he combines, in a great degree, form, good size, vigor and strength of action, all of which is produced by crossing the full blooded race with the common mare. The first cross is called the half bred, the second cross, and we should never run over the full blood than this last cross, making a three quarters blood. A purpose of this description is the only one, for all purposes, either for the draft or saddle.

Bone is equally good, as from the Arabian the full blooded racer is produced in the highest degree, and it is a well known fact, that the largest Bones are not by any means the strongest. An opinion has gone abroad that the large bones of the heart of Penney [illegible] are the strongest, but as this species of bone is generally more expensive, being a greater feeder, but of less strength and vigor, for all purposes, than the middle sized, and is a state requisite of the horse. Had we not, in a great degree, the heavy moulded horse would be more useful, as he is slow and fit for ploughing the ground; but he should never be put to other labor, as he is unnerves by a standstill, sluggish in temper, and absolutely unfit for the saddle on account of his heavy load across the loins. The other hand, the blood horse is excellent in the gears, in the stage coach, before the plough, to the cordield, or upon the road to the saddle, at the same time he is more enduring. Many imagine, and it is a generally received opinion that the blood horse is small in size, and too fine a breeds of hogs from their connection with those of the pure Bye-field breed, for by breeding continually from the same stock will produce eventually a race of animals of small size, and a degeneration in the essential portion of fattening easily. The best plan is to keep them at the due distance from the original stock, to ensure profit.

I now have arrived at the last head of my arrangement, and must beg your patience while I speak of that on which I think of all animals, the Horse: an animal, although of less value to man than the ox, and whose every thing into view [illegible] many particulars superior to the latter animals, and one absolutely necessary in our accommodation and comfort. It is our province to take upon the uses of his animal; they are various to each one of us; but my province is to deplore the little attention bestowed to the rearing of horses, although we have the means of so doing these, but must prove not only more useful but valuable to the farmer.

There was a time, when New-England could boast of a race of Horses equal in most respects to those of any country, and where is the breed now? lost by want of care and proper attention. The true Narragansett Horse was a noble animal, and when his race was crossed about forty-five years ago by the Arabian horse [illegible] was introduced, a horse was procured ourvalued in every particular of excellence. So much was the blood sought after, that agents from all parts of the United States were despatched to our State to procure a portion of it; finally by degrees, one by one, the whole race disappeared, not leaving a so stary cross blood to procreate the species. The Ranger Arabian, by the

*Doctor Thomas Hubbard.

time, she should possess which we should all agree in; to wit, a small well turned head, lean neck, strait broad back deep hind quarters, small short legs and a large bag, with teats of good size, and well spread apart. The colour of the bag ought also to be attended to and one of a yellow colour is preferred, as being less liable to injury from cracks &c. in the teats. From what has been said, it is to be presumed that by a little attention in the selection of our stock, in the course of a few years, — should not have to look up to England, nor to any other country for a superior breed of cattle. We would undoubtedly already have a breed of cattle which with proper attention might in a short space of time vie with any in the world.

I now come to my second head—that of Sheep. Respecting them, my intention is to say but little, as for the few last years you have been almost entitled with productions treating of them—however, I may be allowed to remark, that inattention to these animals is very apparent since the mania for Merinos has subsided. This remissness is improper, for it will assert that no stock we have is more profitable, kept in due bounds, whether of the quantity or common breed. The former are undoubtedly the most profitable, but as prejudice is raging against them, I will not enlarge respecting them. To those who would have sheep of any breed, I will briefly mark that, to ensure profit none must be kept but such as are of good size, and shape; and the proper place for them is the pasture for stock only of those lambs of finer form, and the most vigorous.

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From the Evening Post.

Mr. Coleman—I take the liberty of requesting you to publish for the benefit of whom it may concern, that the *eel of* person caught will effectually prevent one of the present miseries of N. York—the biting of musquitoes at night. The oil, a little weakened, should be rubbed on the hands and face, just as you go to bed, and the musquitoes, if in the room, will keep at a respectful distance. This has been proved by a friend to quiet sleep, and, therefore, an enemy to

MUSQUITOES.

Extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, 4th January 1820.

A Chili mail is just arrived, which brings the pleasing news of lord Cochrane having destroyed the three Spanish ships of war, which proceeded from Cadiz in May for Lima. Enclosed you have the Gazette account of the first essay, which proved so substantial—and I am sorry to inform you, that in an action between the vessels of this govern ment and those of the Montenegros and Artigas, your friend Don Angel Hubac, had both his limbs shot away, and has died. The action was severe on both sides—it took place off San Nicholas.

The British Admiral, Sir Thomas Hardy, is now here with a squadron of 10 ships, viz: 2 of the line, 6 frigates and 2 sloops. What it all means, God knows. The 74's are at Montevideo.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

The Florida Question—The rumors, reduced to the assertions of the new Spanish Minister, are well founded. We have information which establishes the fact, that the Virtues is fully authorized to cede the possession of the Floridas to the United States, and to take further time to consider and adjust all the other subjects of controversy.

WANTED

TO hire immediately, a COOK and a HOUSE-MAID, none need apply, except such as bear unexceptionable characters in the neighbourhood, and soberly particular. Enquire at Lieut. Colonel Foster's, in the Garrison.

York, May 10th, 1820. 19tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, providing for the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the provisions made know where to make application for the purpose of causing Inspection of the said articles to be made, according to the said Act: Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has rented part of the house occupied by the Land Agency Office, situated on the South side of the Market Square, where on application to him or his lawful Deputy, Mr. Duncan Murchison, Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, can at any time be lodged and in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

ALLAN S. M'NABB.

Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, for the District.

York, 1st. May, 1820. 19—6t

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for many years the Junior Clerk in the Office of the Honorable Executive Council of this Province, and who has for some time past occasionally acted as a Land Agent, having resigned the Situation he held in the above mentioned Office, and not being engaged in any other employment, will now transact Land business generally

ANDREW MERCER

who will receive Proposals for the per cha se of Settling Duties on 200 Acres in any Township of Albion—100 Acres in Cornwall—200 Acres in the rear part of Nassaweya—and 1700 Acres in Sydney—to be paid for in part or in full.

York 11th May 1820. 6w19.

THE press and types from which the Phenix issued, having come into the possession of D. Carey, the person-to whom he offer its attention to the Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish a Newspaper in the Town of York, to be entitled the Canadian Phenix.

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention "The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion (and it is the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance.

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates York.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. C. HORNE. YORK.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate the late RICHARD HATT, whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to make payment immediately and settle the same with Mr. W. Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have authorized for the purpose, and who expects & acquaintances will be sufficiently and those having demands thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements of the same, properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exors.
JAMES HAMILTON, } Exors.

Ancaster, 2nd. Oct. 1818. 45—tf

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make payment as must have its limit, and therefore it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

WILLIAM, Eye and Pork will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Richard Bristol & Co. John M'Kinney, Late of Grantham, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

RICHARD BRISTOL.
ELIJAH M'KINNEY.

York 10th April 1820. 3w17.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM DOLLARS AT 5S.		TO	
		£	s.	£	s.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0 0
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0 0
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0 0
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0 0
Lamb,	——	0	0	0	0 3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0 7
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0 5
Ducks,	——	0	0	0	0 5
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7	0 0
Butter,	lb.	0	0	0	0 9
Cheese,	——	0	0	0	0 9
Potatoes,	——	0	0	0	0 3
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0 2
Onions,	——	0	0	0	0 6
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0 3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0 18
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1 5
Wheat,	lb.	0	0	0	0 4
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0 1
Hay,	ton.	5	0	0	5 0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0 15

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum, whether sent by the mail or delivered in this Town. The Subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of 2nd January. Subscribers receiving their Papers at the post office will be expected to give notice to discontinue their subscription. Those subscribers who receive the Paper from the Office will be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly to the Editor's discretion upon the expiration, several Subscribers neglecting to give notice as Subscribers and charged accordingly to the Editor's discretion upon the expiration, several Subscribers neglecting to give notice in writing three months, to send for their Papers and discontinue their subscriptions, will be considered as such, and charged accordingly, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette

	first time	each time after
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7½d
14 lines and do.	5s	1s
Above 14 lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and five pence per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements from Government offices, inserted until forbidden (unless otherwise ordered) and charged accordingly. Letters (post paid) to the Editor (or advertisements) will be duly attended to. Advertisements from strangers or persons not known to the Editor, must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.		

GREETING:—

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy His late Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whom he held the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by which and rightfully conclusion by the style and title of George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, WE DO hereby by these presents make known and proclaim the same, and do require and COMMAND all persons within our Province of Upper Canada, to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, as according to their allegiance. And we do hereby further command and ordain, that all Magistrates and Officers, civil and military, within our said Province, shall in our name continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, until our Royal pleasure therein be further made known.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affix'd. Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this third day of May, in the

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1820. No. 21.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of Our late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled *An Act for the Security of the Monarchy and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line*; it was enacted, that no Officer, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, should continue in the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or in any of His Majesty's Plantations, should not be granted during the Life and Reign of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of the Realm, but that the Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, for the Space of six Months next after the Death of Her said late Majesty, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of the Realm would descend and appointed to go, remain, and reside within the Realm, by an Act made in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for the Security of the Person of His Majesty's Royal Family and Successors, and for the better regulation of the Royal Household*, and every Person and Persons who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty; and whereas by the said Act, and without any Grant or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, to continue and be established in all their Offices, Places, and Employments, for the Space of six Months after the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless, the Person and Persons who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority aforesaid, should be determinable in such and the like Manner by the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty as if the said Act had not been made; and whereas by the Act of Settlement, granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Father, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully appointed or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, should be, and continue in the same, and every of them, respectively, during Our Pleasure, and no longer, and that all Salaries, Fees, Wages, Perquisites, and Profits whatsoever, belonging to any of the said Offices, Places, or Employments, shall continue to be received and enjoyed by the Persons respectively who shall be entitled to the same, during Our Pleasure, and no longer, and that all Persons who shall be continued in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military within Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do exercise the same in their own proper Persons, and not by Deputy or Deputies, or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever, unless Leave of Absence be first obtained from Us, under Our Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or from the Chief Governor or Governors of Our said Dominions, Colonies, or Plantations, for the Time being, by Our Order in Our Privy Council, upon the Penalty of forfeiting the Office, Place, or Employment, held by any Person or Persons who shall offend in the Premises, and of being disabled to hold any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our said Dominions, Colonies, or Plantations, for the future.

And We do hereby require and command all Our Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting at the Commencement of the said Offices, Places, or Employments, to the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Employments, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Carlton-House*, the Thirty first Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

UPPER-CANADA,

By His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whom We enjoyed the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales—I do therefore by these presents make known the same, and do hereby publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales is now by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to whom I hereby require and command all persons to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, according to which Kings and Queens of this Realm are bounden to bear their natural Liege Allegiance, by an Act made in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for the Security of the Person of His Majesty's Royal Family and Successors, and for the better regulation of the Royal Household*, and every Person and Persons who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty; and whereas by the said Act, and without any Grant or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, to continue and be established in all their Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, for the Space of six Months next after the Demise of His said late Majesty, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of the Realm would descend and appointed to go, remain, and reside within the Realm, by an Act made in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for the Security of the Person of His Majesty's Royal Family and Successors, and for the better regulation of the Royal Household*, and every Person and Persons who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty; and whereas by the said Act, and without any Grant or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, to continue and be established in all their Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, for the Space of six Months next after the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless, the Person and Persons who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority aforesaid, should be determinable in such and the like Manner by the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of the said late Majesty as if the said Act had not been made; and whereas by the Act of Settlement, granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Father, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully appointed or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, should be, and continue in the same, and every of them, respectively, during Our Pleasure, and no longer, and that all Salaries, Fees, Wages, Perquisites, and Profits whatsoever, belonging to any of the said Offices, Places, or Employments, shall continue to be received and enjoyed by the Persons respectively who shall be entitled to the same, during Our Pleasure, and no longer, and that all Persons who shall be continued in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military within Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do exercise the same in their own proper Persons, and not by Deputy or Deputies, or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever, unless Leave of Absence be first obtained from Us, under Our Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or from the Chief Governor or Governors of Our said Dominions, Colonies, or Plantations, for the Time being, by Our Order in Our Privy Council, upon the Penalty of forfeiting the Office, Place, or Employment, held by any Person or Persons who shall offend in the Premises, and of being disabled to hold any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our said Dominions, Colonies, or Plantations, for the future.

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Given at Our Court at *Carlton-House*, the Thirty first Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command
D. CAMERON, *Sy.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretence he may have to the west half of lot number ten, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
C.E. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Ontanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 11th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Surveys the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:—

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy His late Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whom we held the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by which and rightfully conclusion by the style and title of George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, WE DO hereby by these presents make known and proclaim the same, and do require and COMMAND all persons within our Province of Upper Canada, to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, as according to their allegiance. And we do hereby further command and ordain, that all Magistrates and Officers, civil and military, within our said Province, shall in our name continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, until our Royal pleasure therein be further made known.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affix'd. Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this third day of May, in the

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomson, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Pk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisins in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be rescinded, or in default thereof, the same will thereon being been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL,
C.E. Ex. Coun.

6m10.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through Smithshawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the East side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Com.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that an Location requiring Settlement Duty, will be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board at the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. C.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

FOUR Improved FARMS on Yonge Street, composed of Lots No. 20 and 21 on the West side, and 15 and 20 on the East side of the Street, in the Townships of York and Vaughan. These Lands are so well known, that they require no further encomiums than the virtues they possess. For title of which, please apply to the Subscriber, at Waterloo House, York, the Proprietor of the said Lands.

P. S. The noted stand known by the name of the WATERLOO HOUSE, which the Subscriber at present possesses, is also offered to be let on easy terms. Is also an excellent Saw Mill, on the 3d Concession of the Township of York, East of Yonge Street, only 10 miles from Town, on the West branch of the River Don.

STILWELL WILSON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having demands against the said Erasmus Fowke are requested to send them in to the said Cornelius Webster, that the same may be discharged.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be Administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and known as Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, or any incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoes, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well watered, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN,

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession,	13, 15	} Whitchurch
4th Concession.		

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Acres.

LOT No. 25, in the 2d Concession of Scarborough, Co. York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, York, Town, Home Dist. 200
No. 22, 23, 25 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 6th and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - 2000
No. 24, in the 5th, in the 6th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - 1000
No. 2, in the 1st Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot Y, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Con, and No. 14, Con. No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800
No. 28, 1st Con. and 24, on 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 40tf.

To the free and independent Electors of the County of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the person who had the charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawke's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

R. HAWE.

York 8 April 1820.

FROM EUROPE.

IRELAND.

CLARE, Feb. 24, 1820.

MY LORD,—Herewith I transmit a detailed statement of the events that occurred here during the last few days. On the night of Tuesday, the 22d inst. the rebels from the counties of Roscommon and Galway may make a concert and movement through the pass towards Mayo, between Dunmoreenes and Belmont, having the advantage of about 8 hours start. A gentleman, who had been detached from thence on a few days before to Kilmaine, to observe their movements on that side.

Their numbers may probably have amounted to twelve or thirteen hundred men; and while a rebel column of 500 men was posted before Dunmoreenes, to keep the detachment stationed there in check, they passed into Mayo, broke into several columns, and proceeded towards the different villages, in the direction of Monicield and Ballindargan, to swear the people of those villages, and were immediately fallen in with, by a patrol of the 30th Regiment, under the direction of the Rev. Denis Browne, and checked in their proceedings.

In the mean time, notwithstanding the determination of those rebels to attack the post at Dunmoreenes, captain Crean, informed the resolution to detach a party to their rear to attack them, and accordingly making eight parties—three and putting a column of them to the route; but fearing they might attack Dunmoreenes, he countermarched, and lodged his prisoners in the barrack, when the symptoms of attack on the part of the insurgents continued to increase. He, therefore, immediately resolved to transmit the prisoners to Clare to the right hon. Denis Browne, under an escort of Yeomanry, who were attacked on the road near Ballindargan, by a party of rebels, collected together from the columns that had been previously dispersed. They were obliged to five four volleys on the insurgents, whom they drove off, after making their leader prisoner; and from the quantity of blood which appeared on the road, it is supposed many of the insurgents must have been severely wounded.

An express in the mean time reached Clare, when the right hon. Denis Browne & Co sent Browne advanced with a party of the 30th regiment, under the command of Major D'Arcy, to the assistance of the Yeomanry, and with them joined Ensign Bourke, Esq. Member for the County, his brother, Mr George Browne, & Dr. Keane of Castle-Connor, and a number of Gentlemen and Yeomen servants from Castle Mount-Garret. who succeeded in driving those miscreants into the County of Galway, without coming in contact with them, since which time the police have been reinforced and tranquility restored. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your very obedient servant. HENRY BROWNE.

The Marquis of Ship
Governor of Mayo, &c. &c. &c.

From the London New Times.

Cobbett's Last Hoax.—Several of our friends seem to have supposed that the statement in our paper of yesterday, relative to the Ten Pound Subscription, was a pleasant fiction, in ish-wise of Cobbett's repeated and shameless attempts to milk the cow of the public, and his failures. To obviate this idea we sh-ll here lay before them a faithful transcript of the Circular to which we yesterday alluded, and which is signed in Cobbett's own hand writing—

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1820.

SIR,

You have already heard that I am a candidate for the City of Coventry. There is a *Subscription* on foot to defray the lawful expenses; but as sure as the Rome is the Devil-ish sight of money to carry in the out lying coves will not be sufficient, if ge rely sole-ly upon the ordinary comings-in of subscriptions. You must be certain, to raise the money. We shall be, I think, about £700 deficient, at the time when it will be wanted; and the object is too base to be obtained by any failure upon this occasion. A letter in the same words as this, is this day dispatched to twenty gentlemen; and if you, together with the rest of the worthies, will each of you ten pounds, I shall to a certainty be returned a Member for Coventry. There is no doubt at all about the whole of the money will be finally collected, and therefore, when that comes in from the public subscription, the ten pounds, which you express an wish to be *contrary*, shall be returned to you.

It is, I hope, hardly necessary for me to state to you, what are the views of this matter that you would have in the case of putting into my hands. It seems clear to day-light, that a change in the manner of conducting public affairs must take place, or that we are fast drawing with good strides to a bloody revolution. And I am of opinion that my stock of knowledge, my industry, and my recent experience, of the hard s-phere for their full exercise soon, would greatly tend to produce, with-out any shock at all, that so unanoisy desired change. For the express purpose of doing my utmost to save my country, I have returned to that country. I mus-

[illegible] up in politics, with no ear. My mind is pre-ty well made up, and I will pursue what that mind shall dictate. My love for my country and my dread of her dangers, have overflowed up all party feelings. I am not, I assure you, desirous of a seat in Parliament. I am not actually desire to see the present form of government preserved. I have no wish to see my country again free and prosperous; and I am confident that in one month I should be able to suggest the means of effecting, in a comparative short time, her complete restoration. Without I shall have the power of doing this will, sir, depend on you, and on the other gentlemen to whom this letter is addressed; and if I should not do the thing in question, I shall stay rate secure-ly the approbation of my own heart, by having this made a tender of my services to my country, and having done my best to be enabled to render those services. To "dig" I am not ashamed," and if I am doomed to see the wreck of my country, I am sure that I will be sweet ned by the reflection that I have had no hand in the causing of that wreck.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant,
WM. COBBETT.

P. S. If you should wish to see the application, please to direct, *postage paid*, to me, at No. 269, Strand, London. The money will be wanted by the ensenth of March.

WM. COBBETT.

Death of a Wolf.—A wolf, which, we understand, was some time since sent by her royal highness the duchess of York to the Menagerie at Exeter Change, and which had escaped from its cage during the wreck of my country, and which had lodged in the granary of

MISCELLANEOUS.

From a London Paper.

SONG.

On! 'tis sweet to remember
The hours that are past,
If the sun of to day
Beam as bright as the last;
But if black clouds envelop
To declare our doom,
That 'tis day soon was bright
Can but deepen the gloom.
Should the soft ray of hope intervene,
Like a meteor, 'tis gone ere 'tis seen;
And the brightness of joy
We are long ceas'd to know,
The'r its light be reflected,
But deepens the woe

When kind Fate has once plaited
Two sunbeams together
That are warm'd by one ray,
And that fate the same weather,
When their branches entwine
And their leaves 1 ermingle,
It were better both died
Than that either were single:
Torn asunder, the one doom'd to stay,
As it bends to the storm, seems to cry,
The' chill is the blast
That my branches bows down,
Yet the mother is first
That I bear it alone.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

I was much amused the other day on hearing a conversation between Dr. B. and Farmer Q. with that part particularly which related to the subject of *Plaster of Paris for manure*, as I had before thought a good deal upon it, and seen experiments that convinced me that our farmers are in a great error in making use of Plaster in a raw state. However I will refer you to the conversation itself, which contains a good many curious observations. If you can spare a corner in your paper for this conversation you will oblige one of your constant readers.

Conversation between Dr. B. & Farmer Q.

FARMER Q. Good morning, Doctor, what have you new to-day?

DOCTOR B. Nothing of any consequence; only a few murders, robberies, duels, suicides, &c.—mere trifles now a days.

Q. I am sorry. That shows we grow more wicked every day.

B. That is true, but we must console ourselves, for what we lose on one side we gain on the other; if some members of society grow wicked, others in our days makes such improvements by its immense discoveries, that we are indeed in full career of civilization.

Q. That is all very well. But I wish science could teach us the way to make our fortunes, and keep us all honest.

B. That is precisely what happens to those who practise it or follow the example of those who understand it. For example, how many farmers some years ago did laugh when they saw their neighbors putting Plaster upon their land, and now we see the same farm-raisonable their crops by using it.

Q. Pray Do-tor dont speak about Plaster, it is all nonsense.

B. Nonsense! Have you never seen how much your neighbours' crops have increased since they used it?

Q. That is true; but nobody can convince me that pounding up a few whitestones and strewing the sand over the field can make any difference in the crops.—What good can that do?

B. It would take too long now to give you all the reasons in favour of its real chemical effects. You know, or may be, you do not know, that Plaster is composed of 36 parts of lime, 48 parts of vitriolic acid, and 16 of water. These substances enter into the composition of all vegetables. Now Plaster, containing those substances in much greater proportions than any other manure that is used, it is very certain it affords much greater nourishment to vegetation.

Q. But tell me frankly, Doctor, if you believe all that is said about it?

B. Without doubt. You have seen how long I have used it, and did you ever see such fine potatoes, corn, and in fact all kinds of vegetables? And I am certain next year I shall raise them of perfection. I have made my provision of Plaster prepared in the new way, and that quadruples its effect.

Q. What is this new way you speak of, Doctor?

B. By Calcination.

Q. Another foolish nonsense. The[illegible] believe you learned folks are more easily imposed on than we plain honest farmers, who like to be cousin'd before we run the risk of spending money and labor for nothing.

B. Dont be so quick to condemn it, neighbor. Before you make up your mind against it, be so good as to hear my reasons. You have seen the effect of Plaster in the state of nature, I mean ground raw only; one of its properties is to attract the dew and the moisture of the atmosphere, and of course keep the roots of the vegetables in a moist state, and that preserves them from the heat of the sun; in putting that same raw Plaster in a degree of heat which will deprive it of the water it contains, which is the 16th part, it will open its pores. Now, if in the raw state a bushel could attract and retain five gallons of water, by calcination it will attract and retain fifteen. That shows you that its effect is three times as great as it is in the raw state. Another thing; Plaster so calcined becomes so friable that the humidity which it attracts converts it into a kind of cream, which is the essential food of all the vegetables, particularly for the farinaceous kind, such as wheat, corn, potatoes, peas, beans, &c. &c. Many of our modern Chemists have decomposed those useful vegetables, & most all their composition is nitrious acid, alkali, and vegetable earth.

Q. That may be all very well; but my land is very wet already, and it must of course be very hurtful for wet land. another thing, I dont understand why burning it will all the water is gone, which is only the 16th part you say, in what way it can take three times more water than in its raw state.

B. That appears a little astonishing at first; but I will answer both your objections the next time we meet.

I think I can furnish you with some further conversations of the Doctor and the Farmer, if you think it worthy of a place in your paper.

☞ We are fully of opinion, that the benefits of the process of calcination of Gypsum are very great; and that experiments of its utility will be very numerous this year.

Effect of Cattle Pairs.

The statement below (says a Vermont paper) may be relied on, and can be proved by the testimony of at least two persons. The cow belonging to Mr. Hezekiah Tuttle, of Hinesburgh, to which was awarded the second premium at the cattle show in Burlington—the milk of her tasting out what was necessary for a family of five persons, was set in the month of February for butter and produced the four first days 10½ lbs. of butter: the next seven days produced 13½ lbs. of butter: making in eleven days 23½ lbs of butter—and in less than four weeks the whole produced was upwards of *fifty pounds*, besides the milk and cream necessary for the family—Said cow is half blooded, of the Bakewell beef breed, or short horn long skin.

Important Auction

OF

MERCHANDIZE,

2000 *POUNDS WORTH.*

THIS large Assortion of Goods will be sold by Auction, without reserve, sale will commence at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 5th day of June next, and will continue Wednesday and Saturday following, and so on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until the whole be sold. All purchases under five pounds, Province Cy. will be expected to be paid at the time of the bidding, and the Goods taken away. On all purchases above five pounds, it is desirable to the purchasers, six months credit will be given upon approved security. It will be expected also, that the purchases of each day will on the following morning be settled in this money, otherwise the Goods will be open for sale again at the discretion of the Auctioneer. The Goods are generally as follow viz:

40 pieces Chelia, blue, black, grey, &c. &c. olive, and brown,
2 do. extra, superfine Scarlet Cloth,
1 do. white Flannel,
20 pairs Blankets, from 1½ to 3 point,
50 pieces black Cambric,
10 do. white do.
150 do. Canzz and other Calicoes,
20 do. coloured Durants,
15 do. Cashmancors,
40 do. Madras Handkerchiefs,
10 do. do. neck do.
10 doz. Cotton Hose,
15 do. Ladies and Gentlemen's beaver Gloves,
18 lbs. Nun's Thread,
4 do. Coloured Silk and Twist,
30 doz. Tape,
4 do. Damask Table Cloths,
2 do. elegant do.
4 pieces Linen Diaper,
7 do. Buff Gingham,
Summer and winter Worsteds,
Linen Robes and Tambour Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Chambrey,
Book Muslins,
Jaconet Muslins,
20 doz. Hosiery, assorted,
50 pieces Ribbons, do.
5 do. black Mode,
2 do. colour'd Silk Sarsenetts,
1 doz. elegant Damask Silk Shawls,
3 do. Ladies Morocco Slippers,
3 do. Children do. and Leather,
Ladies jane Boots, black Velvet Ribbons, assorted,
Thread and Cotton Laces, assorted,
Worsted and Cotton Bindings,
Dimities, Tuckretts, Corduroys,
A large collection of Books, Stationary, &c.
Assorted Coat and Vest Buttons,
3 doz. Ladies Fur Bonnets,
12 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
101 papers Pins, from No. 4 to 7,
Heel Ball,
150 doz. Bunting Cakes,
100 pairs Military Stocks,
A general assortment of genuine Patent Medicines, Gunpowder, Fig Blue, Alum, Oatmeal, Capperas, Barley, Sulphur, Whitening, Allspice, Pepper, Window Stop, Camphor, &c.
2 Chests Green Tea,
Grass Scythes,
Plough Share Moulds,
Frying Pans,
Shovels,
6 Kegs Nails, from 4d. to 10d.
A very large and general assortment of HARDWARE.

T. MOSLEY, *Auctioneer.*

York, May, 16th, 1820. 3w20.

THE Co-partnership of QUETTON St. GEORGE, & Co. having expired on the 1st May, the business in future will be carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of St. GEORGE & Co. who respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been liberally extended to the old Establishment.

JOHN S. BALDWIN,
JULIUS QUESNEL,
JOHN HOLME.

York, 1st May, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 1st May, 1820.

NO Letter in future received at this Office will be answered the postage of which shall not be paid, and which does not contain two dollars; as the Subscribers can no longer make advances for searches, Tickets of Location, and other expences attending the transaction of Land Business; as their correspondence is now too extensive to be carried on, as heretofore, gratuitously.

GEALE and FITZGIBBON. 20tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are under the necessity of desiring those persons who have not paid their Subscription Notes to the Humber and Mimico bridges, to pay the amount, those in York, into the hands of W. B. ROBINSON Merchant, York, and those in the country, into the hands of either of the Subscribers. The bridges are now in a state of forwardness, and the money will be immediately wanted.

W. THOMPSON,
R. GRAY.

York, May 12, 1820 6w20.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 2d, May 1820.

LESEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next measures will be taken to compel payment: and Notice hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)
SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff H. D. 18.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. of front, commonly called Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 67 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 18 miles from York, containing 190 a res of Land finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 2d May 1820. 18tf

ALL Persons having any legal Claims against the Estate of Timothy Skinner, late of the township of York, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their respective demands duly authenticated for adjustment. And all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

SAML. SINCLAIR, *Adm'r.*
ANN SINCLAIR, *Adm'x.*

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 800 to 1 400 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Wall in front of this town, and to complete the inclosure by a double rail mortised into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and labourers found for setting the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 10th April 1820. 4t16

IN the COURT of CHANCERY. Sitting at York, Monday the 20th day of March, 1820.

UPON the Bill of Complaint of THOMAS SMITH, of the Township of Oxford, in the District of London, Esquire, Administrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Mungo Kyle deceased, and also Executor of the Last Will and Testament


ISSUES
MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1820. [No. 26.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

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

To all our loving subjects of our Province of Upper Canada

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, WE are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, WE DO THEREFORE make known our Royal Will and Pleasure, and WE do hereby summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province, to meet on the twenty fourth day of July, now next ensuing, AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, that with the advice of our Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, WE have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the 1st day of this present month of June, and to be returnable the twenty fourth day of July next.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
The Prince of Wales,
Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty:

A Proclamation.
J. C. SHERBROOKE.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the forty third year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Province of Upper Canada, and for the more effectual punishment of persons guilty of crimes and offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces," it is amongst other things enacted, "That offences committed within any of the boundaries of the Indian Territories or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, shall be and be deemed to be offences of the same nature, and shall be tried in the same manner, and be subject to the same punishment, as if the same had been committed within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada."

And whereas by the said Act it is also enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, of the Province of Lower Canada, by Commission under his Hand and Seal, to authorize and empower any person or persons, wheresoever resident or being at the time, to act as Civil Magistrates and Justices of the Peace for any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces or any Civil Government of the United States of America, as well as within the limits of either of the said Provinces, either upon information given within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, or out of the said Provinces in any part of the Indian Territories or parts of America aforesaid, for the purpose only of hearing crimes and offences, and committing any person or persons, guilty of any crime or offence, to safe custody, to order him or her or them to be conveyed to the said Province of Lower Canada, to be dealt with according to law;" and "That it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to apprehend and take before any person so commissioned as aforesaid, or to apprehend and convey, or cause to be safely conveyed with all possible speed, to the Province of Lower Canada, any person or persons guilty of any crime or offence, there to be delivered in safe custody, for the purpose of being dealt with according to Law."

And whereas by the said Act it is also further enacted, "That every such offender may and shall be prosecuted and tried in His Majesty's Courts of the Province of Lower Canada, in which crimes and offences of the like nature are usually tried, and where the same would have been tried if such crime or offence had been committed within the limits of the Province where the said offender shall be apprehended and taken; and every offender tried and convicted under the said Act, shall be subject to such punishment for such crime or offence, as in every respect, as if such crime or offence had been really committed within the jurisdiction of such Court; and to proceed also in the trial of any person being a subject of His Majesty, who shall be charged with any offence, notwithstanding such offence shall appear to have been committed within the limits of any Colony, Settlement or Territory, belonging to any European State."

And whereas divers breaches of the peace, and acts of force and violence, have lately been committed within the said Indian Territories and parts of America, not situated and described in the said Act of Parliament, which have arisen from contentions between certain Merchants, carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, and North West Company, respectively, and other persons, their servants, agents, or adherents, of whom some have entered into and armed, and are regarded by force, and with strong hand, in houses of possessions therein lasting, and by force retaining, divers goods, wares, merchandize, and other property, and obstructing the passage of navigable rivers, and other natural powers of the country; and others have met together in unlawful assemblies, formed divers conspiracies and confederacies, committed murders, riots, routs and affrays, and appeared, gone and ridden in companies, in military array, with armed force, and have resisted themselves and others from lawful arrest and custody.

We do, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, publish this Proclamation, hereby calling upon the said Merchants, so as aforesaid carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the North West Company, respectively, and upon each and every of them, and upon all other persons, their servants, agents, or adherents, and each and every of them, to desist in their hostile aggression, and all acts of violence; And we do require all persons who have been or are now engaged in His Majesty's service, as Officers or Soldiers, and as such have resided and engaged in the service of the said Hudson's Bay Company, or North West Company, or either of them, or of any of their servants, agents, or adherents, to leave the service in which they may be so engaged, within twenty-four hours after their knowledge of this Proclamation, under penalty of incurring our most severe displeasure, & forfeiting every privilege to which their former employment in His Majesty's service would otherwise have entitled them.

And We do, under similar penalties, hereby require of all and every person and persons whomsoever, whom it doth or shall, or may in any wise concern, the restitution of all Forts, Buildings, or Trading Stations, with the property which they contain, which may have been seized or taken possession of, by either party, to the party who originally established or constructed the same, and were possessed thereof previous to the recent disputes between the aforesaid Companies.

And we do hereby require in like manner, of all and every person and persons whomsoever, whom it doth, or shall, or may in any wise concern, the restoration of any blockade or impediment, by which any party, person or persons may have attempted to prevent, or interrupt the free passage of Traders, or other of His Majesty's subjects, or of the natives of the said Indian Territories, with their merchandize, furs, provisions and other effects throughout the Lakes, Rivers, Roads, and everyother usual route or communication heretofore used for the purposes of the Fur trade, in the interior of North America; and full and free permission for all persons to pursue their usual accustomed trade, without hindrance or molestation, hereby declaring, that nothing done in consequence of this Proclamation, shall in any degree be considered to affect the rights which may ultimately be adjudged to belong to either or any party, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of their several claims.

"And whereas, for the purpose of restraining all offences in the said Indian Territories, &c. &c. &c. by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council of and for the said Province of Lower Canada, both assembled, and duly convened, and associated the Honorable WILLIAM BACHELER COLTMAN, one of the Members of the said Council, a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Department, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District of the said Province of Upper Canada; and JOHN FLETCHER, Esquire, Barrister at Law, one of the principal Police Magistrates and Chairman of His Majesty's Court of Quarter Session for the District of Quebec, a Major in the said Indian Department, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Western District of Upper Canada, to act as Civil Magistrates and Justices of the Peace for the said Indian Territories or parts of America aforesaid, as well without as within the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, under and by virtue of the said Act, and also His Majesty's Special Commissioners for inquiring into and investigating all offences committed in the said Indian Territories and the circumstances attending the same, with power and authority for such purpose.

And whereas the said *William Bachelor Coltman*, and *John Fletcher*, are immediately about to proceed to the said Indian Territories, in execution of the trust so reposed in them;

We do therefore hereby strictly charge and command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other Officers of the Peace, and all other His Majesty's Officers, Servants and Subjects, Civil and Military, generally, in their several and respective stations, to make diligent inquiry and search to discover and apprehend all persons who have been or shall be guilty of any such crimes or offences as aforesaid, or any other crimes or offences whatsoever, within the Indian Territories or parts of America, in the said Act mentioned and described, whether without or within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, and to cause them to be carried before the said *William Bachelor Coltman* and *John Fletcher*, or one of them, or such other Magistrates as may hereafter be appointed for the like purposes, or otherwise be invested with competent jurisdiction in that behalf, to be dealt with according to Law, and by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, to repress and discourage all such crimes and offences, requiring and directing them and each of them as well within the said Indian Territories or parts of America, as elsewhere, to be aiding and assisting to the said *William Bachelor Coltman* and *John Fletcher* in the execution of the duties whereunto they are charged as such Magistrates and Special Commissioners as aforesaid, in all their endeavours for the repression and discouragement of all such crimes and offences, wheresoever committed; for the detection and apprehension of all such persons as have been or hereafter shall be convicted or implicated in the perpetration thereof, and the maintenance and preservation of the Peace and of the Law.

In faith and testimony whereof, We, by our express command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, have caused the Great Seal of the Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Knight, Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. &c. at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. C. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN TAYLOR, Dep. Sec'y.

Province of Lower Canada, } Signed P. MAITLAND.

BY HIS MAJESTY

GEORGE THE FOURTH,
By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, divers breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence having been committed within the Province of Canada in North America, commonly called and known by the name of the INDIAN TERRITORIES; and for the suppression and prevention of all such breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence, in the same and on the behalf of Our late Royal Father, of glorious memory, did issue Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of our Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the third day of May, in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of our said Royal Father. And whereas it appears to Us expedient to [illegible] We have thought fit to renew, and hereby do renew the prohibitions, commands, and provisions in Our said Proclamation contained, and each and every of them, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same were herein again set forth and recapitulated; hereby calling upon all persons carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, respectively, and upon each and every of them, and upon all other persons, their servants, agents, or adherents, and generally all persons whomsoever, and each and every of them, to desist from every hostile aggression or attack, and from every act of force and violence, or trespass whatsoever.

And We do hereby further strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever, as aforesaid, in all their endeavours for the repression and discouragement of all such crimes and offences, wheresoever or by whomsoever perpetrated or committed; for the detection and apprehension of all such persons as have been or hereafter shall be convicted or implicated in the perpetration thereof, and the maintenance and preservation of the Peace and of the Law.

In faith and testimony whereof, We, by our express command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, have caused the Great Seal of the Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Knight, Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. &c. at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. C. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN TAYLOR, Dep. Sec'y.

Province of Lower Canada, } Signed P. MAITLAND.

BY HIS MAJESTY

GEORGE THE FOURTH,
By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, divers breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence having been committed within the said Province of Lower Canada in North America, commonly called and known by the name of the INDIAN TERRITORIES; and for the suppression and prevention of all such breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence, in the same and on the behalf of Our late Royal Father, of glorious memory, did issue Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of our Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the third day of May, in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of our said Royal Father. And whereas it appeared

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April. 27

Private letters state, that Sir Sidney Smith was about to retire from the command at Malta. This is not intended to any discontent on the part of the Government, but from motives felt by our Government at the recent change in the system, and in darkness of the Prince Regent. Sir Sidney and the party now at the head of affairs at Malta.

Yesterday the House of Commons appointed, in accordance to the forms of the House, a Committee to take into consideration the Petition of Mr. Fry, and to report their opinion thereon. The Committee were returned to their own House, and Mr. Fry's counsel, Messrs. Clarke, Holt, Gurney, Phillips, Cohen, Chitty, Chambers, Cooke, Hart, Hoare, and Bosanquet, with Messrs. Cooke, Cooke, Tyrrell, Bosanquet, Chitty, Hart, Tyrrell, Bosanquet, Chitty, Hart, Tyrrell, Bosanquet, Chitty, Hart

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALLS OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Enquirer, March 8.

The falls of Missouri are in north lati tude 47 degrees; in west longitude 33 from Washington city.--They range with the city of Quebec, the head of the Mississippi, the Mandan villages, the forks of Clark's river and the source of the Columbia; all of which are between the parallels 46 and 47.

The falls are made by the descent of the river from a piece of table land which lies at the foot of the Rocky mountains about fifty miles wide, and some hundred in length from north to south

The river flowing from the south about six hundred miles, following its bends, turns to the east when it has arrived to the latitude of 47 degrees, and descends from the table land into the level country which spreads downwards to the centre of the valley of the Mississippi.

The descent is effected in a passage of eighteen miles over three principal falls and a multitude of cascades and rapids.

The first fall (looking down the river) has a perpendicular pitch of twenty six feet; the second of forty seven; the third of eighty seven. The various cascades and rapids give a further descent of about two hundred feet; so that the entire fall of the river is about three hundred and sixty feet; its average breadth, from the head to the foot of the falls, about a quarter of a mile.

The late governor Lewis was the first white man that ever beheld these falls.

Impelled by the ardor of his feelings and attracted by the distant roaring, he hurried on ahead of his companions and arrived in sight of the great fall at noon, on Thursday the 13th of June, 1805.

From the foot of the falls the river flows without obstruction, without a shoal or rapid to break its navigation, to the gulf of Mexico; a distance in round numbers of four thousand miles.

The country about the falls is eminently beautiful. It presents so far as the eight can reach, levees to the south, and broken into swells and undulations to the north. The only trees seen are along the borders of the rivers and the creeks falling into it. The margins of those are cloth-dwith verdure like grovest, marking the course of the water as far as the eye can follow it.

The prairie is covered with a short sweet grass, about three inches high, on which feed vast herds of deer, elk, antelope, and buffalo. The country also abounds with furred animals, and the river with fish and aquatic fowls."

From the head of the falls the country also rises by level to the foot of the mountains, distant about fifty miles, distinctly visible from a piece of rising ground. Their tops white with snow even in midsummer, while all between is green with the verdure. In these mountains, due west, is a gap, communicating with a fruitful valley, through which an Indian road leads to the forks of Clark's river distant about one hundred miles from the mountains.

From the forks, Clark's river is navigable, with some portages, to the Pacific ocean, my one thousand miles.

The fall of Missouri presents a grand position for commanding the Indians of the Rocky mountains, protecting the dispersion of the fur trade, and covering the communications between the valley of the Mississippi and the mouth of the Columbia. As such may it soon be occupied by the arms of the republic.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated.

St. Louis, 31st. March, 1820.

"I am not sorry to have visited this western world, for it always appeared a mystery to me, how so much wealth could be obtained out of the earth in a new world, that twenty years ago was a wild-reuse; but coming, as easy and obvious solution presented itself, the earth for the first eight or ten years yields but a scanty supply of the first and absolute necessaries of life, and the emigrants who first come, brought with them barely enough to make the first entries of their purchase lands; but those visionary tales of the physical wealth of the country, told in the atlantic states, gave to an inhabitant here such unlimited credit, that he had only to buy a broken winded horse, to take him across the mountains, and declare him self an inhabitant of Kentucky or Ohio, and that he wanted credit; to obtain on unlimited amount; this credit is now in room of being applied to the improvement of agriculture, was laid out in house lots in some new town, at from 1000 to 8000 dollars per lot, to erect a large useless brick building on it, and if their credit to the eastward failed, they would be concerned in some new bank, with an ideal capital, and apply the rags of this bank to this useless extravagance--the most of the buildings in Lexington and Cincinnati, are built on such capitals, and by such capitalists; the money to do it with came from individuals to the eastward, the U. States Bank, or cheating the laboring part of the community, with their bank of moonshine. I do not exaggerate when I say the whole of the western country, is in complete bankruptcy; the land they have purchased here, the buildings they have erected, together with all the improvements made since the first settler built his cabbin in the new states, would not bring enough were it put under the hammer, to pay their debts.

The report to congress of debts due to the U. S. Bank west of mountains is $7,000,000
Do of land sold - - - - - - -
some sprung the land offices, 44,000,000
Payment received from do. I speak from memory, and in round numbers, 22,000,000
Leaving a sum due to government on lands 22,000,000
The sum due to individuals in the Atlantic States by do. cannot be estimated less than 10,000,000
D39,000,000

Such ideal wealth may without much straining be compared to the South Sea Scheme; the bubble is now burst, and while passing through Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, the property of Mr. Austin, formerly of Connecticut, of that place, was sold by the sheriff, one tract of excellent land nine miles square, where the best of the lead mines are worked, & for which he was offered by a company from New-York over eighty thousand dollars for 19 20 part, only three years before, and on which they warrls he erected buildings and made improvements to the amount of D2.0'0, all this brought at a sale D7,120 only, making only about 15½ cents per acre, nothing for buildings and improvements some small lots under the hammer brought two hundred dollars better, they averaged about 25 cents per acre. Since the passage of the Missouri bill their hopes are crushed, great calculations are made on the property that is to be brought into the territory by the emigrants from the slave holding states. This is but an illusion, formed by a distempered imagination No man of opulence in his senses, would abandon a cultivated society, his friends and relations, and settle to a place where every thing is rough and rude about him. Your friend, &c.

From the Baltimore March Chronicle.

We publish the following as a literary curiosity--it was recently written by a member of congress, whose name we would mention if necessary. Whether true, who can tell--but in cold blood the English language with so much barbarity, are well calculated to repel forever a fair specimen of genius, or original intellect, we sincerely wish every schools will be employed to instruct the members in the use of the alphabet. Utterly indeed should we despair of all such benevolent institutions, if the most stupid of the pupils should be guilty of such blunders as this.

A prescription verbatim, & literatim punctuation, & spellation, from an honorable member of congress for the cure of sore eyes:

"*A cincure for sour Eyes.*

Take the white of three
New lade eggs and as much
Sort Spring wather or pump
Wather and a bat 3 Gils of
White Vittal and as much
Sugar or lied let all be
Ie protion Stur it away
To about one gil the strane
it through a linen cloth
thow put it in a Smell
Vessel wash the Eye 5 time
a day all ways at Going to bed
and you will find Great relefe
I prSome is S and forty hours"

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending, managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commisson bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, be hereafter addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most ob't.
Humble servant
S. HEWARD.
Secretary.

To Esq.
Sheriff of the District. 4w19.

THE Church Warden is under the disagreeable necessity of informing those persons, who have not paid for their Pews in the Episcopal Church, in this Town, and discharged the Rent thereon accrued, that the same will be immediately re-sold, and the purchase money already paid forfeited, according to the conditions of sale, unless all arrears are liquidated without further delay.

H. J BOULTON,
Church Warden.

York, 14th June, 1820. ft. 25

IN the Store House of the subscriber, A Cask of NAILS, no *assort*, any Person who has a claim standing upon the Property and paying the expence of the Advertisement will receive it from

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th May 1820. 3w24.

POST-OFFICE.

NOTICE is her-by given that the Mail from here to Niagara will commence running twice a week, to begin on Thursday, 6th Proximo. *The Office will be shut for closing the Mail on Monday and Thursday precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon.* after that hour no letters can be received.

The mail closes for the Eastward on Monday and Thursday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, after that no letters can be received.

York, 10th June 1820. 3w24.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Puns of well *assorted*

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of MESS and PRIME PORK, and a few Barrels Duston Ale from the Kingston Brewery

BANKNOTES,

of the State of New York taken at Par

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Sheriff's Office
York, 2d. May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

[By order]
SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff. tf. 18.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8,9,12,13,& 15	2d	1200
	9, 11, 13, 14, & 15	3d	910
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	580
Walpole, No. 8, - - - - -		16th	300
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 20.18 13—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Bookkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoon, 6 miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 2d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th *Concession*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No.35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York,	
and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	204
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Brewery, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	100
Do. No. 8,in the 2d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 15, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4404

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, Gen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 40tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 62 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 18 miles from York, containing 100 acres of Land finely situated on Bond's Lake. the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 2d May 1820. 18tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered by the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

AS letters of Administration have been granted by the Court of Probate of Upper Canada, to the subscriber, as Administrator to the estate of his late father Hugh McPhee, of the Home District, deceased all persons having claims against such estate, are required to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to the said estate, are now required to make immediate payment to the subscriber or his Attorney, Pitcairn Street, Esq. of York.

JOHN McPHEE,
Administrator.

York, 7th June, 1820. 4w25.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Powel, deceased late of the Township of Pickering, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber within six months from the present date, or their claims will not be allowed.

JOHN HAIGHT,
Administrator.

Pickering, 2d June, 1820. 3w25.

AUCTION OF LANDS.

ON Monday the 27th day of June, next, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned lands in the Home District;

Township of Markham—No 62 and the North half of No 61, in the first Concession, West of Yonge Street, containing about 213 Acres.

Township of Whitby—No 25, in the 2nd. and 26, in the 3rd Concession, containing 400 Acres.

The terms will be, ready money, on the execution of the titles which can be seen on application at the Office of W. W. Baldwin Esq. York.

Sale to commence at the Market House.

York, 10th March, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, providing for the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the premises should know where to make application for the purpose of enabling Inspection of the said articles to be made in compliance with the said Act; notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has rented part of the house occupied by the Land Agency Office, situated in the Town of York, where on application to him or his lawful Deputy, Mr. Duncan Murchison, Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, can at any time be Inspected, in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

ALLAN N. M'NABB.
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes,
HOME DISTRICT.

York, 1st. May, 1820. 19—tf

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for many years the Junior Clerk in the Office of the Honorable Executive Council of this Province, and who has for some time past occasionally acted as a Land Agent, having resigned the Situation he held in the above mentioned Office, and not being engaged in any other employment, will now transact Land business generally

ANDREW MERCER

who will receive Proposals for the performance of Settling Duties on 200 Acres of Land in the Township of ALBION—100 Acres in CUMBERLAND—1200 Acres in the rear part of NAPANEE-TA—and 1700 Acres in NISSOURI—to be paid for in part of the Lands.

York 11th May 1820. 6w19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13th, 1820. [No. 28.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

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

To all our loving subjects of our Province of Upper Canada

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, WE are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, WE DO THEREFORE make known our Royal Will and Pleasure, and WE do hereby summon and call together an Assembly, to and for our said Province, to meet on the twenty fourth day of July, now next ensuing, AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, that with the advice of our Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, WE have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the twelfth day of this present month of June, and to be returnable the twenty fourth day of July next.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of our Reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

P. M.

A Proclamation.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:—

WHEREAS a House in the Township of York, belonging to Major Lorimg, was consumed by fire about two o'clock in the morning of Sunday the second day of July instant, and there is reason to apprehend the same did not happen accidentally but through the wicked agency of some incendiary, NOW KNOW YE, that a reward of one hundred pounds will be immediately paid, and a free pardon extended to any person, not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer, who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand and Office Seal, at York, this 10th day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

P. MAITLAND.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Lessee of Lot number twenty four in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Lessee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisins in the Township of Cumberland, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

6in10.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been fully performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

Mr. PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the house adjoining Mr. De Forest's Hotel, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, June 19, 1820, 26tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be required to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING,
JAMES HAMILTON, } Exors. in Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4m6.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must be at an end, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

THE Church Wardens under the disagreeable necessity of informing those persons who have not paid for their pews in the Episcopal Church, in this Province, and discharged the Rent thereon, aforesaid, that the same will be immediately re-sold, and the purchase money already paid forfeited, according to the conditions of sale, unless all arrears are liquidated without further delay.

H. J. BOULTON,
Church Warden.

York, 14th June, 1820. 6. 25

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 *Crates of small assorted*

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 2d, May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the same due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment ; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. tf. 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Fowel, deceased, late of the Township of Pickering, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber within six months from the present date, or their claims will not be allowed.

JOHN HAIGHT,
Administrator.

Pickering, 3d June, 1820. 3w23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8,10,11,12,& 13	1st	1000
	9,11,10,13,& 16	2d	970
	6,9,10,11,12,13,&14	3d	980
	10	4th	50
Walpole, No. 6,	- - - -	- 16th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land to Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 20.18 15—tf.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoyle, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 5th Concession, 13, 13 } Whitchurch.

4 Concession.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, - - 200

Lot No. 6, in the Gore, Gwillimbury North, Home Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Dereham, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Although, Middlesex, London District, - - - - - 1000

Do. No. 3, in the 2d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mersea, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800

Do. No. 22, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whittker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 07 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 8 miles from York, containing 190 acres of Land finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 2d May 1820. 18tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster ; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

AUCTION OF LANDS.

ON Monday the 27th day of June, next, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned lands in the Home District, viz:

Township of Markham—No 62 and the North East of No 61, in the first Concession, West of Yonge Street, containing about 215 Acres.

Township of Whitby—No 25, in the 2nd. and 26, in the 9th Concession, containing 400 Acres.

The sale will be, ready cash, on the execution of the titles which can be seen on application at the Office of W. W. Baldwin Esq. York.

Sale to commence at the Market House, York, 10th March, 1820.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

RESOLVED at the last monthly meeting of the Quebec Emigrant Society, that a list of applications be kept by them of all Strangers desirous to find out the residence of their relatives ; and also of those settled in this country wishing to communicate to their friends the place of abode, for which purpose the following form, viz:

Persons desirous to find out the residence of their friends in Canada—

Persons desirous of communicating to their friends the place of their residence in Canada—

The first application is—Richard Jennings Cooke, No. 67, Saint Paul street, Montreal, expects his wife & two children from England.

Which list will be read on board of ships arriving with settlers ; and it is considered that all Editors of Newspapers in this country will insert the same in their papers free of charge.

Note—but applications post paid will be attended to.

Emigrants' Society, Quebec 7th June, 1820.

WANTED,

A Servant Woman, who understands plain cooking, Baking and the management of a small dairy. Enquire at this Office.

York, July 5th, 1820. 27 tf.

THE Gentleman to whom was lent a Pamphlet entitled "*A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Chichester to a Member of Parliament on the Roscommon Petition of Ireland*," is requested to send it to Mr. Dawson's Circulating Library.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, regarding the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the premises should know where to make application for the purpose of carrying Inspection of the said articles to be made in accordance with the said Act ; notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber as his lawful Deputy, Mr. William Jacques, will at any time attend and inspect Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

EDWARD OATES.
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Home District.

York, June 19th 1820. 27—tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week:

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	15	0
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	2	0	0	3	15	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	14	0

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV] YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13th, 1820. [No. 28.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

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

To all our loving subjects of our Province of Upper Canada

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, WE are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, WE DO THEREFORE make known our Royal Will and Pleasure, and WE do hereby summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province, to meet on the twenty fourth day of July, now next ensuing, AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, that with the advice of our Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, WE have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the twelfth day of this present month of June, and to be returnable the twenty fourth day of July, next ensuing.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of our Reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

P. M.

A Proclamation.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:—

WHEREAS a House in the Township, which is the property of Mr. Joseph Long, belonging to Major Long, was consumed by fire about two o'clock in the morning of Sunday the second day of July inst. and there is reason to apprehend the same did happen accidentally, but through wicked design, or some other cause, NOW KNOW YE, that a reward of one hundred pounds will be paid to any person or persons (not being the actual perpetrator or perpetrators thereof) who may give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand and Office Seal, at York, this first day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

P. MAITLAND.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side at the Reserve axe Settlement in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

6in10.

Government House, }
6th March, 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and Settlers will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Con.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Local Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession at Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within three miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, &c. &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

Any part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

M. PILKINGTON,

HAVING returned from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the house adjoining Mr. De Lotbiniere Harwood's, wherein he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, June 19, 1820. 26tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, inquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient; and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exc'rs to
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4mtf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

THE Church Wardens are under the disagreeable necessity of informing those persons who have not paid for their pews in the Episcopal Church, in the Town of York, and discharged the Rent thereby incurred, that the same will be immediately recalled, and the purchase money already paid forfeited, according to the conditions of sale, unless all arrears are liquidated without further delay.

H. J. BOULTON,
Church Warden.

York, 14th June, 1820. 3t. 25

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Crates of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 4 May 1820. }

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first application take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. tf. 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Pearl, deceased, late of the Township of Pickering, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber within six months from the present date, or their claims will not be allowed.

JOHN HAIGHT,
Administrator.

Pickering, 3d June, 1820. 3w23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concessions	Acres
Oxford	No. 8 10 12 13 & 15	1st	960
	8 11 13 14 & 16	2d	960
	8 9 10 11 12 13 & 14	3d & 4th	960
Walpole,	No. 6,	16th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2000 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoss, about four or five miles from York. 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well watered, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the	} 5th Concession,	13, 15
4	} Concession,	Whitchurch.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

		Acres.
LOT No. 25, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, County of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.		201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con.	Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. Nos. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con.	Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Ashborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mersea, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western district,		800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,		400
	Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 20th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 62 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 10 miles from York, containing 196 acres of Land, finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 24 May 1820. 49tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

AUCTION OF LANDS.

ON Monday the 27th day of June next, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned lands in the Home District, viz:—

Township of Markham—No 62 and the North half of No 61, to the first Concession, West of Yonge Street, containing about 215 Acres.

Township of Whitby—No 25, to the 2nd. and 26, to the 5th Concession, containing 400 Acres.

The terms will be, ready money, on the execution of the titles which can be seen on application at the Office of W. Baldwin, Esq. York.

Sale to commence at the Market House.

York, 10th March, 1820.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

RESOLVED at the last monthly meeting of the Quebec Emigrants Society, that a list of applications be kept by them of all Strangers desirous to find out the residence of their relatives; and also of those settled in this country wishing to communicate to their friends the place of abode, for which purpose there will be list of names kept in the following form, viz

Persons desirous to communicate to their friends the place of their residence in Canada	*Persons desirous to find out the residence of their friends in Canada*

The first application is—Richard Scanlan Cambe, No. 87, Saint Paul street, Montreal, expects to hear from his two children from England.

Which list will be read on board of ships arriving with settlers; and it is not doubted but that all Editors of Newspapers in this country will insert the same in their papers free of charge.

None but applications post paid will be attended to.

Lodge 100 Society Quebec 7th June, 1820.

WANTED,

A Servant Woman, who understands plain cooking, Baking and the management of a small dairy. Enquire at this Office.

York, July 5th, 1820. 27 tf.

THE Gentleman to whom was lent a Pamphlet entitled "A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Chichester to a Member of Parliament on the Present State of Ireland, is requested to send it to Mr. Dawson's Circulating Library.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, providing for the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the premises should know where to make application for the purpose of causing Inspection of the said articles to be made in compliance with the said Act; notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber or his lawful Deputy, Mr. William Jacques, will at any time attend and inspect Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

EDWARD OATES.
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Home District.

York, *June* 19th 1820. 27—tf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c. in the York Market during the last week:

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5/.					
		FROM			TO		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	4
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	5	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	15	0
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	2	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	14	0

REPEATED

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 4.

Iron Steam.—A passage boat of considerable iron, now plies on the Forth & Clyde Canal, in Scotle d. It is called the Falcon, and succeeds to admiration.

The length is 69 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet; draught of water when launched, 22 inches abaft, and 19 inches forward—when fitted with cabins, &c. 27 and 25 inches—when laden with 200 passengers and their baggage, under 48 inches on a mean keel. The weight of iron employed was 12 tons 11½ cwt. which is less than a wooden vessel of the same dimension. The iron is of the kind called scrap.

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The ministerial journals of Paris continue to put forth assertions respecting predictions touching the revolution of Spain. The particular facts which they relate, however, of an opposite nature. It is stated that in Valencia, the archbishop preaches weekly in the cathedral in favor of the Constitution, and has given ten thousand dollars towards the exigencies of state; that the bishop of Segovia also preaches regularly in its favor; that the bishop of Salamanca has published a pastoral letter in the same strain—that the old members of the Cortes are absolutely full of joy at the prostitude of the people to suffer themselves to be re-elected, &c.

The other articles and extracts of letters from Germany, speak of a continued agitation in France.—Her governmen is labored in assorted in numerous writings, some of which are imputed to the University students. This corps really constitutes a formidable political sect. They are accused in the Bavarian journals of being 'revolutionary,' and their professors of inculcating upon them elevdestructive principles." Among the foreign articles of the French journals, is one which gives an account of a insurrection at Aleppo in Syria. The Turks was driven out of the city, but made himself master of it again in the end. Finally, on the day after a retirement, one hundred and fifty heads to Constantinople to embellish the walls of the Seraglio.

In the number of the occurrences, which is usually met our eye as we glance ed over the French papers are the following:

A species of "infernal machine" was made to explode, on the 28th of April, in the neighborhood of the Royal Palace of the Tuileries.[4] The destruction of the Royal Family is said to have been premeditated—and Diligent search for the plot the *Liberals*—the Liberals describe it as an expedient of the Ultras to effect their great object of overthrowing government.

The French Consul General at Tangiers, (Morocco) when taking a walk on more recreation in the skirts of that city, was struck on the back of the head, and nearly killed, by a Derrish, who assigned no other reason for the act than that he was a Christian Dog.

In the list of French Prelates, among are above eighty years old; ten are be tween seventy and seventy nine; only twenty are under fifty. The whole number of bishops is fifty; of whom but seven were created such before the year 1790.

The Duke of Tavistock (Marshal Mac-Donald) is appointed Major General of the Royal Guard; and has made a proposition lately declared, his bequeathed eight *thousand francs* per annum to the hospital of that place.

The celebrated Miss Edgeworth was on a visit to Paris—new book may therefore be expected.

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LONDON, May 8.

We have received since our last, the Paris Papers of Wednesday and Thursday.

On the night of the 3d inst Mr. Monquart, one of the body guard of Monsieur, came to the guard of the Thuilleries to receive at the Barracks of the Body Guard, the order and the watchword for the night. He was on foot, and when he arrived in the street of Bourbon, several individuals attacked him, saying: "You are of the household of Monsieur; you are a traitor!" Mr. Mon

quart, who is said to be endowed with great physical strength, disengaged himself from his adversaries with difficulty, when one of them retiring a few paces, fired a pistol at him, the ball from which passed through his arm, and lodged in the belt which covered his breast. Mr Monquart fell, exclaiming that he was assassinated, when a second shot was fired at him, which only grazed his left arm. The villains then fled upon him, snatched from him the written order and pass word, find without taking any thing else from him. When assistance arrived to him, he told them he had been robbed of the watch-word, and desired them to run immediately to the guard. The news was carried immediately, and the watch-word by the night was instantly altered. M Monquart's wounds are severe, but not mortal. The report of the singular transaction has been laid before the King. The Gazette de France makes the following observation on the affair :—" It is to be remarked that the military dispositions at the Tuileries, being changed that day on account of the solemnity of to-morrow the anniversary of the king's restoration the knowledge of the watch-word for the night must have been given rise to a counter-action, which it would have been difficult to have frustrated.

The Park was crowded to an excess on Sunday.—French fashions are now flowing into the grotesque. The length of the pantaloons has got half a foot longer than the Duc d'Angoulesme, who left Paris on the 28th, on a journey to the south, in the midst of being driven through the streets, whose noise our correspondent does not venture to give, was exposed to insults from the populace, which even the presence of the Royal Family on the 14th inst. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of carrying out determinations which from as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manners, lands, and other hereditaments, as to him from divers services at the time of the coronation.

Another crowned information is filed against Mrs. Carlile for publishing portions of the "Age of Reason."

Price of British Stocks, May 13.—3 per ct. red. 80 1-8; 3 per ct. Cons. 69 7-8; 4 per cts. 87 1-8.

French Stocks on the 11th May.—5 per cents. 93½ Bank Stock, 1820 ——; English Wheat, 8s. 9d. to 10s. 9d; Americ an, 8s. 6d. a 9s. 6d.; Quebec, 8s. 6d. a 9s. Flour, English free, 34s a 36s.; American, 32s. a 34s. per barrel; Canada, in bond, 28s. a 30s. per bbl. do sour, 30s a 37.

—

PARIS, May 8.

Another atrocious attempt against the Royal Family has been detected. The following are all the authentic details of this important event:

" Count Aages, prefect of the police, has given to the Journal des Debats a statement of the circumstances which opens int the Rue de l'Echelle, and deposited a petard, at the moment when the Duke of Berri's carriage was about to pass. The match of varnishing is equally combustible, but not superior to that employed in French in their most elaborated works.

—

LIVERPOOL, May 13

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser, states, that the proceedings of the New Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character

The first question which has tested the strength of parties, was in the Droits of the Crown Bill. Mr. Brougham quickly arrived before whom Graviers underwent a cross leader in the debate, on the part of the opposition, and Mr. Canning on that of the Ministry. The latter question was also in the Admiralty Droit- at the disposal of Parliament.

The votes stood on the side of the Ministry. A majority of fifteen upon a vote of no House 158—giving the former a majority of 118.

The Duke of Lard Cutlereagh does not permit him to attend to the affairs of secretary duties; but it is said Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent.

Mr. Peel, as an old friend relative, stands perhaps unrivalled in that Assembly.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Duke of Lauderdale moved that an humble address be presented to his majesty praying that His Majesty will graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before him [illegible] all the Salaries, Pensions & Allowances, which have been made to Foreign Ministers since the Peace of 1815.

Gardner—Seven shillings is the price of that cucumber.

Stranger—I can give you but four for it.

Gardner.—Four shillings!—I'll see you d——d first. I would sooner my family should have it, than sell it for four shillings.

Somnambulism.—A dreadful event took place lately in the street, Marcons-Sorbonne, in Paris; Madame D——, a person of large property, had been for a considerable time subject to somnambulism. She was usually in bed and asleep in the same apartment, having a good sleep, she arose, and threw herself out a window of the second floor. The unfortunate lady was found to be killed by the fall, sent forth groans which attracted her porter, but he, not recognizing her voice was so much fatigued, raised her up, and, out of humanity, carried her to the Hotel de Dieu. The next morning, about 7 o'clock, M. de D——, not seeing his wife in her apartment, enquired if she had already gone out. The servant ran to inform the porter, across whose mind the truth then flashed. The husband repaired to the Hotel de Dieu, and had his unfortunate and mutilated wife removed home, where she died about ten o'clock in unheard of agonies.

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DUBLIN, May 1.

Friday, eleven packages of tobacco were brought into Ennis, sized by Mr. James Finlan, officer of excise, in the

[110]

all Europe, the strange part of Asia, all Africa, as far as Madagascar, and a part of North America.—The eclipse will last two hours.

A letter from Paris, on the 30 instant states, that since the passing of the late most loose a degree of disrespect, which is not unfrequently heard, but diffused it-self among all classes in that city, and that a similar spirit has been manifested in the streets of the capital, by the people, which even the presence of the king and his re-tinue could not receive him. were insufficient to restrain. It is even added, that a conflict took place between the populace and the soldiery, which did not terminate without considerable difficulty in their dispersion.

Iron Rail for Cagriage ways.—In the neighbourhood of New-astle, this ingenious mode of reducing friction, out facility among the country-men of loaded waggons, has been adopted to a very great extent. According to M. Gallons, an extent of 32 square miles of this surface of the earth, pres-nt a series of 75 miles for this species of conveyance; while the already existing roads in that district continue these to as large an amount. Five or six waggons, made entirely of iron, are fastened to each other in regular succession, and send the c-re in question, with ther nerver than their own gravitating force. By means of a pulley, or wheel, of considerable dimensions, placed on occasion a certain number of others in mount in order to take in a load at the foot of a hill, and to discharge it on the verse. We are, however, naturally led to believe that, excepting in very peculiar circumstances, there will always be a great saving of power in conveying by water. For this simple reason, that the whole weight of the burden is transfered by the ordinary mode of conveyance by small loss of power by friction, while the inclined plane on which the carriage moves, has to bear the whole weight. On the other hand, however, it cannot be denied that many situations in which it would be quite impossible to open a canal, might admit of the establishment of metallic and other railways.

Farnack for Wood.—The Italian cab net Work in this country is not surpassed by any other country. To pro effect, the workm-n first ca. the interface with clear glue, and then apply veneer and lamp-black mixed with glue. The wood of varnishing is equally combustible, but superior to that employed in French in their most elaborated works.

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The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observations.

The population Paris dates from the 8th to the 17th. Fresh difficulties appear to have sprung up. At Lyons, previous symptoms of disloyalty appeared, and the inhabitants of Nismes [illegible] people. Paris is very gloomy, and the Royal Family are evidently alarmed. The Duke of Angouleme [illegible] to consult in his tour to the south; and at Bayonne, bearing the written pass word from the palace of Monsieur [illegible] *garde du corps*, was attacked and severely wounded night, by three assassins, desperate looking fellows.

His loss, however, was not long supplied made known by him, the pass word was changed.

Another atrocious attempt against the Royal Family, has been detected and defeated. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Graviers, late a captain in the 8th Regt. of Lancers, at Bonaparte's Guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for the explosion, under the waggons of the Duchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Graviers in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found

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LONDON, May 13.

The Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a proclamation by his Majesty, bearing date the 6th inst announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of the coronation, on the first day of August next; and further notifying, that he has appointed a commission, under the Great Seal, authorising his Royal Brother the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, the Ministers of the Crown, and the grand officers of state, the Vice Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Justice Clerk, &c. or any five or more of them, to meet at the Painted Chamber in the palace of Westminster, on the 14th inst. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manners, lands, and other hereditaments, as to him from divers services at the time of the coronation.

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—

ENNIS, April 24.

There is at present confined in Ennis gaol a man of excellent character, under somewhat singular circumstances. The unfortunate man is a Prisoner for debt, at the suit of Mr. Gavin, Esq. Sheriff of the County, and is detained in consequence of the following singular circumstance:—

Gardner, Esq. visited Drury Lane theatre on Saturday night to witness the performance of the " fraud, farcical, pantomimical drama, Mother Goose," and the Negro, which was written by the celebrated Holland. She was handed from her carriage to her box by Mr. Elliston—she is now in the 108th year of her age.

The Times, the largest London paper, is struck off both sides at once, by steam power. Several thousand copies are struck off in two hours and a half!

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A most useful and Desolating Fire at Troy.

Yesterday, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a most awful and desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy; which has laid waste more than one third of the largest and most flourishing city. The number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and twenty—among which are some of the best dwellings, and a great proportion of the largest and most substantial fire proof stores and store houses. On River or Main street, all the warehouse buildings of every kind, on the west side, and extending to the water's edge, from Gale's store to Tibbit's Factory, both of which are saved, and on the east side, from Congress-street up and including Parker's bookstore, are destroyed; as are also every house except two (the Troy bank and a dwelling next to it) on the west side of Front or Second street, from the same extent on the south side of Main street, and the interests were under its command) he visited his sister his return. But as Providence ordained it, he was destined to taking possession of by his brother-in-law, and as may be supposed refused to be surrendered to him upon his return. He was looked upon as an intruder, and had to get rid of him effectually was of the blood consequence. To effect this his worthy brother hit upon a scheme as very worthy him, who would render the children orphans, and send the person a degraded savage, into the native land, where he gained the esteem of all who knew him. He induced a laborer to procure a certificate of information against him as a leader of Rebellion, and that in that capacity, accompanied by another man, whom he had angled into the same net, he was arrested and committed for the purpose of finally arranging his affairs, and taking the remainder of his family into adopted country. The land he originally held here, was his own—he was in

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Discovery on Light.—Some of Mr. Lester's Light Projecting Mirrors were this week placed before the Common Council, where they appeared, to all appearance, a light not superior to gas without them, as gas does to the moon street lamps.—We may hope with its pervasive fluorescent properties the world, when cast in bronze with the discovery of a first principle in science, which is added greatly to the comforts of civilized life. A new and extended employment is not only given to the working classes, but all ranks are directly participate in its important effects, when governed and directed by the pure and moving rules. Based in the great arcanum of nature.—The following is a brief and correct history of the discovery of that wonderful effect of light, which represented upon a small and upon the largest opaque substance of a peculiar form, which gives out a no united light or equal density through the object upon, in a ratio of magnitude, or area of representation, compared with the quality and appropriate use of the luminary. The discovery of this most interesting and important effect, arose out of the peculiar combination of circumstances, perhaps the only moment in the world *where* such a idea was so pointed, in the top of a cast iron cylinder, 1 foot deep and two feet in diameter, fixed in iron of key stone, in the centre of the bottom of the two vaults, at the West India Docks. • • • the intention of conveying light to the centre of the vaults in the rear of the said vaults, through a passage convex form, to accomplish which a wooden building, erected on the margin, a quarter of a mile westward of the said vaults, and conducted by Lester, engineer of the Rhine, from whence the whole is an attempt to Pearce the angle of reflection, and by the joint application of the laws of the lens, he discovered the light increasing mirror, whose action and effect is the very opposite to reflection, producing the light upon the object from which it have given to man, by a vast economical division in the increase and economy of light. It is somewhat singular, that Mr. Lester's present was solely directed by the rules of optical science, for the purpose of collecting those light rays, the focus vanes, without any intention whatever to the more as of light produced by lamps or candles. The peculiar and positive angle of the Reflectors obtained by the repeated adjustments of a common pain mirror immediately opposite the angle constituted of the lens, when it became obvious, and indispensably necessary from the situation and position of the lights, to adopt the same for universal pain fixes. From thence arose the formation of the mirror on the focus of a convex curvature of the opposite the angle discovered. It is this peculiar angle of the lenticon of a concave curvature, by which the mirror is rendered upon the object, and adjusted

assurance given legal advice, publication upon the sub-

Governor General is pleased to direct, that in future Ensignedies shall not be required to purchase the Responsibility Walk.

By Order,
C. F. RIGGINS,
Adjutant.

Town Major.

Paris papers of Sunday and Monday have arrived. The Journal des Debats contains a report previous to its Paris that the Queen of England has been for some days in Paris where her Majesty observes a strict incognito.

The intelligence by the regular courier from Madrid is down to the 4th inst. The new ministers of the Cadiz mutiny is a cause of exciting much great anxiety. Count Campana was arrested at St. Lucar on the 14th ult. and his papers seized: he is confined in the Castle of Alcala. Don Valdez was arrested on the 16th, and consigned to the castle of Triana. M. M. Ulpoz et and Count Calderari, chiefs of the batt. lions Guias and Lealtad, with several officers of those corps were also taken into custody on the latter day, and were confined in the Fort of Santa Catalina. The affair will soon be brought to trial.

A third attempt has been made to set fire to the college of Her ford.

In the House of Commons, petitions from the inhabitants and occupiers of land in various parts of the country, were presented, praying that restrictions should be imposed on importations.

Lord Nugent moved for Mr. Hunt the orator, and the other defendants convicted of all the late outrages of York, were brought up to receive a crowded court to receive sentence.

Mr Justice Bayley delivered the sentence of the court. After commencing in the most feeling manner, he said, "The jury have been convicted, he said." The judgment he was instructed to pronounce upon the individual defendants was as follows:—The defendant, Henry Hunt, was sentenced to be imprisoned in two years in the gaol of Ilchester. The court took into full consideration, and passed lenient sentences on the other portions of the indictment. Whether we can more extensive ourselves for the judgment which has been passed is extremely doubtful. But we can, at least, assure the inhabitants of the county, that, if we now do, we upon general and comprehensive views of the subject.

The decapitation of Thistlewood and his associates was performed in a most solemn and impressive manner, but by one of those who go by the name of three-cornered men, who received a fee of twenty guineas for doing it.

The Queen of England, previous to her departure from Pesaro, gave a farewell dinner to her friends at the house of the Count and Countess Lucchesini, the Tuscan minister.

The Sparrow of London has lately published a letter, shewing the British Parliament, in every Among other things which have led to the impression which has existed in the Spanish mind, that 1820 and 1821 would be years unexampled for debt and taxation in this country. In the years 1816 and 1817 the expenditure was above 80 millions, and the revenue about 60 millions. In 1818 and 1819 it was 60 millions.

Mr. Gotman's resignation of his seat for Dublin, is hourly expected, on account of his declining health. Mr. Goulburn, it is already known, would succeed to the vacancy.

On Tuesday week the soldiers were under arms—one of the night of the 14th inst. at two o'clock upon the Hills around the town, and the inhabitants were alarmed by the firing of musquetry, in consequence of the intelligence of the Bastards, so they are vulgarly called; that the brigands have been a false scare, as all continues quiet.

Mr Tudor, a gentleman who lately left Lisbon for the Brazils, has published a pamphlet upon the causes of the troubles in Portugal. In this work he has endeavoured to prove that the Portuguese have a right to change the system of government, and to establish a free constitution. He considers that the Portuguese have been a long time wrong, in not doing so, and that they have a right to do so.

A French paper says—"M Soudens, the French consul at Tangiers, was met on the seashore by the sultan's wife, who, mistaking him for a servant, gave him a severe blow with a stick and kicked him down. The consul complained to the minister of Morocco, who answered to the request for dismission ordered the dismission of both the sultan's wife and servant. Soudens is to the French consul the power of punishing the offender if he should appear in Tangiers. We give a noble example of generosity, by hastening to pardon his assailant."

The Caledonian canal, now carrying on for avoiding the tedious and dangerous navigation round the north and western coasts of Scotland, is truly gigantic; when completed, 22 locks of 22 feet, will be taken up and down; the depth is to be 20 feet, the width at the bottom at the end of the navigation, 150 feet, and the width on each side from 362 to 174 feet in length.

From Rumsgate it is stated that the poor have been in a dreadful state for some days past, owing to the severity of the weather. Not only have the fishermen been unable to go to sea, but the shipping has been prevented from coming into the harbour.

St. PETERSBURG, March 24.

A new voyage of discovery in the north is to take place the approaching summer. The expedition will leave the mouth of the Lena for the 75th degree of N. Lat. for the purpose of examining the coast of Siberia and the islands which were seen seventy north of that coast several years since.—As it is not yet decided whether those islands do not form a continent, and have only been visited during the winter, it will be necessary to take them now as they may be approached during the summer, and to fix the extent of the ice.

LONDON, May 18.

A general meeting of the ship owners was held yesterday at the city of London tavern for the purpose of considering petition to parliament against any alteration in the existing laws, that may be proposed in the British shipping

In the discussion of a case this morning in the court of chancery, in which the Queen is a party, Mr. Brougham observed that her Majesty was in ordinary

and Moss three heads are situated North of Caledon, Albion and Toronto, and are of good quality.

Also,—An excellent farm, 12 miles from York, 100 acres having a house and barn, an orchard of bearing trees, and 60 acres under improvement, being part of lot No 19 in the first Concession East of Yonge Street, in Markham

A House and water Lot, opposite Alexander Leggo's store, in York.

Lot No. 21, in the 3d Concession West of the centre road of Toronto; 200 Acres.

Lot No. 21, in the 2d Concession West of the centre road in Chinguacousy; 200 Acres.

East half of No 7 in the 7th concession of Nelson; 100 Acres.

York, 19th July 1820. 29

NOTICE.

AN Assignment bearing date of August, 1817, having been granted by Messrs. Frost, Leslie, Crooks, Goudie, in August, 1817, having been granted by Messrs. Robert Armour, and George Davies, late of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, under the firm of Robert Armour and Davies, to and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Pattinson, deceased, of all their Estates, real and personal, moveable and immovable, as well by ongoing to them individually as to such Copartners, the undersigned hereby gives notice and pretends on, as well in the Estate of Robert Armour and Davies, as in the Estates of Henderson, Armour, and Co. and William Henderson, all of the City of Montreal, and William Henderson and Co. Executors of the late Robert Armour, and for the benefit of the Creditors of both the said Robert Armour and George Davies, who become partners or accede to the said assignment. All persons indebted to the said Estates of Robert Armour and Davies, Henderson, Armour and Co. and William Henderson and Co. as well as to the Estate of the late Richard Pattinson, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to either of the undersigned Trustees, or to their Attorney, duly authorised, and further notice is hereby given, that in default of immediate payment the legal recourse will be had to obtain the same.

FRED W. ERMATINGER,
G. MOFFATT.

Notice by Trustees to the Estate of Robert Armour and Davies.

0w29

The Richmond Packet,

JOSEPH COLE, COMMANDER,

WILL continue running between the Ports of York and Niagara, on Monday the 24th inst. as a regular Packet, leaving York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock a.m precisely; and Niagara on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10, a.m. from the 24th of May, when the hours of departure will be made known to the public.

The Richmond has excellent accommodations for Ladies, Gentlemen and other passengers, and nothing will be omitted to make her one of the completest and most comfortable packets that ply on the Lakes; being manned with experienced mariners.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

After Cabin,	10s.
Fore do.	6 3d

Children under 12 years, half price. 60 lb. Baggage allowed to each full passenger, above that weight per cwt. or 1s. 3d. per lb. bulk.

No person leaves the Passage, apply to the Subscriber, or the Captain on board.

N. B. The subscriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen who had become subscribers to the Richmond, that they will be considered as having no interest in her.

E. O. OATES.

York July 17, 1820 4w29.

Notice to the Purchasers of the Forfeited Estates, and to those interested in the sale thereof

THE Special Receiver appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to receive the rents for the year of His late Majesty, (vide chapter 17th of the Provincial Statutes,) will give the notice that he will attend at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. York to receive all monies arising from the sale of the Forfeited Estates, agreeably to the provisions of the said Statute, and further to direct such Warrants as may in consequence be, from time to time, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to become payable out of such receipts as aforesaid.

York, 10th July, 1820. 1w29.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,
AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in all of lands which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement Duties and all future Sales.

By a general collection of located lots

ons, so that it is probable he will remain in England for some time. It is certain the business will not be finished, as he has been informed to his astonishment of Superintendent of the works at York.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, July 8.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the Timber trade, held this day at the Exchange Rooms this day, at two o'clock—It was unanimously resolved to petition the House of Commons for the proposed alteration of the Duties on Lumber, and a committee was named to draft a petition, to be submitted to a board this day at two o'clock. It is expected that a similar measure will be taken to Montreal & other parts of both the Upper and Lower Provinces.

Quebec Lumber Trade.

Some Commercial Bodies in Britain, by their Memorials to Parliament, seem to be speculating upon the principles of ed by some peculiar mark of our reabstract political economy. Trade and pect and attachment. Accordingly the loads out of the distressed manufacturers. Many of the regi- ments are lodged in barracks, and in the distressed situation. Many of the regi- ments are lodged in barracks, and in the distressed situation. Many of the regi- ments are lodged in barracks, and in the distressed situation

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, April 21.

SONG FOR THE RADICALS.

The following song, with a copy of which we have been favored, appeared in a Jamaica paper of the 1st of January. We know not, however, that it is or ever should be sung, though we have never seen it before; but, be this as it may, we do not hesitate to recommend it to our readers, as decidedly the best thing of its kind that has ever fallen under our notice. It is indeed so appropriately suited to these perilous times, that we could strongly suppose that, for some months at least, "Love has eyes" and "Pitt the younger John" with its fine old chorus, accompanied by the full band, should give place to it in all loyal and convivial parties.—We would further suggest (and this we do ourselves for the last) that it would be no bad plan to subject our friends, the associating Hunters, whose aberrations may here the ill luck to bring for them its wonted punishment of bread and water, to the moral punishment of chanting this most excellent song six times at the commencement of part of the material infliction. It need be no excuse that they cannot sing, or know not the tune: "Pull the oil if one is only required;" and the excellence of the words will supply some lack of the harmony of the music.

JOHN BULL AND HIS MOTHER.

Here's a touch to old honest John Bull,
While he's game we shan't find much mother;
With hearts and with glasses let's fill,
Here—a health to Britannia his mother;
For the queen like a good constitution,
Bid him keep to his wife and his liking;
To be loyal and true to the nation,
And then to humanity and sing.

Fol de rol.

For John is a good natured fellow,
Indeed very honest and brave;
But afraid of his bearers when mellow—
For between us I know he does rave;
There must be fine lords and fine ladies,
There must be some little, some great;
The weight, the support of the nation
Our trade the support of the state.

Fol de rol.

Some were born for the court and the city,
And some for the village and cot;
For Tweed side or Shannon side
There was to have equal in lot.
If one sings and no plot to smash,
What comfort and peace would be in the shrouds!
And one brings no commanders to lose,
Would soon be retired soldiers to grow in.

Fol de rol.

The plough and the loom would steal still,
Were no rude gentlemen off;
All mother-wits would then fill
The parliament, pulpit and bar!
Rights of man—make a very fine song!
Equal riches—a plausible tune;
But who labor would live till the ground?
All would drink—but who'd brew the ale?

Fol de rol.

Half naked and starved in the street,
Were we a nothing short unto nothing—
Would Slowly find each meet,
Or equal enjoyment our roots!
That knaves are for loving no wonder;
You may easily guess at their views;
Pray, who would get most by the plunder?
Why they who have nothing to lose.

Fol de rol.

Then away with such nonsense and stuff,
Full of treason, sedition and blood;
Every fellow be drunken and merry,
To be happy as long as he's good.
To be rid of the rascals in time,
Each governed by freedom and laws,
Must make us all merry—so sing
This, this is true liberty's cause.

Fol de rol.

From the Plough Boy.

FLEMESH HUSBANDRY.

Working and Housing.—The Flemish farmers are content with a crop of one half part only of their fields are completely freed from weeds. This is effected in a great measure, by repeated ploughing, by which the upper stratum, that contains the seeds and roots of plants, is turned sufficiently deep into the ground to prevent their vegetating. After the harvest is over, the ground is immediately ploughed, and the earth thrown up to the surface, that it may be thoroughly exposed to the influence of the frost and hoarings. The clay field is then rendered the more necessary, to rid the earth of parasite plants, the seeds of which are dispersed by the wind, or adhering to vegetables, and produce plants that feed on the juices of the dung, to the great injury of the agreeable ones. A Flemish farmer, in consequence of these attentions, resembles more a highly cultivated garden, than a field of corn; and it is not unfrequent to see a farm of 100 acres (Flemish) of 20 bushels, for seed wheat, on account of its great product. He has also obtained the same price for seven years past for this sheaf, which has been originally imported from abroad.

My next communication shall be directed to the "Potatoes of crops" pursued in Flanders.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE HOUSTON.

New-York, May 15, 1820.

This great produce cannot fail to astonish every person living in this country: but he then recollect that the lower layer of the soil, which they throw up to the surface, has not changed since that time, having been exposed to the influence of the air only for a few years; so that the soil is not exhausted, but that dung is not spread as abundance with us as it should be, and that it is possible for the use of potatoes grown here as a field crop.—Editor.

DESCRIPTION OF WHITESLAND.

[From Gold and Northbourne's London Magazine.]

Visit to White Island, near the coast of New-Zealand; with a description of the tremendous fire which is raging within it.

Mr. Editor,—I enclose you a slight sketch of the natural appearances and productions, collected in an hour's observation of White Island, which was originally discovered by captain Cook, but on which, it is supposed, no one has ever landed, excepting myself. The account, valuable alone for its authenticity, is believed to be the first indeed of introducing to the abominable world, and of that vapidity, through his restrictive decrees, the produce of that valuable place was not more than half the usual quantity, which besides was greatly inferior to preceding crops.

Although the Flemish are the most laborious people in the world as to the choice of their seeds, they are sometimes deceived. An instance of this happened a few years ago, which was followed by very injurious consequences. A person brought some flax-seed from Riga, which he sold for good seed. It was, however, unpercanassated, but he had contrived to give it a fresh and healthy appearance, and this imposed on the farmers, deceived by their judges. The farmers, deceived by the false mark bought and sowed the seed, none of which ever appeared above the ground. "The desolation of the country was universal; the loss was estimated at several millions of florins; and the dealer escaped the punishment he merited, only through the intercessions of several powerful friends, who found means to stifle the affair, notwithstanding the cries of its numerous victims." I recollect a case somewhat similar to this, which happened a few years ago, in Edinburgh. A respectable seed merchant there purchased a quantity of flax-seed from a foreigner, which he sold again in small parcels to the farmers in the country, on seeing it, found that it was unsound, as no part of it was productive. The seed merchant was ruined, and although he was completely proved, that he made the purchase himself under the impression that the seed was fresh, and paid a fair price for it, the sufferers in order to damages to the amount of the loss sustained by the farmer who sued them for the same. Had the seed merchant been any thing like a regular market price, whether he was imposed upon himself or not. The case would not have been found relevant.

In Flanders, as well as in Scotland, no foreign seed is purchased, until the purchaser has previously satisfied himself as to the quality of the article, and the character of the seller.

The Flemish practice, with regard to the choice of seeds, has long prevailed in Scotland, not only as to grain, but as to wheat, barley, oats, and all other grain. The Scotch grain of every sort has appeared to me superior to those raised in England, where the same attention is not always to the choice of seed. It is well known that, also, well known to the countries, that the barley raised in Scotland, though greatly inferior in appearance, to English barley, and not so productive in climate, contains more mucharine matter, or nourishment. This has been tested by experiments in the distilleries, and by the immediate inspection of officers appointed by the government, who reported it to the commissioners of excise. Examined from smokey, the growth of Scotland, than from that produced in England. The best malt in the London markets, which hath been made in Scotch distilleries upon the refuse grains, uniformly sells at from three to four cents a pound more than that fed at any of the English distilleries.

This superiority unquestionably arises from the greatly improved state of the agriculture, generally introduced into Scotland, but is owing in nothing so much as to the very scrupulous attention paid to the choice of seed. For many years, this branch of husbandry seems to have considerably attracted the notice of the Scotch farmers, and the consequences, as appears from the English newspapers, have found it greatly to their interest to cultivate wheat, in preference to barley, raised from the seed which, when grown, they convey to the last part of the country, and will actually sell for one half more than the produce of barley.

Choice of Seeds.—It is an invariable practice in Flanders, never to use the seed the grain grown on the land, to be sown, but at the expense regarded when the object is to obtain heavy and healthy seed. Farmers in distant districts are therefore in the habit of sending journies of hundreds of miles are frequently taken to accomplish this desirable object. Vanderstraeten mentions two farms, whose grounds were alike, and who cultivated them with equal skill and industry. They had both been long in the practice of procuring excellent seed potatoes from Brabant, which yielded in that province two hundred per English acre. When transplanted, the produce was regularly, year after year, five hundred and forty cwt. per acre.* One of these men having, one year, to save the expense of carriage, upon manures of his own growth, the original produce of Brabant, soon repented of the step, and returned to his former practice. Flanders annually receives its supply of flax-seed from the north of Russia, and Livonia, during the latter years of the war, almost entirely, from Holland.

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beast, or bird, but any anxious search was only mocked by the discordant screams of innumerable flocks of wild fowl, which had fled for refuge from the storm to the wild wood shores of the island, and who properly belonged to a rather more genial clime. Indeed, I thought that I had found upon the island the relics of a canoe, but perhaps imagination in this wizard isle might exalt the rotten trunk of some old tree into a wreck of a vessel; and, however, they were the remains of a boat, it is most probable it had been a New Zealand canoe driven on the shore, whose wretched voyagers had perished on this unfortunate and desolate island. The desolate and desert-inforsal spot.

The inspective position of the infernal fire does it lose years of intermission, appears to be comparatively slow; for I remember having seen, about six years before from some distance, a smoke ascending from the island. The heat that we endured during our stay was so intense, that we were compelled at the expiration of an hour, to take to our boat and hasten to the ship.

On my return to England, I sent p the first opportunity to my Joseph Banks, a sample of the waters of the lake, the receipt of which he acknowledged by kind and attentive note, of which the following is a copy :—

"SOHO SQUARE, June 9, 1817.

"Sir—I have received the bottle of water you were so good as to send to me, with your letter, and have submitted it to analysis, which proved to have very little saline matter from any water I thereto known.

"I am on the point of leaving London for a few days; I, however, shall on your convenience to favor me with a call, and favor me with the particulars alluded to in your letter, on Friday next, if you can answer between twelve and two o'clock, I shall feel myself much obliged to you.

"I am Sir,
"your obedient humble servant,
"JOS. BANKS."

I accordingly waited upon Sir Joseph at his house in Soho-square, where I had the pleasure of a long and very interesting conversation. He frequently referred to a work published according to the age of 40-covery, in conjunction with Captain Cook and others, to the Adventure and Resolution also to the charts which they then used, and said, that he well remembered the island, but neither he nor any of his fellow adventurers hauled, and he believed, any of the party ever thought of visiting it, or of making the circumnavigation. On my suggesting the probability of its cessation at interval, the Lord observed, "Why, Sir, from our reports, was well convinced that no one would ever think of visiting it." I was proud to be the venerable and intelligent nurtured gentleman that in his opinion, mine was the first human foot that had ever printed that wonderful shore. I omitted to mention, that when at one time I presented him with a specimen of the waters, I also offered a portion of them for examination to Sir Humphrey Davy, to the well known Mr. Accum; who after a critical chymical examination of their contents declared, that they contained a considerable portion of muriatic ties, which not any thing he had previously analyzed during his professional experience had ever been found to possess. Since this, I have been absent from my native country some years, and have not received any account of the analysis of Sir Humphrey Davy, to whom he said he would present it; when I hear from either of those gentlemen I shall immediately endeavour to obtain any further information from other quarters, I shall certainly transmit it to your journal for the perusal and consideration of its readers.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours' &c.
JOSEPH MOORE.

Remarkable inscription.

On the south wall of the parish church at Speenhamland

"Elizabeth, wife of major general Hamilton, who was married nee forty seven years, and never did one thing to displease her husband. She died in 1746."

NEW BOOK STORE.
E. and J. LESSLIE,

Beg leave respectfully to inform the public that they have just received this season from Britain a choice selection of Books and Stationery, which they are now selling cheap, at their store formerly occupied by Street & Day, Saddlers, King Street.

The following comprise part of their list:

Goldsmith's Geography,	Cruden's Concordance,
Brown's Bible,	2vols. 8vo.
Cobbett's Grammar,	Pope's Homer's Iliad,
Parkhurt's Greek Lexicon 8vo.	
Henderson's Travels in Iceland in 1814 & 15,	
Thomson's Atlas;	bound Burns,
Paley's Theology,	Edinburgh Magazine,
Do. Review,	McRee's life of Melville
2 vol. Burn's works 4vol. oct.	Pictures of
War,	Chesterfield's Letters,
Pope's Homer's Iliad,	Do. Odyssy,
Biographical Dictionary 13 vol. oct.	Walker's Dictionary oct.
Reid's Essays 3 vol. oct.	

Drawing paper, Bath Post Paper, do Gilt, Mesnge cards gilt and plain, Mathematical Instruments, Quills, Ink & Wafers, Violin Strings, German Flutes, Drawing Implements, Reese's Cabinet, Warranted Rat & Lead Proofs, Blank Books of every description, Ink powders, Pump with brass barrel, 40 yards Sash Chain Cable for a vessel of 60 Tons.

A great variety of interesting Publications, and School Books & Stationery, of every description.

New York, July 14th 1820. 4m 29

STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM the Common at York, a small Mare, about 14 hands high, a small Mane and Tail rather lighter; both hind feet white, and a small star in the Forehead.

It is supposed she is somewhere about the head of the Lake.

Any Person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the said mare will receive a reward of four Dollars from

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, July 8th 1820. 2m

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform Medical Practitioners, and venders of Medicine in the upper part of the Province, that he has imported from Great Britain a great assortment of

DRUGS,

which he is selling at very reasonable prices.

He has also received a few sets of Apothecaries scales and weights, Pestles and Mortars, Glass Funnels, Measures, Lancets in cases, Hooks and Bottles, Thermometers, Barometers and Thermometers attached, a few dozen bottles of real Cheltenham Salts and Soda powders.

A. MARSHALL,
Surgeon.

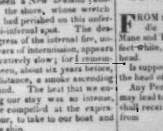
Kingston, 28th June, 1820. 2tfw

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	FEE.	DOLLARS AT 58. FROM			TO		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	do.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	do.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Pork,	do.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	4
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	do.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	do.	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Salt,	bush.	0	2	0	0	2	6
Peas,	do.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	do.	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	do.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turnips,	do.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	0	0	18	9
Do.	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	do.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay,	do.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wood,	cord.	0	6	0	0	12	6

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27th, 1820. [No. 30.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, To the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province, To Our Assembly at Our Town of York on the Twenty fourth day of July instant, To be convened, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, for certain causes Us thereunto especially moving, We have thought proper to call and assemble you the said Legislative Council and Assembly, at the day and place above mentioned, as by Our Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, there to do and treat of such matters—Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, Us thereto especially moving, We do by the advice and consent of Our Council, publish and proclaim by this Our Proclamation, and command you, by Our said

...E CROWN.
...discovery has been made ...
...s determined to re-model the ...
Crown. Several of the large gems ...
...ecessarily be much smaller than ...
...ve been used in former times, ...
...e paste. It is supposed that this fraud ...
...was committed as far back as the time of ...
Charles II.

Important conclusion in Females.—A young lady in France had the fatal habit of cleaning her ears with a pin, which ...ed in her death. The result, which terminated in a cancer. The brain and quicksilver used to the manufacture of ...ors, it is said, are found in different ...ts to ensure the populace that sentinel on her will not poison them, was another cause of ...ath. There were no accounts of the queen having left Genoa.

The Nautilus and Chapman, the two first ves...sels despatched by the British government with emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, have safely arrived there.

Messrs. Peacock and Bridges have contracted to make the alterations in the British crown jewels. The conversion rolls will cost £50,000.

—

LIVERPOOL, May 14.

The contemplated American tariff has been the means of extending our ...ade from this to the United States ; and there are now more manufactured goods shipping than have been for some time past.

—

GREENOCK, May 10.

Emigration.—The spirit of emigration from the west of Scotland to British North America, seems to be greatly on the increase ; nor is it prevalent chiefly in the case of those in necessitous circumstances, or want of employment at home, may be supposed to subsist in changing their situation for the worse, but many of the wealthy, carrying with them considerable sums of money, and with large families, are among the number of recent departures.

There are likewise, however, numerous artizans, as the smiths of Glasgow, who are emigrating to the United States, that will not prove vain, of bettering their condition.

Yesterday morning the 9th inst. the Speculation, Douglas, sailed from hence for Quebec, with about 120 passengers, consisting of farmers, mechanics, and labourers chiefly, we understand, from the county and the shires of Lanark and Ayr. On the same day, the Minerva, Williamson, for Quebec and Montreal, took her departure from the same port, with 151 passengers of a similar description with the former, and from the same districts.

The fact of Chatham's not having yet to be appointed to the sinecure situation of Governor of Gibraltar, lately held by his brother of Kent. Gen. Don is Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Phillip, of Liverpool is about to publish a new Life of Whitfield, the merits of which have been called out from various British and American sources.

The personal History of George III. undertaken with the assistance of persons officially connected with the late King ; and dedicated, by his command, to the present Majesty, by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq. F. R. S. will soon appear handsomely printed, with portraits, fac-similes, &c. in 4to.

A short time, since, no less than 20,000 dozen of eggs, imported from France, were sold at auction in Plymouth, at the rate of 4d per dozen.

As a miner named William Stephens was descending the shaft in Cudder mine, he was precipitated into the water about 8 fathoms below. Whilst in the water he began singing the 80th psalm ; and at the moment the ladder slipped, was repeating—"Thou turnest unto, O Lord, to dust."

—

FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.

On the night of the 21st of March, a terrible event took place in the circle of Saarz, in Bohemia. The upper part of a mountain detached itself, carrying away with it 16 houses and two churches of the village at Strobin ; which is partly buried some fathoms deep in the loose earth. The top of the mountain was about twenty hours in coming loose, but so unequally that in the space of an hour 6 of the buildings slid down 30 paces, others 20 paces till at length they all fell into ruins at the distance of 600 paces. No supply took place last week. The event seems to have been prepared by the wet seasons which preceded the present year, and the heavy snow of last winter is supposed likewise to have contributed to it. The spots over which the detached mass has passed, presents a singular appearance of flakes of ice piled upon each other.

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James Sowerby, Esq. author of some of our most valuable English Botanical works, is in possession of several most extraordinary Meteorolites, or metallic bodies which have fallen from the atmosphere in various parts of the world.—From one of these, which fell in the interior of Africa, about two hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and was found by Capt. Barrow, Mr. S. had a sword blade made under his immediate superintendence, and elegantly mounted. This he presented to the Emperor Alexander ; the blade is little more than two feet long, and near two inches broad. It has a fine spring, and is as hard as a Toledo blade of the best sort. The hilt is remarkably neat, being, upon silver white, not black like steel. Upon the blade are displayed the Imperial Eagle, Crown, &c. with the word "Liberty," within wreaths of silver and laurel, and is accompanied with the following inscription :—" This iron having fallen from the heavens, was, upon his visit to Europe, presented to His Majesty Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, who has successfully joined in battle to support the blessings of peace throughout Europe, by James Sowerby, F. L. S. G. S. &c. June 1814." From various causes, the sword has not been put into the emperor's hands before May last, who in return, through the Minister of the Interior, acknowledged the present in the following letter :—His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to read your letter, and to accept of your sword with particular satisfaction, and by a mark of his satisfaction, to send you a present of a ring adorned with diamonds, &c. The stone is a superb emerald.—Norwich Chron.

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A living insect, of considerable size, was lately extracted from the external part of the throat of a poor woman, which had generated into a tumour of nearly two years standing, by a medical gentleman at Aylesford, near Maidstone.

Some fishermen in Emsworth harbour, caught a fish, called the "Lioness," that measured 7 feet 4 inches in length, is in its claws, and the rest of its voice. With a mouth full of teeth, its tongue like a Newfoundland dog's, the tail spreads to a fin ; and, when expanded, is two inches wide. It has been brought to Portsmouth for exhibition.

A Barrge in Dantzic has been fined £5 for shaving in known house and shop on the sabbath.

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On the 11th of May, a great Ball feast was given at Cadiz in honor of the adoption of the Constitution—on the 12th the Inquisition was forever destroyed. The building erected for the accommodation of the multitude, gave way, and 150 of the people were killed. —This was sufficient to open the eyes of priests, and it caused considerable commotion in the city

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From the United States.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have presented to the Judges of their court, the crowded, unconfortable, and in secure situation of the State Prison. They say that 178 convicts are confined in 96 cells, and 250 unconvicted prisoners in another ; " the prisoners are indiscriminately assembled together, without regard to age or character, the hardened offender, whose sense of propriety, solitude might restore, utterly lost by unrestrained intercourse with their fellows, and the old convict, by his associations day and night, is literally prevented from reflection."

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From the New York Spectator.

Poisoning of Food.—We inserted last evening a communication from an attentive and valuable correspondent, upon a subject of deep interest to every citizen, viz : the adulteration or poisoning of food—a practice which has become alarmingly extensive in England, and which, it seems, has in one instance, at least, been adopted in this city. For the benefit of those who have not seen the notion has been practised upon our citizens, cannot now be ascertained ; nor do we know how many different kinds of food, or drink, have been adult-rated. Our correspondent, we have the fullest confidence, will not deceive us upon this point, doubtless been corrupted ;—and he promises further expositions.

A very valuable and useful work upon this subject, we have been published in England, and we perceive is advertised for sale in this city. It is entitled "A Treatise on Adulterations of Food, and Culinary Poisons ; exhibiting the fraudulent sophistications of Bread, Beer, Wine, Spirituous Liquors, Tea, Coffee, Cream, Pepper, Mustard, &c. &c. And methods of detecting them. By Frederick Accum." We have not perused this work, but from the late number of the London Literary Gazette, contains a brief review of it, together with copious extracts. These extracts, bringing the most common articles of food, with which our business into one point of view, present truly a frightful picture of imposition. The honey now of sale in this city, we take, the London Editor remarks, to be that in almost every thing which we eat or drink, we are compelled to swallow something, if not deceive ourselves, of items of metropolitan, and many of country consumption, are deteriorated, deprived of their nutritious qualities, and rendered obnoxious to humanity, by the vile arts and mercial-ss sophistication of their venders. In general terms the article, and so fatal the tendency of most of the corruption materials, that we can no longer wonder at the prevalence of dyspepsia, diseases and the premature decay of existence, (on an average) in spite of the great increase of medical knowledge, and the amazing improvement in the healing science, which distinguish our era. No skill can prevent the effects of daily poisoning ; and no man can prolong his life beyond a short standard, where every meal ought to be followed by its counteracting medicine. Had Shakespeare written in our time, in London, he surely would have altered the exclamation of Jaques in this side of Styx.

"As I do live by food I met a fool."

For to be germane to the matter, he should have said

"As I do die by food, I met a fool."

In short, Mr. Accum says the part of Dionysius with us ; only the horse-hair by which he suspends the sword over our heads allows the point gradually to descend, and the sharp scimetar, like Damocles, with the simple fright ; yet it is but justice to acknowledge, that in every case he furnishes us with the means we can ascertain the nature of our danger ; enabling us to mitigate or escape from it.

We recommend readers to abstain from perusing the annexed synopses till after they have dined, that they may keep their appetites down, and be sufficiently sickened to baffle the discrimination of the most experienced judges. Considering the number of substances used in domestic economy, which are now very generally sophisticated, are, tea, coffee, beer, wine, spirituous liquors, wild oil, pepper, vinegar, mustard, cream, and other articles of subsistence. Indeed, Mr. Accum says, "it would be difficult to mention a single article of food, which is not met with in an adulterated state ; and some are scarcely ever produced genuine.

Some of the compounds employed, are comparatively harmless, while others are highly deleterious. Of the former kind are the manufacture of factitious pepper, the adulteration of mustard, vinegar, cream, &c. Of the latter, are the substitutions of lead, copper, &c. for the preparations of pure possessions in the culinary utensils, and the substitution of other for their former powers, but must be elected in the manner before pointed out.

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From Lower Canada.

From the Canadian Courant.

EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

An Emigrant Office, was founded early in the last Spring, by a few gentlemen of this city, principally with the view of giving such information to emigrants arriving here as would be useful to them. With this intention a correspondence was opened with several gentlemen in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada, requesting them to give answers to the following queries.

1st. Are there any Unconceded Lands in your neighbourhood ?

2d. On what terms will these Lands be granted ?

3d. What is the quality of these Lands as to soil ?

4th. At what rate can Wood lands be cleared per acre ?

5th. Are there any Cultivated Lands for sale or to be Leased in your neighbourhood ; if so, at what price per acre ?

6th. What distances are the Unlocated Lands from the nearest Mill ? and the means of Communication between the Lands and those Settlements ?

7th. What distance are they from Markets, either for purchasing necessaries or the sale of produce ?

8th. What is the usual price of the necessaries of life, such as Beef, Pork, Flour, Potatoes, &c. in your vicinity ?

9th. Are there Churches or Schools near the unconceded Lands in your quarter ?

10th. What is the usual price of Stock, Farming Utensils, and the different kinds of seed used with you ?

11th. Are there Saw Mills and Grist Mills near you, at what price can boards be purchased ?

12th. What is the distance between your Unconceded Lands and Montreal, Quebec, or Niagara ; and what are the means of communication with those places ?

13th. What are the usual rates of Wages given to Overseers, Farm Servants, or Mechanics of different descriptions, by the month or year ?

14th. Are your vacant Lands well supplied with water ?

15th. Does your part of the Country hold out any peculiar advantages for Settlers ?

16th. From what country are the majority of Settlers in your vicinity.

The result of these enquiries has been extensively satisfactory and has furnished a valuable body of authentic information. This consideration, together with the universal wish of correspondents that Emigrants should be forwarded to their respective places of destination as speedily as possible for, say they all, we want them here ; induced the gentlemen concerned in the institution to call in a few more to their assistance, that they might extend their views, by forming themselves into an *Emigrant Society* for the purpose of forwarding destitute Emigrants to their respective places of destination, or to the nearest Emigrant Society.

After two or three meetings in the course of this week, this object has been so far effected, that the Society has been formed, a President, Treasurer and Secretary appointed, and a resolution passed that the different Protestant Churches in the city, should each choose three persons to preside the fund necessary to be raised for the great object in view, by such means as they should think proper respectively to adopt. The Society gives notice to the public, the Emigrant Society are well aware of the difficulties which may be encountered in the execution of their charity. They hope however, and confidently hope, that the object in view will be so justly appreciated by their discerning and liberal fellow-citizens, that they will come cheerfully forward to their support.—They have ascertained the important fact that Emigrants are wanted by the inhabitants throughout Upper Canada, and that there they can always obtain employment.

It is equally well known that a great many are now out of employment, and many more are daily arriving here, who do not possess the means of getting forward with their families. These latter we either assisted now to get off, or the public must support them in winter. Which of these alternatives is best ? The answer is contained in few words. We keep them here and support them during winter, we do them a partial good ; but a permanent evil, for they are deprived of the means by which they could maintain people in idleness for so long a period as a Canadian winter, is inevitably to follow. But if we send them forward, we do them a positive good which may perhaps be felt forever. It is therefore pretty evident, that by the adoption of the former alternative we deprive them of their respective places of destination, a very essential service is rendered them. But the latter is the very thing which is wanted by the inhabitants of this city may also render themselves a service, by reducing the burthen which for two or three years past they have so severely felt. The Society have ascertained that many owners of boats and other craft will take them up the country at half the usual rates, and that the owners of the Steamboat Frontenac, will forward them in that vessel to York or Niagara for half price. From such data, the Society have ascertained that a family may be sent from hence to York on Niagara for less than one pound currency ; which sum is necessary to support them here in idleness, and perhaps vice, its frequent companion, during winter. Those therefore, who are willing to give a small sum now to relieve the distress of the poor in winter, to give a larger sum in winter to be expended in the very same charity, that of doing permanent good, or

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Code of Agriculture, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

REAPING.

It is the opinion of experienced husbandmen, that wheat should be cut down when straw below it is fully ripe and ripe. The grain hardens well in the sheaf;—the sample is better,—and there is nothing lost in measure, by this mode of management. The harvest is begun earlier, and its labours are more equally distributed.

Barley ought likewise to be cut before it is too ripe, otherwise the straw becomes brittle, and that occasions much loss by the heads breaking off.

Though oats are reckoned a hardy grain, yet the more early varieties, being liable to damage from high winds, or exposure to much wet, ought to be cut as soon as they are nearly ripe, in order to lessen the risks to which they are exposed.*

Beans should be cut down as soon as the eye has attained a deep colour, and if the weather be dry, instantly made up, and put into sheaves. The straw will thus be of triple value, and the grain of superior quality.

So much for the cultuse of the crops before they are cut down. The instruments by which this operation is effected are next to be considered.

Various plans have been devised for cutting down crops of grain; as reaping by a sickle, or crooked knife; mowing by a scythe, and hagging, the plan of cutting down corn by machinery, though it has made some progress has not yet been brought beyond the line of occasional experiment.

1. *Reaping by the Sickle, or Reaping Hook.*

For the district in which a sufficient hand can be procured, reaping by the sickle, or the reaping hook, are excellent methods of cutting down the crop, if sufficient attention be paid to the cutting. With careful reapers, there is very little corn pulled out from the ear, and all put in regular order; and the crop placed in a position favorable to the easiest cut or by the final, or by mechanism.

The sickles are jagged on the edge with teeth; but reaping hooks are smooth; sharp and serrated. For farmer is preferred, as the latter requires to be so often sharpened as to occasion some waste of time. Besides, the former is such a that the advantage of keeping the corn blither to either, than the sooth the ears; and in corded bands, some of the heads are cut off and lost, in using the sharp reaping hook, when it enters a strong the crop, before the reaper has gathered the corn with his hand.

Reaping by the sickle is performed, sometimes by the day, at other times by the acre, and sometimes by the harvest, or season; but the first mode is, by the worst that is executed. With that view, no agreement has been made, to give six shillings per twenty lineal sheaves of wheat, (generally a *threave*, hence the agreement is called *threaving*) each sheaf measuring thirty-six inches in girth, but the sickle is described as the most advantageous mode of cutting down the crop, for all parties. Under this mode, whole families, men, women, and their grown up children obtain employment. They bring their provisions with them, remain at the whole day in the field, the old to chirp the young to cut down, every one does something, and they are paid according to what they perform. This is done with alacrity and spirit, and a great quantity of corn is cut down in a day, equally to the advantage of the reapers, and of the former.

In order to train up reapers, it is a good practice, to put from one of the oldest, and most proficient, on a separate ridge, and to pay them a proportion to their good ones on a ridge of the same; but when they are not to be had for hire, the fewer on a ridge the better, for the more there are, the less work will be done. The lazy, and the idle, endeavour to exert themselves, so as to keep the others idle, and is difficult to ascertain, on whom the blame ought to be laid.

It is a most essential object, to cut the crop very low, to prevent both the waste of straw, and the Loss of grain, the almost unavoidable consequence of high cutting. The additional quantity of straw gathered into the barn, will pay the extra expense, and the increased quantity of muck is almost clear profit; because the mowing, or hagging the loom or stubbles, imperfectly answers the place of close cutting the crop.

Cutting corn, when wet, ought to be carefully avoided, when put in a close shock it cannot get dry. In bad SIR, harvests, or when corn is damp, the

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* An experienced farmer, Mr. Jo[illegible] Sherriff states, that all sorts of [illegible] ought to be cut whenever the straw [illegible] below the ear can be [illegible] in using it, no grain can be [illegible] if Dun, 36 steel cannot injure [illegible] Oregon, [illegible] not th[illegible] it [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Fatal Disturbance at Greenock.—Newspapers were received from Glasgow yesterday, none being published there on Sunday; but the following intelligence has been communicated third the medium of private letters from that part of Scotland :—

The P ot Glasgow Volunteers had been at Quarry for some days assisting the Civil Power in keeping the peace; but as tranquility seemed to be perfectly restored on Saturday, and no further apprehensions entertained from the disaffected Radicals, they were ordered to return home on that day. On leaving Paisley five prisoners were given in charge to them to be conveyed to Greenock—he took up of the former place being very much crowded. When the Volunteers arrived near Greenock, they were hooted and hissed by the people, but this did not prevent them from lodging the prisoners in safe custody. On their return, however, they were again attacked and pelted in the most shameful manner. At first, in order to intimidate the mob, they fired twice over their heads: but this only proved a source of exasperation and in consequence, the rear files were ordered to fire directly at the infuriated people But even this failed to produce the desired effect, and the Volunteers were obliged to commence regular street firing, which was done with the greatest coolness, intrepidity and steadiness. After breaking the prison they threatened to attack Port Glasgow, but providentially it was not attempted; as in that case dreadful slaughter must have ensued. Peace, however, was restored before Saturday night, and on Sunday a large military force was stationed at Greenock.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Glasgow, Sunday, three o'clock :—

"I have just time to mention the events of a very serious nature which have taken to k place last night. A party of the Port Gl sgow Volunteers were escorting some prisoners from Paisley to the gaol at this town; when they entered the town they were attacked with stones, and pelted in every direction. They, however, in lodging their prisoners safe in gaol, when, on returning to Port Glasgow, they were attacked by the mob (partly Greenock, and partly the neighborhood,) and were obliged to fire in their own defence. They effected their object there. There are many since the mob died, and nine more dying from its wounds; there are two of the Volunteers also wounded.

"In the mean time, after the military had retired, they broke open the gaol, and l berated the Radicals who had been lodged there from Paisley. They have been out I can thi s pace, and every thing now is again quiet."

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Money is abundant, says the London Englishman, in the principal commercial cities of Europe, except Edinburgh, for instance, the rate of interest is from one to one and a half per cent; in Frankfort it is two per cent. exactly; and in Paris it is three per cent. In London the discount may be termed four per cent. at present, though it seems to be finding its level with the rate on bill discount, as having become of late an extensive branch of commerce to remit capital to England from those parts of Europe where the state of interest is low, in order to obtain the superior advantages still held out by the money market of this country. In practice, which is the best criterion to estimate the price all over Europe to one standard.

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GLASGOW, May 6.

The 8th Royal Veteran battalion 870 strong, (exclusive of their having no fewer than seven officers and 300 rank and file more being 260 chief-ly employed by dra ving to join the main body,) are now passing through Asylon on their mess daily, on their march from Ireland to Stirling, &c.

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The London Observer, a Sunday paper distributed to the country, prints a circulation of 137,120 copies, making an average sale of 1,463 cop es each Sunday.

The hundredth and even pupils are studying in the London Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

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Portugal.—Lord Beresford, or as he is otherwise, "His Excellency the Marshal Beresford, Marquis of Campo-Maior," has sailed from Portugal for Rio de Janeiro Previous to his departure he

As Fo[illegible] advertisement, cautioning the public against giving any credit to the wife of a certain individual, because she has "now eloped from him for" the nineteenth time without the least provocation."

Africa.—The failure of almost every late attempt to explore the interior of the African Continent, and the melancholy destruction of the efforts of Park, Houghton, Peck, Tuckey, Burchhardt, and Campbell, together with the recent death of Richard Lander, are enough to damp the accomplishment of this object were not placed, to offset the return of any traveller with an account of the real state of things respecting these dangerous regions, a subject at once of surprise and congratulation. The account of the journey of M. Mollien, just published by Colburdly, will however, be perused with an interest exceeding perhaps that of any former traveller. He has travelled to the very Timbo, the capital of the country of Foutah-Djallon, were finding it impracticable to proceed further, he set out on his return. Oppressed with fatigue, and terrified at the sight of sickness, hardships, and privations, under which he nearly sunk by the way, he reached the Portuguese settlements of Geba and Bissao, and arrived at St. Louis, after an absence of exactly twelve months.

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From the United States.

NEW YORK, July 20

The quick sailing ship Ann Maria, Peabody, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ult arrived at this port yesterday.

The editors of the Gazette have received their copy of papers, which have left us at the 16th.

The London papers announce the return of the Queen of England; and Mr. Broughton, in the House of Commons, on the 2d of May, declared that he had a message from the Queen, requesting an allowance for her establishment, and finding no provision made for the support of the Princess Charlotte, in the event of the measures pursued against her proving successful for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately by confidential persons of the Government at home—that she had no pecuniary means to support her dignity as Queen and the rights derived upon her by the death of her revered father, and that upon the investigation of her conduct, and upon upon the integrity of her character.

Lord Castlereagh moved that the papers in the Queen's case be referred to a select committee. Mr. Brougham opposed the appointment of a committee, and moved that the papers and communication made to Lord Liverpool, the only part on the privy council, be referred.

A message from the King on the subject of the Queen's conduct to Queen, observing that the King felt no anxious desire to prevent all discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but that he could not refer to the subject in his message."

The papers also attended the Queen on her arrival in London, broke the windows of many houses at the cost of £1,000 to the owners of them, those of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh, Mr. Canning's house, and the Queen's carriage were stationed at Carlton House for two days and nights.

The Queen on her arrival in London, alighted at the house of Mr. Alderman Wood, where she remained all night.

Lord Holland has declared his intention to bring forward a motion to repeal the Royal Marriage Act.

From the Boston Patriot of July 17.

Late news of Brion's expedition to the Spanish Maine.

By the Ship Argus, arrived at Portsmouth from Bermuda, the editors of the Oracle have received Jamaica papers to the 12th June.

They state that an engagement took place on the 25th May between the Royalists and the Independents at Rio de la Hacha, the latter commanded by Col. Sanchez de Lima, and the latter by Col. Montilla; after being warmly engaged for two hours, with an army of 2700 men against 700, the Royalists retreated to Morino, with the loss of 180 men, and the Independents lost 30 men in killed and wounded. At the termination of the battle the officers of the Independents were in possession of the whole of the artillery, and that whereas according to the rules and principles of right and wrong, the property of the enemy ought to be the best and cheapest, they select the worst and most expensive, and for the most part of the articles of the land preference. If they re-signed the principle in any instance, they would soon be called upon to acknowledge it in another. If a person should find a purse of gold, instead of giving that a duty should be placed upon American cotton, and stating at the same time as a reason for that object, that a duty was also given in the East Indies, which was three times the distance from this country, it would be quite as incompatible with the policy of the present day to present tax upon timber to refuse the prayer of the petition. It was exactly in the same manner that the Ministers in order to convey all the funds in the kingdom into the coffers of horses, and in the space of time at present allotted to these purposes with he, he conceived that to retain the ships and make them crew about, would be subject under the circumstances, without made of employing them than to exempt which he had been contemplating.

He was followed by the Earl of Liverpool, who took a general review of the subject under debate. We regret that we have room only for that part of Lordship's speech which more immediately interests us to these Provinces.

On another part of the noble Marquis, relative to timber, as connected with our shipping interests, I can see no objection to submit it to a committee, but I had better, in saying this, shortly state its history. In 1809, when we were excluded from the Continent, and likely to experience a great want of timber, which would naturally affect our shipping interests, communications were made to several of our merchants, whom they where indicated, by protecting duties brought against it. It was always admitted in the Spaniards did any thing, they would do something very complete and noble. They have an end in a high & salutary example to nations neighboring by their sovereigns. The amelioration of agriculture which once made them the most romantic people of Europe is the model of vassalage and superstition, and the source of misery to the people.

Schemes for the improvement of knowledge, and the experience of what nations could for themselves required them like most adventurous and high minded assertors of liberty, at once enthusiastic and calm.

The manner in which they shove of utility of the Press is calculated to excite the wonder of those who turn it indestructible.

When King George IV. was Prince of Wales, and Duke of Oswego Father of the present Duke, no one of his suits he paid to London before the Revolution. He had to the late pay apparent of the throne of Great Britain considerable sums of money, amounting to several millions (francs.)

The present Duke of Orleans knew nothing of the transactions, and was first appraised of them, on the appointment of the receipt-general made to him by the king of England, who has made haste to liquidate the debts of the Prince of Wales.

A part of the funds has been employed in the payment of the annuals and forests, which the Duke has purchased for five millions.

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FROM LOWER CANADA

From the Quebec Mercury.

We have been favored with a review of London papers to the 24th June, from which we have made a few extracts.

A motion was brought forward in the House of Lords on the 20th June by the Marquis of Lansdowne for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of the Foreign Trade of the Country, and into the conduct of the pending it, which after a debate of some length was agreed to by the House.

The Prince of Wales has gone to visit Wales.

The Duke of Richmond has been appointed to succeed Sir Peregrine Maitland as Governor of Upper Canada, and will proceed to that Province in the course of the present month.

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MANHEIM, May 19.

The general interest which is excited by the unfortunate young man who in I am going to put upon paper, induces me to send you the following details.

Sand, the assassin of Kotzebue, is a native of Wunsiedel, in the circle of Baireuth, and was born on the 5th October, 1795. He was educated in the gymnasium of Kotzebue, where he was very polite, had in it something extraordinary in his whole way of life, and he went to meet death as one going to a fete. He bowed with much grace to some ladies who were at a window, who returned his salute with very evident marks of interest. When he arrived at the place of execution, which was in the court of the prison, he mounted the scaffold immediately; his stature was not to him, either which he made appear to advantage. Previously, I understand, he was to put on a white linen dress, that he spoke with energy, and at the end raised one of Horace. The executioner then took hold of him and made him sit down; after he had seated himself in a small chair, he took off his hat, and his neckhandkerchief, and bowed to the people around him. He was dressed in a black coat, white waistcoat, and black pantaloons, he turned down his hair behind curls upon his shoulders. For 15 months in the prison he had been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every care was made to prevent him committing suicide the effects of the wounds which he received on the 9th of May, were still very weak, so that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the arm of the executioner. He was beardless with a sabre, and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose.

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THE CORONATION.—The preparations seekers and the prizes given to strange viewers of the Coronation, are on a most splendid and magnificent scale. It has already been stated, that the Queen of Ashes, the Great George street, which bears the grand entrance to the Abbey, and the key, is let for the occasion for £. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have also advertised that £2000 may be had on the application to their office in Downing-street, New Palace-yard and the line with Parliament street. The Lords Commissioners each way, and from the gate of Westminster Hall to the grand entrance of the Abbey, a distance of 300 feet, £1 10s. It is expected that upwards of £2000 will be taken at the Lords' office alone. Lord Liverpool is to leave the house for a quarter of a year, and the Lord Chancellor have been offered £4000 for almost one year's rent at his house.

The space of ground now fenced into separate or enclosures, for the better accommodation of nearly 1 in their respective stations, is more extensive than at the Coronation of George IV. The front of the Abbey has been raised the former height, and the line with Parliament street has been extended to the corner of Bridge street, which is carried at a depth of 30 feet, and the whole of the Abbey is covered in. The carriage entrance for the accession for £. The Duke of Wellington has also let his house in Piccadilly for £2000 for the day.

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LONDON, June 27.

Proceedings of Parliament.—The ports are now open for the free importation of Corn, Grain, Flour, Oats, and Peas, from the British Colonies and Foreign Countries. The Corn Bill for those vital against the importation of any other articles, but the Bill for regulating the Trade with Ireland, which is imported at a duty of 10s. per quarter, and the Bill for the importation of Corn, there is, in consequence, little chance of any Bill being opened in August, for the importation of Corn.

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May 30.

The Committee appointed by the House of Lords, on Friday last, to enquire into the most effectual means of securing trade, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, met on the same day, and proceeded to examine the important objects of their appointment. The several Petitions presented and referred to the said Committee House of the Lords, on the subject of the Corn Bills, which is imported at a duty of 10s. per quarter, and the Bill for regulating the Trade with Ireland, there is, in consequence, little chance of any Bill being opened in August, for the importation of Corn.

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THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

The Caledonian Canal now carrying into execution in Scotland, will contribute no little to making trade glad. The depth is to be 20 feet; width at the bottom 50, and at the surface of the line of water 110 feet. The locks or sluices from 167 to 172 feet in length, and 40 feet in width. Dimensions of this magnitude will cause to excite wonder, when it is considered that the object of this canal is to make accessible to the Royal Navy and that frigates of 22 guns may be enabled to pass from one sea to the other in perfect safety, without the necessity of making a tedious and dangerous navigation round the northern and western coasts of Scotland. The whole expence about 80 000 l. lings of franks, of which 14 have been already laid out. One part of the navigation will be supplied by the means of lakes. These labours commenced in 1814, and are to terminate in 1821

After a voyage of three years and a month, round the world, the ship Lady Bordelais, lately re entered the port of Bourdeaux.

One fact appears truly singular, that of the flesh meat substances embarked at Bourdeaux, in 1816, whatever returned to this port in a state perfectly sound and well preserved; this arose from making use of the process of M. Edgeworth, which consists in placing the meat in close earthen vessels, with a certain quantity of sprinklings of salt, and other ingredients to extend over them. Roasting does not change the nature of the meat, or charcoal.

—

MANHEIM, May 19.

The general interest which is excited by the unfortunate young man who in I am going to put upon paper, induces me to send you the following details.

Sand, the assassin of Kotzebue, is a native of Wunsiedel, in the circle of Baireuth, and was born on the 5th October, 1795. He was educated in the gymnasium of Kotzebue, where he was very polite, had in it something extraordinary in his whole way of life, and he went to meet death as one going to a fete. He bowed with much grace to some ladies who were at a window, who returned his salute with very evident marks of interest. When he arrived at the place of execution, which was in the court of the prison, he mounted the scaffold immediately; his stature was not to him, either which he made appear to advantage. Previously, I understand, he was to put on a white linen dress, that he spoke with energy, and at the end raised one of Horace. The executioner then took hold of him and made him sit down; after he had seated himself in a small chair, he took off his hat, and his neckhandkerchief, and bowed to the people around him. He was dressed in a black coat, white waistcoat, and black pantaloons, he turned down his hair behind curls upon his shoulders. For 15 months in the prison he had been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every care was made to prevent him committing suicide the effects of the wounds which he received on the 9th of May, were still very weak, so that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the arm of the executioner. He was beardless with a sabre, and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th July 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tract of land in the Long Woods, on the River Thames, in the District of London, having lately been surveyed and returned to this Office,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Location of 100 Acres, on the north side of the Road, laid out through that Tract, may be obtained at the Council Chamber on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at noon, by any person having an Order for the same, which will be given from the ordinary Settlement duty, and quantities and quantities the whole Road in proportion to L.

Militia Grantees will be exempt from all Fees and others will pay only the Patent Fee of £3. 5. 2 Province Currency.

Should the number of applicants exceed the number of Lots—they will draw for priority of choice.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen.

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MEMBERS

RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Glengarry,	Alexander M'Donell,
	Duncan C. Cameron.
Prescott & Russell,	Wm Hamilton
	Archibald M'Lean,
Stormont,	Pat. M'Donell.
Dundas,	Peter Shaver.
Grenville,	Walter Chesley,
	James Jones.
	Jon. Jones,
Leeds,	Charles Jones.
Frontenac,	William Morris.
Prince Edward,	Wm. Wilson.
Town of Kingston,	Christopher Hagerman.
Lennox and Add.	Daniel Shannon.
Hastings,	Samuel Casey.
Northumberland	Reuben Wright,
	James Wilson,
	Jon. Scott.
Durham,	D. M'G. Rogers,
	Henry Ruttan.
York & Simcoe,	Peter Robinson.
	John Willcocks.
Town of York,	John B. Robinson.
Lincoln,	Wm. Hamilton
—— 2d do.	Wm. J. Kerr.
—— 3d do.	Robert Hamilton,
—— 4th do.	Robert Randal.
Oxford,	Thomas Horner
Middlesex,	Mr. Sec. Powell,
	Jo. Sawtell.
	Mr. Justice Boulton,
Norfolk,	Francis L. Walsh.
Essex,	James Dixon.
Essex,	Francis Baby.
	Wm. M'Cormick
Wentworth,	Geo. M'Donell,
	John Wilson.
Halton,	James Crooks,
	Wm. Chisholm.

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FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Extract of a letter, dated June 17.

Monthly Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

This Meeting, which had been postponed last week, on account of the hurry created by the arrival of the new, and the embarkation of our former Governor, took place on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, when his Excellency Sir James Kempt attended, and entered upon the office of President. Before proceeding to the dispatch of business, he addressed the Directors in the following terms.

Gentlemen,

I am thoroughly impressed with the importance of the duties in which I am now engaged, and I shall endeavour to discharge them in such a manner, as to promote the beneficial ends of the institution, and to crown my labors with success. The work which is so happily begun. Although my knowledge of agriculture be inferior to that of many members of this Society, for his Lordship, the Earl of Dalhousie, had a singular taste and predilection for rural affairs, I am satisfied that the public prosperity is connected with the success of your plans, and I look to you, gentlemen, my personal assistance and co-operation to effect, and to the Society the whole benefit of my official influence. Being ordered to embark immediately for the duties of your ordinary business, I shall not be able for some time to lend you such effectual help as I could wish, but the frequency of my good wishes; but I shall at all times direct my attention, and give my countenance to the measures which you may adopt, and which must more or less be interwoven with the welfare of the province. I beg, therefore, that a donation of Fifty pounds be accepted from me towards the funds of the Provincial Agricultural Society, as a testimony of the lively interest I feel for forwarding the objects of paramount utility, that

THERMOMETRICAL JOURNAL,

taken (in the shade) at 7 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 7 P. M.

			Weather.
Thursday	72	Cloudy	
July 27.	80	Rain	
	76	Clear	
	66	Cloudy	
28.	77	A little rain	
	77	Clear	
	66	Cloudy	
29.	74	do.	
	74	Cloudy	
	72	Clear	
30.	80	do.	
	76	do.	
	66	Cloudy	
31.	76	do.	
	74	do.	
	66	Rain in the night	
Aug. 1.	76	Cloudy	
	72	do.	
	70	Clear	
2.	76	do.	
	72	do.	

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INFORMATION WANTED.

☞Of a young gentlemanly the name of DANIEL M'LEAN a native of Scotland, who left Montreal in the autumn of the 25th Regiment of foot, in England—who retired on half pay in the year 1803. He has been in the United States, between the years 1804 and 1808, with a view of following the mercantile business, but inadvertently left no address whatever. Any information respecting him will be most kindly received by MORRIS H. TUCKER of Windsor, C. W.

☞ The editors of Newspapers, both in the United States and British America, by inserting the above in their respective papers, will confer the grateful thanks of an agonized family.

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NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

FOR 1821.

By Authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE ALBANY PLOUGH BOY.

FLEMISH HUSBANDRY.

Rotation of Crops.—The intelligent agriculturists of England are well aware, that to make the farming business yield, the more abundant is their produce; but this opinion is confined to a few in that country. It is only in Flanders that the idea of enhancing the soil by the repeated cropping, is exploded, and the rotation system brought to the greatest possible state of perfection. The ground being prepared in the manner before stated, the Flemish farmer allots either one or the other of the following courses:

FIRST COURSE FOR THREE YEARS.

First year.—Oats are sown among the end of February or beginning of March. Those are cut green towards the end of April, or beginning of May, and given to the cattle for food, which is found to be a great pleasure. It is found that this crop as it is not allowed to throw out the ears does not exhaust the soil, or take away any thing from the subsequent crop.* Winter potatoes are now sown for a second crop; previous to which the land is dug and manured. When of a middling size the potatoe is planted whole but if very large, the eye only is used.

Second year.—Rye, which is the first crop; and scarcely are the sheaves removed from the ground, when the farmer promptly turns up the earth and sows quantity. Short oats are sown with the rye, or other subsequent crop.* Winter potatoes are now sown for a second crop; previous to which the land is dug and manured. When of a middling size the potatoe is planted whole but if very large, the eye only is used.

Third year.—Rye; which is followed by Turnips.

SECOND COURSE FOR THREE YEARS.

First year.—Flax preceded by green crops of the preceding year.

Second year.—Wheat followed by Spurry.

Third year.—Rye and Turnips.

THIRD COURSE FOR THREE YEARS.

First year.—Female Hemp; also white, turnips.

Second year.—Flax, then carrots.

Third year.—Wheat and Spurry.

FOURTH COURSE FOR THREE YEARS.

First year.—Oats, preceded by green crops of the preceding year.

Second year.—Cole-seed; then Turnips.

Third year.—Wheat; then Spurry.

These courses are sufficient to give a sufficiency of the Flemish system of rotation. It will be seen that wheat is never exceeds twice; it always follows flax, hemp, cole seed or potatoes. Corn greatly encourages the growth of dog-grass, which, if not completely torn up with the roots, the least fissure of it left, escapes, will each produce a new plant, greatly to the prejudice of the wheat. In England this is the grass usually sown with wheat, which is the more always more or less infected otherwise rich it much of its appropriate support; and to bring now and then a quantity of fresh earth about the roots of the wheat. With proper care this object may be accomplished without the least injury to the roots. But a careless ploughman should be kept near the surface of the soil. The practice of planting in beds, rather than to rows at intervals of about 18 inches, is universally in the Flemish country. Complete tables, also, of the value which is obtained by this method has been found to be that of forty-one acres *in four years*, by a farmer residing, which is divided as in fact, among the following crops, on Eng lish acres, viz. 10 of hemp, 10 of flax, and 21 of wheat, and the former of the latter are thus obtained, from the same to two feet, according to the quality of the soil—Here can be no greater Flemish course, will best illustrate the error of the system, and the advantages of the latter over the former:

THREE YEARS.—ENGLAND.

1st year,	Turnips according to Arthur Young,	£2 4 0
2d do.	Barley,	4 0 0
3d do.	Clover,	3 12 0
4th do.	Rye,	6 0 0
	Wheat Straw,	3 7 6
	Barley, do.	1 15 7

Total produce in 4 years, £19 14 1
Giving one year with another, £4 18 11 per acre.

THREE YEARS.—FLANDERS.

1st year,	Green oats,	£0 16 6
	Potatoes,	10 5
2d do.	Wheat,	3 7 6
	Spurry,	2 0 0
3d do.	Rye,	2 0 0
	Turnips,	2 1 6
	Wheat straw,	1 0 10
	Rye, do.	1 3 0
	Raisin, or straw of potatoes,	0 6
Total produce in 3 years,		£23 7
Giving, one year with another,		£7 9
per acre.		

From these statements, proceeding upon the most correct data, it is seen that the value per acre, of the same piece of ground cultivated according to the Flemish system for three years, is [illegible] in the former, [illegible] per cent more than in the latter. Now as ploughed *in four years* from another piece of ground managed agreeable to the most approved principles of English husbandry. The advantages of the Flemish farmer, will appear still more striking, when the next period, when he clears after paying the necessary expenses of cultivation, is contrasted with that of the English farmer. According to Arthur Young, the English farmer receives about four and a half per cent on the purchase money, calculating the gross produce of the ground at twenty. This upon it 18 £ (the rent) per acre, for one year, as in Table I, would give £ 1 4.

The produce, per acre, for one year, in Flanders (see Table B.), is £7 9 1 which, deducting £1 4 for expenses of cultivation, land tax, and rent, according to Vanderstraten is £6 5 1, leaving to the farmer £2 9 0; or £2 11 more than the amount obtained by the English farmer.

The subject of *Flemish Husbandry* is by no means exhausted. I shall resume it in my next communications. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. HOUSTON.

New-York, June 1, 1820.

It is well known, that vegetables will grow in poor soil by watering them, not that it is necessary they should, but the watered the seeds of vegetables in poor stiff soil, and others in a dry soil, and even among metal, or common garden mud; and in every instance, they grew luxuriant; and Nature in her simple progress, has taught us that water is the principal, and the slightest assistance in the course she employs.

The Richmond Packet,

JOSEPH COLE, COMMANDER,

WILL commence running between the Falmouth York and Ni gara, on Monday the 24th inst. on a regular Packet Sloop to sail from York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, a. m. precisely; and Niagara on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a. m. to the 24th of Sept. when the hours of departure will be made known by the press.

The Richmond has excellent accommodations for Ladies, Gentlemen and other passengers, and nothing will be omitted to make a part of the comfortable and delightful and polished every in a quarto twelve passage vessels of her class in America; being manned with experienced mariners.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

After Cabin, - - - 10s.
Fore do. - - - - 5
Children under 12 years, half price. 60 lbs. baggage allowed to each passenger, above that weight 9d. pr. cwt. or 3s. 3d. per bl. bulk.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Subscriber, or the Captain on board.

N. B. The subscriber has power to inform the Gentlemen who had become subscribers, that unless their Instalments be paid on or before the 24th inst. pursuant to the terms of the agreement, they will be considered as having no interest in her.

Ep. OATES.

York July 17, 1820. 4s29.

Notice to the Purchasers of the Forfeited Estate, and to those interested in the sale thereof

THE Special Receiver appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, agreeably to the powers in him vested, of His late Majesty, (vide chapter 12th of the Provincial Statues,) will give the necessary attendance at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. in the City of York, and there sit from the sale of the Forfeited Estates, agreeably to the provisions of the said Statute, and further to receive applications for such Warrants as may in consequence be, from time to time, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be paid out of such receipts as may be forthcoming.

York, 10th July, 1820. tw.29.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,
AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be best learned from the heads under which and hereafter may be granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement and all other Affairs of the Province.

By a general collection of *located* lands, as likewise of improved farms to be sold or let, and of the Information of Estate or Real Property, in the healthy County of which the Town of York is the Capital, connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of ample means, to support of the *landed interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of *local reports* and their operative effect upon *Foreign Capital*, through which the true and progress of the State of Agriculture in this Province will be rather be made known by the public journals as a *Desideratum* for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive *statistical accounts* from resident holders of estate, (with a further view to the profession of *labour*,) of whatever improvements have been made since original surveys and grants of land in each township; whether of *public roads, bridges, canals, mills, or imported farms*, together with *all* other *requisite* information, &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly computed to form a True Current for public use.

But as the transmission of such local reports from every township to York, where the seat of Government is held, will be attended with certain expense of postage to the office, and with other incoming its charges necessarily to the proper application of them, for the press; no reports will be received out of the conveyance is *free* from expense, and the charges are remitted with the same, for every words contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out a more prised *form*, with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such *statistical reports* from every township, this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained at any parish or other general meeting held by the respective Magistrates; where it can also be ascertained, what each individual's share of the expense *subscribing* to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be furnished; which in few instances can exceed 10 *sh* or 2s 6d Curr's.*

Reports of large tracts of land ; from parishes or districts, will of course be more faithfully published upon the same terms.

☞ Land Proprietors who wish to exchange (*by contract*) with axe-men for the cleaning of timber, by communicating their proposals to the proper office, will receive the value of money) and one dollar, *free of postage*, for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of labourers.

Axe men who take land in lieu of money, on a negotiated their engagement, will receive 1 dollar. *Those* who take *half land* and *half cash*, one dollar; and others who take only cash, one dollar a day in bulk.

Printed circular letters of information for every, case, will be forwarded to all, *who grable with postage*, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto twelve number.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

Notice will be given (near the Crown Office to York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*
York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of Township of SIR, } UPPER CANADA.

Those lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individual in [here put the date.]

Here put the rise and progress of Farms, clear'd since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Building are generally of logs, frame work or brick.

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Township, whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for *export or home* consumption.

4th. [What town or village has been or is contemplated to be built ; with the increase of population and of cattle ; the prices of town lots and farms, according to distance from the town (say from 2 to 20 dollars per acre, as the case may be.]

5th. [The best markets, with the condition of the roads, and the distance by each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description and climate of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who meet to keep it the township.]

Address to E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Directory and Land Price Current Office, [with the date of the Report.]

☞ The Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform Medical Practitioners, that a number of Medicine in the upper part of the Province, that he has imported from Great Britain a great assortment of

DRUGS,

which he is selling at very reasonable prices.

He has also received a few sets of Apothecaries scales and weights, Pestles and Mortars, Graduated Measures Lancets in cases, Hoone and Distiller Thermometers, Barometers and Thermometers attached, a few dozen bottles of real Cheltenham Salts and Soda powders.

A. MARSHALL,
Surgeon.
Kingston, 28th June, 1820. 22tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

E. and J. LESSLIE,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the Public in general that they have received this sometimes British exclusive selection of Books and Stationery, which they are now ready to dispose of at their recently occupied by Messrs. Hay, Saddlers, King street.

The following comprise part of their Stock:

Goldsmith's Geography, Cruden's Concordance, Bruce's Travels, Rollin, Goldsmith and Hume's History of England, Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, Dr. Henderson's Travels in Iceland in 1814 & 15, Thomson's Annals, Russell Russell's History, Ecclesiastical Researches, Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Magazine, Do. Review, Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, 2 vol. Bacon's Essays, Pictures of Cumberland & Lonsdale, Pope's Homer's Iliad, Do. Odyssey, Boyer's Dictionary 13 vol. oct. Walker's Dictionary oct. Reed's Essays 3 vol. oct. Bewick's Quadrupeds, Bath Post Paper, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super Do. Cap, Message cards gilt and plain, Mourning cards, Quills, Sealing wax, Wafers, Vermilion, Gunter's Lines, Drawing Instruments, Reece's Colour, Warranted Black Lead Pencils, Books of every description, Ink powders, Pewter and Pocket Inkers, Gunter's Scales, Penknives, Pocket Compasses, a few Carpenter's Tools, also a neat assortment of Jewellery, Watch Keys, and Chain Cable for a vessel of the Tons.

A great variety of interesting Publications, and Books & Stationary at every description.

York, July 14th 1820. 4w 29

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM		TO	
		£	s.	£	s.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0
Veal,	——	0	0	4	0
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	2
Turkeys,	each	0	7	0	8
Geese,	——	0	0	5	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0
Butter,	——	0	0	0	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	7½	0	1
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	5
Peas,	——	0	0	0	3
Barley,	——	0	0	0	3
Oats,	——	0	0	0	2
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	1
Cabbages,	head	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	0	18
Do.	bar.	1	0	1	5
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	1
Candles,	——	0	0	0	1
Hay,	ton.	2	0	2	15
Wood,	cord	0	0	0	12

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum ; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription is to be regularly paid in advance to the Agents. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, will be considered as wishing to continue unless they give notice to the contrary. Agents are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up the arrears of those who may wish to discontinue. County Subscribers who send to the office for their Papers, will be considered as wishing to continue unless they give notice to the contrary. Agents are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up the arrears of those who may wish to discontinue. County Subscribers who send to the office for their Papers, will be considered as wishing to continue unless they give notice to the contrary. Agents are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up the arrears of those who may wish to discontinue. Country

FROM EUROPE.

From the London Courier, May 11.

That we are suffering very considerably, from the stagnation of our trade and manufactures, cannot be denied. We are not alone, however in our unfortunate situation. The following extract from one of the directors of the bank of the United States, to a friend in Manchester, will testify. It will serve also to refute a deal of bright vision in the pictures which Mr. Baring drew the other night, of the prosperous condition of all the rest of the world compared with our own.

"Our difficulties in commerce, whether mercantile or domestic, come over without abatement. Men of business are like pot-nuts in the last stage of consumption, hoping for a favorable change, but growing weaker every day till they expire."

"Dismal as the prospects are on your side the water, they are not worse than ours. You have some regular and profitable trade—we have none. It is all stagnation and bankruptcy. When I came to this country, on the first day of my arrival in Philadelphia, I walked round some correspondents whom I had before known by name, but never at home except then; and I would without the least hesitation have sold them goods to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds. Now I do not know the persons doing business; and there is not one amongst them whose solvency I would trust for one thousand pounds.—What a difference!"

A large continuance of the distress in the commercial world has a fatal effect on the morality of the whole community. The vast number of failures takes away their odium. Men fail in parties for centuries past; and the barriers of honesty are broken down by a perpetual legislation suited to the condition of insolvent debtors. We have now one to suit every one of the debt. Credit is become very rare, as you may well imagine, for we have nothing to depend upon but actual honesty! Hence even the commercial duties are suffering great alarm in this city from incendiaries, and have succeeded in setting fire to a great number of buildings. On Sunday evening our Theatre was entirely destroyed. It produced a considerable sum: I cannot tell exactly a heavy mow had fallen during the day, and the roof of the house being covered with ice, it never preserved any fire whatever; otherwise we should have had a most dreadful conflagration.

"During the former prosperous times of this country, it was an universal complaint that the expenses of living were extravagantly high; but it is now sufficiently known that our commercial duties, we

3. And be it further enacted, That each of the boards constituted in the fourteenth section of the act hereby amended, shall be constituted as to appoint any trustee of the said village to hold and exercise their office, after a majority of other and succeeding trustees shall have taken and sworn or declared the oath of office as such trustee; and that in case the number of trustees in the said village shall at any time be reduced below the number of five, by death, inability or refusal to serve, *it shall be the duty of the remaining trustees* of the said village, *qualified to vote for the purpose of filling such vacancies*, and shall cause fourteen days notice of the time and place of such election to be published in the newspapers of the village; and such election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as is prescribed by the said act for the annual election of such trustees."

Now what, we would inquire, is "the duty of the said trustees?" We would tell them that we have had, to do this bounden duty all the courts in Christendom, to carry this section of the law into effect, there have always been men in both branches, eminent for their talents and legal learning. But there have always been a disgrace to the profession, and such an enormous load of business thrown upon them, that it is impossible for them to accomplish it all, as they would wish.

There is another thing worthy of notice. Two years is the utmost time within which the trustees hereinbefore named by the said trustees or their predecessors, and which they have not by this act confirmed, and are a disgrace to the profession, and which warrants, or rates or taxes which may be issued for the collection of any taxes imposed as aforesaid, by virtue of the act hereby amended, or of this act, from time to time, so often as such warrants shall not be returned, collected during the time prescribed by law."

It would seem by passing such laws as this, that, notwithstanding when the lawyers are called upon to give a construction to these statutes, they declare that themselves confused, yet they are still found on many occasions to be exceedingly necessary; and it is questionable that a sufficient way will be found to keep them quiet, until they shall be confirmed in the belief from a practical test at the legislature.—Lord Coke tells us, that "at the Parliament holden at Carlisgate, anno 6. H. 4. the parliament was examined by writ, and it was further provided in the Legislature, by the words—much less write a grant of parliament." Now we appeal to the common sense of mankind, whether such men fit to represent the people and legislate for them, and therefore in Legislature? Are such men qualified to be called "*substantial parliamentarians*," or to be considered as "*sound lawyers*?" But this ill-prepared lawyer is obviously attributable to the professional prejudices of Lord Coke.

We have some reason to believe that the improvement we have referred to in the method of preparing bills, has been adopted by congress. The third section of the act respecting the Slave Trade, passed during the session of 1818, page 91, bears striking marks of similar intelligence. It is there enacted, that persons guilty of fitting out ships, &c. in Shall on conviction thereof, by due course of law, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $3000, or less than $1000—one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who shall *sue for such forfeiture*, and who shall be admitted to forfeit, and shall moreover be imprisoned for a term not less than three years."—Now, to our ignorant appeal to applicants, that by the strict letter of the law, on the conviction of the offender, he is to be imprisoned, and must sue pay a penalty in the National and State Legislatures alone shall sue for such forfeiture, is enabled to sue half, and the suit as the case may be, which is for the benefit of the offender, on his conviction, pays the fine unto county; and who is the informer who is to sue for the forfeiture, or to reconcile the jarring feelings of the North and South.—But while it discourages the slave trade, such a law opens apparent advantages to smugglers, it evidently puts insuperable obstacles to their recovering the penalty.

But although in the preceding remarks, we have occasionally indulged in a vein of irony, the subject before us is one of engrossing importance, and we must have; but in order to answer the purposes for which they are enacted, it is necessary that they be drawn up with the utmost nicety and exactness. The law which we discussed this article, must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary expense, that the time at which they should come immediately forward and tender it payment at the earliest period.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st July, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of Yonge-Street, Esquire, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to render an account of the same duly attested for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Executor.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE LADY SARAH MAITLAND.

MRS. GOODMAN'S School will re-commence after the present Vacation, on Wednesday the 23d. August.

N. B. A competent Master to superintend the Writing Department, is wanted in this Seminary.

York, 21st July, 1820. 306

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been a short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, and other articles necessary for the brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cramer-go Cottage,
Yonge Street, July 24th, 1820. 30 tf

NOT CE.

AN Assignment bearing date at Montreal, Lower Canada, in August, 1817, having been granted by Messrs. Robert Armour, and George Busteed, late of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, under the firm of Robert Armour and Busteed, to and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Tattinson, deceased, of all their Estates, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, as well belonging to them individually, as to such Copartners, also all and every their debts, claims and pretensions, as well as the Estate of Robert Armour and Busteed, as in the Estates of Messrs. Thomas, Francis, and Christopher carrying on trade at the City of Montreal, and William Henderson of this Province, all of the City of Quebec, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of them the said Robert Armour and George Busteed, and Richard Tattinson, as by the said Assignment will appear. All persons indebted to the said late firm of Robt. Armour and Busteed, Henderson and Co. and to either of the parties who composed them, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to either of the undersigned, Trustees, or to their Attorney, duly authorized; and further notice is hereby given, that in default of immediate payment legal recourse will be had to obtain the same.

ESEO W. ERMATINGER,
G. MOFFATT

Surviving Trustees to the Estate of Robert Armour and Busteed.

The Richmond Packet,

JOSEPH COLE, COMMANDER,

WILL continue running between the Ports of York and Niagara, on Mondays the 24th inst. on a regular Packet. She will leave York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock in the morning precisely; and Niagara on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10, A. M. to the 24th of Sept. when the hours of departure will be made known to the public.

The Richmond has excellent accommodations for Ladies, Gentlemen and other passengers, and nothing will be omitted that can add to the comfort of the safety and expedition of the passengers, being manned with experienced seamen.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

After Cabin,	10s.
Fore do.	6 3d

Children under 12 years, half price. 60 lbs. baggage allowed to each passenger, above that weight 20. pr. cwt. or in 3d. pr. lb. bulk.

The Freight of Passage, apply to the Subscriber, or the Captain on board.

N. B. The subscriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen who have become subscribers, that unless their Instalments be paid on or before the 24th inst. payment for the future benefit of the agreement, they will be considered as having no interest in her.

Ed. OATES.

York, July 17, 1820. 4w29.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,
AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in all lands which have been, are, or may hereafter be granted by the Crown Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement and the future Sales.

By a general collection of *located* lands, in likewise of unpurchased farms to be sold or exchanged. A Registration of Estate will be opened, for the benefit of every description of Settlers, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate; whilst the principle of general arrangement in office (acting upon *an attractive form*) connected with Farm spanding agency in future, will promote the introduction of ample means, to support *the prosperity interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of *local* reports and their *peculiar effect upon Foreign capital*, through which the rise and progress of the state of Agriculture in both Provinces will be rendered known to the public journals as a *Desideratum*; for the effect of no desirable object, if it is proposed to receive statistical accounts from resident holders of estate, (*with a further view to the production of labor,*) of whatever improvements have been made since the general survey and grants of land in each township whether of public roads, bridges, canals, markets, or improved farms, in, or without the increase of population and of cattle &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly compared to form a *Price Current* for public use.

But as the transmission of such local reports from every township to York (*where the seat of Government is to be*) will be attended with a certain expense of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary for the arrangement of them, for the press: reports will be received unless the conveyance is *free* from expense, and no *dollars* are remitted with the same, for every words contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out some pre-ribed *forms*, with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such statistical reports from every township, this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained at any point, or other general meeting held by the inhabitants; when a rate can also be ascertained, what each individual's share of the expense subscribing to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be transmitted; which as few instances can exceed *to 3d or 6s* full Curr.'s.

Reports of large tracts of land (*from private individuals*) will be received and faithfully published upon the same terms

Old Land Proprietors who wish to engage (*by contract*) with any one for the clearing of timber, by commencing from the proposed to the payment of labor (*whether in land or money*) and one half, *free of postage*, for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the Land of this Office, for the inspection of laborers.

Any one who take land in lieu of money, or who register their own tracts of abode at 1 dollar. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar; and others who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all *applicable with postage*, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

The Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director*
York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of
Tow ship of
SIR,

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individual in [here put the d-te.]

1st. The present rise and progress of Farms, and since the year [here put the date] and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are generally of logs, frame work or brick, &c.]

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Township, and what quantity of Wheat, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and by whom and how they lead—whether for export or home consumption.

4th. What town or village has been or is contemplated to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the state of town lots and farms, according to distance from the town (say from 20 to 20 dollars per acre, as the case may be.]

5th [The best markets, with the conditions of the roads, and the distance to each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its fruits, &c. and the power in the minds of the holders of estate who meet to rep nt the township.]

Where subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Address-d to

E. Angell,

Director of the Estate Directory and Land Price Current Office, [with the date of the Report.]

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform Medical Practitioners of Medicine in this and the upper part of the Province, that he has imported from Great Britain a great assortment of

DRUGS,

which he is selling at very reasonable prices.

He has also received a few sets of Apothecaries scales and weights, Pestles and Mortars, Graduated Measures, Lancets in cases, Hooks and Distillers, Thermometers, Barometers and Thermometers attached, a few dozen bottles of real Cheltenham Salts and Soda powders.

A. MARSHALL,
Druggist.

Kingston, 28th June, 1820. 22tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

E. J. and LESSLIE,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the Public in general that they have received from New-York, by the schooner Hunter, a large and general assortment of Books, which they are now ready to offer, at the most reasonable prices, by Street & Day, Saddlers, King Street.

The following comprise part of their stock:

Mitchell's Geography, Cruden's Concordance, Boston's Fourfold State, Quarles, Bunyan's History of England, Stereotype, Testaments, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Erasmus's Praise of Folly, Goldsmith's Roman History, Gregory's Legacy, Hervey's Meditations, Watts's Hymns, Gregory's Letters, Fox's Martyrs, Gough's Sacred Melodies, Ramsay's Revolution of America, Hannah More's Works, Watson's Apology, Gregory's Letters, Fox's Martyrs, Gough's Sacred Melodies, Ramsay's Revolution of America, Hannah More's Works, Watson's Apology, Paradise Lost, Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Pocket Compasses, Pocket Books, Ink Powder, Wafers, Visiting Cards, Gummed Paper, Quills, Memorandum Books, Ivory Tablets

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 23.

A Copenhagen paper announces the death of the celebrated Icelandic poet, John Thorlakson, who had translated into his native language Milton's Paradise Lost at Klopstock's Messiah.

Morley's Gaming Law.—It will be recollected that, some time ago, *John Morley*, the keeper of a gambling-house at No. 3, Newman-street, and others, were fined in the penalty of £200 for having allowed a game of hazard to be played, in his house. The gentleman who appeared against the defendant in a merchant of respectability whose orgies had lost considerable sums of money in the house at the game above mentioned, and the defendant was not to be found for some time.

There existed some doubt as to the legality of the conviction no summons having been served upon Morley to appear and answer to the charge, and the conviction having been made notwithstanding the absence of the man under such circumstances. A summons, however, had been sent down to attend at the Guildhall Sessions, when Morley was making a fortune upon the very extensive plan that was going forward and the Lord Mayor's interference was then requested.

The Lord Mayor said, he should make every effort to keep down so ruinous an encroachment; but seemed to question the validity of the conviction, as no summons or said he should take the opinion of the City Solicitor upon the subject, and, if the conviction proved good, issue a warrant of distress against the goods and chattels of Morley.

His Lordship having consulted the very respectable not only alluded to, and being answered to his satisfaction, issued the warrant to the officer, named Hordsfield, to enter upon the goods of the defendant for the sum of £200.

Hordsfield, accompanied by Martin and Beardsworth, accordingly entered the premises, and took an inventory on Tuesday last. They were not only refused the admittance of the police, but were threatened with actions for trespass, &c. The officers, however, determined to take possession of the goods in the defendant for the sum of £200.

Hordsfield, accompanied by Martin and Beardsworth, accordingly entered the premises, and took an inventory on Tuesday last. They were not only refused the admittance of the police, but were threatened with actions for trespass, &c. The officers, however, determined to take possession of the goods in the house, and the gentlemen above mentioned, and the defendant was not to be found for some time.

The existence of the gaming-house at No. 3, Newman-street, and others, and the fine of £200 for having allowed a game of hazard to be played, in his house. The gentleman who appeared against the defendant in a merchant of respectability whose orgies had lost considerable sums of money in the house at the game

Dr Baldwin 49

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new mode of diving has just been patented by Wilson Brookfield. By this mode, the patentee states, that a person may descend to any desirable depth. The diver can stay beneath the surface of the water until he be impelled up by hunger or thirst. He can walk on the bottom of the sea, work at pleasure, and see objects distinctly in clear water. Upon the same principles by which the diver is to be kept in a proper condition during the water; if they happen to get low it not only injures the valves of the machine, but the pressure will be after before they recover. It is the best plan to feed them well in the beginning and keep them in danger of filling all connected with the Brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cornwall Cottage, Longe Street, Hull, 1820. 30 ff

NOT CE.

AN Assignment bearing date at Montreal, Lower Canada, in August, 1817, having been granted by Messrs. Robert Armour, and George Hughes, late of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, of the Estate of the said Robert Armour, and Davies, to and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Parsons, deceased, of all their Estates, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, as well as those standing in them indirectly by or with the said Copartners, and all debts due to them, or either of them, as well in the said Province of Lower Canada, as in the State of Robert Armour and Davies, as in the Estate of the said Robert Armour, and Co. heretofore carrying on trade in the City of Montreal, and William Henderson and Co., heretofore of the City of Quebec, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of them the said Robert Armour and George Davies, who become parties to the said Deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to the said late firm of Robert Armour and Davies, Henderson, Grange and Co., and Henderson, Grange and Co. or to either of the parties who composed them, are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof to the respective debts to either of the undersigned Trustees, or to their Attorney, duly authorized, as the Creditors of the said late firm have to desist of immediate payment, legal recourse will be had to obtain the same.

FRED W. ERMATINGER,
G. MOFFATT.

Surviving Trustees to the Estates of Robert Armour and Davies.

Montreal, 1st August, 1820. 3w32

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending, managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under instructions bearing date the 14th of August last, I do hereby give notice that the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, is fixed upon and appointed for the first meeting of the said Corporation, to be held at the City of York, in the said Province, for the purpose of entering upon the Clergy Reserves, that Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been ordered to be made by the Governor General, be hereafter addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the said meeting.

That the said Returns be taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, directed to be made and collected, and that the steps will be taken to compel payment of the same due be not discharged within the time limited by the Act of Parliament for that purpose, and which will be effected with as little trouble and loss to the settlers as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Ese's in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence cannot be much longer given, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make payment of the same, or they will be sued without further notice.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

[132]

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE LADY SARAH MAITLAND.

MRS. GOODMAN'S School will recommence after the present Vacation, on Wednesday the 23d. August.

N. B. A competent Master to superintend the Writing Department, is wanted for this Seminary.

York, 22d July, 1820. 30tf

FOR SALE,

THE Subscribers, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been but a short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, and other articles necessary for the

JOS. SHAW.

Cornwall Cottage, Longe Street, Hull, 1820. 30 ff

NOT CE.

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FRED W. ERMATINGER,
G. MOFFATT.

Surviving Trustees to the Estate of Robert Armour and Davies.

Montreal, 1st August, 1820. 3w32

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Subscriber's Office, in Cooper's Village, Farnham, until the 20th instant, from any British subject, who is willing to contract to supply LIME, Hydraulic, of the following dimensions, at this place:

Length, Breadth,
24 feet, 8 feet,

to contain three cubic feet.

Particulars may be known and a plan seen, by application at the Office of the Subscriber, who will be in Cooper's Village

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 2.

THE CORONATION.

Court of Claims—Yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment, the court was again held, in the painted chamber of the house of Lords, to receive the petitions of those who claim by virtue of ancient customs to find assistance, and to render services, to perform certain duties and offices at the ensuing royal coronation.

Lord Harrowby (the lord president of the council) was the president of this court. On his right were seated the dukes of York and Clarence; and at the long table were opposed lords Amherst, Athol, Arden, Cl. Hedley, C. Cavendish, B. stock, Macclesfield, Donoughmore, and Erskine; Sir Wm. Grant, Sir H. Russell, Sir W. Scott, Mr. R. P. Carew, Mr. Bathurst, &c.

The deputy e rjeant at arms, R. Butt, Esq. then proclaimed silence "on pain of imprisonment," and demanded what persons who had claims to urge, to appear and prefer them. The common hand spectators below the bar were uncommonly numerous, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to hear the curious claims that were expected to be preferred. At the last court there were but three strangers present.

Claims of the city of London.

The counsel engaged, attended by the remembrancer of the city of London, presented a petition, stating the claim of the lord mayor to serve the king at his dinner with wine, from a golden cup, and to have the cup as his departure for his fee and reward. The claim was founded upon that of the chief magistrate's predecessors, who had exercised it from a time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, and it was demanded for George Bridges, Esq. the present lord mayor.—A claim was preferred by divers others of the citizens of London, to serve in the office of butlers, and to have the usual fees. His lordship, chained besides, sat at the table next the large corner of the lord's side of the hall. This custom, it was observed, had been laid from the time of William the 3d to that of George the 3d.

The Rev. Fred. W. Blomberg, and two other prebends of Westminster, stationed in their canonical robes, presented a petition from the dean and chapter of Westminster, claiming to be allowed as investitor, to instruct the sovereign in the rites and ceremonies used at his coronation; to assist the arch Bishop of Canterbury in the performance of the divine services; and to assist him in the custody of the coronation robes.—For these services they claimed to have robes both as dean and prebendaries, and for ministry members of the said church, 6 yards of saye, at, two shillings and three pence per yard to put off in the church, consisting of two upper vestments; the several oblations, fruits of the church, the bells situated to the canopy, the cloth used in his majesty's walks from the church door of the abbey to the banquet in the hall, &c.

Lord Harrowby asked whether these terms were similar to those used on the former application and one of the prebends answered in the affirmative.

Dorset Fellows, Esq. secretary to lord Gwydir, the hereditary deputy lord great chamberlain of England, presented the petition of his lordship, claiming the right of his said office to be admitted to perform the duties and services of his high office; to have living and lodging in the king's court at all times; to bring to his majesty, on the day of the royal coronation, his majesty's table, cloth, and drawers, with the lord chamberlain of the household for the time being, of whom his majesty in all his apparel on that day, and to have all the fees and profits thereunto belonging, namely, forty yards of crimson velvet for his dress and robe the day of coronation, together with the bed wherein the king lyeth the night previous to the coronation, together with all the curtains and cushions, and all the cushions and clothes within the same. And also the night robe of the king, wherein he lyeth, or is to lye the night previous to the coronation, and likewise to serve his majesty with water, as well before as after dinner on the said day of his royal coronation, and to have the basins and towels, and the cup of assay, for his fees. Those were set forth as rights, privileges, fees, and emoluments belonging to the high office of lord great chamberlain, and claimed by his lordship's predecessors in the of fice.

The barons of the Cinque ports, by their petition claimed to carry over the king in his progression a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, with a gilt staff at each corner, supported by four barons covered with silver, four barons to each staff, (making 16 in number); and to serve for their fee the canopy, bells, and staves, with the privilege of dining at a table on the king's right hand and to have for their fee the canopy, bells, and staves, with the privilege of dining at a table on the king's right hand and to have for their fee the canopy put by lord Harrowby, was declared to be word for word, similar to the baron's former petition.

A petition was presented from the Rev. St. John Dymoke, rector of Scrisbeby, and prebendary of Lincon, claiming the right to ride into the hall, while the feast of coronation is proceeding mounted on one of the king's coursers, and clad in one of the king's best suits of armour. It was further stated, that if the petitioner should not be able to come himself, well armed for war, he claimed to send a substitute, who should ride in the person of William Reader, Esq. late of Westminster hall, in a full suit of armour, and mounted on a good war horse, the trumpet sounding before the king at dinner, and proclaim, by the mouth of a herald, the following challenge:

"If any person of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gain say our sovereign lord, George IV. king of Great Britain, &c. to be the right heir to the imperial crown of the realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same—here is his champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready to perform it combat with him: or in his quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed."

The champion then shall throw down his gauntlet and if nobody do deny that George IV. is the rightful king, the champion shall drink out of a golden cup to the king, and when he has drunk his majesty's health, shall take away the cup, and the charger, for his reward, with 1000 yards of crimson coloured satin as his fees.

The lord of the manor of Heydon, in Essex, claimed to hold the basin and ewer to the king when his majesty washes before dinner, and after the king shall have dined, to have and to hold the towel by virtue of another moiety of the manor; to have the towel on his fee.

The duke of Athol, who, it is said, is to be seat on the upper bench, by the dukes of York and Clarence, then rose and presented a petition in his own person in behalf of his son, a lord of the isle of Man, to present two falcons to his majesty during actual service of the day of coronation, and to have the said two purchased from the duke of Athol, the tenure ship he'd reserved to the grace; and the service had been performed by his ancestor at the coronation of George II. and by the duke's grandfather at the crowning of George III. On the duke of Athol's rising, it was with much conversation ensued. The duke of York suggested that a more regular petition should be preparer than that the duke of Athol said, that the last petition was in the claims, and that he had be unable to get the whole, but on lord Harrowby observing that no doubt the terms would be given, it was arranged that a new petition should be framed.

Sir G. Nayler, clarenceux king of arms, appeared with the petition of Thomas Bisbigten, Esq. claiming to present the king with three maple cups, by himself or his deputy.

Charles Henry, lord viscount Maynard, as lord of the manor of Easton, at the Mount, Essex, consider claimed (as against lord Abergavenny, noticed in the former report) to serve the office of caterer and larderer.

Mr. Bellamy, (of the vote office of the house of commons) presented a petition claiming to exercise, by virtue of his office of chief constable of the royal palace, the duties of "cook and crier," during the progress of the royal coronation. Such application having been read to the petitioner and the commissioners, and the petition was eventually rejected although it was considered doubtful whether it was not refe able to the head of green cloth.

Richard Waldgrave, Esq. for the manor of Great Wymondley, Herfordshire, claimed to serve the king with the first cup of silver gilt at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee. But his claim was opposed by the noble family of Allington, but it was a few years since sold, under an act of parliament, by auction.

The baron as of Bathven, on behalf of her son, a minor, Baron Grey de Ruthven, claimed that the ba ron might be allowed to carry the king's great golden spur before his majesty among the regalia in the procession to the abbey in the service denoting upon Lord Grey by deece from the family of Hastings, earls of Pembroke, who performed the service.

The Hon. R. G. Herbert, (brother of the earl of Carnarvon) by his son counsel, claimed to be allowed to hold the office as lord of the manor of Buckenham, Norfolk, the office of chief butler.

The earl of Exeter, as possessed of the barony of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, claimed to execute the office of almoner; and to have for his fees, the silver basin, with the distribution of all the silver therein, together with a fine linen towel, and all the cloth spread on the ground on which his majesty walks; with a tun of wine, &c.

No other claimants appearing by themselves or their deputies, the court was cleared of strangers. The lords commissioners continued in discussion, till half past two o'clock.—The doors were then re-opened.

Lord Harrowby intimated, that the court would be adjourned for several days, till June 5th; and that in the meantime, no application being made to the deputy clerk of the crown office, the applicants would be informed what evidence was required by the commissioners in support of the several claims.—Adjourned.

Mr. James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, died on the 25th ult. at his seat of Heathfield, near Birmingham, in the 84th year of his age.

This name, fortunately, needs no commemoration of ours; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputed and well-earned honours, and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have "gathered all its fame." We have only to add that Mr. Watt was the great improver of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in its structure, or useful in its utility, he should rather be described as its inventor. It was by his inventions that its action was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power accommodated to set weight and solidity at pleasure. It was by his inventions that it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and flexibility; for the purposes of which power was first created, and the ease and precision and dexterity with which it can be moderated to the finest and most delicate touch. And then, first of all, by his contrivances and improvements, it was applied to his own mill, and made to do all the processes for which it had been before employed; and, finally, it was transferred from his private and vigorous account to the theories and arguments of tedious lectures, where it has since been made to perform wonders for the most faithful study of the originals; and that errors which have been detected and corrected in the mere clearness and plainness of his statement of them, which might have defied and perplexed most of his brethren, are now universally overlooked.

It is needless to say, that, with these vast resources, his conversation was at all times rich and instructive in no ordinary degree; and that, in company, he was more pleasing than wise, and had all the charms of familiarity, with all the superiority of a great mind. Those who could be more social to his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more delightful and communicative, we never approached him. He rather liked to talk, at least in his latter years; listened with a very indulgent attention to the conversation, he rarely suggested the topics on which it was to turn, but readily and quietly took up whatever was presented to him, and sometimes astonished the idle and barren propensities of an ordinary theme, by the treasures which he drew from that unlikely soil. They had not consciously opened. He generally seemed indeed to have no clear perception of the subjects of conversation, or even to know on what, but suppose his mind, like a great cyclopædia, to be arranged in such a way that it was always ready to turn up, and only endeavoured to select from his inexhaustible stores what he thought best adapted to the taste of his present hearers. As to the especial topics of his own study, he was always ready to converse on them, and that often unasked, and even unsolicited, by the interrogations of others

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Acadian Recorder.

SKETCHES.

OR THE

Agricultural History of Scotland, unfinished.

In order to keep the cows in good condition during the winter a greater or less quantity of turnips is given to them daily. Sometimes the quantity is very small, but even a small quantity is of great advantage to them, and serves at the same time to improve the manure in an equal degree. Besides this it is common to sometimes before they calve, but more especially after it till they get the new pasture, to give them a decoction of hay cut small, or of the chaff of barley or of oats with a few potatoes or turnips or light oats added to it. A large boiler or cauldron is kept in the byre, and filled with chaff (that of barley is esteemed the best) or hay cut short or both together, which are well boiled in water. It is then poured into a cooler or large wooden vessel, some times over a quantity of dry chaff, but oftener of sweated turnips, potatoes or light oats, the bulk of flax, the dust of boiled barley, or shelled oats, &c. &c. and covered up for sometimes till an infusion takes place. It is then cooled down to blood heat or so, and divided out to the cows in buckets

I have already said that the encreased produce and profits of the dairy will repay the trouble and expense of this system, and indeed, if they did not it could not be continued. The profits cannot be exactly the same in every part of the country, yet the difference is often not so great as one would suppose upon a partial and cursory view of the subject. In the vicinity of large towns, wherever it is a good demand, the price is proportionably high; but then the expences of keeping a cow are likewise higher than I at other places, so that a kind of balance is preserved. In different parts of the country too the produce of the dairy is manufactured in different ways so as to suit the situation of the place, and ensure a market. In Ayrshire for instance, the whole of the milk is made into a rich and valuable cheese, which is always in request & brings a good price. In the vicinity of some of the largest towns, again, it is common to churn the whole of the milk with the cream in it, and to carry both the butter and butter milk to the market together. A different system from any of these is pursued in Fife which is enormously peopled by operative manufacturers and small cottagers. The cream is first taken from the milk, which latter is afterwards sometimes formed into a thin paper cheese that is sold at 3d or 3½ per lb.; and the whey is also sold at 1d gallon. A similar practice is common in Dumfriesshire, & some others of the southern counties, and by the whey is given to pigs, after the first of it has been extracted by a certain process for the use of the family.

Taking the average of the country the rent profits upon a good cow may be rated at £10 or 20 per annum, from which the purchaser who understood nothing of its perspective, said, "The landscape is very fine, but the grave are well made, but St. Jerome in the cave!" "I would stand you, Sir," replied Vernet; "I will alter it." He, therefore, took the pallet from the hand of the slumbering saint, and the Saint seemed to sit further in.—The gentleman took the painting, and it again was valued for double the number of pounds at £2 10 0 the items to be deducted from the gross profits will amount to £7 10 0 which is only equal to 10 as the clear profits upon a good cow for one year.

Perhaps it may be thought that nothing of this kind is ever to be expected in this province, where the produce of the dairy must be less valuable, and where, as it is commonly observed, the cows have to be fed upon hay through such a long period of the year. With regard to the value of the produce of the dairy,

I can only observe, that I have only been two years in this province, and have hitherto found it higher than I expected to be, and for the last three years previous to my leaving Scotland, the price of butter in the Edinburgh market would not average higher than 1s 4d per lb. avoirdupois, and which is not 1 1-8d. per lb. and in the part of the county where I happened to reside, it did not during the period I have mentioned average higher than 11d. per lb. avoirdupois; and with respect to the length of the period, during which they require to be fed upon hay, I can state it as a positive fact, that through the whole of the lowlands of Scotland, milch cows and indeed horses, are not justified in the belief, that before the expenditures of the season by any thing from the fields between the 10th of November, and the 10th or 20th of May.

The breed of this province is certainly very inferior; and in addition to this, the cattle are starved for six months in the year; and as if this was not enough, they are frozen into the bargain; and many are afraid of keeping them two warm during the winter. I do not how ever think there is any danger of that, at least I have never seen the most distant approach to it. I have already expressed my opinion that the Ayrshire breed will be every great acquisition to the province. It might also be of advantage to have a better breed of working cattle, and I know of none equal in this respect to the Angus and Aberdeenshire breed, in which a great proportion of the power and weight of the Donkey breed are joined to the fineness and bone of the Kintail; but it will be of little use to have either the one breed or the other, unless a better system of management is adopted.

RUSTICUS.

28th April 1820.

FRENCH WOMEN.

From "Sketches of French manners and machines."

The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs; but they mix themselves with all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it be. Thus they are constantly found in the counting houses and shops; and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who from her application, might generally be considered as the master as of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a young woman, with a woman's strength, shoeing a horse; and passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbours, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me than join in my laugh at the woman.

I learned that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade to rear a large family. In Paris I complimented the pretty wife of an embroiderer for her knowledge of the different prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected expressions of her husband. I understood that the French ladies must have great patients thus to learn a trade to the luxury of those, which had employed their husbands; and that I supposed she would require equally expert at my other trade, if, for instance, a widow, she should marry another husband in some other line. "Ah! Monsieur," said she, "we encourage to instruct our daughters in every thing that may give them power — so our only pleasure — for we are rare, and consequently much sought after; and it is our calamity to become widows, and we must then be more than ever ready, we do the best we can for him also." This was the exact sentiment I heard the same answer, and I can affirm that, although there are not so many handsome French women as in England, yet those in the way of being generally interesting — are so industrious and thrifty — or more attached wives or more affectionate mothers.

ANECDOTE OF A PAINTER.

The Painter Vernet, relates that somebody had once employed him to paint a landscape with a cave and St. Jerome.

He accordingly painted the clouds, the sky, with St. Jerome in the ——

The painter had finished the picture, the purchaser who understood nothing of its perspective, said, "The landscape is very fine, but the grave are well made, but St. Jerome in the cave!" "I would stand you, Sir," replied Vernet; "I will alter it." He, therefore, took the pallet from the hand of the slumbering saint, and the Saint seemed to sit further in.—The gentleman took the painting, and it again was valued for double the number of pounds at £2 10 0 the items to be deducted from the gross profits will amount to £7 10 0 which is only equal to 10 as the clear profits upon a good cow for one year.

Perhaps it may be thought that nothing of this kind is ever to be expected in this province, where the produce of the dairy must be less valuable, and where, as it is commonly observed, the cows have to be fed upon hay through such a long period of the year. With regard to the value of the produce of the dairy,

The Carnations.—In several of the American papers, we have observed that the seed is higher than ever did at this season; and for the last three years previous to my leaving Scotland, the price of butter in the Edinburgh market would not average higher than 1s 4d per lb. avoirdupois, and which is not 1 1-8d. per lb. and in the part of the county where I happened to reside, it did not during the period I have mentioned average higher than 11d. per lb. avoirdupois; and with respect to the length of the period, during which they require to be fed upon hay, I can state it as a positive fact, that through the whole of the lowlands of Scotland, milch cows and indeed horses, are not justified in the belief, that before the expenditures of the season by any thing from the fields between the 10th of November, and the 10th or 20th of May.

The breed of this province is certainly very inferior; and in addition to this, the cattle are starved for six months in the year; and as if this was not enough, they are frozen into the bargain; and many are afraid of keeping them two warm during the winter. I do not how ever think there is any danger of that, at least I have never seen the most distant approach to it. I have already expressed

Great preparations it is true, are making in England, for the ensuing coronation, and vast sums of money will necessarily be expended. But we do not agree in the opposition papers, of that country, any murmuring upon this account. A coronation is the most splendid, as well the most solemn ceremony of which Great Britain can boast; and as the period is so far distant since any similar ceremony took place, it is not surprising that such general interest existe[s] regarding the preparations for the approaching grand celebration. We have seen it somewhere stated, that the person of coronation, regardless of the general distress of the nation, is greatly to exceed in pomp and splendour, all that have gone before. But this is incorrect. Even the London Traveller, a strong opposition paper, says—"The magnificence and parade which characterised some ancient coronations, are materially limited in modern ones. Formerly, for instance, the sovereign proceeded on horseback from the Tower to the Royal Palace at Westminster, thence to the Abbey, or Parliament Hall. This was the custom from the reign of Richard II, to that of Charles II; and it is added, the procession of the latter Monarch from the Tower to the Palace at Westminster," a mode of expression still used, through Hall only extended 2 miles, which was the extent of the ceremonies connected with the Coronation, took up the following day! From the observations contained in the extract of the important pro- ding have since been limited to the Hall and the Abbey."

It is amusing that all has been said in relation to the expense of this Coronation and the extravagant prices which have been charged for seats to view the splendid spectacle, is true, and what does it prove? Not that the people are to be pitied and more particularly by an unfeeling Parliament, when they refuse to let us ask, go out of the country: No. On the contrary, thousands of miners in Wales, Scotland, and the north of England, the Brewers, Distillers, Bankers, Merchants, and mechanics, will share the money amongst them. Hundreds, nay thousands, may be found who will not be content with a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Mungo K. y and Isabella Campbell, died intestate, leaving an liberal wages, who, were it not for the coronation, they, and their families might have to want. But the most splendid part of the whole will be that which is found for next-to-the royal fete,—the Time: but with pays this money, and who pays it? A new tax in due proportion will be imposed upon the whole people, and the Duties levied on the articles of consumption. The Carpenter's Company, in the case of the Royal Barges, and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Pattinson, deceased, of all their Estates, realised personal, moveable and immoveable, as well as owing to them, individually or as such Copartners, also all and every the rights, claims and pretensions, as well as the Estate of Robert Armour and Daniel, as of the Estate of Hugh Armour, and the Incumbrancers carrying on trade at the City of Montreal, of STOVES, Single and Double, DUTCH OVENS, DOG IRONS, CART & WAGGON BOXES, PIPES for Spouts, and *Sets of Weights, on an improved construction &c. &c.*

Orders left at the Works, or at their Office in St. Paul Street, will meet with prompt attention.

ALLISON, TURNER & Co.

N. B. A few SAWK MILLS for Sale, on an improved plan.

Montreal, 29th July, 1820. 6w33

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, by THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer, on Saturday 2d September next, Lot No. 10, on the North side of Newgate-Street, in the Town of York; the Lot to be divided into five parts. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Premises.

York, 16th Aug. 1820. 5w33

TO BE SOLD

BY Public Auction, by THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer, on Saturday 2d September next, Lot No. 10, on the North side of Newgate-Street, in the Town of York; the Lot to be divided into five parts. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Premises.

York, 16th Aug. 1820 5w33

NOTICE.

I FMr. HORSEMAN, Printer, who came lately to Montreal will call at this Office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Herald Office, 4th Aug. 1820.

UPPER CANADA } SAMUEL SMITH,
County of Bridge, } Esquire, Attorney
YORK to wit. } General of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of Mungo Kay, and James Smith, of the City of Montreal in Lower Canada.

WHEREAS, Thomas S. Whitaker, Esq. of the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District, in the Province of Upper Canada, Gentleman, hath by his Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Mungo K. y and Isabella Campbell, died intestate, leaving an liberal wages, who, were it not for the coronation, they, and their families might have to want. But the most splendid part of the whole will be that which is found for next-to-the royal fete,—the Time: but with pays this money, and who pays it? A new tax in due proportion will be imposed upon the whole people, and the Duties levied on the articles of consumption. The Carpenter's Company, in the case of the Royal Barges, and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Pattinson, deceased, of all their Estates, realised personal, moveable and immoveable, as well as owing to them, individually or as such Copartners, also all and every the rights, claims and pretensions, as well as the Estate of Robert Armour and Daniel, as of the Estate of Hugh Armour, and the Incumbrancers carrying on trade at the City of Montreal, of STOVES, Single and Double, DUTCH OVENS, DOG IRONS, CART & WAGGON BOXES, PIPES for Spouts, and *Sets of Weights, on an improved construction &c. &c.*

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York, 16th Aug. 1820 5w33

NEW BOOK STORE.

E. J. and LESSLIE,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the public in general that they have received this season from British & foreign selection of Bookand Stationary, which they are now selling cheap, at that store lately occupied by Street & Day, Saddlers, King Street.

The following comprise part of their stock:

Goldsmith's Geography, Cruden's Concordance, Brown's Bible, Tools' Quadrupeds, Dr. &c.

Hume's History of England, Stereotype, Pocket Testaments, Latten & Greek Testament's Travels in Ireland in 1814 & 15, Thomson's Atlas, Bound Books, Paper, Parchment, Vellum, Writing, Drawing, Pen Reeves, Mellen's ink, Mercin 2 vol. Boro's works 4vol. ect. Pictures of Our Town of York, with the Public Buildings, Rees's Cyclopedia 5 vol. 4to. Dictionary, 15 vol. oct. Walker's Dictionary oct. Rees's Essays 3 vol. oct. Encyclopedia Perthensis, Dictionnaire des Gais, Message cards gilt and plain, Mathematical Instruments, Quills, Ink & Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Pocket Books & Stationary of every description.

York, July 14th 1820. 4w29

NOW IN THE PRESS,

AND

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR.

FOR 1821.

To be Sold by the Publisher.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.—Four Dollars per annum; when sent by mail four Dollars and a Half. No subscription will be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January, commencing their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should wish to discontinue their subscription. County Subscribers, and those who receive their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are required to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to request that communications be post paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	First Insertion.	each after
Lines and under,	7/6d	1/3d
14 lines,	10/	1/3d
Above 14 lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbidden & charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor (if Editor personally) and charged accordingly. New Advertisements to be put in before 12 o'clock on Saturday they will be charged according to the number of lines in the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dun'up, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaday, Esq.	*Kingston.*
T. Parker, Esq.	*Bellevill.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
D. Robinson, Esq.	*Nassawaket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE.

YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette

VOL. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1820. [No. 33.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York on the thirty-first day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING —

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our said Parliament, to the thirty-first day of August, instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were required to attend accordingly, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of many subjects, have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding all how proceedings relating you and each of you, that on Monday, the ninth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By H. Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
6th March, 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the Road through the Mississaga Reserve in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, with out a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.

Clk. E. C.

Executive Council Office. }
6th March 1820. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the FERRY across the mouth of the River Trent, in the County of Northumberland, to the District of Newcastle, will be LEASED to the highest bidder on Wednesday the fourth of October next, until which day sealed proposals will be received at this Office.

JOHN SMALL,

C. Ex. Coun.

Surtogar General's Office. }
York 24 August. }

THE Tract of land in the Long Woods, on the River Thames, in the District of Londonwhich has been surveyed and returned to this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Location of 100 Acres, on the north side of the Road, laid out through that Tract, may be made, at the Council Chamber, on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at noon, by any person having an Order in Council for land, who will perform the settlement duties required by the Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

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JOHN SMALL.

C. Ex. Coun.

Surtogar General's Office. }
York 24 August. }

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FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 24.

It appears by the Dublin papers received this morning, that there is not much chance of Mr. Grattan being returned for that city. The greater part of the Guilds have met, and agreed to resolutions, by large majorities, in favor of Mr. Ellis. The Guild of merchants, with the exception of two dissentient voices, unanimously resolved to support that gentleman. We are sorry, however, to observe, that the contest is likely to assume a religious character, and that the claims of the Irish Catholics are to be identified with the respective candidates. This will be bad enough; but worse is to be apprehended.

LONDON, June 26.

The marriage of the grand duke Constantine took place on the 24th ult. at Warsaw; his consort is to take the title of princess de Kruezinska, which is her family name.

It was lately mentioned that the emperor of Russia had addressed a declaration to the different courts of Europe respecting the arrest of vessels in Spain. An article from Stockholm, of the 2d inst. states, that this declaration had been brought to that court by capt. Saunders, who has absolutely set out on the like mission to Copenhagen. It is added that other couriers with a similar dispatch, had been sent to Berlin, Paris and Vienna. Not a single hint, however, is given as to the contents of the papers.

The accounts from Hanover in these papers repeat with more confidence a report which was recently contradicted, that our sovereign intends to proceed thither before the end of the year, for the purpose of being crowned king of Hanover. It is added, that the palace of Herrenhausen has been rapidly fitted up for his majesty's reception.—*Mens. Chron.*

June 27.

We understand that her majesty intends to visit Drury lane theatre to-morrow evening, when the performances will be, at her majesty's request, Who Owns, and Bombastes Furioso.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated the 2d May, 1820:—"The lady Melville and Canning (company's ships) arrived here yesterday from England, after a very excellent passage of 57 days. This morning his majesty's ship the Fourth was paid off, and is now at sea about 40 or 42 years of age. The Conqueror, rear admiral Plampin, will leave this station for England about the end of June or beginning of July. The crews of the different ships are in excellent health, the sick list of the squadron not having exceeded 25 for several months past.

Bayne—Her royal highness the princess of Orange was delivered of a son, on June 19. This is her third son.

The number of vessels that entered the port of Liverpool during the year ending June 24, 1820, was 7276—viz. from foreign ports 4317; coasters 2745 at inclusive of 314 vessels under 80 tons. This tonnage is greater than that of any preceding year except 1819, when it was 867,318 tons.

It is suggested that the coronation will probably be postponed from the 1st to the 29th of August, both to give time for the necessary preparations, and in expectation of more temperate weather.

Sir Joseph Banks has left his fine library to the British museum. His estate after the death of Lady Banks, is divided between the families of Soulsby and Knatchbull.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

The discussions upon the present very extraordinary situation of the queen consort of Great Britain, increases in interest as they proceed. In order to understand the actual posture of this unhappy contest, it is necessary that our readers should have a retrospective view of the proceedings which have taken place in parliament since our last publication.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion of Thursday se'nnight, undertaken as it appears without the concurrence of ministers, was clearly framed to induce her majesty to give up the question of the liturgy, which is now, it seems, the great point of confidence. It was hoped that the solemn address of the house of commons with a claim to acknowledgment that no imputations of four or consequences of dishonor were to be implicated in her majesty's compliance, would have shaken her determination on this leading article. But the queen was immoveable. Her answer, which was couched in terms the most decorous and respectful, intimated with sufficient firmness that it was not the part of conscious secrecy to retract its portentous. Such are the narrow limits of a court which disturbs the tranquility of a great nation,

and interrupts its business at a season of peculiar difficulty. It seems to require some too much time and encouragement there in private life, which are often projected to the ruin of domestic peace, to see one another party will be the first to be tried. In such cases it is commonly reckoned that the party which first gives way, shows the most understanding, and we shall be much mistaken, if that of her majesty would give up this affair of the liturgy, which is after all, only a cere-monial observance, and which neither her majesty nor ministers thus suffer degradation. The great question of the queen's innocence or dishonor must remain just where it was. With respect to the queen herself it is impossible not to remark that her lately unfavorable physical appearance interplays with reason hardly be thought compatible with a secret consciousness of guilt.

The next step in this unfortunate course, was a notice from lord Castlereagh, on Monday night, that he should, in the course of ten or twelve days, propose a motion which would bring the nature of the charges against her majesty distinctly before the house, and enable parliament to proceed with the due exercise of its functions. His lordship proposed on Tuesday, in order to save time for the secret committee in the other house to produce its report, and determine its future proceedings. This was objected to by Mr. Brougham, as otherwise the two houses would have been engaged, by a sort of collateral and useless process, in the same secret investigation at the same time.

On the following day, however, before the secret committee of the lords had entered on its functions, lord Grey made a distinct motion, that the committee should be dissolved; and in a speech of great length and ability, supported his proposition with great eloquence and powerful argument, but those efforts were unsuccessful, and unavailable in reduction of general position, with which this question ought to be kept, if possible, unconnected. He contended that the functions imposed on uniting a certain number of peers, by a cursory glance at ex-parte evidence, to report whether a case was such as ought to be brought before the house in its judicial capacity; and he insisted strongly upon the unprecedented aspect of a secret jury, as abstract to the spirit of British justice, and repulsory to the current of public opinion. Lord Lansdowne, in reply, sustained all reference to popular tendency or prejudice in a question of this nature, and maintained that lord Grey's proposed arrangement was objectionable, inasmuch as the affair was not likely to come before the upper house in its judicial capacity; and he insisted strongly upon the unpleasant aspect of a secret jury, as abstract to the spirit of British justice, and repulsory to the current of public opinion. Lord Liverpool

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pawnees find the formidable animal, the white or grisly bear in the following excursions towards the head of the La Platte river. On the Missouri, it is seldom seen below the great bend and is found most frequently on the Yellow Stone, and its branches, and at the three forks of the Missouri. This bear will instantly attack a man, if approached very near. Indians think at a great exploit to kill one of them. When they are alarmed, they run completely on their hind legs, and dart forward by jumps; they move much faster than a man can run, raising forward with the utmost ferocity, their mouths wide open, and snapping the ir teeth, which makes a noise like the shutting of a steel trap. A man attacked by the m on the open plains of the Missouri, has but little chan e of escape. If there be a tree near to climb, one will hie to take to. The tenacity of life in these animals, has been exaggerated, but in very remarkable; on many an occasion balls have been put into them, without killing them, but there are also instances of their being killed by two or even one ball their most mortal part is directly under the ear; th y attack and kill a bull by dragging him to their haunts where they bury it they do not wish it to eat him.

These animals are as fierce, ardent and furious, that they soon exhaust their strength; in pursuit; they are hunted by the indians on horse back; a party of three or four men, well mounted, approach the bear, and one of them provokes him to pursue him, this he does with his utmost force; the horseman to avoid the bear, has to put his horse to his metal; he leads him round a circle, toward his companions, one of whom provokes him; he is easily made to quit the old pursuit, and join in the new he is again led round, and again induced to pursue a fresh horse; the bear pursued would he becomes completely exhausted, lays down apparently lifeless i n perfectly hors de combat, and may be approach d to shot, by putting the muzzle of the gun to his ear. Nothing can be more amusing, it is said, than this hunt, there is no danger of the bear overtaking the horse, until he falls; if, however, the rider should be thrown, an the bear get a blow at him, d oth appears inevitable. Such is the unmoved force with which they use their claws. It takes a bear four or five years to attain its growth; they are supposed to arri- e at a very old age, as they are frequ ently found with their claws worn out.

From the New-Haven Herald.

Extraordinary Production.—On the 16th of July, a small limb about the size of a goose quill, one foot in length, was taken from a tree in Mrs Mix's Columbian garden, on which were ninety-eight fair and full ripe cherries, which weighed *fourteen ounces.* —

From the Greensboro', Pa. Republican.

Mr William Johnston, of the Point, has thirty acres of rye, more than one third of which is eight feet in length, and stalks have been found measuring nine feet seven inches. I have no doubt stalks might be found ten feet in length.

A few days ago I was informed by Mr Simon Singer, who resided near Greensburgh, that his hands, while employed in mowing his meadow, discovered a partridge quietly sitting on her nest, to which they were attracted, perhaps by curiosity ; after frightening her away, they found a snake (a tuberdale-ape,) coiled round the eggs, and apparently undisturbed by the partridge.

FROM THE NEW YORK SPECTATOR.

The first of the series of Hogg's Weekly Evening Tales is the "Heroes and Adventures of Basil Lee," a personage who, like most heroes in these volumes, is in real life, but quite novel herein in general, possesses a mixture of faults & merits, in which the former rather predominate. He is a wayward wight, who, after being engaged in many different scenes in Scotland, arrives in this country as a subaltern officer during our revolutionary war. The description he gives of the first battle he was engaged in, is probably more true to nature than most heroes would be willing to allow.

"It took place at the point of lake Champlain, immediately above fort St. John. The Americans were encamped in some force on the height of a narrow fortified ridge of hills, from which it was necessary to displace them. We marched out to the attack early on a morning. The air was calm and still. In going up the steaming ground, our commander wisely led us by a road which was completely sheltered by a rising embankment from the effects of their cannon. I soon perceived, that on reaching the summit of the ridge, we would be exposed to a fire, and I had no doubt would kill us every man, while our enemies would fire in safety from behind their trenches.—What I would I have given to have been off on some other service, or by some means, in going up that hill? The calls of nature were very frequent with me. I am not sure but that I looked for some opportunity of sheltering, but the thing was impossible. It was not even possible for me to fall down among the dead, for as yet there was none there. I was in the front rank on the left wing and regiment's colour; and just before we came to the verge of the ridge I looked on each side to see how my associates looked, and how they seemed affected. I thought they were in a most terribly affrighted, and expected a close close down the hill. As soon as we set our heads over the verge we began a sharp fire, and were saluted by a dreadful one from their works: our men fell thick. The two next to me, on my right hand, both fell at the same time, made ready for flight. A bullet struck up a direct of earth exactly between my feet; I gave a great jump in the air, and escaped unhurt. "The devil's in the men" thought I, "are they not going to fly yet?" The reverse was the case. The word quick march was given, and we rushed rapidly forward into a kind of level ground between the two ridges. Here we halted and kept up a brisk fire, and I scarcely saw one of our men falling. It was the best conducted manœuvre of any I ever saw; but this I discovered from after conversation and reflection, for at that time I did not know in the least what I was doing.—We were by this time completely covered with smoke, and by hurrying us thus from the ridge into the hollow, the shot of the Americans past cleanly and incessantly over our heads, while at the same time we could still perceive them bustling on the verge between us and the sky; and I believe our shot took effect in no ordinary degree. Their fire began to slacken, for they had taken shelter behind their trenches. We now received orders to scale the last steep, and force their trenches at the point of the bayonet. We had a company of Canadians on each flank, but no horse. The Americans had a small body of horse, about sixty or each wing. As we went up the hill, I heard an old grim sergeant, who was near to me, saying, "It it utter madness! we are all sold to a man." The murmur ran along, "We are sold—we are sold;—to a certainty we are sold." My own heart thought the sound. For my part I knew little either of selling or buying, except what I had seen in the mark t at Kelso; but I said aloud, "I think there can be no doubt of that"—a shameful thing for an officer! and, looking round the sergeant, I would look again—No, devil a man of them would take the hint—they went the faster, and the old grim sergeant, who was near to me, muttered and puffing and groaning with ill humour on that account, hurried on faster of away.

"The enemy and right wing were engaged before us, and a terrible turmoil there seemed to be: but I could not see what was going on, till the Yankee horse in a moment came and attacked us flank. We had a company of Canadians on the right, and I believe they never got a shot of our fire at all they were amongst us, throwing on with their sabres. One tremendous fellow came full drive upon me. I did not know in the least what I was doing; and chancing to have a hold of my fusee stiff with both my hands, I struck it him with my colors, which dropping round the horse's head, shuffled him; and at the same moment the cavalier struck at me, but by good luck hit the flag-staff, which he cut in two not a foot from my hand. I ran for it, an I left my colors about his horse's head or feet, I did not stay to examine which; but, owing to the pike's and bayonets of our men, I could only fly a very short way. When the old crusty sergeant saw the colors down and abandoned, he dashed forward with a terrible oath, and seized them, but was himself cut down that moment. The dragoon's horse that left the colors, also came upon me, had been shot. I observed that he had come in desperate valour to seize my standard, whereas his horse was running with him in the agonies of death, and knew not where he was going. There is something here that I do not perfectly recollect, else I declare I would set it down. I have forgot whether my jacket failed me, and I fell in consequence; whether I threw myself down out of desperation; or if I was ridden down by a wounded horse; but the first thing I recollect was lying beneath the dying horse, face to face with the dragoon that cut my flag-staff in two, who was himself entangled in the same manner. Our troops had given way for a little, for the small troop of horse rode by them, over as they could not get, for the horse lying kicking with its four feet upmost. I thought I was in a woful scrape, and roared out for assistance, but none regarded me, save the Yankee dragoon, who d—d me for a broxemouth'd beast. I had his company very ill, for I saw that he would stick me the moment he could extricate himself; and, fairly desperate, I seized the sergeant's pike or halbert, that by along side of me, and struck it into the horse's shoulder.—The animal was not so far gone but he felt the wound, and made a bounce around, as if attempting torise, and at that moment I got clear of him. The dragoon had very near got free likewise; but luckily for me, his foot was fixed in the stirrup beneath the horse, and with all his exertions he could not get it out; but he held hold of me, and tried to keep me down. I seized hold of the sergeant's halbert again—pulled it out of the horse's shoulder—and stabbed the Yankee through the heart. The blood sprung upon me from head to foot. His eyes turned round, and his count-nance altered. At that moment I heard a loud voice, as at my ear, cry out, "The colors—the colors—secure the colors. This was the voice of an American officer: but I thought it was some of our people calling to me to bring my colors along with me, which I did most cheerfully and without the most distant idea of self-fied, while I, as they saw, had only received a slight cut on the cheek."

"I was regarded as at once as a prodigy of valour—and never were any honours less deserved. I believe I did right most fortunately after. I was fairly mad. I had lost all sense of fear; but I was merely plying and exerting myself as I was down my has takes work by the piece, and took to get through with it. I had some confused notion that Americans were all to kill, and that the sooner we could get that done the better; and besides, I was in great wrath at them, I suppose for wanting to kill me."

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the House of Mr. D. Forest, the Mansion House Hotel, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given :

An eligible piece or parcel of land *situated and in lots fronting* situated on and improving on the north east end of the town of York) it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson's residence, across Yonge Street, to the Park lands; and intersected by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South in a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, that engrosses who may be desirous of forming a settle-ent in this Province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety, in either with many thousand acres of un-leared land, producing the valuable lumber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he is directed to dispose of, to quantities at from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well-settled Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at his office, secured upon FREEHOLD LANDS, which will afford to him an ample interest. NON-RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS may depend upon the most faithful and active attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, rented, or exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties :

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200 -	0	2	0
200 to 250 -	0	2	6
250 to 300 -	0	3	0
300 to 500 -	0	4	0
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, }
22d August, 1820 34tf }

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Subscriber's Farm on Yonge Street, on the first of July last, an iron gray (commonly called "a roan) Horse, mane, tail, and forlocks something darker, thinks there was the appearance of a small star in his forehead—he is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high,—whoever will return said Horse to the subscriber, on Yonge Street, or to Mr. Ulick Howard, at the Farmer's Arms Hotel, York, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage }
Yonge-Street,Aug. 24th 1820.34tf }

For Sale, at E. and J. LESSLIE'S Store, King Street :

BIOGRAPHICAL Dictionary, 15 vol. 8vo. Bell's Anatomy, 4 vol. 8vo. Bridge's Mathematics, 4 vol 8vo. Herod's History of the Canadas, with plates, 4to. Burn's Works, 4 vol. 8vo. gilt; Burn's Poems, neat Edition, 2s 6d. Thomson's and Wallace's Atlases; La Vosier's Chemistry, 8vo. Wilich's Domestic Encyclopedia, 4 vol. 8vo. Davidson's Calculator, and Key, 8vo. Guyse's Paraphrase on New Testament, 6 vol. Hebrew Lexicon, 8vo. Thomson's Calculator and Interest Tables; Walker's English Dictionary 8vo. Fulton's &c. &c. 12mo — Johnson's do. do. 2 vol. 8vo. Nugent's and Levizac's French do. Hutton's Mathematical Tables, 8vo. Leslie's Geometry; Playfair's Euclid; Bewick's History of Quadrupeds; Jones's Lectures; Brown's Family Bibles, 2 vol. 8vo; Ivory's Complete System of Writing; Murray's, Barnes's, Lennie's, Mylius', and Minto's School Books; Rochead and Boyer's Chancellor Minot; Hoddesdon's Synthesis, 8vo. Designs for Farm Buildings, 4to. Repertory of Arts, 6 vol. Cruden's Concordance, 4to. Bonnycastle's Pontical Works, 3 vol. gilt; Geography for Children, 12mo. Fenwick's Catechisms on Arts and Sciences.

Durable Ink for writing on linen, ink powder and Jap. a Ink, a Double Flageolet, a Voice Flute, Gentle-n Flute, a Walking Staff with Flute, Violin Strings, Mathematical Instruments, a large assortment of Maps, Office Tape, Fishing Reels, Telescopes, a pair of 12 inch Globes, Portable Travelling Desks, Howard's Transparent Drawing Slates, Men and Women's Lumbly Wood Stockings, Best pale Peruvian Bark, a few Carpenter's Tools, Chamber and Double Boiler, a proved Chum Cable for a vessel of 60 or 70 tons.

Subscriptions received for the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Monthly Magazine, Blackwood's and Edinburgh Magazine, and Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

York, 24th Aug. 1820. 34tf

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been but a short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, and other articles necessary for the brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage, }
Yonge Street, July 24th, 1820. 30tf. }

Ms PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the house adjoining Mr. De Forest's Hotel, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz : *Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, June 19, 1820, 26tf.

NOTICE.

AN Assignment bearing date at Montreal, Lower Canada, in August, 1817, having been granted by Messrs. Robert Armour, and George Davies, late of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, under the firm of Robert Armour and Davies, to and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Pattinson, deceased, of all their Estates, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, as well be onging to them individu lly as such Copartners, also all and every the rights, claims and pretentions, as well in the Estate of Robert Armour and Davies, as in the Estates of He-dersou, Armour, and Co. heretofore carrying on trade at the City of Montreal, and William Henderson and Co. heretofore of the City of Quebec, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of them the said Robert Armour and George Davies, who become parties or accede to the said assignment. All persons indebted to the said late firms of Robert Armour and Davies, Henderson, Armour and Co. and William Henderson and Co. or to either of the parties who composed them, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to either of the undersigned Trustees, or to their Attorney, duly authorised, and further notice is hereby given, that in default of immediate payment legal recourse will be had to obtain the same.

FRED W. ERMATINGER,
O. MOFFATT.

Surviving Trustees to the Estate of Robert Armour and Davies.

6w'20

NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR,

FOR 1821.

By Authority.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
T. Parker, Esq.	*Adolphustown.*
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Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV] YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1820. [No. 30.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, & Our Town of York on the thirty-first day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING —

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the thirty first day of August, Instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were called and constituted to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the ninth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to Like into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and herein not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have Caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

F. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, 6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty s'all be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been fully performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th July 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FERRY across the mouth of the River Trent, in the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle, will be LEASED to the highest bidder on Wednesday the fourth of October next, until which day sealed proposals will be received at this Office.

JOHN SMALL.
C. Ex. Coun.

Surveyor General's Office, York 2d August.

THE Tract of land in the Long Woods, on the River Thames, on the District of London, having lately been surveyed and returned to this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Location of 100 Acres, on the north side of the Road, laid out through that Tract, may be made, at the Council Chamber, on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at noon, by any person having an Order in Council for land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement duty, and make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees will be exempt from all Fees—and others will pay only the Patent, Fee of £2. 5. 2 Province Currency.

Should the number of applicants exceed the numb. of Lots—they will draw for priority of choice.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

SAINT MARY FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of the *Saint Mary Foundry, out of the Quebec Suburbs*, have to announce, that they have lately made a considerable reduction in the prices of CASTINGS; and having now COLA in operation at their works, they are enabled to execute the orders of their Country Correspondents on the shortest notice. From the general improvement made at their works, they are confident that the different goods of their manufacture, will be found equal in quality & appearance, to similar articles from the mother country.

Castings in *Brass, Boring and Turning*, Patent Screws of any size, fit for Cutlaer's or Tobacco presses, Steam Engine Machinery, all kinds of Mill work and Blacksmith's Work generally, will be executed with despatch, and finished in the best style.

They have constantly on hand a complete assortment of STOVES, Single and Double, DUTCH OVENS, DOG IRONS, CART & WAGGON BOXES, PIPES for Spouts, and *Sets of Weights, on an improved construction &c. &c.*

Orders left at the Works, or at their Office in St. Paul Street, will meet with prompt attention.

ALLISON, TURNER & Co.

N. B. A few BARK MILLS for Sale, on an improved plan.

Montreal, 29th July, 1820. 6d33

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, by THOMAS MOSELEY, Auctioneer, on Saturday 2d September next, Lot No. 10, on the North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York: the Lot to be divided into five parts. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Premises.

York, 16th Aug. 1820. 3w33

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D or front concession of Scarborough, on the South by the Lake Ontario, and Main thirteen miles of the town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, small orchard, dwelling house, barn stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Young Street, belonging to Captain D. Hunt, about four or five miles from York, 214 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about fifty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

No. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession,

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Tons of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Sheriff's Office, York, 24, May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff. tf. 18.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.,

Township	Lot	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	3d	800
	9, 11, 13, 14, 15	5d	915
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	6th	1000
Walpole,	No. 6, - - - - -	16th	200
			2915

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will show the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN MCGILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 12—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York,	
of No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 40, and 24, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Ahbruoah, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 25, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. White Kingston, Mr. John M'George, Ancaster, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. *tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient. And those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible / & they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Ex'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary charge and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY SARAH MAITLAND.

MRS GODDMAN'S School will recommence after the present Vacation, on Wednesday the 23d. August.

N. B. A competent Master to superintend the Writing Department, is wanted in this Seminary.

York, 22d July, 1820. 29tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in sale of lands which have been and to rent property granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for forwarding both the Settlement Duties and all future Sales.

By a general collection of located lands, as likewise of improved farms to be sold, or exchanged a Registration of Estate will be drawn from the town (say from 2 to 20 miles) a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of acting in this healthy country; whilst this will be of the use, and the distance to the principle of internal arrangements of each.

Others being upon an attractive form, connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of simple means, in support of the landed interest of Upper Canada.

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily appear out of the collection of *local reports* and their operation effect upon Foreign Capital, the only which by true and progressive of the state of Agriculture in this Province will hereafter be made known by the public journals as a Desideratum; for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive statistical accounts from residents in every of estate, as a further move to the protection of labor; of whatever improvements have been made since original surveys and grants of land in each township; whether of *public roads, bridges, canals, markets, or improved farms*, together with the increase of population and of cattle, &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly compared to form a *Price Current* for public use.

But as the transmission of such local reports from every township to York, *where the seat of Government is held*, will be attended with a certain exp nse of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary to the arrangement of them, for the press; no reports will be received unless the conveyance is *free* from expense, and *ten dollars* are remitted with the same, for every *sheet* words contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out in one prescribed *form*, with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such *statistical reports* from every township; this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained at any parish or other general meeting held by the inhabitants; when it can also be ascertained what each individual's share of the expense advertising in the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be transmitted; which as few instances can exceed to 3d or 6d Currency.

Reports of large tracts of land (*from private individuals will be free related*) faithfully published upon the same terms

(*) Land Proprietors who wish to engage *by contract* with the aim for the erecting of timber, by commencing their proposals for the payment of 6 or 12 *months for in land or money*) and one dollar, *free of postage* for the Re-ist y of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of labourers.

Any man who take land in lieu of money, or register their names and places of abode at 1-2 dollar. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar: and others who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every case, will be forwarded to all, *charge with such postage*, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*
York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of Township of } UPPER CANADA.

SIR,

[Those lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals in [here put the date.]

[Here put the rise and progress of Farms, cleared since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are generally of logs, frame work or brick, &c.]

3d [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Township; whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what kind.]

4th [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for export or home consumption.

5th. [What town or village has been, or is ever to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the increase of improved farms to be sold, or exchanged a Registration of Estate will be drawn from the town (say from 2 to 20 miles) a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of acting in this healthy country; whilst this will be of the use, and the distance to the principle of internal arrangements of each.]

6th. [What town or village has been, or is ever to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the increase of improved farms to be sold, or exchanged or enlarged—the number of the houses and farms, a-ending or enlarged a Registration of Estate will be drawn from the town (say from 2 to 20 miles) a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of acting in this healthy country; whilst this will be of the use, and the distance to the principle of internal arrangements of each.]

Lastly—[Remarks upon the progression of the sales of the holders of lands mentioned in the township.]

[Here subscribe the names of the Inhabitants.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Directory and Land Price Current Office, [with the date of the Report.]

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 26.

The Queen, as we announced in our paper of Saturday, has rejected the conciliatory resolutions of the House of Commons. In deciding upon this course we suppose she has given the best attention to which these resolutions were entitled to her. They were offered to her as a sacrifice to public interests and wishes. Her majesty was required to consider something for the sake of the country, and her refusal to do this she will not condescend to do, because perhaps, a vulgar rabble is disturbing before her house. She intends upon an investigation into our conduct with drew her appeal to public justice. This, then, we are told, is the language of impudence. Indeed! We wish it may be so:—for we had rather the King and the King's Ministers should have been deceived by mistaken motives, than to have acted as it is all urged her Majesty has acted. It is not unworthy of remark, that the gentlemen of the House of Commons who went up to her Majesty on Saturday, were assured, both on the part of her self, and their deputies, that the hisses and execrations of the rabble collected in front of the house; and that her Majesty almost immediately afterwards appeared in the balcony to receive their shouts of applause! We will leave out of the question, at present, the abstract principles of the propriety or dignity of thus obeying the rude calls of a mob, and courtseying for the huzzas. There is nothing very royal in such an exhibition. But on Saturday in particular, we think her Majesty might have reasoned with herself in some such way as this:—Here is a rabble which has been guilty of the brutality of hooting and hissing four distinguished individuals members of Parliament appointed to wait upon me with certain resolutions of that august body, the House of Commons. I am it is to my own feelings—I owe it to my own dignity—to my own character—not to place myself in a situation which can, by possibility, identify me with such conduct. It would not become me to receive the vulgar applause of those whatever just hooted from my door persons whom I am bound to treat with attention and respect. I must not suffer myself to be suspected even for a moment of courting popularity." Had sentiments like these been allowed to intrude themselves upon her Majesty's mind, and had she acted conformably to them, we cannot help thinking that the better classes of society would have pronounced her conduct worthy of her station, her sex, and her present situation.

FRANKFORT, June 12.

Germanic federation.—At length the great subject which has arrested the attention of Europe for so long a time, is brought to a close.

The definitive act for the new organization of the Germanic confederation was committicated to the Germanic diet, on the 8th of this month. It contains all the protocols and papers accompanying it, been inserted in the registers of that assembly, and was become the supreme law of Germany.

This important act of the congress of Vienna, is entitled "Definitive act of the general conferences held to complete and consolidate the organization of the Germanic confederation." It contains 65 articles, it drawn up with great deliberation and the utmost activity.—The army is concentrating at a point most convenient for the execution of the plan which has ordered to join it. Poplivan Pacha, who commands the expedition, has determined on augmentation of artillery, and fifty guns and three orbs have been sent to him.

This day a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted in the church of St. Clement, in celebration of the great battle of Waterloo. All the authorities, civil and military, were present in full costume, and in the usual forms of auditors and assistants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.

The preparations to reduce to submission the Pacha of Scutari, are proceeding with the utmost activity.—The army is concentrating at a point most convenient for the execution of the plan which has ordered to join it. Poplivan Pacha, who commands the expedition, has determined on augmentation of artillery, and fifty guns and three orbs have been sent to him.

Late ingence from Persia announces the death of Abbas Mirza, which will be severely felt by sick; and that his death would prove dangerous to the repose of the empire. The succession to the throne was disputed by several provinces; and who do not appear disposed to acquiesce in the disposition of their father in naming Abbas Mirza, one of the youngest, to succeed to the throne. The Porte has recently sent a counterinary to Teheran to obtain information of the posture of affairs on that frontier.

Sir Robert Liston, the English ambassador, has recently had interviews with the prime minister relative to the new tariff of duties, which have been introduced, in consequence of those accepted by Austria and France.

PARIS, June 24.

The chamber of deputies is daily occupied with the budget of expenses for the ensuing political year. Every item undergoes scrutiny, and remonstrances are raised on those which appear susceptible of them. The debates are frequently very warm, and as usual, extremely disorderly. In the debate yesterday on the naval expences. M. Boyne de Puye remonstrated the total abandonment of all naval preparation.—It was true, he said that under Louis 14th the French navy attained a height of splendor; but that ever since we have experienced nothing but naval disgrace and disasters [Murmurs.] During the war with England he continued, from 1793 to 1801, we lost 47 ships of the line, 187 frigates and 161 sloops: And if in the wars which followed, those losses were less, it was because we left our ships to rot in our ports. He therefore hoped the chamber would not to appropriate moneys to build vessels to augment the naval forces of other powers, for us to decay in the docks yards of this kingdom.

The prince de Broglie, and other members, condemned the policy and remarks of the preceding speaker and the former remarked that among the great losses of the French nation, in the immortal battle of Trafalgar, glory and honor were not included.

...on estimate of the army expences, a reduction of 60,000 men made from the pay of the marshals, and other superior officers. One of the members remarking that three officers, by their extravagant living, set bad examples to the people; and that his motive in voting for the reduction, was to oblige the court to correct this abuse.

SPAIN.

Cadiz.—The members of the cortes as they arrive, meet at their boarding houses, where the debates are read, which about 40 were present, debated a resolution, to be submitted to the cortes, for abolishing the city and territories of the old cortes, who requested of the king to abolish the constitution, which he sentenced to be put to death. It is said that he should also be supplicated to pardon them. One of the members, however moved Romero Peerte (eight members of the cortes) also to sovereignly the part of the resolution which requires a supplication to the king, for the remission of the doom, that all the rest relinquished it.

It is said the cortes will not assemble at Madrid, but at Alcala de Henares, a city about 20 miles from that capital, until it is decided they can deliberate uninterrupted by the bad passions which do not allow them to do good.

The birth day of the king of Spain has recently been celebrated throughout all the provinces, with great enthusiasm, particularly at the cities of Cadiz and Barcelona.

AFRICA.

Last year was commenced, at Sierra Leone, a paper in the French tongue, under the title of *Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser*. It contains a number of details relative to the civilization and prosperity of the new and encreasing colonies of a literary character. In No. 13 app are a poetical morceau, of a religious character, and a political piece, written by Alexander Selkirk, when a solitaire in the island of Juan Fernandez and brought against their plaintiff.

At a meeting of the merino society in London, 12th May, after awarding the premium of fifty guineas for the finest broadcloth, the premium of ten guineas for worsted yarn was adjudged to Mr. J. Head, of Kendall, near Leeds, for one pound of wool spun by a newly invented machine, which was superior in every respect to any previous attempt, and was culinarily adopted for the finest bombazeens &c. It produced 95 hanks of 840 yards to each length, equal to 56 miles and 400 yards, from one pound of wool.

ANTWERP, June 18.

From the United States.

From the Geneva Palladium, July 26.

The People vs. James W Jackson.

The defendant was brought before justices Doe, Collins and Cook, on Monday last on the charge of Theft. He was from Hector, Tompkins county, was a preacher in that neighborhood, and had some days before, a boat load of wheat which he sold his lumber on Saturday to a merchant in this village. While examining the goods he discovered that a number of the bags contained the following property, viz:—3 canes canes, 6 pair shoe skin gloves, 1 pair shoes, 1 pair boots, 1 razor, 1 pair spectacles, 1 flask, 1 pair of gentlemen's bargs and 18 handkerchiefs, which he stowed away in the boat; he was then taken to the village our pair pantaloons and 2 hats.

On Sunday he exhausted of some length on board the vessel to a number who were on the wharf, and left. In the afternoon he went into a house in the lower part of the village and talked very religiously with the family, and when he was going out he perceived a coat and gown in the hall which he took away; the boat On Sunday evening, some of the articles were missing and on search being made, they were all found in pursuit Jackson's custody. The gen leman was arrested and in the afternoon of the next morning. After his arrest and the discovery of the goods, he appeared to be in a state of mind, which more so during the trial. The magistrates probably considering him more knowledge than sentenced him to five months imprisonment in the county jail.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Aug. 4.

Desperate Combat with a Bear.—A person who superintends Mr Gaston's plantation, about five miles from the city in the mill, discovered a large Bear on the edge of the swamp, about fifty yards distant. He discharged his gun, loaded with buck shot, and fired at the bear, but wounded the animal so much, that he might safely approach him, which he no *attempted, finding* him dead in a few minutes.

In the British House of Commons, the motion of Lord Milton, for the repeal of the Wool Tax, has been negatived, 128 to 202.

GLASGOW, July 7.

The ship Prompt sailed from the Clyde on Tuesday afternoon with about 350 passengers for Quebec, consisting of the Anderston, Rutherglen, Lesmahagow and Lanark Societies; they were all in good health and spirits. The Rev. Mr. Easton of Montreal is also a passenger. Mr Hamilton, a young man, bestowed every possible attention in laying the foundation and good stock of provisions.

A library is advertised in a provincial paper to be sold wholesale, consisting of "*several fine square of handsome* new bedsteads, as good as new, and a variety of other furniture."

From a London paper.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. Forty spirit appears to run at a dangerous height in Madrid. The Lieutenant colonel of the regiment of Hussars of Navarre to demand the dismissal of the minister of war, but the king instead of granting the request, ordered the deputation to be arrested. The disconcerted excited by this proceeding rendered it necessary to call out the military to secure the public tranquility. The agitation which this occasioned has not announced, that on the 21st of February last, a terrible shock of an earthquake had devastated the city and of Santa Maura. The church, several public buildings and almost all the houses were demolished, and the roads destroyed in every direction. Many persons were killed, and the inhabitants are represented to be in a state of despair. Accounts from Corfu, dated the 31th April, state that a small island has emerged from the sea, off Santa Maura, which is attributed to the effect of the late subterranean convulsion.—His Majesty's sloop Aid, capt. Smith, has been dispatched to survey it, and to call it Leanderdale's rock.

The king, in his summary, speaking of avarice, says, "My lord Hardwick the late lord chancellor, who in said to be worth £800,000, died the same who in half a crown now, as he did when he was only worth £100. The duke of Marlborough, when in the last stage of his and very infirm, would walk from the public room at Bath to his lodgings in a cold dark yard, to save his chair hire. The late Mr Lambert, after changing a piece of silver in George's coffee-house, and paying two pence for his cloth of coffee, a few minutes after called at the same house, to recover the woman that had kept it, but she had gone him a bad bargain, and demanded a penny again. Lord Tom Noddy dying intestate, and left more than £200,000, which was shared among five or six day labourers. Sir Bonnibell, and escorted by a troop of the 10th dancers. His saddle horse was led before him. The whole was ended by riding in the night, when in a profound sleep, to look for the key of the cellar, which he had inadvertently left in the parlour. Crassus, who had a yearly revenue sufficient to maintain a large army, perished, together with his son, in endeavouring to kill his slave, by plundering a barbarous nation.

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complain of feeling very well—not down on his bed—taking his usual glass of wine after dinner, and in short, in the end, no less than five minutes was a corpse.

From Lower Canada.

Extraordinary escape.—A few days ago a gentleman went up to visit the falls of Montmorency near Quebec. As he was standing on the brink of that tremendous precipice, a prisoner suddenly broke off from the body he had taken his station, yielding to his weight, gave away and he was precipitated headlong. After falling to the depth of no less than 130 feet, he was arrested by a projecting rock, from which he was removed by a companion, without having sustained any other injury than the dislocation of one of his arms and a few trifling contusions. A miracle! a miracle! was the cry of every one that saw it. Every spectator; and, far from being considered by the accident, he arrived in this city yesterday in the steamboat Lady Sherbrooke.—*Can. Cour.*

State of Montreal Market

From Gerneese & Upper Canada there has been brought this season about 60,000 barrels of Flour, of which about 30,000 barrels are now in store, and the demand continues undiminished and will probably carry off the prese nt stock, previous to other arrivals.

There has been received about 9000 bbls. of Pork, of which about 3000 remains on hand, which is of a very superior quality and the consumption is supposed equal to the quantity unsold

The quantity of Ashes, including those received from Upper Canada is estimated at about 1000 bbls; and prices have fluctuating, owing to a supposition that the quantities will be less, this season. The demand has pretty nearly equalled the arrivals.

Wheat Indian Goods are uncommonly low, so that the merchants of Grenock will be able to procure them on more advantageous terms than they can at New York.

Deaths abroad.—Among the recent deaths announced in Jamaica, we find that of John Murray, M. D. the celebrated writer on chemistry; sir Joseph Banks, the friend and patron of the Royal Society; Mr. Ireland of the Royal Society; Mr. Ireland, the celebrated author of Shakespeare forgeries; and last, though not least, the illustrious Howe empower, who endowed a professorship in the University of Edinburgh, and who died at Home on the 15th of April last. *Queb. Gaz.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 5th Sept. 1820.

THE Gore of Toronto, and the Mohawk Tract, on the Bay of Quinty, (with the exception of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and the Land granted in payment of Survey,) are to be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, on Monday next at 10 o'clock, at noon, in the Town of York. Should the whole not be sold on that day, the sale will be continued on future days, which will be then fixed.

Six per cent, or one year's interest on the purchase money to the Province; the principal to be secured upon the Land, subject to regular payment of interest, with the right of redemption at the convenience of the purchaser.

The purchasers shall have a priority of claim to lease the Crown and Clergy Reserves adjoining to their several purchases; and where two or more have an equal claim, the right shall be ascertained by ballot.

Each Tract contains about 18,000 Acres.

WILLIS RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen'l.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1820.

"In our remarks last week on the Brewteries, we have been supposed by some to allude more particularly to the one in this Town,erected on by Messrs. Stoyes & Co. we must however, state, that the observations were intended generally, and not pointed at individuals in any particular place: we were only apprehensive that in some situations, the Brewers might lose sight of their true interest, and for an immediate, yet temporary advantage, perhaps, where opportunity served, raise the price of their beer beyond the means of all but the more opulent. The paragraph, has, we are happy to say, not only enabled us to state that there are five Breweries established or erecting in or near this town, but to

to shake to its foundations all hope of united confidence, and that every man must have put before him, and powerfully aid this cause contribute to its accomplishment. My Noble Friend, I see regrets, but to which wish I do not, very far, if from his intention to publish a regret it will. I am well assured of it. But I have not a doubt of it, that such would be the unfeeling consequence of your so doing. The regretting.

"If I entreat your Lordship to ask yourselves, whether you have been the real character, and what the immediate object, of the so-many meetings, in which your magnanimity has finally been compelled to exert the full extent of their constitutional authority. Examine them all their circumstances: mark their previous preparations, and their arrangements: and then the ominous display-ed, the language held, the resolutions adopted; and let it then be explained (if any such explanation can be given,) for what object those assemblings were intended, but for menace and intimidation.—the most powerful of the Parliamentary Reform Petitions by which in France all regicide, law, and government, were invited to the attack? And, if I am told to date the preceable and well-directed to deter them from supporting the public authorities in the hour of danger; to prevent the people from arming among themselves, and to drive them, if it were possible, to a desertion of their flagbed duties. I will not say what would be the consequences naturally to be expected by those with whom these projects originated: I will only, with all humility of the purport of the same table, are the effects which have already, in some degree, been actually produced."

The following is extracted from Mr. Plunkett's Speech.

"It is stated, in the speech from the throne, that a revolutionary spirit is at work in the country, which threatens its safety and its existence; and the truth of this statement is proved by the bill I have submitted, by the amendment I have proposed. If it is then perfectly fit to call the attention of the House from the consideration of this pole to the dangers which threaten it, from the machinations and arts of those who are preparing measures for the subversion of the state, and for the destruction of the constituted authority,—on the plea and object is of that portion of the peaceful and loyal subjects of the empire, who are not disposed to submit to the violation of the laws and constitution, and to the usurpations of improving them? This latter description of persons are entitled to the protection of the executive and impartial consideration. However I may differ from them, in the subject of parliamentary reform, I consider their objects as honest, and their means of effecting them as constitutional. Whenever, at any proper time, I am in any way connected, their claims shall be brought before Parliament, by whom they should be listened to with attention, and with respect. Their arguments, their claims should be refuted if I did not, they should be met by fair argument and calm discussion and the result, in either event, will be satisfactory to the public mind. The people of England are reasoning and reasonable people: but as I say, either they

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. W. A. Anspach, late a minister of the Island, and missionary for the district of Conception Bay, has recently published a history of Newfoundland—in speaking of the Aurora Borealis, he says the sky is frequently tinged with coloured rays of such brilliancy, that their splendour, at the first unexpected magnificence, not effaced even by the spectator of the full moon. It begins in the form of a sheaf of bright light, with its extremities resting upon the horizon, and with a noise similar to the crackling of silk, glides softly up the sky. As the lights frequently unite in the zenith and form the top of a crown; at other times, the motion is like that of a part of a column waving to and fro, and the different tints of light present the appearance of as many vast streamers of glass, while silk, is spreading into vast folds, and altering slowly, or by rapid motion, into a variety of shapes, as to its colour from that of the tints of the yellow to the most obscure russet; and after having briefly skipped along the heavens, or majestically rolled itself from the horizon to the zenith, on a sudden it disappears, leaving behind it an uniform sky tract; this is again elevated, and in the same manner repeatedly extinguished. Sometimes it begins with isolated rays, much narrower by degrees until they fill the whole sky. In many the most splendid sight that can be conceived, crackling, sparkling, hissing, and making a noise similar to artificial fire works. These phenomena are generally ushered the effects of of electricity, and are looked upon as the forerunners of storms. In describing the darkness, the author says it is impossible to conceive, much more to describe the sepulchral appearance of Conception Bay and its shores on such a night, at the time of what is there called the Capelin-shoal. Then its vast surface is completely covered with myriads of those of various kinds and sizes, all actively engaged either in pursuing or in avoiding each other; to which add, the noisy sound of the jumping and splunging, throwing into the air spouts of water; the cod-fish bounding above the waves, and rushing into the light of the moon from their silvery surface; the capelins hurrying away in immense shoals to seek a refuge on the shore, where each returning wave leaves innumerable multitudes skipping upon the sand, an easy prey for the women and children who stand there with barrows and buckets ready to seize upon the precious and prized booty; while the fishermen in their skiffs, with a net for that purpose, are industriously employed in securing a still more quantity of this valuable food for the labour. Another fish altogether different from the Newfoundland dog, whose sagacity is very astonishing. I remember a remarkable instance when the author's able resident—one of the magistrates of Harbour Grace, had sailed most of this individuals which was the habit of carrying a lantern before his master at night, as steadily as the most attentive servant—suddenly stopping short when his master made a sudden, and proceeding when he saw him disposed to follow him. If his master was absent from home, and a footman being found to his mouth, and the command given—"to fetch the master," he would immediately set off, and proceed directly to the town, which by at the distance of more than a mile from the place of his master's residence, he would then stop at the door of every house which he knew that his master was in the habit of frequenting, and lying down in the lantern ground and strike his tail against the door in his power until it was opened—if his master was not there, he would proceed to the next house in which he had found him. If he had accompanied him only one into a house, that was sufficient to induce him to take that house in his round.

Method of destroying the putrid smell which most acquires during hot weather.

First, put the meat intended for making soup into a saucepan full of water; scum it when it boils; take then three pints to the saucepan a burn of coal, very compact and destitute of smoke. Leave there for two minutes, and it will have constructed all the smell of the meat and the soup. Secondly if you wish to roast a piece of meat on the spit, you must put it into water till it boil—and after having scummed it, throw a tea cup cool out of water; it boil before, and let it remain for two minutes, take out the meat, and having wiped it well in order to dry it, put it up to the spit.

Thirdly, if when fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty, after melting and scumming it, put in a crust of bread well toasted on both sides; and at the end of a minute or two, the butter will lose its disagreeable odour, but the bread will be found fetid.

Shooting Whales.

Among the various accounts of sporting which from time to time have appeared before the public, the following perhaps, has seldom been exceeded, whether we consider the unusual species mark'd out for destruction, the immense slaughter which took place, or the prowess and intrepidity of the sportsmen.—The anecdote is related by a gentleman now on a tour in the northern part of this country, who pledges himself for its accuracy. The inhabitants resident on some points to that part of Bantry Bay which lies the shores at Glengariff, were alarmed by the appearance of a large shoal of whales, without once hearing a fish, the whole, upwards of 1000 in number, which, from the immense magnificence, not effaced even by the spectator of the full moon. It began in the form of a sheaf of bright light, with its extremities resting upon the horizon, and with a noise similar to the crackling of silk, glides softly up the sky. As the lights frequently unite in the zenith and form the top of a crown; at other times, the motion is like that of a part of a column waving to and fro, and the different tints of light present the appearance of as many vast streamers of glass, while silk, is spreading into vast folds, and altering slowly, or by rapid motion, into a variety of shapes, as to its colour from that of the tints of the yellow to the most obscure russet; and after having briefly skipped along the heavens, or majestically rolled itself from the horizon to the zenith, on a sudden it disappears, leaving behind it an uniform sky tract; this is again elevated, and in the same manner repeatedly extinguished. Sometimes it begins with isolated rays, much narrower by degrees until they fill the whole sky. In many the most splendid sight that can be conceived, crackling, sparkling, hissing, and making a noise similar to artificial fire works. These phenomena are generally ushered the effects of of electricity, and are looked upon as the forerunners of storms. In describing the darkness, the author says it is impossible to conceive, much more to describe the sepulchral appearance of Conception Bay and its shores on such a night, at the time of what is there called the Capelin-shoal. Then its vast surface is completely covered with myriads of those of various kinds and sizes, all actively engaged either in pursuing or in avoiding each other; to which add, the noisy sound of the jumping and splunging, throwing into the air spouts of water; the cod-fish bounding above the waves, and rushing into the light of the moon from their silvery surface; the capelins hurrying away in immense shoals to seek a refuge on the shore, where each returning wave leaves innumerable multitudes skipping upon the sand, an easy prey for the women and children who stand there with barrows and buckets ready to seize upon the precious and prized booty; while the fishermen in their skiffs, with a net for that purpose, are industriously employed in securing a still more quantity of this valuable food for the labour. Another fish altogether different from the Newfoundland dog, whose sagacity is very astonishing. I remember a remarkable instance when the author's able resident—one of the magistrates of Harbour Grace, had sailed most of this individuals which was the habit of carrying a lantern before his master at night, as steadily as the most attentive servant—suddenly stopping short when his master made a sudden, and proceeding when he saw him disposed to follow him. If his master was absent from home, and a footman being found to his mouth, and the command given—"to fetch the master," he would immediately set off, and proceed directly to the town, which by at the distance of more than a mile from the place of his master's residence, he would then stop at the door of every house which he knew that his master was in the habit of frequenting, and lying down in the lantern ground and strike his tail against the door in his power until it was opened—if his master was not there, he would proceed to the next house in which he had found him. If he had accompanied him only one into a house, that was sufficient to induce him to take that house in his round.

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Shooting Whales.

Among the various accounts of sporting which from time to time have appeared before the public, the following perhaps, has seldom been exceeded, whether we consider the unusual species mark'd out for destruction, the immense

the north east end of the town of York a spot peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Ridout's residence, across Yonge Street, to the Bark lands; and intersected by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South to a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York and Gore Land Company's office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf.

York Land Price Current Office

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement in this Province, and to purchase improved or unimproved lots, that he has opened an office for exchange, an extensive variety, together with many thousand acres of uncleared lands, purchased on the most reasonable terms to the most favorable sons, which he is directed to dispose of in quantities from not a shade to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well settled townships, and the Agency is confided to the care of the Director.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at its office, or secured upon FREEHOLD ESTATE, and will be allowed to sell to the Agency the best Non-resident Landholders to depend upon the most faithful and active attention, being party to no trade at the Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, or mortgaged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200	0	2	6
200 to 250	0	3	6
250 to 300	0	5	0
300 to 500	0	7	6
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be published and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Garrison, 25th August, 1820. 34tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Subscriber's Farm, on Yonge Street, on the first of July last, an iron grey (commonly called a roan) Horse, mane, tail, and legs black, branding marker, thinks there was the appearance of a small spot on the forehead—he is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high,—whoever will secure the said horse so that the subscriber can get him, or give information where he may be found, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage
Yonge-Street, Aug. 24th 1820. 34tf

For Sale, at the Store, King Street:

BIOGRAPHICAL Dictionary, 12 Vol. 8vo. Bell's Anatomy, 4 vol. 8vo. Bell's Surgery, 3 vol. 8vo. Bigelow's History of the Conest, with plates, 4to. Burn's Works, 4 vol. 8vo. gilt; Burn's Process, last Edition, 4 vol. 8vo. Thomson's and Wallace's Advisers: Le Vaux's Husbandry, 8vo. Welch's Domestic Encyclopedia, 4 vol. 8vo. Davidson's Calculator, and Hodge's Algebra. Dictionary 8vo. Fulton's do. do. Dr. Johnson's do. do. 2 vol. 8vo. Nugent's and Vyse's French do. do. Hutton's Mathematical Tables, 8vo. Landale's Geometry; Playfair's Euclid; Bewick's History of Quadrupeds; Jones's Letters; Bewick's Birds, 2 vol. Ivory's Complete System of Writing; Hughes' Barnes's, Lennie's, Mylius', and Mure's Grammars; Perry, Richard and Boyd's Church Music; Hendon's Merchant Guide, 8vo. Design for Farm Buildings, 8vo. Repository of Arts, 6 vol. Cruden's Concordance, 4to. Hannay's Poetical Works, 3 vol. gilt; Geography for Children, 12mo. Pinnock's Catechisms on all Sciences.

Durable Ink for writing on linen, Ink powder and Japan Ink, a Double Fingered, and Slate Flute, German Flutes, Walking Staff with Flute, Violin Cases, Mathematical Instruments, a large assortment of Maps, Office Tape, Fishing Rods, Telescopes, a pair of 12 inch Globes, Portable Travelling Desk, Richard's Transparent Drawing Slates, Men and Women's Lamb's Wool Stockings. Best pale Peruvian Bark, Cooper Carpenter's Tools, Chamber and Double Stoves, a proved Chain Cable for a vessel of 60 or 70 tons.

Subscriptions received for the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Monthly Magazine, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

York, 24th Aug. 1820. 34tf

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been but a short time in use—also has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, and other articles necessary for the Brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage,
Yonge Street, July 14th, 1820. 30 tf

Mr. PILKINGTON.

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the house adjoining Mr. D. Forest's Hotel, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, June 19, 1820. 26tf.

NOTICE.

AN Assignment bearing date at Montreal, Lower Canada, in August, 1817, having been granted by James Robert Armour, and George Davies, late of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, under the firm of Armour and Davies, to and in favour of the undersigned, and the late Richard Pattinson, deceased, of all the Estate, Goods and Effects, real, personal, moveable and immoveable, as well as owing to them individually as such Copartners, also all and every their rights, claims and demands whatsoever to the Estate of Robert Armour and Davies, as in the Estates of Henderson, Armour, and Davies, bankrupts, and to which Agency reference is had; and hereafter circumstanced in the Province of Upper Canada, and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith, at the time of their decease, have been granted to him the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

Now therefore these are in city and require you the said seat of Kin. Sheriff or in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York in the said Province, on the first Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and show cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith at the time of their decease, should not be granted to the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate at York, in Upper-Canada, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.
S. HEWARD,
Register, Court of Probate, U. C.
17. 22y 37.

Office, York, 24, May 1820.

LESSEES of Quarry Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the same due upon their respective Leases for the present year, be paid before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given, that the Quarry Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order.)

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff. tf. 18.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	*Lots*	*Concession*	*Acres*
Oxford	No. 8, 10, 12, 13, & 15	1	1000
	9, 11, 13, 14 & 16	2	800
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14	3	1000
Walpole, No. 6.		1	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The Town of Sarnia in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. George Nichol the resident land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN MCGILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

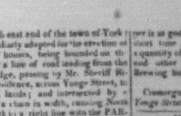
TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, by THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer, on Saturday 2d September next, Lot No. 10, on the North side of Newgate-Street, in the Town of York; the Lot to be divided into five parts. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Premises.

York, 16th Aug. 1820.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1820. [No. 37.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, a Our Town of York on the thirty-first day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-first day of August, instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, We caused to be held and constituted a Provincial Parliament, for the Province of Upper Canada, and therefore, with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the ninth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces thereof, at Our Town of York, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M
By His Excellency's Command,
S. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

Executive Council Office.
York, 29th July 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FERRY across the mouth of the River Trent, in the Township of Murray, in the Newcastle District, will be LEASED to the highest bidder on Wednesday the fourth of October next, until which day sealed proposals will be received at this Office.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Exec. Coun.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 5th Sept. 1820.

NOTICE.

THE Gore of Toronto, and the Mohawk Tract, on the Bay of Quinty, (with the exception of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and the Land granted in payment of Survey,) are to be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the 2d of October next, at noon, in the Town of York. Should the whole not be sold on that day, the sale will be continued on future days, which will be then declared.

Six per cent, or one year's interest on the purchase money to be paid in advance; the principal to be secured upon the Land, subject to regular payment of interest, with the right of redemption at the convenience of the purchaser.

The purchasers shall have a priority of claim to lease the Crown and Clergy Reserves adjoining to their several purchases; and where two or more have an equal claim, the right shall be ascertained by lot.

Each Tract contains about 18,000 Acres.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen'l.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stables, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

SAINT MARY FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of the *Saint Mary Foundry, just of the Quebec Suburbs*, have to announce, that they have made a considerable acquisition in the prices of their CASTINGS; and having now a CUPOLA in operation at their works, they are enabled to execute the orders of their Country Correspondents on the shortest notice. From the general improvement made at their works, they are confident that the different goods of their manufacture, will be found equal in quality & appearance, to similar articles from the mother country.

Castings in *Brass, Boring and Turning*, Patent Screws of any size, fit for Gardner's or Tobacco presses, Steam Engine Machinery, all kinds of Mill work and Blacksmith's Work generally, will be executed with despatch, and finished in the best style.

They have constantly on hand a complete assortment of STOVES, Single and Double, DUTCH OVENS, DOG IRONS, CART & WAGGON BOXES, PIPES for Spouts, and SETS of *Weights*, on an improved plan.

Orders left at the Works, or at their Office in St. Paul Street, will meet with prompt attention.

ALLISON, TURNER & Co.

N. B. A few BARK MILLS for Sale, on an improved plan.

Montreal, 29th July, 1820. 6w33

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 216 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 18, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15 } Whitchurch.
5th Concession, }

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

UPPER CANADA } SAMUEL SMITH,
Town of } Esquire, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of Mungo Kay, and James Smith, of the City of Montreal in Lower Canada.

WHEREAS, Thomas S. Whitaker, of the Town of Kingston, in the Province aforesaid, in the Province of Upper Canada, Gentleman, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, to Us and Our Surrogate of the said Court, setting forth that Intestate without Issue, possessed of Goods and Chattels, exceeding the sum of five pounds, of and in the Province aforesaid, and that the said Intestate died without any next of kin, or any one entitled to his said Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith at the time of their decease, might be granted to him the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

Now therefore these are in city and require you the said seat of Kin. Sheriff or in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York in the said Province, on the first Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and show cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith at the time of their decease, should not be granted to the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

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Official Principal.
S. HEWARD,
Register, Court of Probate, U. C.
17. 22y 37.

Office, York, 24, May 1820.

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JOHN MCGILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

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York, 16th Aug. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 7th Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York House Do.	200
Do. No. 23, 25, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 21 and 24, in the 5th Con. Bexley, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - -	1000
Do. No. 9, in the 3d Con. Gosfield, Lot Ex. 1st Con. triangular Lot F. No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot 14, Con. C, Mersea, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 25, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4400

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. Secretary Harrison, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John McGregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell all or any of them.

ALEXANDER GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward and discharge the same immediately without delay and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipt is acquittance to will be sufficient. And those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly attested with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr's in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d, Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be necessary to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make settlement with the subscribers at their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the cash prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber—and those to the Estate who may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE LADY SARAH MAITLAND.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

MR. GOLDSMITH'S Second Book will commence after the present Vacation, on Wednesday the 23d. August.

The Subscriber's Master is expected to attend the Writing Department, is stationed in this Seminary.

York, 22d July, 1820. 30tf

PROSPECTUS

OF

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT.

THE object and use of the Office will be found in all of lands which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the Executive Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement Duties and all future Sales.

By a general subscription of landed land, as likewise of improved farms to be sold or exchanged, a Registration of Estate will be commenced, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate; whilst the principle of internal arrangements will be conducted, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate; whilst the principle of internal arrangements will be connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of ample means, in support of the *landed interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must be to cause successively a true out of the collection of *local properties* and their operation—for it upon *Foreign Capital*, through which the rise and progress of the state of Agriculture in this province will hereafter be made known

by the public journals as a Desideratum; for the attainment of an undoubted object, it is proposed to receive statistical accounts from resident holders of property, of whatever improvements have been made since original surveys and grants of land in each township; whether of public roads, bridges, canals, marshes, or improved farms, together with the increase of population and of cattle, &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly computed to form a *Price Current* for public use.

For the transmission of such local reports from every township to York, where the seat of Government is held) will be attended with expence, a register of regular Lot Ex. 1st Con. triangular Lot F. No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot 14, Con. C, Mersea, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800

Do. No. 25, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4400

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. Secretary Harrison, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John McGregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell all or any of them.

ALEXANDER GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward and discharge the same immediately without delay and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipt is acquittance to will be sufficient. And those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly attested with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr's in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d, Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be necessary to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make settlement with the subscribers at their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the cash prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber—and those to the Estate who may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

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1. Each Proprietor who wish to enter upon the Register, is requested to call at the office and sign an order for that purpose, and which acquittance to will be sufficient.

2. Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all, who desire such purpose, as occasion may require.

3. All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York monthly.

The Office will be open (near the Crown Office in York), on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*

York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

** Form of Statistical Report.*

District of
Township of
SIR,

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals, as per annexed list of the date.

1st. [Here put the rise and progress of Farms, thereof since the first settlement, whether by wood cutting or by Buildings are generally of logs, frame work or brick, &c.]

2d. Under what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Township; whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what.

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what use have they been applied whether for export or home consumption.

4th. [What town or village has been, or is contemplated to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the prices of town lots and farms, according to dollars per acre, as the case may be.]

5th. [The best markets, with the cost per cwt. of the roads, and the distance to each.]

6th. [Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country, and the climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who meet to rep it the township.]

[Here subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country, and the climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who meet to rep it the township.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Directory and Land Price Current Office, [with the list of the Report.]

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 7.

A few days since, in removing the foundation of some old houses, in Fenn street, Easter, belonging to Mr. Newworthy, builder, the labourers found a no inderable quantity of old silver coins which they sold to the amount of £60 to various silversmiths. The coins being obsmit next day from their work, the owner organized into the crime, and ascertained that they had become suddenly rich, and were ragging change-free with the good cheer of a public house, which led to the discovery. Mr. N. accordingly made further search, and succeeded in finding another deposit of equal pleasure, not hid in jars or boxes, but merely covered with stone. The money was very much worn, and reduced to degrees, and not counted on account of civil wars, as many of the coins are of dates when those commotions must have ceased to exist, as 1688 and 1670, about the early part of the reign of Charles II as there are several siblings of that reign in good preservation; the coins of Elizabeth, James I; and Charles I, of which the two-sure principally consists, particularly of the latter, most have been then in partial circulation. There are also a few of Henry VIII, and Philip and Mary which defaced, with a few Scotch pieces of James VI. It is very remarkable, that among the many hundred of these coins, there are no crown pieces, which were most current in the time of Charles I. The value of the whole found fortunately discovered is estimated at about £500.—If this hoard be his supposed discovered for 140 years, as seems probable, its value if accumulated at compound interest would be about £2070, 000.

July 1.

The Gazette notifies, that on this 30th ult. the Dutch ambassador had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver a letter from his sovereign, announcing the death of her late royal husband prince Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and also birth of a prince to their royal highnesses the hereditary prince and princess.

Lady Morgan is just arrived in town from Italy, where she has been residing these last two years. She intends publishing on the present state of society and manners, the arts, literature, &c. of that interesting country, we understand, and speedily to be given to the public.

July 3.

The only answer that has been attempted to our remarks on Sunday was by reading her majesty's being dragged through the streets, is, "that she must have exercise," and that if she does not go out in her carriage, she can only take their exercise, by "running up stairs and down." This is put forth as the only defence which her most noisy advocate (the Times) can make; but even that paper is pychologically conscious of its "needlessly exposing herself to the public gaze, and studying ostentatious popularity."

We have seen an infamous placard that has been posted about the city this morning, headed, in large letters, "Shall Caroline be murder the queen?" The question is proposed, as it is flagitiously termed, in neither more nor less than that passage in which we have all heard of the late Queen called the attention of the house of commons a few evenings since. These placards have evidently been written and printed for the most diabolical purposes. Large crowds were assembled to read them in different places, but the police officers soon were at round, and very properly tore them down. Now we are b gin ning to see the bottom to which it will have to be endeavoured to learn this question—how the passions of the mob are to be inflamed on one side—will her majesty, with these the nurse her in the face—promote that object by courting the mob, on the other? What mischievous and wilful subject is it, that de liberately lends her influence to so fatal a path? She should never forget, that the voice of the rabble is at the voice of En land. The Queen's former may acquit—it does acquit at this moment—but if the latter condemn, our fellow-thousand addresses of fifty thousand pounds would not shield its decency.

July 3.

The Paris journals of Thursday last arrived yesterday; those of the subsequent day remain due. In the chamber of peers on Wednesday the elective judicial p ssumed by a majority of 111 to 56. The budget continues the object of debate in the deputies. It was stated in the course of the discussion, by M. Casimir Gantth, reporter of the commission of ways and means, that the actual agree for the gate amount of the taxes of the kingdom made them sensible of the absolute necessity of a reduction of wards to the tune of twenty millions; that increase he just y attribu ted to the present equal system o assessment. In five the revolution, a large proportion, of the property of France was wholly or partly exempted from taxation.

St. Beaupré brought in a report on a project relative to the funds assignable to the legion of honor. Before the downfall of Buonaparte, every private soldier to whom the cross was given enjoyed a pension of 250 francs (about 10 guineas) per annum, and officers in proportion; but from the great extension of the orders and reduction of ar funds, those pensions are now diminished to one half—the officers are henceforth to receive, each 1000 francs per ann. (40 guineas), Commanders, 2000 francs, Grand officers, 5000 francs. Grand crosses, 8000.

A plought was lately been invented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which works merely by human power. With two men only at work in motion, it with a three horse and three a plough holder. The utility of the invention will not, it presumed, be confined to this object only, as it is equally applicable to many purpose for which horses can be employed, except conveying a burden on the back.

July 4.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated June 20, announces the failure of the well known and long established banking house of Ryberg and Co. an event which had produced a great sensation on the exchange of that city.

The stoppage of the Stoney Stratford and Newport Pagnel banks, has caused great distress in the vicinity of those places, where the client part of the circulating medium consisted of the notes of these establishments.

July 8.

Atrocious attempt to Murder a Police officer.—A few nights back, John Smith the Bow Street runner, was attacked in Town Hall in this Borough, received information that a gentleman had been robbed and ill-treated in Goodman's fields, Georges Fields and that the thief was then in the Two-file-were public house. Smith hastened to the r nlezvous with two officers, and, at the corner of Prince street, beheld no less than 30 or 40 young men, all of whom he knew to be thieves and pickpockets, assembled. He went in pursuit of the thief that would take his life, at the hazard of his own, and he had not proceeded above a few supposed to be from a quart pot, which cut his head shocking. The blood flowed in torrents down his cheeks. This was the signal for a general attack. His pistols, which he had not unlocked to carry about him, he had not time to get at them, and he had nothing to defend himself without his truncheon, which he used as effectually as possible, but he dropped in a few seconds and expired dead, from the cuts he had blows which received. One of the ruffians supposing that he had killed his officer, and anxious to avoid suspicion of being one of the murderers, went privately & gave information to the police, and studying ostentatious parade."

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from Surrey gaol, was taken from its body in a peri-of state.—

The Royal Exchange, which was built the London royal exchange, was the son of Queen Elizabeth, who laid him in a field when an infant; but the clipping of a grandfather reading a boy to the place were he lay, he life was preserved.—From this circumstance the future sovereign took the grandfather as his friend, and hence the cause of that insect being placed over the royal exchange.

July 7.

During the extreme heat of the early part of last week, the thermometer in the shade, at Chatham, stood at 84.

July 8.

The motion of Sir Ronald Ferguson, on which we could but briefly allude yesterday, was productive of a good effect. It confined lord Castlereagh to dispel, with a breath, whole chests of calumny. The few simple facts which the lordship stated, carry conviction to every honest, and cannot be too generally known. They are briefly these:

During her Majesty's residence on the continent, reports of the most painful kind respecting her conduct there were received in this country, no from one, two or three individuals, but rushing in a full tide from all quarters, so that it was impossible for any man to shut his ears to them in duty to the king or in the nature, to avoid noticing them; still less could it be disregarded by his Majesty, whose manifold interests so intimately affecting in honor

Under this painful state of things, was the first duty of ministers, acting, we will not say on their official responsibility, but no higher, nobler, more genuine and foreign motive, to endeavor to ascertain the truth. And what better means could be devised for such purpose than those to which were adopted? A ty-commissioned an eminent judge to the choice of a gentleman of high character, of experience, of gravity, of penetration, an ingleshman, a man of honor, a distinguished member of the house of commons, a merchant, a banker, a manufacturer with whom he might be able to purchase the wool at a lower price, the public consequently gain on the purchase of goods of German manufacture.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

Will of the late Mr. Grattan.—The following extract from the late Mr. Grattan's will, will be read interesting to our readers, "I have a re vision of love, in my Queen's County es-te, and if all my children die without issue living at the time of their death, I give the same estate back to the public—that is to say, to the following great officers for the time being, the Provost of Dublin college, the lord chancellor of Ireland, the lord chief justice of the king's bench, the lord chief justice of the common pleas in Dublin, and judge Day, in trust, to form a foundation for the annual support of one or more public orators in the college of poesy and meritorious citizens of Dublin, according to such rules and regulations as they shall plan and devise.

The Hanoverian Government has issued an Ordinance, imposing many regulations on the students of the University of Gottingen engaging in dueling with pistols. It has also issued some regulations to prevent deliberate meetings among the working classes, who have no reasonable prospect of maintaining their wives and families.

A woman died lately at Sterling, supposed to be a native of that town, aged about 75. She had no relation, dwelt in a house of three apartments, for which she was paid by herself was allowed to enter. She enjoyed good health, lived pretty well, and never applied for charity; she employed her time in domestic work for householders, and in spare moments she went about the streets frequently collecting rags and bones. She was known to be in easy circumstances, and to have accumulated a large stock of wearing apparel, and other articles, and was of furniture, which nobody was allowed to inspect. At her death there were found in the room among many others, the following extraordinary articles:—Fifteen pairs of stockings, about 800 linen and cotton caps for women, 120 gowns and petticoats of various colors, 60 aprons, 60 shifts; 30 brass candle sticks; 17 pewter pots and 5 copper tea-kettles; about 250 wooden dishes of various descriptions; 2 house clocks and cases; 60 pewter dishes, and a variety of copper pots and pans, &c. &c. &c., many of them were old fashioned; 10 pewter chamber pots, with many old ones; 150 shawls; a pair of silver lamps and seven lantern; about 40 cart loads of rubbish and bones; and about 700 articles of crockery, crystal, &c. a large quantity of mason's bewing tools, three chairs of different sorts, in which were found 71 odds of money, 8 silver tea spoons, a pair of sugar-tongs, candlesticks, a silver table and dessert spoons, with 13 gold and silver trinkets.

The Paris papers state that General Grouchy lately received from his majesty a most flattering audience of His Majesty.

The overseers of Sheffield have taken a quantity of land, in the Park, for the purpose of cultivating it with spade husbandry, by a number of the hands cast out of regular employment for dependence upon the township.

A new turnpike road is completed, from Lancaster by way of Milnthorp to Ulverstone and Whitehaven, through a beautiful country, by which the dangerous estuary and perilous sands are avoided, from which no many lives have been lost.

On Thursday the 6th inst. an affray, equal unfortunate in its consequences, took place at the neighbourhood of Cork, between a party of the military and some country people, who resist the payment of church rates; when five or six persons were severely wounded by the former.

During the violent storm of thunder & lightning last week, a flock of sheep, amounting to 60, in a close, belonging to Mr. R. Parkerson, of Retford, Nottinghamshire, were struck dead. It is remarkable, that 59 of them had crept close together in one corner of the close, and the remaining three were in an opposite corner; yet all shared the same fate.

MADRID, May 12, 1820.

On the 3d of this month, the Provisional Junta addressed to the Spanish people, the following discourse, remarkable alike for the elevation and patriotism of the sentiments, and the energy and eloquence of the diction:

"Citizens! You are about to receive from the hands of the Junta, the representable second of May, 1808. This day is one of the most signal epochs in modern history. It operated to discover to the nations the extent of their power; to lord a perfidious conqueror from his usurpations; to knock the chains of usurpation and tyranny from the feet of nations; to open the way for the Empire of Reason and the Laws, which give rights and prescribe duties to sovereigns and to the sovereign, fixing upon the principles of universal justice, the liberty and prosperity of the subjects, and the strength and power of the state. The cry of nature which the dying victims uttered, was not only heard in Spain, but resounded through-out Europe. All Europe, in fact, deploring the tardiness of national retribution, will finally be indebted for the precious boon of liberty, to the sublime day of lasting memory, which assured the triumph of Liberty through the sacrifice of the patriots whose bones we honour as the first fruits of our victory.

"Intrepid Spirits! Dear and venerated Manes! Your fellow citizens awoke from their lethargy and with words as powerful as their swords, put Duty to accept your offering to the freedom of your country & of humanity. Your blood never rendered holier by the wise constitutions that succeeded, covered with benedictions and glory for the re-establishment of that constitution, which never ceases to be venerable, immortal, and unique in the annuals of the world and joy.—Welcome our recollections with this same sentiment which we now in expressing them; and from your eternal mansion of life end to inspire us with the same magnanimity which we feel in attempting

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from Records by the Secretary of the Central Board of Agriculture, N. S. upon two letters addressed to him.

From the Acadian Recorder.

The funds placed under the management of this board are either public or private. The first of these are the gift of the legislature, bestowed by an annual grant, and destined for certain general purposes of such importance as to be intimately connected with the provincial welfare and prosperity. The second are an entirely different source, and are collected from the original donations and yearly subscriptions of its members.—The direction of these private funds has hitherto since more of accelerating and sustaining the progress of agriculture throughout the province, than at present fitting the local and especial interest of Halifax proper; although the latter has not been neglected, as is manifest from the prizes offered this year for the supply of the Metropolis with the more essential vegetables, and for the improvement of the Peninsula. A very small portion of its funds has been diverted into this channel; while the great body of its capital has been suffered to flow, so as to effect the plans which promised to advance the provincial prosperity. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that all the implements of the present improved culture were imported by its private funds; namely, the various instruments of the drill machinery, ploughs and harrows, rollers, grubbers, cultivators; and these were exhibited at sales so as to enlighten the minds of our mechanics, that they might be able more successfully to fashion instruments of approved utility. The wheeling plough with its accompaniment of wings, and the weeding scuffle, were brought here at the expense of the Provincial Agriculture Society, and were for the first year seen in Nova-Scotia.—The Trust, all the implements imported may not be confined to our personal emolument, and a loss may be sustained on some of them; yet still if one only be found useful, and that produce a permanent good it will far out weigh all the trouble and cost of the whole importation. The weeding plough, as it is to mention my self, in the culture of potatoes alone, will prove a saving of labour to Nova Scotia that is more than equivalent to all the public and private bilberties expended on agriculture; and yet this benefit accrued from the private funds of the Central Board.

The Fife cattle have been imported from the same funds; and the introduction of a new breed has thus been accomplished without any expense to the Legislature. The latest and most approved publications too on subjects relating to Husbandry have been also brought hither without the aid of public money; and are now accessible to the members of the society.

The ... on to be great and permanent ... geswhich have resulted from the ... d public spirit of this institution, and are sufficient, one should think, to command respect, although it had no other claims on the public favour. But all these weigh light, compared with the more solid and lasting benefits arising from the importation of seeds. No less a sum than £1000 sterl. has been employed this way during the present spring, and has been laid out in buying red, white and yellow clover; various sorts of turnip; mangel wurzel, wheat, oats, barley and rye grass.—The Central Board never contemplated that these would be imported here and sold with a profit. On the contrary they generally have a loss, and the funds of the Provincial Society will, from the losses incurred, entered into this year for behoof of the province, suffer a diminution of £150 sterl'g. The barley, for instance, not actually received 7s. 6d. per bushel in London, and the expense of the casks, bag, &c. with the premium of exchange fall little short of 4/. per cask; yet it was sold at 7s. 6d. currency. The prices charged the different societies do not even by much the first cost. The Directors voluntarily submitted to a loss on many articles, that the prices might have a fair chance of entering into circulation. It is a vain and delusive hope to expect seeds from Europe as low as they can be furnished from our own soil; for many of the finer samples would consume more in the London market, than farmers would dare to offer for them here. Why then import at all, it may be asked, under such unpromising circumstances? Clearly not for profit, but for a change of common seeds, and the introduction of new ones. Oats that degenerated in many of our countries almost into chaff, are frequent renovation. Clovers had generally been scarce, and sown with great parsimony—often from 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Mangel wurzel to many farms was not known even by name; and turnips were hardly an article of field culture. Timothy had been loudly complained of as a scourging crop; and the Revd. D. Ross had, in his official communications, spoken publicly against it. To remedy these defects, more or less, seeds were imported; and the funds of the Provincial Society, devoted to this object. Our oats have been confirmed in improved in weight and quality. Our ... ver and ten bore were liberally used. Master of the parochial rates, and a set-Mangel wurzel has not yet surmounted the prejudices that oppose it. Turnips for the want of drill machinery, have not been cultivated on a large scale, and two societies have refused to make trial of rye grass. Do they not know that it prevails more in Britain than any other as an admixture or mixture with the clovers; that it forms a nourishing & salutary hay; that it has no exhausting quality; and by all accounts is not to be rejected as timothy? But it will not answer our climate nor stand our winters.

Answer.—The very point the Central Board was anxious to establish. The late noble president of the society thoroughly impressed with its importance to Scotland, suggested the propriety of sending for it, that it might be distributed in all parts of the country and tried made of its suitableness to Nova Scotia. There were contradictory opinions about it deuominated on all hands; and a broad and public experiment was the surest path to certainty. If it succeeds, a great object is gained, and a valuable and enriching grass substituted in the room of one that is equally exhausting with a grain crop. If it fails and perishes by the severity of our winters, recourse will be had in something else; for in the end success never waits on persevering and unwearied industry in interrogating the laws of nature either in the vegetable or animal kindoms. The amount of the expense in each society is a mere trifle compared with their aid, the question could not satisfactorily be put to rest.

I have one other observation to make suggested by the letter of Mr. Angell, it has been sent me. The lightness of the arrival of the seeds in their places of destination has been remarked, as a reason why they sent them altogether; and with others to postpone the payment to some indefinite future period. If the seeds arrive imported into this country in the fall, they must consist not of that year's crop but of the preceding; for the harvest in Britain ceases early enough to admit of the grain being thrashed out and shipped in August or September. By the middle of March we would receive the grass seed, which is an inconvenience worth being remedied, if at all practicable.

By inporting in the spring, the Central Board considered that the seeds would be fresh, and could be sown the same season; and that the delay would not be material, if the seeds were brought here at the expense of the Provincial Agriculture Society, as they were the first year seen in Nova-Scotia.—The Trust, all the implements imported may not be confined to our personal emolument, and a loss may be sustained on some of them; yet still if one only be found useful, and that produce a permanent good it will far out weigh all the trouble and cost of the whole importation. The weeding plough, as it is to mention my self, in the culture of potatoes alone, will prove a saving of labour to Nova Scotia that is more than equivalent to all the public and private bilberties expended on agriculture; and yet this benefit accrued from the private funds of the Central Board.

Jack of all Trades.

There is a person at present residing in a small sea port town in Wales, who is clerk to the collector of the customs, clerk to the excise office, and clerk to the justices; he is push clerk for the English service, and parish clerk for Welsh service; clerks the coaches, and clerk to the packets. He keeps a lodging house—is a notary public, an auctioneer, collector of the king's taxes, collector of the land tax and window tax, and a sworn broker.

From the Dartmouth Herald.

Prince Charles.—A chaise has been invented by a young man in Vermont, which answers every purpose with very trifling labor. It stands perpendicularly, and is perfectly light. The operation is performed by a person sitting near the chaise and working the machine by each hand at an upright spring. The chaise is moved by means of two leather straps which are fastened at one end to the upright cylinder, and passed each under a wheel in opposite directions, and fastened at the other end to the handle on each side of the upright—one that the straps with one hand turns it back.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Topography.—On the creek Indian-lands, a couple of miles from the line that separates that nation from the Gwinnett county, in Georgia, is a natural curiosity, as well as a convincing proof that ere an European foot pressed on American soil, the aborigines of this country were not unacquainted with the art of warfare. The (so called) stone mountain, is a rock much in the shape of a sugar loaf but it is upwards of 2000 feet in height, and about 4 miles in circumference at its bottom. One side of the rock projects forward 70 or 80 feet, and the height below is awful almost terrific! On the other sides, you have a gradual ascent from the base, which is covered with stone to a level space 50 feet wide, that extends entirely around the rock. On the outward side of this level are a series of regular breast works, and extending back throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indias Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office,
22d August, 1820 34tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the subscriber's Farm on Yonge Street, on the first of July last, an iron gray (commonly called a roan) Horse, mane, tail, and feet dark coloured; supposed to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and assent of Our Executive Council, to reserve you out each of you, of your attendance at Our late aforesaid, to be convened and held by them pursuant to the tenor thereof, and to you, that on Monday, the ninth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to do and to do as may seem necessary, and no-thing fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at Our Government in the fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Three Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Master or Mail Rider, Four Dollars, to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January following the publication of the first Post, to give 3 or 6 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, will be expected to make their payments, or be considered as such before the first

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 9.

The question as to an alteration in the duties on timber, is set at rest for the present year, the committees of both houses of parliament having adjourned without coming to a decision on the subject until the next session. In the course of the discussion on this subject, lord Ellenborough said, it appeared from evidence, that the British shipper could be navigated with as much cheaper rate than shipping from any other part of the world.

The agricultural committee made their report in the house of commons on the 6th of July, but no proceedings upon it were expected to be made the present session. The chairman stated no frauds had been discovered to taking the averages of wheat, and that the new mode of taking them proposed by the committee, would rather facilitate than retard the opening of the ports in future.

A bill for a new issue of exchequer bills for the service of the present year was read.

The Paris papers of the 5th have arrived. The chambers were yet occupied with the budget of ways and means — Mr. de Corcelles objected to an item of 300,000 francs for the widow of Gen. Moreau. He acknowledged that it was a balance due to that great man which had been retained by the minister of the day to defray the expenses of "a too celebrated trial." But it ought to be indemnified as the victim of an accusation unfounded. France will be thus redeemed with honor."

At the late sale of Mr. West's pictures, the death of Adam, he obtained not for 1700 guineas. It was originally purchased by Mr. West for thirty pounds.

In consequence of the postponement of the coronation, a number of the workmen employed in Westminster Abbey, have been discharged.

An Englishman who was taken up at Nancy during the riots had the judge in his chamber, that not understanding French, and being accustomed to receive all for more humble chances in his own country, he remained in the belief that pacific endeavours to get the man to their quarters. A civil and manly inquiry is now going on.

GLASGOW, July 1.

Attempt at Assassination.—On Saturday, the 24th ult. about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Alexander Dunlop, Esq. of Carbet, was shot at from behind a dyke, while on the way to join the Stathblane meeting of the grand jury, and was severely wounded in the left arm. The villain took a most deliberate aim, by resting his musket on the top of the dyke, and fired at the gentleman's head, but fortunately the ball only grazed Mr. Du lop's head. Mr. Dunlop attempted to leap the dyke after the assassin, but it being very high the horse was unable to clear it. He then dismounted and got over the dyke himself, and took aim at the assassin, but his gun missed fire. In following up the pursuit, the scabbard of his sword dropped him, and by these delays the villain escaped. The motive is not clearly ell. A person has since been apprehended on suspicion, and sent off to Stirling. His name is, we believe, Buchanan, at Mr. Du lop is universally esteemed and beloved in that neighborhood for his public spirit and humanity.

The Revenge.—We had room yesterday for only a very general statement of the matter referred to in our last. In our preceding page to day, however, we have given the detailed and official statement of the case.

The first of these tables, to which we have before referred at full length, is the produce of the revenue of the quarter, ending the 5th of July 1820.

The second table is the produce of the quarter of last year it will be seen is £2447, 225.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that from the operation of the commutation act, passed 5th July 1819, and various other causes, the revenue for the quarter ending the 10th Oct. 1819, was peculiarly unproductive, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

The revenue for the quarter ending 10th Oct. 1818,		£14,397,100
Ditto. 10, Oct 1819, to		14,435,545
Deficiency		1,071,555

Much has been taken of this deficiency at the time it occurred, and, as usual in such cases, many gloomy forebodings of the evil it would not only continue, but increase to a ruinous extent, were indulged.

The following comparative view of the subsequent three quarters affords an ample answer to those unfounded prognostications.

Quarter ending.	1819.	1820 Increase 1820.
5th Jan.	13,208,777	13,451,842 / 29,065
5th April	10,881,916	10,931,151 / 149,105
5th July	12,604,185	13,047,365 / 747,256

The second table, in our preceding page, is the revenue account for the four quarters ending 5th July 1820, and the previous corresponding quarters.

It will be seen that the deficiency is wholly in the October quarter, and that the revenue has been gradually improving since that period. The new duties have certainly not materially contributed thereto but the most gratifying result could we have been attained, if those duties had produced any ill effect upon the consumption of the country.

This important fact is abundantly proved by the increase of articles exempted with duties of excise during the last year, as compared with the three preceding years, and which are now so considerable and eloquently stated in the court of Liverpool's speech in the house of lords, on the 28th of May, 1820. In the internal consumption of the country there has been no diminution."

This world be too wide — but if the Queen should be found guilty, and her name struck off the list of royal names of prayer-books, and to date on a trial she must have "the same name as the King" — the case would be different. Then the whole of her low court pretensions, and wretched mockery of royalty would require negotiation with the Queen, and not with the mere subject of his divorce.

Now, we have heard some three inches in which a private woman might have indulged in the most unbridled licentiousness, and further, that things which the wife of the humblest might venture to do at home, sometimes were not to be endured in the wife of a king, and the mockery of his throne.

Now, we have heard of feminine delicacy shrinks from improprieties for her own sake; but these same delicacy never yet stood in the way of a queen. Queen's sake, whose conduct, from the moment on which she is placed, must be a matter of state importance, and therefore sometimes innocent and what is not only the comfort of the husband, of herself, of her children, but of the people, but is also, by the influence of her high example, of the whole of the community.

The true high delicacy of queens are drawn, and what queens are not queens. In this respect, true queens alone; the effects they make on the public mind, and the duties they perform and demand they create.

Queens of another allusion in the celebrated adage, which probably I have intended, which is, that "a queen is not to be suspected, nor even to suspect herself." Queens are not only morally indemnified, but they are politically so. Why should they not? Queens are not only morally indemnified, but they are politically so. Why should they not? Queens are not only morally indemnified, but they are politically so. Why should they not?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

DOMESTIC IMPOSITIONS—No. 8

Sir—In my last I pointed out the causes by which the Whiskey manufacture in this country, was rendered impure and destructive of health; that up proceeding to the present high degree of perfection this baneful traffic. The small grocer, whose narrow circumstances compel him to purchase from the importer, or wealthy wholesale dealer, not content with a reasonable profit on his retail sales, (which, by the bye, are most serious,) frequently adulterates the liquor by an admixture of water, which reduces it to proof called *reply* below the legal standard, and which would not suit purchasers, who would not willingly consent, that a *false* strength in quality given by the use of red pepper, and a pungent taste by an infusion of capsicum.

Thus do thousands, unknown to them selves, and unsuspectingly, every day pour into their stomachs a poison, which by slow but certain operation, undermines the constitution, and gives birth to the great mass of those nameless diseases with which the human frame is afflicted. My first statement is, that two hundred thousand gallons of whiskey were purchased, and retailed again in New York in the course of 1819 under having undergone, what is called the process of *Rectification*. But as the real run of Whiskey is, when it comes from the distiller but little above proof and many degrees under the prevailing mode of rectifying spirit soon liquors. I very much underrate the quantity, when I estimate 30 parts carbon, 7 parts hydrogen, and 63 parts water, and that if those proportions are increased or decreased, the nature of the liquor is changed. In this city, and, I believe, all over the United States, the practice of distilling from a mash of grain is confined to their operations. They fill a tub, having a few bottom perforated with holes, about one third full of grain, then charge it, upon which they pour the Whiskey purchased at the distiller's. After standing a few hours, it is drawn off, strong, in consequence of its having imbibed large dose of carbon, and is found almost devoid of that oil or fusel. The is then called *pure spirits*, and purchased by the importers, or large grocers, who mix it, a mixture in the proper manner of water, mentioned in my last—if, however less than one third, with French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and even Madeira and Teneriffe, and other wines of the highest class, that either of all the liquors. From the simplicity which the action communicates to the whiskey, it requires the best judges to detect this imposture. The smell, even, is so near to that of the whiskey destitute, or nearly so, of the fusel oil, and other deleterious qualities which it acquires in the manufacture. The potion of the vapor, and the passage of the burnt oil, seem in appearance, and to possess all the effects of the whiskey, but not

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 9.

The following is the substance of a letter of the Swedish Consul at Tangier, 11th July, 1820.

The political situation of this wretched country, has become worse than ever. The Emperor having had some quarrel with his eldest son, and a Jew named Ardit, also affected his escape from Rabat on the 20th of June, and withdrew to Duro Bandou, where he remained to the end of the month, when it is said he effected a new escape over Atamon and Asif, and from thence across the country and the Atlas mountains to Tafilett. Anarchy and the utmost licentiousness prevails leeward, being too powerful; several of the all those provinces; and it is actually impossible to pass from this town to Tetuan or Rabath. One Ali el Loshee, an Arab, of the tribe of Beni Hasse, interior, with a number of rebellious malcontents, over the country between Elcazer, Wazer, and Salee. The first of these places was attacked on Thursday and severely plundered. Sidi El Lasbi e hime if, carried off, under the walls of Elarbiech, about 3000 asses and bull-cks. Tetuan has had repeated to bring with 200 shares to the month of October, and sent her to Sierra Leone, but, unfortunately for this country admits receive an exc llent education. The case is diff-rent in the Americas English colonies of which gain nothing by it. The only apparent utility. Measures of precaution have been adopted there by Gen. O'Donoju, the chief magistrate.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

One of the most affecting and awful events ever occasioned by the hand of Providence, occurred at Thorncliffe Iron Works on Wednesday last.—During the tremendous thunder storm in the afternoon, the workmen, in the presence of all the resident proprietors, were casting a steel shaft, about five tons weight, in a perpendicular mould. When the casting was nearly complete, the liquid mass suddenly shot up like a cataract of fire from the mould, and the workmen, almost blinded by clouds of heated sand, fell to red-let flakes on every side. Of 40 persons present 22 were burnt more or less severely; but fortunately the most of them escaped, as we said we hereafter, gives out of her own mouth, or that of her advocate, in language as bitter as gall, that she is not innocent of what is said to her charge.

In this letter she stated, that "actuated by the most urgent motive, that of restoring tranquility to the Prince Regent, as well as to secure the peace of her person, and the high and honourable degree deprived, she had, after the most mature reflection, determined to return to this country." But her particular reasons these reasons were false; but she knew she not also know what the true motive was. But we have heard, and it is said in all the country, and that some English persons do not doubt of the truth of the report, that she was privy to the most horrible plot that ever disgraced the annals of any country, or the history of human depravity, and would ever be suddenly solicitous for the prosperity and glory of too generous an

We beg our readers to observe the following jargon with which the Queen has favoured the public, to wriggle popularity, and to identify the Queen with a popular cause, and to make herself the champion of whom, indistinctly, as we shall see, she does not seem to care a fig.—This is the same letter in which she forgets herself the loses, by destruction of 50,000 lbs. weight of wine is mentioned. The loss must exceed seven millions; a number of persons perished. A fire broke out on Monday night, the fire still continued its ravages.

Congleton Chronicle.

From the London Courier of July 14.

"MEMORIALS OF THE QUEEN.

With Anecdotes of Bartolomeo Pergami, her Majesty's Italian Chamberlain."

This very interesting work, on her majesty's late chamberlain, is Pergami then dismissed from the queen's service at the end of 1815, why? It has been a person was innocent and honourable, why is he dismissed at this moment? Why has he not been suffered to let one single member of her Italian household go?

On the 9th of August, 1814, her majesty embarked at Wortling on board the Clyde frigate, to return by way of Hamburgh, to Italy, and was met at Lottie Lindsey, and Lady Elizabeth Forbes, were her maids of honor. Mr. St. Leger was her Chamberlain at first, Sir Egell and Mr. Craven, were also her Chamberlains; her equerry was Captain Hesse, the courier was Dr. Holland; her major domo, Mr. Sicard (still holding that station); her cour-ier, Mr. Hieronimus, a German (still in her Majesty's service.)

Let us here observe, that of the nine persons here mentioned, the only two who are still in her service, are foreigners. No wonder she and her partizans should object to the evidence of *foreigners*, as objecting to evidence altogether; she had some others about her, and not up with standing she affected regard for the English nation, she had not one English person in her family or society, or not more than one.

We have to add a few domestics, who constituted the whole of her majesty's suite. Mr. St. Leger, full of wealth, did not accompany her majesty further than Brunswick. Lady Charlotte Lindsay repaired to the spa to join her sister Lady Glenbervie; but rejoined her majesty at Naples. Lady Elizabeth Forbes returned to England to see her sister. Mr. Craven went to Germany on family affairs and in order to meet his master the Margravine of Anspach. Mr. Gell was attacked with the gout, and was obliged to resign his situation. Captain Hesse joined his regiment, in consequence of the renewal of the war, and, in fine, from a variety of different causes, her majesty was forsaken by the different English persons who composed her Court."

We shall say nothing of the causes assigned for the departure of all these ladies and gentlemen. We have had very different and very praiseworthy causes assigned for their conduct. One thing we may say, that men by all these causes were either transparency, or might become more or less before the parties left England, that there was not the true reasons of the separation. If they were, then that the separation was looked on from that moment, as one more chance for for some's sake, whom the Queen knew could not get on without her. Her majesty's ill-fated husband's illness do not fall under the latter of these classes; but when the gout in the latter got better, as we are glad to believe is the case now, why did he not rejoin her? and why was not Mr. St. Leger's place supplied at Brunswick, the Queen's court at that time, and residence of her family and her friends?

"She sought by every means in her power to regain the love and esteem of the people, and under different pretences she was invisible to them anywhere but Lord Hammond, R. N. who became her secret correspondent.

This is an extraordinary admission. This Queen, or pupper, or both, so commanded the fleet, so ruled the admiral, and only one child out of "this persecuted nation," who would submit to live with her. Under different pretences she was invisible to them anywhere but Lord Hammond, of the royal navy, and Wm. Austen, who thought not mentioned in this statement, and who also accompanied her. What were these pretences? Upon that the evidence is silent. People in general will form their own judgment.

"Perugini was served in the French or Italian army, and received no decorations. He was the first in command at Genoa

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first use of the diving bell in Europe, was at Toledo, in Spain, in the year 1588, before the Emperor Charles V. and two thousand spectators. The experiment was made by two Greeks, who taking a very large kettle suspended by ropes with the mouth down-wards, fixed planks in the middle of the cavity, upon which they placed themselves, and with a lighted candle, gradually descended to a considerable depth. Dr. Halley, Phillips, the son of a blacksmith in America, formed a project for searching and unloading a rich Spanish ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola. He ingenuously fixed his plan in such a plausible manner, that Charles II. gave him a vessel and furnished him with every thing necessary for his undertaking; but being unsuccessful, he returned in great poverty. He then endeavoured to procure another vessel from James II. but failing in this, he got a subscription opened for the purpose, to which the Duke of Albemarle largely contributed. In 1687, Phillips set out in a ship of 200 tons burthen, to try his fortune once more, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. He, all his labours proved fruitless! but at last, when he was almost on the point of despair, of success, he was fortunate enough to bring up a rich treasure, that he returned to England with the value of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Of this sum he got a present of one thousand, and one thousand ninety thousand pounds.—Phipps was knighted by the king, and had the foundation of the fortune of the present noble house of Mulgrave.

THE FINE ARTS.

The celebrated VANDYKE, the chief painter of Greece in sculpture, by the chisel of Lysippus, was the perpetual theme of admiration. "This," said Alexander, when he saw his picture, "is nothing in the purpose; in a month's time I shall return."

He was immediately called one of his servants, and ordered him to follow this extraordinary personage, and find out who he was? He did so, and found him out of skill, and returned without being able to trace him.

The Monarch was then persuaded that he was no ordinary being; that he had a connexion with the other world, and was privy to the secrets of fate. He was much touching end. He applied himself with the more ardour to his Requiem, which he regarded as the most laudable monument of his genius.

While thus employed, he was seized with the sons' alarming fainting fits, but they went off at length completely before the expiration of the month, at the time appointed the stranger returned, but Mozart was no more.

His career was as brilliant as it was short. He died before he had completed his thirty-sixth year; but in this short space of time he had acquired a fame which will never perish, so long as feeling hearts are to be found.—*Scots.*

SCHOOL.

A superior and liberal education at the moderate rate of

FASHION ABLE GOODS,

IS now extended for Sale, at the Assembly Room, in the Mansion House Hotel, for a few days only; the wonderful variety of which, and the extensive assortment of those two cheap articles produces an effect at once grand and imposing.

The following assortment of the celebrated Horse, is copied from "The Public Entertainer, and Musical Intelligencer," a paper published in Boston, and extensively circulated in the science of Music.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

Mozart was very partial to the Tenbert Flute, though he was not quite satisfied with some parts of it; which the purpose had taken a touch, and which were incessantly applauded. The opera was performed many times, but the weak state in which he then was, did not permit him to direct the orchestra, except during one or two of the last rehearsals. When he was no longer able to attend the theatre, he used to place his watch by his bed, and desired to follow the orchestra in his thoughts. "Now the first act is over," he would say—"now they are singing such an air" &c. &c. Then, the idea would strike him afresh, that he must soon bid adieu to all that forever.

The effect of this fatal tendency of mind was accelerated by a very singular circumstance. They have to be persuaded, that in detail, he was not indebted to it for the *famous Requiem*, which is justly considered one of Mozart's best productions.

One day when he was plunged in a profound reverie, he heard a carriage stop at his door.—A stranger was announced, who requested to speak to him. A person was introduced, in deep mourning dressed, and of imposing manners. "I have been commissioned, (said he) by a man of considerable importance, to call upon you."—Who is he? interrupted Mozart,—he does not wish to be known"—Well, what does he want?"—He has just lost a person whom he tenderly loved, and whose memory will be eternally dear to him. He is desirous of a composition of this mode of—(read by a tear several very on words) a requiem you to compose a Requiem." Mozart was forcibly struck by this discourse, by the grave manner in which it was delivered, and by the air of mystery in which the whole was involved. He engaged to write the Requiem.

The stranger continued, "Employ all your genius on this work—I, a dissolved for a connoisseur."—So much the better."—What time do you require?"—A month."—Very well: in a month's time I shall return—What price do you set on your work?"—A hundred ducats."—The stranger counted them on the table, and disappeared.

Mozart remained lost in thought for some time; he then suddenly called for pens, ink and paper, and, in spite of his wife's intreaties, began to write. This rage of composition continued several days; he wrote day and night, with an ardor that seemed continually to increase; but his constitution already in a state of great debility, was unable to support this enthusiasm; one morning he fell senseless, and was obliged to suspend his work. Two or three days after, when his wife sought to divert his mind from the gloomy presage, which occupied it, he said to her abruptly "It is certain that I am writing this Requiem for myself: it will serve for my funeral service." Nothing could remove this impression which has so much.

As he could not felt his strength diminish from day to day, and the more ardour he laboured, the more his powers failed him, and he

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Altona, July 28.

"According to several private letters from Copenhagen, a pretender to the Crown of Denmark has suddenly presented himself in the capital under the assumption that he is the legitimate son of the late King. He alleges that at the time of his birth his mother, then the Hereditary Princess, was declared; that she still lives half was substituted for him; and that he was delivered to the care of a swiss servant belonging to the palace. Some accounts describe him as a well made young man of good appearance, about 30 years of age, and holding the rank of an Officer in the Royal Navy. They add that a high officer of the state (the Minister Classicus) avowed all this on his first interview with him, and delivered to him all the papers and documents necessary to prove it.

"Others, state however, that this pretended prince is nothing more than a journeyman soldier, of the name of Fonson, and that he has been arrested by the Police, and confined in the hospital for lunatics. The event, whatever the truth may be, has excited great and general interest, and is among the exclusive objects of conversation throughout the kingdom."

A large first rate man of war, to be called the Prince Regent, is now in hand of great forwardness at Chatham dock yard, & will be ready to be launched about this time to eleven months. The ship will carry 120 guns.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

Extract of a letter from St. James (Gibraltar,) dated July 27.

"We are at this moment surrounded by war; the counter revolution has broken out in the greatest force. A Junta, which styles itself Apostolic, has assembled on the borders of the Minho, which separates Portugal from Gallicia. All persons of note who had taken refuge in Portugal from the vexations to which they were subjected in consequence of the Revolution, hasten from all quarters to join this Junta. The Duke del Parque finds it vain at Valentia three days ago, & would pass the Rhoda yesterday to put himself at the head of the insurgents. Two thousand armed peasants are moving marched upon Orense, and the constituted authorities fled; another corps of insurgents marched from the neighbourhood of Corunna, along the coast, and occupied the peninsula of St Adrian. We expect every moment to see them within our walls. It is said that the Apostolic Junta has established itself at Urgel. The following very curious is "*God and the King*" and its avowed aim is to preserve the ancient liberties of the Spanish Monarchy. It is remarked that the peasantry are armed with excellent English muskets and that they are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of the Guides joined them at Riza.

"On receiving information of this movement, the Junta of Corunna declared itself permanent, all possible military measures have been taken. The immediate attack here has been announced to us, off Colonel Espinosa, with the battalion of Aragon and Castile, and the marine regiment which is stationed at Malaga. Our Archbishop has returned to Cadiz to repair instantly to Corunna; it is said at this moment, that after a somewhat severe conflict on the 31st ult. the whole of the regiment of Pontevedra passed over to the insurgents.

"15. It is announced, that in the course of yesterday, after some sharp skirmishing, the battalion of Burgos was put to flight, and the insurgents have joined Orense. This regiment is considered the finest of the Spanish army.

"The confusion which prevails here at this moment will not permit of my not being misled at my departure. What is certain is, that the militia of Corunna, mustered in has to the number of 1100, marched from the city against the insurgents, and that the Junta is in a state of consternation."

NAPLES, July 20.

Prince Cariati, Turin's Ambassador at Vienna, in 1812 and 1813, and afterwards Gazette conditions orders for the Court to go into mourning for the Duches of York. The mourning begins Aug. 13 and ends Sept. 3.

The Spanish Minister of Finance in a late report states, "the more liberty I am invested with the more will the Revenue be increased." The Minister of War proposes a general amnesty for all political offences committed in Spain. He says the measures are taking to complete the representation in the Cortes of the South American provinces.

It is said the Cortes of Spain have agreed to dress to Spanish Manufactures. It has proposed to prevent the title of Great to the name of revolutionary Chiefs.

The King of Naples, his two sons, &c. swore to the Constitution in July 1820 with great rejoicings.—New appointments have been made, and 100,000 National Guards enrolled.

The Dutch have obtained the free navigation of the Black Sea.

Trials for High Treason continue to go on. At Sterling Aug. 4 twenty two Prisoners were examined, and seventeen of them committed. At Stir

England, we happen to know from our own experience, that she has lowered it in the eyes of Europe. We do not say whether her actions were such as ought to have that effect; we only speak as to the fact asserted by this evidence, which fact is notoriously false: The opinion of the world may be just or otherwise.

"The accusers of her Majesty have not been less active in their preparations. Couriers have been constantly passing through this country on their way to Italy; & on Thursday, eleven or twelve foreigners of beggarly appearance landed at Dover, who were stated to be witnesses against the Queen."

The beggarly appearance of the witnesses, if true, would tend to show, that those persons people were not authorized nor had it be observed, that if the witnesses are foreigners, it is because the Queen's actions are alledged to have been committed in foreign parts; and because the Queen, avowedly, had none but foreigners about her; and if they are natives, it may be, be some, by associating herself with the Pergamis, she effectually excluded from the society of the virtuous and the noble. Nay, before those poor witnesses have crossed their mouths, the very circumstances of their journey to Italy, is an evidence of their bias against the Queen. Over and over again, in our criminal proceedings at home, we have seen the most important depension created against a prisoner, by showing that he had taken pains to procure witnesses who could speak to the fact, the most natural, and most trust worthy witnesses of his conduct: and we hardly recollect a crisis on record, in which the fact of a party's having procured by persons in a low station of life.—All the better class of the offender's acquaintance generally sent out of the way, and the trial, of course, turns on the evidence of persons of inferior stations.

"The inhabitants of Dover assembled round them, and began to hiss and groan with great violence, when the wretched party were with difficulty protected in post chaises, and to avoid violence, which was anticipated on the road, they took the north road through Canterbury, Rythe, and Maidstone. Other witnesses have arrived in town, and removed the whole of them, and if they are not in readiness to appear, they will be subjected to the fate of the Milan commissioners, driven a carriage"

Observe the inconsistency of this declaration.—Some of the witnesses are wretches, incredible on account of their poverty, and here is another of them incredible on account of affluence.—His affluence may be sudden, but it is never sudden than Pergami's? Such had been the case with a wife & family of Pergami's admirers and defenders.

But this Milesque attorney has boy-like, to say, "that he had the Crown of England in his pocket," an expression not very complimentary to our national character: for we never heard of a man having been, and if it be true, who put the crown in this man's pocket.

We generally meet about Milan, saying he had the crown of England in his pocket."

If we have reason to believe, that who is the ringe against her Majesty comes to be investigated, that it will appear perfectly absurd. Rumors are publicly all out on this subject, to which we cannot properly allude. but which is generally supposed are not without foundation.

We know not to what this can allude, unless it be to the filthy supposition recently published, and which we have instantly refuted. We shall not soil our paper with any inquiries into such a subject—what justice requires we must have, that every Englishman should satisfy their curiosity, or open their ears, beyond what the severity of legal investigation would require.

It seems to us to be this concluding paragraph was not by the same hand that wrote the former of the paragraphs.

We have now completed our examination of this paper, and we are much mistaken if we have not made out, in its own expression, that it must have been written by the Queen, or some person in her immediate confidence, and to this view, we will venture to add, that it contains a body of presumptive proof against that unfortunate lady, on which any jury would find a verdict in the case of King's Bench. The very best that could be said of the conduct therein described is, that it was highly suspicious and clearly indelicate, derogatory, and indefensible, either with regard to private or to public station.

If, on the other hand the facts stated in this document are true; if the deductions are unanswered by the Queen; in short, if she denies its truth, and disavows its publication—there, we have only to lament, that some malevolent enemy has so artfully constructed this fabrication, that it bears every internal mark of coming from her. Our observations on this Paper, and if it be not what it so boldly, and yet so artfully, affect to be, then it and this reply will fall into the same oblivious neglect; but if it be genuine, we must leave the public to judge, whether it does not deserve the character we have given it and whether, if what is there admitted be proved before the House of Lords, there will be much difficulty in passing the Divorce Bill. This is certain, that there is not a nation in which both Houses of Parliament do not pass Bills of the nature on circumstantial evidence, must less cogent than that which this defence so injudiciously furnishes.

NOTICE.

HOME-DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
to wit. } Court will be held at Osgoode's Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Home District Court, will be holden for this District at the Court House, in the town of York, on the fourth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, are required to take notice that they be then and there present to do and perform those things, which to their respective offices appertains to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 28th Sept. 1820. 3

NOTICE,

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
to wit. } Court of Over and Terminer, and General Gool Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on the sixteenth day of October next, at the hour of nine of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and others concerned, are hereby required to take notice, that they be respectively there and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 18th Sept. 1820. 3

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be sold by auction, on or at the house of Mr. D. Forest, the Mansion House Hotel, early in the month of October next, the following valuable lots of private contract, of which timely notice will be given:

The whole or any parcel of land *staked out in the* yet unsurveyed and improving neighbourhood, contiguous to the north east end of the town of York; also a lot on Yonge Street, and another a few of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road leading from the Garrison Reserve, running by Mr. Cawdell's residence, across Yonge Street, to the Park bonds; and intersected by a road leading from the Garrison Reserve to Kingsmill's Farm in a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th. 1820. 34tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Landholders in particular of the opening of a settlement in his Province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety of lots, of all sorts and situations, which on inland land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, and which will be found equal to most situs at from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated to the orientable parts of well selected Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing, at the Register office, secured upon FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, such will afford to him an ample interest. Non-resident LANDHOLDERS may depend upon the most *faithful* and *active* attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of setting duties:

	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1 3
100 to 200	0	2 6
200 to 250	0	3 0
250 to 300	0	3 6
300 to 500	0	4 0
500 and upwards	0	5 0

N. B. These rates include the charge or insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, }
22d August, 1820 34tf }

For Sale, at E. and J. LESSLIE'S Store, King Street:

BIOGRAPHICAL Dictionary, 15 vol. 8vo. Bell's Anatom. 4 vol. 8vo. Bridge's Mathematics 4 vol 8vo. Hervey's History of the Consul s, with plates, 4to. Burn's Works, 4 vol. 8vo. gilt; Burn's Poems, neat Edition, 2 6d Thomson's and Wallace's Abasers; La Vedier's Chemistry, 2vo Welch's Domestic Encyclopedia, 4 vol. 8vo Davidson's Calculator, and Key, 8vo. Guyse's Paraphrase on New Test ment, 6 vol. Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar; Valentine's Calculator and Interest Tables; Walker's English Dictionary 8vo. Fulton's do do. 12mo.—Bailey's Dictionary 8vo. Johnson's and Le vieux's French do. Hutton's Mathematical Tables, 8vo. Leslie's Geometry; Playfair's Euclid, Bewick's History of Quadrupeds; Junius's Letters; Brown's Family Bible, 2 v l. Hoyt's Complete System of Writing; Harvey's Anatomical Works; Mylius' and Mavor's School Books; Rochead and Boyd's Church Music; Hamilton's Merchandise, 12mo. Designs for Farm Buildings, 8vo. Repertory of Arts, 6 vol Cruden's Concordance, 4to Ramsay's Poetical Works, 2 vol. gilt; Geographical Exercises, 12mo. Pinnock's Catechisms on Arts and Sciences.

Durable Ink for writing on linen, Ink powder and Liquid, Double Flageolet, a Voice Flute, German Flutes, a Walking Staff with Flute, Violin Strings, Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Instrument of Maps, Office Tape, Fishing Reels, Tele-scopes, a pair of Opera Glasses, Pocket Books, Pocket Wallets, Richard's Transparent Drawing Slat s, Men and Women's Lamb's Wool Stockings, Best pale Peruvian Bark, a few Carpenter's Rules, Dividing Compasses, Pocket Compasses, a proved Chain Cable for a vessel of 60 or 70 tons.

Subscriptions received for the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Monthly Magazine, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

York. 24th Aug. 1820. 34tf

PROPOSALS

BY AMOS LAY,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAPS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

For Revising, Correcting & Republishing, From the latest Authorities and from actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE

MAP

OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, COMPRISING A LARGE PART OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, AND A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VE-MONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of Seven Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map is four feet four inches square. It extends from the Canada Line, or 45th degree of North Latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia: and from Pittsburgh in Pensylvania, on the west to the Connecticut River on the east; and includes nearly the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed for upwards of twenty six years in exploring and surveying various parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also in compiling and publishing Maps, which have met with very liberal encouragement and encomiums, is flattered with the belief, that a perseverance in his present undertaking to produce a correct map of the state, with all the useful and the general knowledge of improvement of late country, and the adjoining provinces, will entitle him to the confidence of the public, and such as may favor him with their patronage, as the merit of his labors may deserve.

In the Sheet, - - - - - -	$7
Mounted on a back, - - - -	10
Mounted on rollers & varnished,	11

N. B. The Author of the Map begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that in a late tour through the state, he has collected and is delineating, from the principal Land Office, and other correct sources, all the late improvements and alterations that will render this Map still more desirable, and that no pains will be spared to make it the most useful and perfect Map of the State of New-York, and the countries it comprises.

The publisher has examined a map of the State of New-York, including the upper part of the State of Pennsylvania, published by Mr. AMOS LAY, and it appears to us to be accurate, and to contain all the Counties up to this time correctly designated, and to be well worthy of public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON, Governor.
JAMES KENT, Chancellor.
JOHN TAYLER, Lt. Governor.
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Professor of Mathematics, West Point.
M. VAN BUREN, late Att'y. Genl.
S. VAN RENSSELAER, late Maj. Gen.
ROBERT TROUP, Agent of the Pulteney Estate.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President
W. W. VAN NESS, } Judges of the Su-
JONAS PLATT, } preme Court
NATHAN FORD, First Judge St. Lawrence County.
GIDEON GRANGER, late Post-master General.
ABM. VAN VECHETEN, late Attorney General.
JOSEPH ELLICOTT, } Resident Agent on the
} Holland
} Land Company.

I have examined the above Map, and think it a desideratum; its execution, as far as Mr. Lay is concerned, is in my opinion correct and well; and I recommend it to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces, as equal and even superior to any extant.

A. SPENCER.

Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

The above Maps are for sale by the Author at his Office, No. 649, South Market Street, Albany. Subscriptions received by A. SEWARD, Utica, and H. & E. PHINNEY, Cooperstown.

August, 1820.

Subscriptions received at this Office, and also by William Children, Esq. St. Catherines: W. M. Jarvis, Esq Hamilton, and M. Crooks, Esq. Ancaster.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

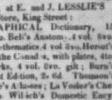
PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

FOR 1821.

By Authority.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week in September.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	5
Mutton,	———	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal,	———	0	0	4	0	0	6
Pork,	———	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	4
Turkeys,	each	0	7	0	0	8	0
Geese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	7	0	0	9
Butter,	lb.	0	0	7	0	0	10
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Rye,	———	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats,	———	0	0	0	0	1	6
Turnips,	———	0	0	0	0	1	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	15	0	0	17	6
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Straw,	———	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wood,	cord.	0	0	0	0	12	6



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councilors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York on the ninth day of October instant, to be continued, adjourned, and elected, and holden from thence to the fifteenth day of February next, GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the ninth day of October instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking our Royal Pleasure from the same and considering the case and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, being desirous to ease you as much as may be, as to the pre-mises respecting you and each of you, of Our Special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, We have thought fit, and do by these Presents, to prorogue you and each of you, and Our Provincial Parliament, to the Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do and transact such matters and things as may seem necessary, and be fitting and

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, the fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M
By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been fully performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. E. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 25th Sept. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the first day of November next, by 12 o'clock at noon, for Surveying a Township adjoining to, and in rear of the Township of Vespra, and a Township on the North thereof, to Penetanguishine, both on the West side of the Penetanguishine Road, lately opened from Kempenfelt Bay.

These Surveys to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the lands Surveyed, and performed after the manner, and upon the terms and conditions expressed on an *imprest condemdum &c. &c.*

Orders left at the Works, or at this Office in St. Paul Street, will meet with prompt attention.

ALLISON, TURNER & Co.
N. B. A few BARK MILLS for Sale on an improved plan.
Montreal, 29th July, 1820. 6w33

Mr PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the house adjoining Mr. De Forest's Hotel, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Plain Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, June 19, 1820. 26tf.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is good as new, having been but a short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, which he offers on reasonable terms for Brewing business.

JOSHUA SHAW.,
Cornerstone Cottage,
Yonge Street, July 24th, 1820. 30tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and COLONEL WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

A Quantity of *assorted*

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

Of the State of New York taken at Par.
York, 19th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of Gore.

Townships.	Lots	Concessions	Acres
Dalton	No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	2d	1000
Do.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	3d	600
Do.	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	4th	500
Walpole,	No. 20		200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2000 acres in Dalton, are for more than one mile westerly from the Village of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will show the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to purchase previously. Inquire on further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.
York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoyt, a boat four or five miles from York, 200 Acres, the land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with almost forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

No. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Acres.

LOT No.35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, 200
2nd No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, House Do. 25, 21, 22, 23 & 24, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Halton, Gore District, - - - - - - 2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Dalhousie, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - 1020
Do. No. 3 in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E. 1st Con. triangular Lot F. No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B. and triangular Lot Gin, Con. A. Bayham, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - 400
Do. No. 25, 1st Con. - - - 200
Do. No. 24 in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - 400
Total, 4420

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. Jesse Ketchum, Mr. M. Thomas, Mr. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich or the Subscriber at York, who will sell on reasonable terms.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Wilber Nichol, of Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and that those having claims thereon, will be *half land* and *half cash*, one dollar; and pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Executors
SAMUEL HATT, } to the Estate.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WILBER NICHOL.
Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

PROSPECTUS

OF

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and name of which will have been made, and to what markets be found in and out lands which have been, they lands—whether for *export or home* and hereafter may be, granted by the Di- consumption.

rectors of the Province, and the quality of Whether a town or village has been, lands, for facilitating both the Settlement or is contemplated to be built; with the Duties and all future Sales.

By a generic calculation of located land, upon a scale of two miles to an inch, or reshaped, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to those in want of Lots, Improved Farms, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in the healthy climate; whilst each

The principle of index and arrangements of the Directory, will afford the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such statistical reports from every township, as is essentially necessary to the knowledge of the relative value of land, and other general meeting held by the inhabitants; when it can also be ascertained, what each township is above of the expense subscribing to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be attended with a certain expense of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary to the arrangement of them, for the prices, or reports will be received unless the convenience is free from expenses, and *two dollars* are remitted with the same, for every worth contained in the 48 reports.

It may therefore be important to point out some of the items, in the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such statistical reports from every township, this

FROM EUROPE.

THE ETON RONTEM.

The triennial celebration of this imposing and interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday, and excited that degree of attention among the higher orders of society which may always be expected to every thing relating to the education and habits of the sons of persons of rank and fortune. The practice is founded on immemorial usage. The personage who collects the contributions is called *Salt bearer*. At an early hour of the morning two of those young gentlemen were at every leading point of the vicinity of the College. Those who stood at Colnbrook bridge were attired in grand costume and rendered still, while bearing rich silk hats, decorated with feathers. They stopped every foot passenger and every vehicle, from the humble turf cart to the stage coach and elegant barouche, and insisted on a contribution from every individual conveyed in them. Those who paid the toll were duly inscribed *salt*, received tickets, with the words—*Pro more et morâ* 1820; and the showing of these tickets proved the claim against any future demands during the remainder of the day. A little before 12 o'clock the King arrived at Eton on horseback, from his cottage in Windsor park, accompanied by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and other attendants. His Majesty was dressed in black, and looked remarkably well. On arriving at the bridge, which divides the county of Buckingham from that of Berks, he was stopped by two Juvenile salt-bearers, who demanded his money; all his attendants were dismayed at the unusual circumstance. His Majesty with a good humoured and gracious smile, asked the causes of those young heroes calling for high toll, who very modestly stirred in silk, embroidery, turbans and feathers; he then delivered to them a purse, containing a 100*l.* Bank note, received his ticket, and passed on. He then passed on. His Majesty, in imitation of those visitors, crossed the ticket to be a private individual on the bridge. He then proceeded at a slow pace to Eton College, and was received at the north entrance, and conducted to the Provost's lodge, where apartments a splendid collation were prepared for the Royal guest.

About a quarter past one o'clock the Provost, into the apartment, and became acquainted with the names and necessary a book of reference, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of scholars, who were drawn up in grand order below him, and the farthing of the day, having the privilege of passing the day most agreeably.

After the inspection on the part of his Majesty, the grand procession commenced. The young gentlemen were divided into two parties, headed by their officers, and each party was preceded by a military band. They marched in military order from the north side of the College through the Park; then proceeded, amidst vast crowds of spectators, on to the fields, over ditches, &c. &c. and amidst clouds of dust, to the village of Slough. Here they halted for a short time, and then went on towards Salt Hill. The route was a circuitous one, but it is was necessary for the purpose of giving greater effect to the splendid exhibition.

At length the young gentlemen arrived at Montem; about a dozen fine boys, in flushed faces, succeeded the tall rebels, and forged themselves into a guard for the reception of their officer. The Eagles then made their appearance on the top of the mount, undaunted beating for nearly a quarter of an hour with admirable effect. His efforts were crowned with loud applause from the astonishing multitude, in the midst of which we observed his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Earl of Jersey, Lord Erskine, and several other persons of distinction. The flag was then placed on the hill, where it remained during the whole afternoon; and the young gentlemen sat down to a dinner which had been prepared for them at the Great Inn, which has been the usual place of doing on all similar occasions.

Mr. Wilder, son of J. Wilder, Esq. of Purley Hall, was formerly the only Salt Collector of Captain of the *Montem*. The election of the Salt bearer and Captain commanded the Eton Montem, precedented at any preceding *Montem*. The last collection was 800*l.* This fund the young gentlemen claim to secure their establishment for life.

This singular custom is called *Montem*, from the mount in the village of Salt hill, about a mile, in which this solemn procession in military procession on What Tuesday in every third year. Their late Majesties generally honoured this celebration with their presence, and contributed liberally for salt. It is difficult to ascertain, but it appears to have arisen from the early times of Mr. Salt, a supposition, when the Friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes.

Mr. Stevenson, Engineer, has executed a model farm bridge of iron or wood, to cross 100 feet span for a river or water at the seat of Anthony Cash, and was also presented a plan to the Road and exterior of the grand temple of Isis. Trustees to bridge of malleable iron to cross the river Amazon for the use of Almanac for the year 1821, of the great north road between Upper and Lower Egypt; the interior and exterior of the newly opened Thames bridges, plans and topographic maps, &c.—*London paper.*

THE KING.

On Saturday the king received the London and Westminster light-horse volunteers, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Wellington.

A squadron has been formed at Portsmouth, to accompany his majesty in an aquatic excursion. It is to be composed of three royal yachts and three sloops of war, and will be commanded by Sir Charles Paget, as commodore. He has his royal pendant in the Royal George.

August 8.

On Friday his majesty reviewed the household troops, and in the afternoon the heavy cavalry. His majesty who is himself an excellent cavalry officer, bestowed great praise on the numerous movements of the two days.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The inhabitants of Hammersmith have voted an address to the Queen. An address from Fulham is said to have been presented by the Bailiff. Sir John Shelley, and Mr. Shiffner, the members from Lewes, have declared their intention to address the borough to the queen.

An address has been voted at Norwich, but the leading whigs refused to concur in it.

August 8.

British House of Peers.—Which number 371, viz 6 royal, 391 Lay, 26 Ecclesiastic, 16 Scotch, 28 Irish (11 Minors, and 6 Roman Catholics.) They are divided 217 to 107, and their majority 110; present; 60 are chiefest, 218 have 1063 children. The earl of Lindsay, a descendant of Alexander, the fourth earl of Drogheda, aged 90, the oldest. Lord Lauderdale is of the most ancient family resided (1181.) Lord Chichester is the latest creation.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The statement of her majesty having written a letter to the king of Spain. The letter was delivered to his majesty at the cottage near Windsor, early on Wednesday morning. On Thursday a messenger arrived with an answer at Brandenburgh house about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately dispatched to lord Liverpool, and returned to Brandenburgh house from his lordship at 10 o'clock at night.

The Lord Chancellor sat in the court of chancery this day at one o'clock, to receive a communication from Sir Benjamin Brandshell, which is supposed to relate to the correspondence between their majesties. There is a report in the city that at the end of the week all proceedings against the Queen will be stopped, but we do not know upon what authority for the report.

The Queen's attorney general was immediately dispatched to lord Liverpool, and returned to Brandenburgh house from his lordship at 10 o'clock at night.

The Lord Chancellor sat in the court of chancery this day at one o'clock, to receive a communication from Sir Benjamin Brandshell, which is supposed to relate to the correspondence between their majesties. There is a report in the city that at the end of the week all proceedings against the Queen will be stopped, but we do not know upon what authority for the report.

"Intelligence of the commotions which have broken out in Sicily is, unhappily, confirmed. It is not yet known whether the movement is said out of opposition to the new constitution of Spain, or whether it is the result of their island.—They marched upon the town, where it was easy for them to enter, as no guard was placed to keep it. Here they remained. But the royal troops soon re-entered the forts and they flattered themselves that they should soon reduce the insurgents to obedience. The insurgents arrived with powerful reinforcements. After sustaining the most vigorous resistance, the latter again succeeded in entering the town, and, the Independent flag. The number of men killed on both sides were estimated at two thousand."—*Gazette de France.*

From Hanover it is stated, the coronation of the king of Hanover, as king of Hanover, is postponed till June next.

The following is an extract from a letter from Rome, dated Rome, July 29:—

"There has been a report in the Pontifical Corvo (a town belonging to the Pope bordering on the kingdom of Naples) on the 4th of June. The Physician, and the Apothecary of that place were at the head of it. They rallied to their assistance the Neapolitan militia, commanded by a person of the name of Cardili, and drove out the Governor. They assassinated three gen d'armes in the street; the rest, amounting to 40 men, retreated to the castle, where the Pope's delegate, M. Oliveiri, lived. The insurgents, amounting to 400 men, resorted

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Spectator.

RYAN ST. LAWRENCE,
near Quebec, Aug 19 1820.

In the year 1806, I was one of those who considered the contemplated navigation by steam chimerical. In a conversation with the lamented Fulton, I was frank in the acknowledgment of my opinion. I well recollect an assertion of his made in reply to his expected success, and although that great man has be a called from us to the mansions of Providence, I am glad to notice his prediction. I shall not attempt to enumerate the many steam boats, which are now plying between New-York, neither will I take a view of those which are on our Southern and Western waters but confine myself to the North and West of all I proceed to those of the West, the traveller finds a neat and convenient boat on the little Lake Cayuga, which plys from Ithaca to Cayuga Bridge, on the great post road to Buffalo. At Buffalo there is the "Walk-in-the-Water," so called after a late Indian Chief. This boat runs once a week from Buffalo to Detroit. Previous to the establishment of this vessel, Lake Erie was a terror to the traveller; now a passage through it is made with ease and comfort, and we find it frequently persons from the four quarters of the globe. A trip from the Southern States to the Falls of Niagara, thence to Quebec is now become a mere pleasure excursion, than a point to Philadelphia from New-York, was twenty years ago. The steamboat, and the numerous canals constructed a journey more fatiguing than the tour to Quebec, is at present. From Lewiston, on the Niagara River, you can take the steam boat to Lake Ontario, Capton Vaughn, and proceed to Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh, touching at Brockville, Elizabeth Town, and Sackett's Harbour. Or if the traveller prefers the first mode, he can take the land at Prescott from Queenstown, & proceed to Kingston, touching at York. From after a few words from the archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Alderman Wood, Dr. Richardson, M. Courtenay, the Mayor of Town of Kingston, Mr. Sheriff Sampson, Mr. Mallett, Mr. P. and T. Lynchitt, a subscription to a very large amount was entered into, and the meeting separated.

From the Plough Boy.

The Dividing Rod.—A belief has long prevailed in this country, that the course and depth of the under bed be carried in the hand, in a tea quartet position, the twig will bend to a right line with the FARMERS' and depth of the water underneath. The author of the Antiquary has described a Scotch by a line of road leading from the Duke Bridge, passing by Sir Sheriff Rebuck's house in the Lange Street, to the Park lands; and interested by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South to a right line with the FARMERS' HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land pedlars, or not per to Mr. Berczy, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL, respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement in the Province of Upper Canada, or improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety; and he flatters himself that upon examination of the Register, they will be found to contain many desirable lots, which were offered for sale by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith, at the time of their deaths, might be granted to him the said Thomas S. Whitaker:

Now therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Court of York in the Province aforesaid, on the first Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and show cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith, at the time of their deaths, should not be granted to the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate at York, in Upper-Canada, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.
S. HEWARD,
Register, Court of Probate, U. C.
15-25 4t.

NOTICE,

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
TO WIT. } Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for the District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of the said District are hereby required to take notice, that they be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 26th Sept. 1820. }

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the Auction Room, in the Mansion House House Hotel, early in the month of September, it not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

A eligible piece or parcel of land situated on its splendidly adorned in an unique rising ground down to the south east end of the town of York; it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the North by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Sir Sheriff Rebuck's house in the Lange Street, to the Park lands; and interested by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South to a right line with the FARMERS' HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land pedlars, or not per to Mr. Berczy, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf

York-head snake.—A singularly extraordinary snake was recently killed in Stonton. It was first discovered basking on the flat surface of a large rock—and though his astonishing agility bodi-ded for a considerable time his purveyors efforts, and was taken. It measured feet 6 inches in length, had two heads and two legs. The legs were nearly three inches long, were placed about four inches from the heads, and appeared to be of sufficient size to be of the utmost in running.—*Springfield, Mass. Patriot.*

Steam Mills.—The engine building business, which is one of the most valuable branches of the cabinet business, has become of late years, of immense magnitude. In some instances, one establishment has been found sufficient to supply the demand for a whole state. In the city of Boston, there are now in operation, seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Philadelphia, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of New-York, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Baltimore, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Charleston, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of New-Orleans, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Mobile, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Pensacola, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of St. Augustine, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Key West, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Tampa Bay, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Apalachicola, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of St. Marks, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Tallahassee, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Pensacola, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Mobile, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of New-Orleans, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Baltimore, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Philadelphia, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of New-York, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000. In the city of Boston, there are also seven steam mills, which employ about 300 hands, and manufacture annually, to the amount of $300,000.

Spontaneous Combustion.—On Wednesday morning, it was discovered that the shop chimney store of Mr. Samuel Cook, in Broad-street, Boston, was on fire. By the prompt and seasonable exertions of the engines, it was soon extinguished. The fire was considered a new instance of spontaneous combustion.

On Tuesday a quantity of linseed oil, in the cellar, was stolen from casks into jugs, and some unavoidably spilt on the floor. The floor was afterwards cleaned, and the sweepings, including a piece of wrapping paper collected in the middle of the room, were collected in the middle of the cellar, remote from any window, & there by fire commenced.—*Boston Pal.*

Dartmoor prison.—A meeting was held at the mason's house, Lavina, on the 6th inst. for the purpose of furthering a plan for converting the prison of Dartmoor, into a school of industry, for the reception of a portion of the paupers of the metropolis. M. Brougham stated that the principal object to view was to relieve the metropolis from a portion of the parochial rates which which it was loaded and also tend to decrease the number of juvenile depredators, whose depravity in the art of thieving, seems to be quickened in proportion as their age increases. The plan had its view also with horror. The plan had its view per children, and by their education, to train them in some establishment where they might be proper attendance, be rescued from the desperate habits of their parents, and view their now awaited fate. His majesty at which he disposed the prison at Dartmoor was had not only concluded to recommend it, but he himself had subscribed himself as patron, and had sent a donation of 1000 guineas in furtherance of the laudable object.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

From Queenstown, it proceed a fortnight to Kingston, touching at York. From Kingston there is a small boat, the Charlotte, which runs twice a week to Prescott, a distance of 120 miles, you have your choice of a land or water conveyance. Those who have never passed down the St. Lawrence generally prefer going down in a batteau. There is however, a good line of stages which runs twice a week. In fact everyone you reach Montreal in one day and a half. A steam boat is preparing to run across Lake St. Francis, and when completed, will sail gaily to the confluence of the Grand River, and the boat will run from the Canadian to the Lachine Canal; thus the land carriage will be very short.

From Montreal to Quebec there are seven stages.

The passage in those boats (except the Telegraph) is $10 from Montreal to Quebec, and 12 qp. In the Telegraph you pay 8 dollars and 6 qp, and pay for what you call for. It would perhaps be invidious to speak in particular of any of the boats. The utmost attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers; and the only strife is which can make the greatest display. The cabins are fitted up in a style of elegance we are not accustomed to see in any boats, while those of Lake Champlain—in several of the boats, families or parties can have their private apartments; call for a fire, and dine, &c. by themselves.

The *New Swiftsure*, the boat on board of which I am now writing, is fitted up in a superior style for the accommodation of passengers, and makes two trips a week. She has two engines of forty horse each. Each engine has a double wheel, and when you are in any part of the cabins you cannot discover from motion or noise, whether the boat is under weigh. In fact, the only thing you hear when on deck is the action of the water against the wheels. It is now half past 9 o'clock, P. M. and from present appearances, we shall be at Quebec by 9 o'clock, having performed the trip of 180 miles in 24 hours, which is one hour at William Henry, and half an hour at Three Rivers.

As I shall proceed with my letter before I arrive at Quebec, permit me to take you back (via Lake Champlain) to New York. You are generally two days from Quebec to Montreal, owing to the strong current. It has however, been run this season in twenty hours. From Montreal you take the Steam boat "Montreal," (say on Monday evening) at 5 o'clock, and proceed to Lancaster, a distance of 45 miles. You then take the stage to St. John's, 18 miles; remain during the night, and at 8 o'clock in the morning, proceed in the Steam boat Congress to Whitehall, at which place the boat generally arrives about 6 o'clock the next morning, Wednesday. Thursday one day you can reach Albany, and on Friday morning arrive at New-York, having been about but three days from Montreal.

P. M 9 o'clock. We have just come to Lachine under the Castle. A few minutes more we passed the steam boat Alabama bound for Montreal. This is the third boat we have passed to day.

The law by stage is Mean fellow. You can a batteau for $100.

each full of passengers, many of whom of Administration as all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith, at the time of their deaths, might be granted to him the said Thomas S. Whitaker:

Now therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Court of York in the Province aforesaid, on the first Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and show cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said Mungo Kay and James Smith, at the time of their deaths, should not be granted to the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

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GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.
S. HEWARD,
Register, Court of Probate, U. C.
15-25 4t.

NOTICE,

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
TO WIT. } Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for the District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of the said District are hereby required to take notice, that they be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 26th Sept. 1820. }

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the Auction Room, in the Mansion House House Hotel, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

A eligible piece or parcel of land situated on its splendidly adorned in an unique rising ground down to the south east end of the town of York; it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the North by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Sir Sheriff Rebuck's house in the Lange Street, to the Park lands; and interested by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South to a right line with the FARMERS' HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land pedlars, or not per to Mr. Berczy, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL, respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement in the Province of Upper Canada, or improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety; and he flatters himself that upon examination of the Register, they will be found to contain many desirable lots, which were offered for sale by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and

and the Lords from being prohibited his Majesty's visitors, for the kingdom of Hanover.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved the order of the day for the second reading. The Duke of Leinster moved that the order should be re-committed. The house divided:—Contents 41—Non-contents 104. A majority against the amendment 103. Warm struggles were in vain. Lord Carnarvon was for the passing the motion of Lord Liverpool, for hearing counsel in support of the bill. He did not think that the petitioners could be more inconsistent with public justice and their own sense of it—they could not be more active in pressing the course adopted—more whatever could take place in the queens favor abandoned, for it was found upon it a case heard that the public in no country could.

Lord Grey considered it not the mode of proceeding by a bill to pass a retrospective law, but to lead the house upon extraordinary occasions, possessed extraordinary powers. The noble Lord contended that the queen might be prosecuted against or the crown since the session. He then went into a examination of the case of treason, and proposed two questions should be put to Judges, the object to which was to ascertain, if the crime of adultery constituted by the Queen with a foreigner, were not such treason as the accusers though the proposed case not answerable to the laws of England; he had heard the argument on the rule that ancestor in treason were principle is, and liable to go absent in cases to be the principals in the first degree could not be tried

The Lord Chancellor was decidedly of opinion that the Noble Lord's law was ill-founded. It was contended by and by all the authorities, that an accessory to an act, the doing of which was a crime in the principal, could be guilty of no crime

Lord Liverpool defended the present mode of proceeding, but had no objection to the opinion of the Judges being taken if it did not cause delay

After further discussions, the judges present, viz. Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Chief Baron Richard, Mr Justice Holroyd, Mr Justice Park, Lord Chief Baron Richards, and Mr. Baron Graham retired to deliberate upon the questions put to them by Lord Grey at present, under the statute of Edward III. in twenty minutes they returned to the house, when Lord Chief Justice Abbott delivered their opinion, although it is by no means necessary that treason should be committed by the queen with a foreigner, it should not assume in that case because foreigner for the does not contrary to the allegiance to the king of the country.

The Duke of Hamilton then put several interrogatories to the attorney General to induce him to give an word authority in regard of the bill.

The attorney General replied by reading the order in the house for his appearance on this day, in answer to the said questions. In answer to other noble lords, he stated he had received his instructions from the house to appear.

No result of importance arose out of this conversation, or out of another which followed relative to calling over the house.

Mr Brougham then came forward for the purpose of being heard against the principle of the bill; he could not adopt it, and as he had taken very few steps he was the more anxious to do in the last hour of his address, as what other hon. and learned friend of charge brought by him against ministers of instituting a prosecution of this kind. He would not on case of parliamentary necessity had been adopted by ministers however on the present occasion, but contrary to all law proceeded, and malicious had not the Queen's conduct had tended to disgrace the crown and to injure the country, and he begged not to say anything in vindication of the charges in the present of the bill, it they existed at all, had no existence whatever. Parliament and the Welsh and nor by the wife of a certain subject. Why this was not the manner adopted in the days of Henry the VIII. by the queen of the crown, and to avoid an equivocal and degrading to the character of the queen, and to avoid an equivocal and degrading to the character of the queen, and to avoid an equivocal and degrading to the character of the queen

FARMFIELD ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with the Brick House on the first Concession on the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 270 acres, and lately in the occupation of Matthias Brown, deceased, of Hugh Tremain, will be offered to public Sale, (in one or several parcels, to be hereafter notified,) at the Court House in the Town of York, on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY.
Ch. C. F. E.

TO BE LET,

For any term of years that may be agreed upon,

THAT large Inn, at Port Hope occupied by

THE WELLINGTON,

with Garden and other Premises, in possession of persons by Messrs. Wyatt, Smith and Murray; to which entry may be had at the 1st of January next.

The accepted tender disposed to give more rent may expect a preference of their proposals.

For further particulars apply to the proprietors at Port Hope.

Port Hope, 6th Dec. 1820. 41-tf

STRAYED HORSE.

BROKE out of the enclosure of the Subscriber on the 20th ult. a large dark brown, young one white-faced. The owner is desired to pay the expences and take him away.

ABEL COVAT.

Scarborough, 7th Oct. 1820 41

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
} Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on the sixteenth day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at which time the Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be punctually then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 6th Sept. 1820. }

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the house of Mr. D. Tetzel, the Montour House Bares, early in the month of September, in the previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given:

A eligible piece or parcel of land *situated and to be distinctly situated in and* in Hamilton, *adjoining* contiguous to Ottawa, the eastern end of the town of York. It is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by Lake Ontario, on the East by Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Ridout's residence, on the West by Mr. Gooderham's residence, on the North by the Park Lands, and intersected by a road, or a chain in width, running North and South in a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land price current and office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and I engrain who may be desirous of buying a estate and to his Private, and I purchase unimproved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety, to either with many thousand acres of unlocated land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, in quantities of from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the most favorable parts of well settled Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at tolerable interest upon FREEHOLD SECURITY, which will afford to him an ample and interest. Non-resident Landowners may depend upon the most faithful and active attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200	0	2	6
200 to 250	0	2	6
250 to 500	0	3	9
500 to 800	0	4	6
800 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. Those rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office } 22d August, 1820 34tf

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyrconnagh (formerly the Mohawk tract), of not very great quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and 80 from Prescott, on the Niagara and Lake Ontario. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 200 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROPOSALS

BY AMOS LAY,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

For Revising, Correcting & Re-publishing the same on the latest Authorities and from actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE MAP OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, COMPRISING A LARGE PART OF NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-JERSEY, WITH A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of Seven Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map is four feet four inches square. It includes from the Canada Lines, a little deep in New-Jersey, south to the city of Philadelphia—and from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania on the west, to New-Haven in Connecticut on the west; and on the borders of the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed for upwards of twenty-six years on public and other surveys in most parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also on surveying and publishing Maps, which have met with very general patronage and encouragement, is flattered with the belief, that a preference in his present undertaking will be bestowed, from the peculiar knowledge and improvement of every description of work, and the general knowledge of the different parts of the country, as the merit of his labors may deserve.

In the Sheet,	87
Made portable in a book,	10
Mounted on rollers & varnished,	11

N. B. The author of the Map would have to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that as a late tour through the state, he has collected and made a number of (*valuable*) and one dollar, *free of postage*, for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of

Any man who take land as lien of mortgage, to register their names and places of abode at the dollar. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar; and others who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every case, will be forwarded to all, *(if applicable with postage,* on occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public notes of estates will be held at York, monthly.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*
York, July 17, 1820. 29tf

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of } UPPER CANADA.
Township of }
185[illegible]

Those lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individual in [here put the date.]

[here put the rise and progress of Farms, clear'd since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are generally of logs, frame work or brick, &c.]

2d [State what crops are peculiar to the soil of the land within the Township, whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for export or home consumption.

4th. [What town or village has been or is now in the course of being built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the price of town lots and farms, a computation of distance from the town (say from 2 to 20 miles) per acre, as the case may be.

5th. [The best markets, with the condition of the roads, and the distance each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the general description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estates for sale, to enable the new settlers to form some calculation of the probable success of their future prospects.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Price Current and Free Agency Office, [next day] date of the [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. of Whitchurch, by Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward without delay and settle the same with Mr. Wallbridge, of Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient and those having claims thereon will be required to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Executors
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 22d Oct. 1820. 43—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.
Dundas, 1st Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoss, about four miles from York, 270 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
} 4th Concession.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession
Oxford	No. 8 9 10 11 14 15	1st
	8 10 13 14 16	2d
	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	3d
Whipple	No. 8,	4th

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2500 acres in Oxford, are not more than two miles situated along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN MCNEIL.
York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been but short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, and other articles necessary for the brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cornwegan Cottage,
Yonge Street, July 24th, 1820. 30 tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to prefer the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Goods, and Hardware

15 Casks of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices.

ALSO

on consignment a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dutton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

A State of New York Bank at Par.

York, 15th June 1820. 24 tf.

Mr. PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service he is desirous to acquaint the public that he has taken the house adjoining Mr. Dr. Reed's Hotel where he intends following, his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, June 19, 1820. 39tf.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR,

FOR 1821.

By Mr. Angell.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c in the York Market during the last week.

DOLLAR at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	5
Mutton,	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal,	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Fowls,	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0		
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Rye,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	8
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hay,	ton	0	10	0	0	15	0
Straw,	——	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wood,	——	0	0	12	0	1	0
Hay,	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum, when at the end of the year; Three Dollars and a Half if paid in advance to the 1st of July; and Four Dollars to Country Subscribers receiving their Papers by post, to give 2 or 3 months notice [illegible] they wish to discontinue their subscription, —[illegible] Subscribers who send by the other Subscribers who discontinue their subscription are requested to send notice to the Office, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as such and charged accordingly.—No Editor is obliged to take upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting for part of not many months, to send for their Papers; they are similar to an unwarrantable degree, and because, it would not be a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette

	first ins.	each subsq't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7½d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without directions, inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly. Advertisements sent to the Office (or mentioned to the driver personally) and charged accordingly.—Those due are not to be put in large type, or those any they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Jay Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
A. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napponee.*
E. Parker, Esq.	*Bath.*
Major Rogers,	*Smith's Creek.*
T. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
T. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. M'Cormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Dereham.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
P. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

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ONE ISSUE MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1820. [No. 44.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knight-Citizens and Burgesses, on Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, to the Town of York on the 6th day of October current, to be convened, held, retained, and expected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the 21st day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the ninth day of October next, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were to hold and entertained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, the WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to Order you and each of you, that all your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby considering and to the end that nothing remain undone of you, but on Thursday, the sixteenth day of November next, you meet in Our Province of Parliament, in the Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of the Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and needful to do.

It is necessary whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made & Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PETER REGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Secy.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been fulfilled, or performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. E. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 20th Sept. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the first day of November next, to be opened on that day, for Surveying a Township adjoining to, and in rear of the Township of Vaughn, and a Township on the North thereof, to Front upon the Lake, both on the West side of the Portage to the Holland Land, leading from Kempenfelt Bay.

The Surveys to be paid for in land, or a per centage on the lands Surveyed, and performed after the manner, and under the terms and conditions expressed in the notice from this Office, bearing date the 14th December 1818, and 9th of February 1819.

T. RIDOUT,
Surr. Gen.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York 28th September 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, on or before the fifteenth of November next, to be opened on that day, for surveying a Township on the North of Sombra (formerly the Shawanoe Township,) bounded on the West by the River St. Clair, and also a Township adjoining to, and in the East of Sombra, in rear of Chatham and Camden on the River Thames, both in the Western District, and containing each about 66,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a Per Centage on the Lands Surveyed, to be performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notice from this office, bearing date the 14th December 1818, and 9th of February 1819.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Genl.

Executive Council Office,
York 4th October 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ferry across the mouth of the River Trent in the Township of Murray in the District of Newcastle, not having been Leased this day, Sealed Proposals for the same will be received at this Office until the fifteenth of November next, at which time it is intended that the said Ferry will be Leased to such person as may appear to be the most eligible to the Board for the Purpose, subject however to the approbation or disapprobation of the Legislature at the ensuing Session, and to be established by Act of the Provincial Parliament.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Fourteen, with the Reserves round it, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 270 acres, and lately in the occupation of Matthew Brown, attainted of High Treason, will be exposed to public Sale, (in one or more parcels, to be hereafter notified,) at the Court House in the Town of York, on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
CR. C. P. E.

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending, managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commission bearing date the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Revenue Secretariat, by hereafter addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that unless required an immediate payment, the sums due be not discharged, with six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all unsettled Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most obt.
Humble servt.

S. HEWARD,
Secretary.

To
Sheriff of the District.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No 6 and south half of Lot No. 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge—containing one hundred and three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, Director.

TO BE LET,

A PLEASANT APARTMENT, FURNISHED, on a respectable House in the Town of York, U. C.

One or two Gentlemen or a Gentleman and his Wife may find it desirable, as the current of the house will attend to what may be necessary for the same.

For address enquire at the Gazette Office

FROM EUROPE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Attorney General's Speech concluded.

Her majesty then discovered herself at Ulcombe in April 1818. On the 15th of that month she arrived at Saxmundham. At that place a bed was provided for her majesty, and the room adjoining to it was appropriated to Bergami, but there was no bed allotted to him. It will appear to your lordships that in the morning after her majesty slept in that bed there was the fullest and unquestionable appearance of two persons having passed the night there—On your lordships doubt who were those persons? The only persons beside her majesty who could have come to that bed was Bergami, and there was no other bed provided for him. In this country, that fact alone would be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical mind that the crime of adultery was committed; but in the room on the ground floor of Mount, at the entrance of which had been placed sentinels, to prevent any one from passing into her majesty's apartments, and at the door of which was the only person who remained all night, was Bergami. When her majesty retired to bed, which was about eleven o'clock, Bergami was then in the room on the ground floor, where the same person was observed on leaving doors that night that was observed to shut the doors at other times. I ask your lordships whether you are not bound to draw the inference, which is alleged in the proposition of the bill? Was it ever heard of, that two persons should sleep alone all night, receive a dress in bed, and remain in bed for many hours together, between persons there? When this circumstance is connected with letters, which by any one can carry each other during the day, when her majesty is constantly seen going upon Bergami's knees, I think we shall be entitled for a moment to the conclusion, to which all these circumstances irresistibly lead. There were other indecent demonstrations which I shall not trouble your lordships with, in the course of the voyage to Naples, and in that land her majesty and Bergami remained night after night. In one of her majesty and Bergami being placed side by side, and with their arms reposing on each other, and in that land her majesty and Bergami frequently retired to the same room at the day, when

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. of Great concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the town of York containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also near y half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 30th March 1820

TO be Leased on twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, on the West of Yonge, on the Block N with or Russell Square, and parallel to the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 28tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Subscriber's Farm on Yonge Street, on the first of July last, an iron grey (coarse ally called a roan) Horse, nine, ten, and a-block something rather, thinks there was the appearance of a mal star in his Forehead. He is about fifty or 51 and about fourteen hands high,—whoever will return said Horse to the subscriber on Yonge Street, or to the Black Horse Tavern, at the Farmer's Arms Hotel, York will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Cromwell College

Yonge-Street, Aug. 24th 1820 3341

TO BE LET,

For any term of years that may be agreed upon,

THAT large Inn, at Port Hope called

The

THE WELLINGTON,

with Garden and other Premises, in possession at present by Messrs. Woods, Smith and Morton; possession entry may be had at the first of January next.

The present Lessee has disposed of his entire concern and is a person of capital and respectability.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Port Hope.

Port Hope, 6th Oct. 1820. 41tf

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the house of Mr. D. Forrest, in Dundas Street Hotel, early in the month of September, it the previous disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given:

An eligible piece or parcel of land *situated* and in front of the Dundas Street, in the improving neighbourhood, contiguous to the north east end of the house of York; it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Ridout's house, to the north end of the York Lands; and interested by a road, at a chain in width, running North and West a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Duke Street of York, and prior to sale at office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settle ent in Upper Canada, that he has received from Europe, that he has on the Register, and is now attending to a number of lots of land in the Province, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by private sale or public auction.

Those who wish to purchase Lots of land, are requested to call at the Land Office, where a part of the Register may be seen, containing a description of the Lots, and the prices affixed to them.

Persons residing in the country, may have their orders executed by letter, post paid, addressed to the Land Office, York.

Those who wish to have their names registered

such other, and the Princess said, "[illegible]ross. There were people of all ranks h[illegible] not remain so long out, now."—The [illegible] of very low condition.—The person of the highnesse was kept in the anti-room to [illegible] of the Princess.

Francisco Granisso (20th witness.) [illegible] lmsen employed at the Villa d'Este, [illegible] and he very frequently spoke respecting the alterations on the [illegible] return of the Princess from Greece. [illegible] these precise words—she said she Witness opened a door; saw that bed [illegible] wished to make a present to [illegible] been established before [illegible] bed-room adjoining; [illegible] and then she asked me, and said, "How can [illegible] be a journey to Capris, accom[illegible] panied them on horseback. They were [illegible] I, being surprised at this com[illegible] is an open carriage."—Her expression to [illegible] Bergami was "quel uomo mia"—my Royal Highness that she was deceived: dear friend. Had seen the wife of Ber[illegible] gami at Bologna, but when the Princess [illegible] laugh, and cry aloud. "It is true, it is [illegible] was coming she went away. "Come ex-[illegible] I said, no for as I was concerned [illegible] mination."—Witness was not dismissed [illegible] from the service of the Princess for steal-[illegible] ing corn: was dismissed because he gave [illegible] leave to two of the Princess's men to go [illegible] to an inn; and on their return the Baron [illegible] and Bernardo, his cousin, did some [illegible] there were to stop there more; and which were at a place, the name of which I for[illegible] they came to complain to witness, he [illegible] said that he never knew that couriers [illegible] should turn drivers, chief Minis-[illegible] before the advocate Vilmercati: there [illegible] were three English gentlemen and two [illegible] Italians. Was employed afterwards as a [illegible] courier by the Commissioners, who [illegible] ever they had none of him. Had been [illegible] for them to Westphalia, and had [illegible] the Princess until a year afterwards. [illegible] Witness had a pension from the [illegible] government, because he had been [illegible] against the wall. The princess was tak[illegible] service of Prince Eugene.

Giuseppe Gnocci, (28d witness.) a wait[illegible] or at the Crown Inn, about half way be[illegible] tween Milan and Como. Had seen the [illegible] Princess and Wales there. Princess [illegible] and Bergami together there [illegible] Yes. What was their conduct to each [illegible] other; The Baron was sitting [illegible] Princess. Was that before or after di[illegible] ner? Bergami arrived a quarter of an [illegible] hour before the Princess, and the Prin[illegible] cess arrived a quarter of an hour after[illegible] Bergami. (A laugh.)—At dinner they [illegible] paid compliments to each other. The Cenegalia, did you go to the carriage [illegible] Baron offered something to the Princess [illegible] to the Princess, and she in return offer[illegible] ed something from her to him: they [illegible] were affixing device models to each [illegible] other. When the company had gone, [illegible] witness saw the Baron's arm on the shoul[illegible] der of the Princess; saw him give her a [illegible] kiss; they told witness to go away.—[illegible] They went away in chaunsian (a small [illegible] carriage in which two persons sit, one [illegible] of them is behind another on the back of [illegible] a horse.)

Giuseppe del Orto, (23d witness,) a [illegible] baker, was in the service of the Princess [illegible] of Wales, at Villa d'Este. Had seen [illegible] Bergami's arm round the neck of the [illegible] Princess: he was making bread, and [illegible] kissed her. (The witness put his upon the other. Was any body in the [illegible] arm round the interpreter, and offered to [illegible] kiss Bergami, at that time?) [illegible] to kiss him.) Had seen them in the [illegible] kitchen: Bergami with a [illegible] some polenta into the Princess's mouth, [illegible] you, in going from Rome to Cenegallia, and then into his own. In the pantry [illegible] they fed each other with ice-cream. [illegible]

Giuseppe Gaorgordi, (24th witness) [illegible] Highness has the neck of Bergami.

September 3. (Seventeenth day.)

Giuseppe Gnocci, (28d witness) in [illegible] Witness was employed at 18 sous [illegible] a boatman on the lake Como. Saw the [illegible] Princess Bergami four times in [illegible] lost. Witness was employed at 18 sous [illegible] per day in the pantry; had seen them [illegible] took themselves up together in the [illegible] town of Milan in this country. Had lived at [illegible] Como. Cross examination. Could [illegible] Was taken to Milan by a man named Na[illegible] zarini, and examined before the Advo[illegible] cate Vilmercati. Was first examined at [illegible] Milan. The first time he saw Sacchi [illegible] mentioned in the box mentioned before.

Giuseppe Sacchi (72th witness) was [illegible] then placed at the bar. Was a waiter be[illegible] vice of the Princess of Wales at the Vil[illegible] ell's chambers. He was always in easy [illegible] d'Este, as courier: was afterwards [illegible] circumstances. He did not know that [illegible] pr mated to the office of equerry. Was he was called Count Milan when he was [illegible] sent with an express to the Princess [illegible] with the house at Parma. Brought back another des[illegible] nest vessel that he was not called [illegible] patch. The Princess was at dinner with [illegible] Count" in the presence of Mr. Godfrey, [illegible] Bergami. She read the despatch, and [illegible] Mr. Godfrey that he Bergami afterwards took it up and read [illegible] came here in the service of a Spanish [illegible] it. Was sent to Gen. Sanriez, and [illegible] for-family. But that was not true. He had [illegible] dered by Bergami to make the greatest [illegible] ever set out for Milan: the Princess of Wales [illegible] speed and bring the answer back [illegible] showed him money; but he meant to say [illegible] night. Returned after midnight. Went [illegible] that he was engaged in a process which [illegible] into the anti-room of Bergami: was [illegible] making against the Princess of [illegible] ment. Found a servant of Bergami's [illegible] Wales. He meant the representation [illegible] there asleep: the door being open, went [illegible] of a suit by, to whomsoever he told it. [illegible] in and saw the bed of Bergami tumbled [illegible] a double entendre. Mentioned that he [illegible] but nobody in it. As witness went [illegible] was one of the witnesses against the prin[illegible] way, heard a noise and a cat: "Who's [illegible] cess one of the brothers Seguine there?" Knew it was the voice of Ber[illegible] Manetti. When was it, how long ago, [illegible] gami and answered, "It is the courier that [illegible] you told your name? About [illegible] from Milan." Bergami said there was two months. How long ago, I ask [illegible] such necessity to deliver the answer [illegible] from the present time?—Seven or eight [illegible] Bergami had on his dressing gown and [illegible] shirt. Did not see from whence he [illegible] months ago: to whom did you tell your [illegible] came: did not know where the Princess [illegible] name two months ago? I dont remem[illegible] ber. Did often seen the her.—[illegible] sight at Como. Had [illegible] mi ricordo. Did you ever [illegible] Princess and Bergami walking together; [illegible] make application to be taken back into [illegible] Witness then mentioned some arrange[illegible] the service of her royal highness? [illegible] ments respecting the apartments in [illegible] mi ricordo. Did you ever [illegible] rolling. Remember the bulk at the Bar[illegible] you, after you had left the service of

her Royal Highness, what you were in a [illegible] fetching a cooling? Never.—Did you [illegible] ever suppose any person of her royal [illegible] highness honoured to have connexion [illegible] any such forbidden intimacy? I never [illegible] or you tell her Royal Highness? I have [illegible] nevergiven in a conversation [illegible] (A laugh.)—Will you have the goodness [illegible] to inform us one of the suite of her royal highness to take pity or to have compassion on you when you had left her royal highness's service? Did you ever [illegible] count to have compassion on me?—That, Sir, is a question, and not an answer. I must have patience with this question; will you swear that you never entertained any of the Princess's suite after you had quitted her service, to have compassion on you? It may be that I have. The Attorney General put some questions; on which the Lord Chancellor called him to order. "I told up her head and speak out." The Attorney General moved that the witness might be accommodated with a chair on account of her sex. A discussion took place respecting the mode of his cross examination; and, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, it was ordered by the Judges—

"Whether, according to the established practice of the courts below, counsel examining are entitled, if the counsel on the other side object to it, to ask a witness whether he has before made a re-[illegible] presentation of a matter to any one, and, if the same time, whether that representation has reference to any mode in writing, or of parole."

"That the question be referred to be referred; and the judges retired to consult upon it.

During the absence of the Judges, some discussion on minor points ensued. The Judges in twenty minutes returned and delivered their opinion, which the Lord Chancellor informed the counsel, that he understood they had a right to ask the witness, generally, if he had ever made representations to any one, but that he has the particular nature of that representation, then the rules of evidence prescribed limited the examination to the facts on his records. Was there any one else but the Princess and Bergami there? No. Was the letter given out of the carriage, or from the carriage in which the Princess was riding, when you opened the curtains in the morning? No, no words. Had no more carriages with curtains than one? I have all had two. Was it possible in either of these carriages, for a person to be at full length? I believe it was. Did not recollect whether Bergami or the Princess were sitting or lying at the time that took place, which you have already described? They were sitting as if they were sitting. Was there any body else in the carriage that morning? None but Bergami. Did you see whether the Countess of Oldi was there? No, on my

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, 4 or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 600 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 171 in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 16th Sept. 1820. 28-tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Subscriber's Farm on Yonge Street, on the first of July last, an iron grey (commonly called a roan) Horse, mane, tail, and fetlocks something darker, thinks there was the appearance of a small star in his forehead—he is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high,—whoever will return said Horse to the subscriber, on Yonge Street, or to Mr. Ulick Howard, at the Farmer's Arms Hotel, York, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage
Yonge Street, Aug. 24th 1820. 34tf

TO BE LET,

For any term of years that may be agreed upon,

THAT LARGE Inn, at Port Hope called

THE WELLINGTON,

with Garden and other Premises, as possessed at present by Messrs. Woodsworth and Murray; to which entry may be had at the first of January next.

The former occupiers are disposed to give every encouragement to a person of capital and respectability.

For further particulars apply to the proprietors at Port Hope.

Port Hope, 6 Oct. 1820. 41.tf

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on leave, at the house of Mr. D. Forest, the Sign-Post House Yard, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

An eligible piece or parcel of land (*staked out in lots for dividing*) situated in an improving neighbourhood, contiguous to the south-east end of the town of York; it is peculiarly adapt for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road, leading from Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis's residence, across Yonge Street, to the Park lands; and intersected by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South in a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th. 1820. 34 tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement in his Province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety; together with many thousand acres of other located land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the rich alluvial soils, which he is directed to dispose of at quantities not from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated to the desirable parts of well selected Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at his offer, or useful upon FEE SIMPLE ESTATE which will afford to him or his heirs interest. NON-RESIDENT LANDOWNERS may depend upon the most faithful and active attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 250	0	2	6
250 to 300	0	3	0
300 to 500	0	4	0
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. Those rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director at this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, {
22d August, 18 0 34tf

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract), of the very first quality, situated in one mile and about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 200 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROPOSALS

BY AMOS LAY,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAPS OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

For Revising, Correcting & Re-publishing, From the latest Authorities and from actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE

MAP

OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, COMPRISING A LARGE PART OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, WITH A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of Seven Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map is four feet four inches square. It extends from the Canada Line, at 43th degree of North Latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia: and from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania on the west, to New-Haven in Connecticut on the east; and includes nearly the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed for upwards of twenty six years in exploring and surveying various parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and having in compiling and publishing Maps, which have met with very liberal patronage and encouragement, is flattered with the belief that a perseverance in his present undertaking to promote and extend the general knowledge and improvement of his own country, and the adjoining provinces, will entitle him to the confidence of the public, and such a share of their patronage, as the merit of his labours may deserve.

In the Sheet, - - - - - $7
Made portable in a book, - 10
Mounted on rollers & varnished, 11

N. B. The Author of this Map begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that in a late tour through the state, he has collected and made drawing, from the Land Office, and other correct sources, all the late improvements and corrections that will render this Map still more desirable, and trust no pains will be spared to make it the most useful and perfect Map of the State of New-York, and the countries it comprises.

We have examined a map of the Province of Upper Canada, including the upper part of the State of New-York, published by Mr. AMOS LAY, and it appears to us to be accurate, and to contain all the Counties in the time recently designated, and to be well worthy of public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON, Governor.
JAMES KENT, Chancellor.
JOHN TAYLER, Lt. Governor.
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Professor of Mathematics, West Point.
M. VAN BUREN, late Att'y. Gen'l.
VAN VECHTEN, late Att'y. Gen'l.
ROBERT TROUP, Agent of the Colony Estate.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President.
W. W. VAN NESS, } Judges of the Su-
JONAS PLATT, } preme Court.
NATHAN FORD, First Judge St. Lawrence County
GIDEON GRANGER, late Post-Master General.

ABM. VAN VECHETEN, late Attorney General.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, } Resident Agent of the Holland Land Com.

I have examined the above Map, and think it a desideratum; its execution, so far as Mr. Lay is connected, is in my opinion correct and well; and I recommend it to those who want to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces, as equal and even superior to any extant.

A. SPENCER.

Chief Justice of the State of New York.

The above Maps are for sale by the Author at his Map Establishment, No. 649. South Market Street, Albany. Subscriptions received by A. SEWARD, Utica, and H. & E. PHINNEY, Cooperstown.

August, 1820.

* Subscriptions received at this Office, and also by Messrs Chisholm, Esq. of Cobourg; Mr. M. Jarvis, Esq. Hamilton, and M. Brooks, Esq. Ancaster.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in aid of lands which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement and all future Sales.

By a general collection of *located* land, as knowing of *improved* farms to be sold or exchanged, and of *wild* lands, which are constantly a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate; whilst another principle of internal arrangements is, office (acting upon an *attractive focus*) connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of ample means, in support of the *limited interest of Upper Canada.*

The second important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of *local* reports and their *operative effect* upon Foreign Capital, through which the rise and progress of the state of Agriculture in this Province will hereafter be made known by the public journals as a *Desideratum*; for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive statistical accounts from resident holders of estate, *with a further view to the protection of labour,* of whatever improvements have been made on particular farms and grants of land in each township; whether of *public roads, bridges, canals, markets, or improved farms,* together with the increase or population and cattle, &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly computed to form a *Price Current* for public use.

But as the transmission of such local reports from every township to York, for the *Register of Government* is held will be attended with a certain degree of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary to the arrangement of them, for the public use, such reports will be received unless the consequence is *free* from expense, and *two dollars* are considered with five hundred words contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out some prescribed form, with the most simple mode of collecting and compounding such *statistical reports* from every township; this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained at any *parish or other general meeting* held by the inhabitants, when it can also be registered, what each individual's share of the expense *subscribing* to the report will be, according to the lowest sum required to be transmitted; which in few instances can exceed to 3d or 6d Curr'y.*

Reports of large tracts of land (*from private individuals*) will be received, and published by the same.

☞ Land Proprietors who wish to engage (*by contract*) with us, upon for the locating of timber, by communicating through this office, for the payment of labour *to find or manage,* or *purchase of land, free of postage,* for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of laborers.

Acres men who take land in lieu of money, will find *lots* of land, consisting of 200 acres of abode at 1-2 dollar. *Those who take half land and half cash,* one dollar; and those who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all, on the Province paying the time necessarily required.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of *states* will be held at York, annually.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office to York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*

York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

* *Form of Statistical Report.*

District of } [Upper Canada.
Township of }

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individual in [here put the date.]

[Here put the present progress of Farms, learned since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are gone fully of logs, frame-work or brick, &c.]

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Town ship; whether wheat, Indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d. What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they find—whether *for export or home* consumption.

4th. What town or village has been, or is contemplated to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the prices of town lots and farms, according to distance from the town (say from 2 to 20 dollars per acre, as the case may be.)

5th. [The best markets, with the condition of the roads, and the distance to each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estates who meet to rep rt the township.]

[Here subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Addressed to
E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Dic ntor dare Land Price Current Office, [not their date of the Report.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, of Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient. And those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, Esq. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for adjustment.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain Thorn, 6 miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well watered, with about forty acres cleared, a newer failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
and 16 Concession. }

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8, 10, 12, 13, 15	5d	1000
	7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15	6th	1000
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	4th	800
Walpole,	No. 9, - - - -	18th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford are situate in the last Township on the south bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the lands in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE,

BY this Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been but a short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality, and other articles necessary for the Brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage,
Yonge Street, July 24th, 1820. 30 tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Crates of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of MESS and PRIME PORK, and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

Of the State of New York taken at Par. York, 13th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Ms PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz - *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B. He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820, 20tf.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR FOR 1821.

By Authority.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Fowls,	pair	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	do.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	0	10
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	0	9
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	0	10
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	2	5
Flour,	cwt	0	7	0	0	18	9
Beans,	bush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton	3	10	0	4	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions of Half a Year will not be taken for less than Twenty Shillings.

Subscribers receiving their Papers by the Post, after 6 months notice, should they wish to discontinue them, are considered Subscribers, who desire their papers to be continued to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	1st Ins.	Each Ins. after
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
Above 6 and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements and without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing and to the Editor (or messengers to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—Those desiring to keep in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
T. Parker, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Dalesware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1820. [No. 46.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with the Broken Front, in the Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 270 acres, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Wilson, attained of High Treason, will be exposed to public Sale, (in one or several parcels, to be hereafter notified,) at the Court House in Toronto, on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY.
Clk. C. F. E.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No 6 and south half of Lot, No 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, consisting of one hundred and three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, Director.

TO LET,

THAT two Story House and Premises adjoining the Store of Mr. Montgomerie in the Market square. The House contains twelve good rooms with a good dry cellar and kitchen entry, and is well adapted for either an Inn or Boarding House. The present possessor, Mr. Talbot, will shew the premises and particulars may be learned of Mr. Application for

Wm. HARLEY.

York 1st November.

FOR SALE

THE following Lots of Land:

No 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Gwillimbury, 400
West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Con. of King, 300
No. 32, in the 6th Con. No. 27, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. and No. 14 and 17, in the 9th Con. of Halsteadd. 1200
No. 27, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Concession of Whitby. 400
No. 13, and 23, in the 8th Concession of Clark. 600

Acres 2900

Application for purchase of said Lots to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820 6tn44

TO BE LET,

A PLEASANT APARTMENT, FURNISHED, in a respectable House in the Town of York, U. C.

One or two Gentlemen or a Gentleman and his Wife may find it desirable, as the Servant of the house will attend to what may be necessary for the same.

For address enquire at the Gazette Office

BOARD and APARTMENTS.

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteely accommodated with Board and apartments for a permanency, on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office. 45tf

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FIRE WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 1st December next, at noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD, for the use of the Troops at York, viz :—

1000 CORDS

To be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard, at this Port, and corded by the 1st of April, 1821. The wood to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

Maple, Hickory, Beech, Birch, Yellow Birch,
Iron Wood, Black and White Ash,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz: The stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than 50 Cords, further conditions of which may be known on application at this Office.—Sufficient security will also be required for the due Fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Tenders will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dy. Asst. Comy. Gen.
Commissariat, York Office,
York 4th November, 1820. 3w45

SALE OF

Government Stores.

TO be Sold by Auction, by THOS. MOSLEY, at the King's Store, in York, on Monday, the 20th November 1820, the following articles, being at present required for His Majesty's service. A large quantity of Sound Rope Yarns, Spunyarn, Oakum, Canvas, Shirts, Gowns & Waistcoats, Barrack Bedding and Furniture, Pitch, Oakum, Timber, and a parcel of empty Barrels.

York 6th November, 1820. 2w46

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following impressive and dignified story was related by the captain of a Dutch East Indiaman, which was passenger from the United States to England:

As I was once sailing (said he) in a fine stout ship across the banks of Newfoundland, one of those large fogs that prevail in those parts, rendered it impossible for the vessel to make any way for the day time; but at night the weather was clear, so that we could not distinguish any object at the distance of half a mile from the ship. I kept lights on the top of the mast head, and a constant watch for fear of falling in with some of the fishing smacks, which are accustomed to lie at anchor on the banks. The wind was blowing a smacking breeze, and we were going at a great rate through the water, when by the watch every one was alarmed by the cry that there was a sail close ahead: it was scarcely uttered before we were upon her, and we perceived a small schooner at anchor, with the broadside towards us. The crew were all asleep, and neglected to hoist a light. We struck her just amid-ships. The force, the size, and weight of our vessel, bore her down below the waves; and we passed over her so quickly that no one on our course. As the crashing wreck was sinking beneath us, I had a glimpse of two or three half naked wretches, rushing from her cabin; they just started from their beds to be swallowed up by the waters; we heard their drowning cry mingling with the wind. The shock that bore it to our ears, swept us out of all further hearing. I shall never forget that cry. It was some time before we could put the ship about, she was under sail too heavy. We returned as nearly as we could guess, to the place where the wreck had anchored. We cruised about for several hours in the dead fog. We fired signal guns, and listened if we might hear the hallow of any survivors, but all was silent; we never saw or heard any thing more of them."

DIED,

At Cohocton, Steuben county, on the 21st of August, Mr. Edward Wickoff, a host 60 years of age. In taking honey from a tree in the woods, he was stung by a bee, at the lower point of the ear, near the angle of the jaws. Instantly after the sting, his system was so strongly affected that he ate down floating, unbegged assistance. There were three or four persons in company, but they all used every possible exertion to save him. But within six minutes his power of speech was gone, his eyes became blind, and he died without a struggle.—*Steuben Pat.*

At Laurens district, S. C. at the age of one hundred and twenty-four years, Mr. Solomon Nisbit: a native of England, who emigrated to this country at the age of 19.

From the Boston Commercial Advertiser.

Silkworms.—A very valuable improvement has been made in silk. It is especially so to those employed in the delicate operations in engraving.—The objection to the silkworm's nursery, is, that in the act of eating, they, to a very considerable extent, disappears and begin their labors anew. It is to the edges being set very strong, and to the particular angle at which they are set, and is sufficient to arrest for the wounds made by the jaws of the worm. The most sagacious call the first intention. To remedy this defect it was lately suggested by Mr. Wilson and Dr. Wistar, to give the edges the same kind of cutting edge that razors have. This has been done, and the cutting credited as effected the experiment. The operation of hair lip has been repeatedly performed with the knife of the scissors both on the cutting and the blunt edge, with complete success. The operation is in this way performed with facility to the operator, and with less pain to the patient, than with the knife; and consequently in less degree of pain to the patient. This improvement may easily be applied to the other sides of the blades.

Large Yield of Indian Corn.

At the Otsego County cattle show & fair, held at Cooperstown, on the 2d & 3d inst the first premium for the best acre of Indian Corn, 123 bushels and 4 quarts, was awarded to David Tell, of Richfield; and the second, for the next best acre, 120½ bushels, to Isaac Light man, of Laurens.

There were five other applicants for the same premiums, viz. Dan Smith, of Otsego, who raised 119 bushels and 4 quarts of corn on one acre of land; George Derbyshire, of Hartwick, who had 118 bushels and 1 quarter; Peter Richfield, 111 bushels; Levi Wood, of Middlefield, 95 bushels and 4 quarts; and Asa Fitch, of Plainfield, 90 bushels and 22 quarts.

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Several Englishmen have lately made excavations in Cyrene. They have discovered some beautiful statues, and several interesting antiquities, & sent them off to London.

Potatoes.—According to the most recent enquiries, naturalists declare Iona to be the true country whence potatoes were propagated. They are worth all the mines at Peru.

There has been lately shot near the entrance of Surry harbour, a large sea fowl, having through its neck an arrow, such as those described by Capt. Cook to be used by the natives of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.—The fowl round the shaft was not only healed, but perfectly hard and callous.

Confinement for Debt.—In an abstract of a very curious and valuable account of the prisons for debt in France, the author publishes a statement of the characters and occupations of the "incarcerators" and the "incarcerated." The statement flings in the face of the London tradesmen a most humiliating contrast.—"Among the creditors there are not three known to trade, because" adds the author, "they very well know a confined debtor rarely pays." There is, however, in the review of the prisons of St. Pelagie, "the debtor's chief prison at Paris, another feature, which we venture to say, would not be found in England, and which will more than counterbalance the preceding vice; dungeons are the incarcerating creditors of their father; a son keeps his father in reduced circumstances; a wife, wishing to keep her wealth, refuses to give the slightest succour to her husband; and another calculates as a fete the anniversary of the day on which she incarcerated her spouse, with no sustenance but the poor allowance, which she is enjoying under the name, "aliment," one of her friends would reason the captive." The abstract then goes on to enumerate several hard cases; a Colonel who after 43 years gallant service, and a loss of two sons in battle, remained in prison for the price of three pair of shoes; and a lad of dragoon, &c. concludes with a comparison between the treatment which the wild beasts in the Royal Menagerie receive from man, and that which man receives from man. The question of reforming the law on this subject has been taken up chiefly by M. M. Bavoux and Dr. Wistar, and in the parties making presents, and will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

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York 6th November, 1820. 2w46

TO LET,

THAT two Story House and Premises adjoining the Store of Mr. Montgomerie in the Market square. The House contains twelve good rooms with a good dry cellar and kitchen entry, and is well adapted for either an Inn or Boarding House. The present possessor, Mr. Talbot, will shew the premises and particulars may be learned of

Wm. HARLEY.

York 1st November.

FOR SALE

THE following Lots of Land:

No 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Gwillimbury, 400
West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Con. of King, 300
No. 32, in the 6th Con. No. 27, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. and No. 14 and 17, in the 9th Con. of Halsteadd. 1200
No. 27, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Concession of Whitby. 400
No. 13, and 23, in the 8th Concession of Clark. 600

Acres 2800

Application for purchase of said Lots to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820 6tn44

TO BE LET,

A PLEASANT APARTMENT, FURNISHED, in a respectable House in the Town of York, U. C.

One or two Gentlemen or a Gentleman and his Wife may find it desirable, as the Servant of the house will attend to what may be necessary for the same.

For address enquire at the Gazette Office

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to E-lis. This took place in the 4th month of the 20th year of Kos-hing, and in the 4th month of the present year, the events of three years in Siam are completed. The Emperor's pleasure was therefore solicited in regard to the criminal. The Emperor on receiving the report wrote with his vermilion pencil, that it was a most degrading and disgraceful affair, for the criminal should not be punished for a crime, but condemned to three years longer, when the Emperor's pleasure would be known.

From the Edinburgh Magazine.—There is an order in this Gazette, prohibiting distant magistrates and civil officers from any intercourse or intercourse with criminals; — men, who have no official intention; they are directed officially to address those who are most tempting and troublesome, but by no means to have familiar intercourse with them.—The reason urged for this, that country gentlemen, may not, on the occasion of holidays, employ undue influence with the spring candidates to screen from justice any of their servants or dependants, who may have transgressed the laws.

Coining.—*Whimsicality.*—A French chemist has recently discovered a mode of starch of potatoes quite free from and washed out once, a fine size, by which he is said to be able to make the starch makers of this country have to sell at a much lower price. The Irish potato planters of this country have been startled by the discovery, and they find that their land will be of little value, unless useful for cottages and for white washing, being more durable in tenacity & cleanness, and not putrefying like animal and vegetable matter with time.

From the Hampshire, Ohio, Repository.

Bee-Hunting.—To those who are assiduously watching the transit of the silver moon, we can only say that the company have, by dint of perseverance, proceeded as far as the shade of the Wabash Bee Hunt. The animal in which they are now at work, is a species of honey bee, which is found in the forests of Indiana, and they are rapidly approaching the precious metal.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Indiana Silver Mine.—A paragraph announcing the discovery of a silver mine in the state of Indiana, has been for sometime circulating through the newspapers of the United States. Within a few days specimens of the ore have been sent to, and a manufacturer in this city, of silver, have been brought to the western museum by Bishop Flint, who has made an examination of both, and publish the result: this I have done and am pleased to say that it is well as I could have w

FROM EUROPE.

INVERNESS, June 29.

A steamboat has now performed six successful voyages upon Loch Ness and the Caledonian canal, going off in the morning, and returning from Fort Augustus every night. Nothing more forcibly shows the rapid improvement of this country, and the commencing commercial spirit spread abroad among the people, than the facility afforded to travellers. Three daily coaches, and one steamboat every day, now set out from, and arrive at Inverness, which a very few years back no public vehicle approached, and which, whether the mercury of living met, seemed as unapproachable as Stornoway or Lerwick. The farmer by the way, is now about to be brought home; for we understand that a steam boat is to be established at Stornoway. The active is the prime mover of all true improvement—individual interest—that admirable as our mail coaches are, a traveller by a private stage coach may reach Edinburgh twenty hours sooner than a letter put into the Post Office at Inverness at the same hour he departs.

TRIESTE, July 16.

The frigate Emperor Constantine, our port at the end of this month, for Canton in China. She is commanded by lieut. col. Pouzzi. of Gratz, in Styria. The vessel is loaded with a considerable quantity of quicksilver, the produce of the mines of Idria. This is the first commercial connection that has taken place to China. This same frigate is to take on board Mr Bartholomi de Steruer, late our Austrian minister to the court of Brazil, and to land him at Rio Janeiro, where she is to anchor for some time to take some provisions. She also is to go on board Mr. de Watts, Austrian consul general in China, who is going to establish himself in Canton. The departure of this ship for so distant a destination excites a lively sensation. Many persons have even desirous to make the passage to China at their own expence, but it has been found difficult to obtain permission.

The Rev. Henry Heap, the present Vicar of Bradford, in Yorkshire, upon his entering on his living, sent word to all his parishioners who are quakers, that he should never endeavor to collect from them, adding, that "what they could not conscientiously pay, he could not conscientiously receive."

Fatal Occurrence.—A melancholy event took place at Kirkburn, near Rotherham, on Thursday morning, at the Factory of Joseph Hill & Sons. John Depledge and Samuel Bradshaw, had been employed in sinking a well for the purpose of putting down a pump for a new dwelling house; which being finish ed, one of them descended to ascertain the depth of water: on he'ng not return. his companion went down after him; he, likewise did not return; and unfortunately, Joseph Hill, the proprietor, with his four sons, went down the ladder in succession; the last was seen to drop off by some persons who were standing near the mouth of the well, who immediately procured the assistance of some men from a neighboring colliery: but it required some preliminary preparations before they could be prevailed upon to go down into the well, which they at length did, and brought up the bodies of the seven men, all dead. There were, it seems some old coal pits close by the spot, which had not been worked for sometime, and it is conjectured that an aperture had been made in digging the well, which admitted the fatal damp, and caused the death of those unfortunate men, in so instantaneous a manner. Mr. Hill, the father, was a widower, and his four sons were unmarried; but Depledge and Bradshaw have both left families to deplore their untimely fate.

Fidelity of a Dog.—On Monday morning, at the hour of six o'clock, a person named Laurence Smith, in attempting to pass over the Regent's Canal, at the Hampstead Road Lock, slipped and fell within the gates of the lock; his dog, who accompanied him, instantly leaped into the water after the unfortunate man, but he sunk immediately, and several persons, who came soon afterwards, saw the dog swimming about with the hat of the deceased in his mouth; a young man humanely ventured down, swam about & grasped for the deceased, but he was not to be found. He, however, took the affectionate dog out of the water, and by the help of drags the body was discovered, after having been immersed for twenty minutes. Surgeon Poynter used the means of restoring animation for upwards of an hour, but without success; an inquest was subsequently held upon the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

PARIS, July 18.

Interesting Law Case.—Mr. Brunet, a Frenchman by birth, during a long residence in England, had obtained from his Britannic majesty letters of *denisation*. Having returned to France, he brought an action against the English general Crewe, for a sum of money which he owed him. The latter pleaded that the plaintiff, having become an English denizen, had lost his former national character, and could not, according to the laws of France, sue another English man in the French tribunals. This question was argued at three successive sessions sittings, and the court deemed this day according to the opinion of the advocate general Marchangy, that it is established by the authority of the English jurists, and the usages of all nations, that letters of denisation, are not equivalent to an act of naturalization; that the latter can only emanate from the sovereign power of the country, adopting the Catholic religion, taking the oath of allegiance, &c. while a patent of denisation, granted by the King, does not divest the individual of his former national character: but his alien condition is only better ed by his being entitled to purchase lands for. The plaintiff, therefore, having never ceased to be a Frenchman, Monsieur was given in his favor.—*Journal des Debats.*

Rome, Aug. 22.

We receive from various quarters of the Ecclesiastical States accounts of the damage done by a dreadful hail storm, on the 16th inst. One account from Tivoli, of the 17th, says, "After an extraordinary heat for many days, a heavy storm of hail fell yesterday, and ravaged the whole district for twenty minutes; a considerable part of the olive crop, vineyards and gardens were ruined. The damage done to the country is estimated at 200,000 scudi, besides the loss of the cattle, where almost all the windows were broken."

The Government from Rome maintains an attempt made on the night of the 4th, at Civita Vecchia, by a desperate body of malefactors, to seize upon the city, and proclaim a republic.—The plot is said to 1600. Their project however was discovered and frustrated.

The account of the Duke of Sorata's State failure this year, is the best ever known.

From the intelligence of the last whaling voyages to the Leviathan, some of which had proceeded above lat. 80, an opinion prevails that the discovery ships have found a passage into the South Sea.

NAPLES, Aug. 26.

Prince Cimitelli has set out on an extraordinary and important mission to the emperor of Austria, Vienna. When the minister arrives there, he will proceed to London.

Accurate letters from Sicily mention that the force under the Palermitan junta amounts to 60,000 men, all were armed; without discipline, but determined to perish rather than submit to the yoke of the new system which the Carbonari have formed. The most powerful of the nobility in Sicily are at the head of the insurrection. Of all the towns in Sicily only Messina, Augusta and Trapani, remain true to the present government.

The city of Catanisetta, having refused to support the independent faction, has been reduced to ashes by the troops of the junta. This cruel example has struck 12 towns to enter into the league. The Palermitans sent some troops on the 3d of last month, against Girgenti, which was defended by 15 or 16 thousand men, but the latter fled in the utmost confusion; the last was seen to drop off by some persons who were standing near the mouth of the well, who immediately procured the assistance of some men from a neighboring colliery: but it required some preliminary preparations before they could be prevailed upon to go down into the well, which they at length did, and brought up the bodies of the seven men, all dead. There were, it seems some old coal pits close by the spot, which had not been worked for sometime, and it is conjectured that an aperture had been made in digging the well, which admitted the fatal damp, and caused the death of those unfortunate men, in so instantaneous a manner. Mr. Hill, the father, was a widower, and his four sons were unmarried; but Depledge and Bradshaw have both left families to deplore their untimely fate.

The different corps which had subsisted since the revolution of Spain, as also the courts of St. Petersburgh and Madrid, are entirely reconciled.

The Russian Envoy Extraordinary, at the Papal dominions, the Carbonari are engaged in a plan to raise all Italy in case of a war with Austria. M. de Cevallos, the Spanish ambassador to the court of Vienna, is expected at Vienna from Madrid on an extraordinary mission. It is known that the King of Spain has been very desirous to avoid. He, however, took the affectionate dog out of the water, and by the help of drags the body was discovered, after having been immersed for twenty minutes. Surgeon Poynter used the means of restoring animation for upwards of an hour, but without success; an inquest was subsequently held upon the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

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At present, all is quiet and well conducted. The Spanish troops are considered ready, and the French merchants who were prepared for flight and application to the consuls, have returned to their occupations. The attitude of the Spanish army of the frontiers, and the manner in which it is anchor of Pasages, and Renaux, to afford protection in case of need. Serge ant Bessieres has been sent to Paris, and is ready to depart at the same time. I shall hope the Spaniards will succeed in their struggle for liberty.

CORFU, Sept. 8.

On Monday Freeman was succeeded by the great Seignior Ali Vizir Pasha, son of Ali Pasha, who went on board the Turkish admiral's ship and gave himself up. With him he sent the principal brother, Mouset Pacha have been sent prisoners to Constantinople. Pashia Beg is also said to have entered Janina at the head of 15,000 men and that Ali Pacha had retired into a fortress with only 500 men. The news of his death or escape is daily expected.

MUNICH, Sept 15.

Our minister to the two Sicilies, has been recalled, and all our diplomatic relations with the Neapolitan government have ceased. No new minister will be sent to Naples.

SPANISH CORTES, Sept. 15.

The committee of finance proposed the following minute of a decree :—"1. Every private property of the clergy, both secular and regular, is property and with property in it, shall be considered as a citizen as long as he respects and obeys the constitution. 2. The property mentioned in the preceding article shall enjoy the same protection as Spaniards and their property. 3. The property cannot be taken from any either by way of reprisal or on any other ground, unless they belong to the government." Ordered to be considered on the 19th.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.

The prince de Cimitele, who was dispatched hither from Naples by the London by the present government of Naples, has returned to Naples, after remaining a few days at Vienna. From him we learn that the great powers of Europe had agreed not to recognise the present state of things in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and that they would not admit a military force; and that they could not receive an envoy from a power established by military force.

MADRID, Sept. 16.

The committee of finance, and commerce and industry presented a report on a law relative to the customs.

Art. 1. There shall be a general tariff of customs for the whole Spanish monarchy, which shall be in force from the 1st of January, 1821, in Europe and from the 1st of March, 1821, in the colonies. After a considerable debate, the 1st article was approved as far as the word "Europe" inclusive, and it was reserved to a committee to fix the time for the commencement of the operation of the law in America.

Art. 2 The Cortes shall ratify every year the tariff every year, as may be necessary.—Approved.

A project of the law presented relative to an address of congratulation on the expulsion of all political offences in the transatlantic possession of the monarchy, was acceded to.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.

It is affirmed that our court has under very important communications to the courts of London and Petersburgh, that a note has been addressed by Russia, to the king of Saxony, on the affairs of Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berri, approaches the final term of her pregnancy. The nurse has arrived from Naples, to complete apartments in the palace of the Tuileries. The Marshall Duke de Coigni, and the Marshall Duke d'Aubern, are also appointed witnesses on the momentous occasion. have occupied sportsmen in the castle of Rambouillet, as also M. Decaze, Her Royal Highness's favourite.

Yesterday the Dames de la Halle were admitted to present to her royal highness their address of congratulation on the accommodation of the hope of the nation. The Comte Decaze, president of the appeal court, conducted them into her august presence.

The cradle is an imitation of the Ark at the moment when the waters of the deluge had subsided. The dove with the olive branch. The whole is skillfully and richly executed.

A singular suicide had occurred at Paris. A man, who with others, was looking at the house called Martin, in the king's garden, availed himself of a moment when the keeper turned his back and jumped into the den. He was instantly torn to pieces.

There is no truth in the report that several sail of the line and 40 frigates are fitting out to carry troops for an expedition.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to Aug 1st, lead to the belief that the Brazils are by no means in a settled state, and that it is not improbable the revolution in Portugal will extend itself across the Atlantic. The letters from Bahia &c. are written under an apprehension of

ching. It was resolved—That ministers have unanimously & without estrapped their sovereign into a despotic persecution of the queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c.—Resolutions Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that was to be produced, which he said he could assert, would come out like *Hamlet upon all.*

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Aurora, Blackburn, is arrived off Dover from Oporto, with letters from thence of 12th inst. On the 14th, the provisional junta of the north, was to be installed in Coimbra. The Conde de Amarante and all the troops in Traslos-Montes, had declared for the Oporto party. The last intelligence received at Oporto from Lisbon, were of the 7th inst. by which it appeared the Lisbon party had a strong objection to the government remaining in the hands of the people of Oporto. No fears were entertained for the British property or persons being molested, unless the British interfered. All troops at Coimbra, Leira, and the adjacent towns had joined the Oporto party, and all were marching on to Lisbon.

We have received this morning important advices from Lisbon, which reached down to the 12th inst. There is every reason to suppose, contrary to any, that the cause of *Military* freedom—the *legislature* of camps and barracks—the sword and bayonet—and the usurpers of not be so triumphant as some eager worshippers of revolution in any shape have anticipated.

The latest letters from Naples afford cause to apprehend further disastrous between that kingdom and the island of Sicily. Previously to the 20th ult. the revolutional government of Naples had come to a determination of offering the Sicilians a separate parliament, and a junction to the crown of Naples, and a negociation was accordingly opened on this basis; but it is believed that the Sicilians, and particularly the people of Palermo, would by no means be satisfied with this concession. While the negociation was pending at Naples, reinforcements of 4000 and 5000 men were sent to Trapani, with the sole view, as was alleged, of preserving tranquility. The fleet of the Republic of Sicily; but it is most probable that this alarmed and excited the jealousy of the Palermitans, and consequently tended to embarrass the negociation. It is in fact, the negociations are said, for this or some other cause, to have been suspended, and the troops, which had been collected, was actively preparing to oppose the troops sent to Trapani.

Among the Clyde shipping list of Thursday se'night, it appears that 250,000lbs. cotton yarn were shipped from that port for the continent.

The Northampton Chronicle states, that it is the intention of the master stock-lock manufacturers in that neighborhood to raise the wages of their journeymen 40 per cent.

It is reported in the political circles that the interest of the Duke of Orleans, that government intends, if not to abolish, at least to make a considerable alteration in the Irish linen board. We know not how far this report is entitled to credit but the conversation, which took place in the house of commons on that subject, when the right honorable gentleman were discussed, in the last session, appear to give it countenance.—*Dublin Journal.*

The business at Glasgow is now rapidly reviving. The operative weavers there, at this time, receives nonpence halfpenny for the same description of work for which he was last year paid no more than twopence halfpenny.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

M. Bergami arrived yesterday morning in this capital, took post horses, and proceeded for Calais.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Price of stocks, 65 1-2.

Yesterday morning the counters Ohli, colonel Oliveria, and ten or eleven other persons, arrived at Dover, from Boulogne, to give evidence in favour of the queen. The latter, Bergami, brother of the baron, is among them

On Tuesday a procession of the wives and children of the queen's Italian attendants to the accession. The Thames was literally covered for miles, and the spectators which lined the banks are supposed to have exceeded 200,000. The procession began at Queen's palace, Brougham began his speech; and during the exordium the guns were heard firing from the walls of the parliament house.

Accounts from Spain states that Rusia has appointed an ambassador to that country.

A letter from Oporto of the 13th ult. states that the troops and province under count Amarante had joined the patriotic cause, and that he had fled.

Councellor Philips has addressed a long letter to the king, which is published, complaining of his treatment of the queen, and vindicating her character and conduct.

At the meeting on the 26th at Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the

Spain.—We have it from such authority as renders us of the fact, that the King of Spain has entitled the treaty with the United States for the cession of the Floridas, as are also satisfied that the ratified treaty is in the United States and will be submitted in Congress immediately on its assembling.—*National Intelligencer.*

VIENNA, Ind. Sept. 12.

SICKNESS AT INDIANA.

The sickness of this town is at present truly deplorable. Nearly one third of its population appears to be confined on the beds of sickness, and the number of industrious farmers in the vicinity are crowded with our fugitive cavaliers ease.

Nor is this calamity confined to Vincennes—nearly all the towns of the western of the state of Illinois are similarly afflicted. The disease is confined solely to the unprecedented lowness of the streams, by others to this. combined with other causes. But let us not despair, look it the situation of the river board ing this town—with the water scarcely moved on its bed—with a surface in both pidus, in some places, covered with green putrified matter to the extent of 100 yards from the shore—and then say whether our climate of this season can be healthy. When standing on the banks at the lower part of the town, the spectator finds a constant stream of foul, putrid, and affrighting; and at the breezes at this season chiefly blow up the river, there can be no trouble in accounting for the ghastly appearance of the human. That this source of pestilence could have been removed, we cannot say; but, that it is the source of pestilence, there can be no reasonable doubt.

Buffalo, Oct. 22.

The gale of Wednesday, the 11th inst. has proved the most destructive of lives and property on lake Erie, of any within our recollection, since the navigation of Erie. Pa. who arrived in this village a few days since, has put us in possession of the following account of the loss of the vessels at the time of the late terrible tempest:

The schr. Franklin, Capt. Hyatt, of Erie, of 90 tons, owned by Mr. Peter S. V. Hamot, of Erie, with a cargo of between $3 and 4,000 worth of merchandize, belonging to Mr. Peter S. Hamot, sailed from Erie and arrived at Grand River; the capt. went on shore, but returned to the vessel on the night of the 11th. The schr. now lies sunk in about 5 fathom water, with the tops of her masts just above water, 10 miles below Grand River. The crew consisting of Capt. Hayt, and 4 Mr. Norton, a pilot, and 8 others, all of Erie, Pa.—It is thought but little of the cargo can be saved.

The schr. Zephyr, Napier Master, from Ashtabula to Cleveland, with a quantity of pig iron and salt, was driven on shore near the Pennsylvania and Ohio line, with the loss of every soul on board; amounting to 10 or 12 persons, the crew and passengers. The body of a female was found upon the shore of one of the islands in the lake, supposed to be one who had been then made of the remains of those unfortunate persons, who had thus suddenly been hurried into the jaws of destruction. Hats, bonnets, &c. had floated ashore.

Another small craft is said to be lost, but we have no particulars.

The schooner Elizabeth, of U. C. is reported to be lost, with most of her crew, but the vessel is not entirely gone.

The Lake Erie Steam-Boat had fortunately just arrived at Detroit, and made fast to the wharf, as the storm commenced.

From Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, August 16.

PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On this day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to deliver the following Speech:

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"Having convened you for the purpose mentioned at the opening of the session, I have much pleasure in thanking you for your parts, and having been given to understand, that no further public business requires attention, I feel myself called upon to relieve you, from the inconvenience of further application to the affairs of the Colony, at a distance from the place of the avocation of several of you. But I cannot allow the General Assembly to separate, without expressing my grateful sentiments to you Gentlemen Members of His Majesty's Council, for your constant oconomical care of the Public Revenue, and for the assistance I have ever received from you in your Executive capacity, on that important point, well acquainted as I must be, with your integrity and sound judgment, on such matters, I must not withhold from you this my most public testimony to that effect, ascribing to your assistance, the actual state of the pecuniary affairs of the Colony, which may well challenge scrutiny, and need not shrink from remark.

"I do hope by more than my power to concur with both Houses, on the bills which have been presented, but it is impossible to pass upon them all at present. His Excellency the Governor will be quite in time to stand on his legs. At day light the 22d inst. he was killed at a little distance by Mr. Antoine Beaudry. The cattle bitten by the wolf became mad and all are soon dead. The wolf entered Handfield died the 3d inst. unconscious having the help of medicines, having shown during his illness all the symptoms of hydrophobia. We have extracted His Majesty's Instruction to my conduct, whose faithful servant I am.

"To the Address in question would thus have reached the Throne, unquestionably much sooner, and let me add, with more cordiality, as it remains to be said, was my conduct his Lordship may find it consistent with his duty to adopt, on so delicate a point as the interposing in the political concerns of a distant Colony.

"Under any circumstances, of hopes and earnest desire to promote the public welfare will continue unabated, and feeling as I trust I ever shall, superior to all party politics, and necessarily regarding with both regret and wonder, those who allow themselves to be hurried away by them.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

"Aug. 10th 1820." "Lt. Gov.

The President of His Majesty's Council, by His Excellency's command, then read to the House the General Assembly to the 4th September next.

LIFE-PRESERVER.

The following simple method of rescuing drowning persons from a watery grave, is contained in a long article on the subject in the New York Evening Post, and is deserving of attention. The writer says—

"If any one estimate inventions in the inverse ratio of their simplicity, they will smile to hear, the *life-preserver* which I have so highly extolled, is no more than a modification of *Archimedes' Screw*, that every man has at all times about his person, an apparatus which may be the means of saving the life of his fellow creature.

"With these simple means, any man may swim with his head and shoulders out of the water, with the certainty of rescuing a drowning person. All the preparation, which need not occupy ten seconds, is to fold a pocket handkerchief into a cord of the ground, and place the hat upon it in the centre, with the crown downwards. In this position it is easily kept steady upon the water, and may be safely left to float, while the swimmer, gathering up the four corners of the handkerchief over the crown of the hat, gives them a twist, and has the immediate convenience of grasping with the hand. The hat must then be inverted, the crown downwards. In this position it is capable of supporting a weight of many pounds, and will preserve the ease and consequences of Our loosing subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby continuing and proroguing you accordingly; and you and each of you, that on Saturday, the twenty third day of December next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do what may seem necessary, and hereof fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PE-REGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

From the Montreal Gazette.

MAD WOLF AND DOGS.—On Friday the 22d ult. a wolf was seen in the point of day, a wolf stopped at the door of Jean Lessier, farmer at La Beauce in the parish of Chambly, and seized upon his dog, the dog which was without, began to bark. His master rose and saw a wolf which appeared about the size of a calf. He opened the door with a loud cry; the wolf returned and seemed to make towards the parish of St. Mary Sessions, which he passed in the field of a farmer of the last parish, named Joseph Handfield and attacked several of his cattle. Some persons who were in the house of Handfield opened his door and the dog became quiet: but he saw his cattle running this way and that, and the wolf devouring several horrible. He took his fusil and ran to the Park. He perceived an animal which he knew not at first to be a wolf, discharged his fusil with the wolf fall. Thinking him dead, he ran up to see what animal it was. On coming near to see if he were a wolf; he touched him with his fusil, but the beast sprung up, flew at his face and bit him in several places.—Handfield fought with the wolf an hour, at last his strength failing him he cried loudly *Ah me! a beast devours me!* His father-in law, Pierre Demarais ran towards him. Handfield cried to him "Gain the house as quickly as possible and leave the door open, I will endeavour to recover the little strength which is left me and save myself." In fact he found means to get clear from the wolf, fled with all his might and reached the house of Jean Lessier. He found there no less forthwith shut to the door securely was it shut to, when the animal appeared attempting to penetrate into the house, poor Handfield was quite in a terror blood: he threw himself down upon his bed to stand on his legs. At day light on the 22d inst. he was killed at a little distance by Mr. Antoine Beaudry. The cattle bitten by the wolf became mad and all are soon dead. The wolf entered Handfield died the 3d inst. unconscious having the help of medicines, having shown during his illness all the symptoms of hydrophobia. We have extracted His Majesty's Instruction to my conduct, whose faithful servant I am.

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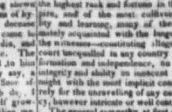
D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

Upper Canada Gazette.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, and Our Town of York on the sixteenth day of November instant, to be convened and holden, and to all others whom it may concern, GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation of bearing date the fourth day of October last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of November instant, to the end that divers, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We, for certain causes Us Royal consideration the same and contenances of Our loosing subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby continuing and proroguing you accordingly; and you and each of you, that on Saturday, the twenty third day of December next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do what may seem necessary, and hereof fail not.

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P. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1820.

Our latest European dates are to the 6th of Oct. at which time the state of the continent was in a very unsettled state, and some of the principal powers seemed preparing to resort to arms in order to put down the revolutionary spirit which is so prevalent.

We have seen a paper containing the letter of Mr. Brougham's speech before the House of Lords on the 3d and 4th ult. it is, as might be expected, a very able one, embracing in its detail the whole of the money produced on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Williams followed, and had not concluded on the 4th, the last date we have. Besides the above two gentlemen, we observe the names of Messrs. Denham, Lushington and Wild, as Counsel for the Queen.

Whether her *majesty* is innocent or guilty, we feel confident that the street will be impartially and fairly tried, and that the Peers will be entirely unbiassed by any thing but the real merits of the evidence brought before them. The same mode should be pursued in the House of Commons, between a great deal of trash of the enquiry. Had the trial taken place before the House of Commons or a common Court of Law, (adopting Mr. Brougham's argument that a person of the nation could be tried,) in the event of a conviction, no matter how clear and decisive the evidence might appear, we should have been entertained of the justice of the verdict, as it would be asserted that it was impossible for twelve men to be found from the common mass of society, who were not in some degree prejudiced. Could twenty-four peers be found from the highest rank and fortune in the empire, and of the most cultivated education, who would not be supposed to be intimately acquainted with the language of the universe—constituting together a court unequalled in any country for information and independence, to whose integrity and ability in conducting a very complicated trial, we must implicitly rely for the unraveling of any conspiracy, however intricate or well contrived.

The general sympathy at first excited in her majesty's favour, was greatly impaired by her making common cause with a set of furious demagogues, whose debasing stain in verses to be that whatever is wrong; and who seek to overturn all constituted authority; guided by these men, she has sanctioned their intemperate and inflammatory productions, by allowing them to appear as answers to addresses made to her. Indeed her whole conduct since she left the continent, during unblushing effrontery, rather than the dignified modesty of colonial life, has been calculated to lessen her own conduct, since the commencement of the investigation, but injured her cause in more than all the assertions of her accusers.

Some American papers seem to infer that the enemies and guards subduing Spain, will soon be employed in reducing them, arises from the spontaneous feelings of the men; and that therefore there is no danger to be apprehended as a result of the military: this is entirely incorrect: the military, as well as all others under government, are sanctioned their interests and inflammatory productions, by allowing them to appear as answers to addresses made to her. Indeed her whole conduct since she left the continent, during unblushing effrontery, rather than the dignified modesty of colonial life, has been calculated to lessen her own conduct, since the commencement of the investigation, but injured her cause in more than all the assertions of her accusers.

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A snow storm which commenced on Saturday night and continued great part of Sunday last, and which has not been equalled for several days, has made good sleighing earlier than is remembered before in this country. The snow fell to the depth of 8 inches, and is now rapidly, and should this snow immediately, great damage may be apprehended from sudden frosts.

THERMOMETRICAL JOURNAL,

taken (in the shade) at 7 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 6 P. M.

			Weather.
Thursday	31	Cloudy	
Nov. 9	31	do.	
	34	Clear	
Friday	15	Cloudy	
10.	22	do.	
	24	do.	
Saturday	16	Clear	
11.	26	Cloudy	
	31	do.	
Sunday	29	Snow storm	
12.	23	do.	
	31	do.	
Monday	16	do.	
13.	19	do.	
	27	do.	
Tuesday	25	do.	
14.	43	Cloudy	
	37	do.	
Wednesday	29	Clear	
15.	42	do.	
	40	do.	

CIDER, APPLES,

CHEESE, and MESS PORK, for sale, opposite Mr. Fatison's Tin Store, York. (Orders also taken at Mr. Ashley's Tavern.)

Also a few good STORE SHEEP.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY,—a person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid,) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Office, Current Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. Lot or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which to between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of's Cherry Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part of the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 60 feet in front by 87 in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 29-tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Subscriber's Farm on Yonge Street, on the first of July last, an iron grey (commonly called a roan) Horse, mane, tail, and forelocks something darker, thinks there was the appearance of a small star in his forehead—he is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high,—whoever will restore said Horse to the subscriber, on Yonge Street, or to Mr. Ulick Howard, at the Farmer's Arms Hotel, York, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage

Yonge-Street, Aug. 24th 1820.34tf

TO BE LET,

For any term of years that may be agreed upon.

THAT large Inn, at Port Hope called

THE WELLINGTON,

with Garden and other Premises, as possessed at present by Messrs. Woods Smith and Murray; to which entry may be had at the first of January next.

The proprietors are disposed to give every encouragement to a person of capital and respectability.

For further particulars apply to the proprietors, at Port Hope.

Port Hope, 6 Oct. 1820. 41.tf

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the house of Mr. D. Forrest, the Mansion House Hotel, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given :

An eligible piece or parcel of land (*island nation lies directly situated in an improving neighbourhood, contiguous to the north east end of the town of York*) it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sherrill Rindot's residence, as it runs to Yonge Street, to the Park lands; and intersected by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South on a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York land price current office, where a plan of the same may be seen.

York, August 14th. 1820. 34 tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL, respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement in his Province, and to purchase improved farms, that he has on his Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety ; together with many thousand acres of unlocated land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he is directed to dispose of on quantities at from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well selected Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at his office, to good and Sure Profit Estate, which will afford to him an agreeable interest. NON-RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS may depend upon the most faithful and assiduous attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, which are to be sold, leased, exchanged, &c for the performance of settling duties :

£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1 3
100 to 200	0	2 6
200 to 250	0	2 6
250 to 300	0	3 0
300 to 500	0	4 0
500 and upwards	0	5 0

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, }
23d August, 1820. 1347

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyrwhitton (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROPOSALS

BY AMOS LAY,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAP OF THE SETTLED PARTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

For Revising, Correcting & Re-publishing,

From the latest Authorities and from actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE

MAP

OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, COMPRISING A LARGE PART OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, WITH A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of Seven Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map is four feet four inches square. It extends from the Canada Line, or 45th degree of North Latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia : and from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, west to the Connecticut or Canada river, on the east ; and includes nearly the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed for upwards of twenty six years in exploring and surveying various parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also in compiling and publishing Maps, which have met with very liberal encouragement, and from experience is fortified with the belief, that a perseverance in his present undertaking will not only merit, but receive the generous knowledge and improvement of his own country, and the adjoining provinces, will entitle him to the confidence of the public ; and such shall be the unremitting exertions of his labors may deserve.

In the Sheet, - - - - - - $7
Made portable in a book, - 10
Mounted on rollers & varnished, 11

N. B. The Author or the Map begleave to acquaint his friends to the public in general, that in a late tour through the State, he has collected a deal of interesting, from the principal Land Offices, and other correct sources, which the late improvements and additions to that will render this Map still more desirable, and that no pains will be spared to render it the most useful and perfect Map of the State of New-York, and the counties it comprises.

We have examined a map of the State of New-York, and also a large part part of the State of Pennsylvania, published by Mr. AMOS LAY, and it appears to us to be accurate, and to contain all the Counties up to this time correctly designated, and to be well worthy of public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON, Governor.
JAMES KENT, Chancellor.
JOHN TAYLER, Lt. Governor.
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Professor of Mathematics, West Point.
M. VAN BUREN, late Att'y. Gen'l.
S. VAN RENSSELAER, late Sec'y of State.
ROBERT TROUP, Agent of the Pulteney Estate.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President
W. W. VAN NESS, } Judges of the Su-
JONAS PLATT, } preme Court.
NATHAN FORD, First Judge St. Lawrence County.
GIDEON GRANGER, late Postmaster General.
ABM VAN VECHETEN, late Attorney General.
JOSEPH ELLICOTT, } Resident Agent of the Holland } Land Company.

I have examined the above Map, and think it a desideratum ; its exactness, so far as Mr. Lay is connected, is in my opinion correct and well ; and I recommend it to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces, as equal and even superior to any extant.

A. SPENCER,
Chief Justice of the State of New-York

The above Maps are for sale by the Author at his Map Establishment, No. 649. South Market Street, Albany. Subscriptions received by A. SEWARD, Utica, and H. & E PHINNEY, Cooperstown.

August, 1820.

*** Subscriptions received at this Office, and also by William Chisholm, Esq. St. Catherines ; W. M. Jarvis, Esq. Hamilton, and M. Crooks, Esq. Ancaster.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in all of lands which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement and Duties and all future Sales.

By a general collection of *located* land, as likewise of *deserted farms to be sold or exchanged*, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate ; whilst the principle of internal arrangements a office settling upon *an attentive form* connexions and with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of ample means, to support of the *landed interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of *local reports* and their *operative effect* upon Foreign Capital, through which the rise and progress of the state of Agriculture in this Province will hereafter be made known by the public journals as a *Desideratum* ; for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive *statistical accounts* from resident holders of estate, (*with a further view to the protection of labor,*) of whatever improvements have been made on their *original* surveys and grants of land in each township ; whether of *public roads, bridges, canals,* or *buildings* ; the quantity of land cleared, the increase of population and of cattle, &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly estimated to form a Price Current for public use.

But as the transmission of such *local* reports from every township in York, (*under the seal of Government, is full*) will be attended with a certain expence of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary for the arrangement of them, for the press ; on reports will be received unless the consent to pay *in free* Provincial currency *dollars* are remitted with the same, for every words continued in the said reports.

It will therefore be important to point out some prescribed *form*, with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding the same, and the only mode in each township, this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained of any parish or other general meeting held by the inhabitants ; when it can also be obtained, what each individual's share of the expence *subscribing* to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be transmitted ; which in few instances can exceed 1s 3d or 2s 6d Curr'y.*

Reports of large tracts of land (*from private individuals*) will be received, and faithfully published upon the same terms.

☞ Land Proprietors who wish to engage *(by contract)* with the office for the clearing of timber, by communicating their proposals to the office, stating *whether in land or money*) and one dollar, *free of postage*, for the Registry of the same, will be duly noticed in the books of this Office, for the inspection of labourers.

Axe-men who take land in lieu of money, to register their names and places of abode at the office. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar ; and those who take only *cash*, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all, *chargeable with postage*, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at this Office.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*

York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

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*Form of Statistical Report.

District of } UPPER CANADA,
Township of }
SIR,

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals to [here put the date.]

[Here put the rise and progress of Farms, cleared since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are generally of logs, frame-work or brick, &c.]

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to the soil, and the best within the Township ; whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for export or home consumption.]

4th. [What town or village has been, or is contemplated to be built ; with the increase of population and of cattle ; the prices of town lots and farms, according to distance from the town (say from 2 to 10 dollars per acre, as the case may be.

5th. [The best markets with the Counties of the roads, and the distance to each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who must to rep rt the township.]

[Then subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,

Director of the Estate Di ctor dare Land Price Current Office, [wit they date of the Report.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly an inoticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of Nos. 1, in Ancaster, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber ; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoon, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well watered, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 2d Concession, 15, } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8,10,12,13&14	2d	1000
	9,11,13,15&16	3d	1000
	8,9,10,11,12,13&14	4th	1000
Wilpole,	No. 8, - - -	16th	300
		Total	3300

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2300 acres in Oxford, are for sale more than two miles along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will always be found in Oxford, ready to point out to a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, a Brewer's Copper Kettle, capable of containing about seven hundred gallons. The Copper is as good as new, having been but a short time in use,—he has also for sale a quantity of Hops of a superior quality ; and other articles necessary for the Brewing business.

JOS. SHAW.

Cremorgan Cottage,
Yonge Street, July 24th, 1820. 30 tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster ; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Chests of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices ;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dutton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

Of the State of New York taken at Par. York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Mr PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in all its various branches, viz : *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 46tf.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR,

FOR 1821.

By Authority.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, By the York Market during the last week.

DOLLAR AT 5s.

ARTICLES.	Per.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Butter,	pair	0	0	3	0	0	4
Turkeys,	each	0	0	6	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Ducks,	lb.	0	0	7	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	0	10
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	4	0	0	5	9
Peas,	——	0	2	6	0	3	0
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	10	0	1	3
Turnips,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Flour,	cwt	0	5	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Straw,	ton.	2	10	0	2	15	0
Wood,	cord.	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum ; when sent by Post to the Country, Five Dollars, exclusive of postage to the 1st of July or 1st to December. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 3 months notice, if they wish to discontinue their subscription ; Country Subscribers to make payment to their Office Agents, who discontinue their subscription are requested to make payment to that office, or they will answer, otherwise they will still be considered as subscribers, and charged accordingly.

The Editor is obliged to those who send information, several Subscribers neglecting, for post of a few months, to send for their Papers which accumulates to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious item.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette.

	first time	each subs'q't
8 lines and under,	5s 6d	1 3d
14 lines and under,	7 6	2 6

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without any other direction, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Office messenger) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines that small lined letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	Glengarry.
Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson, Esq.	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macaulay, Esq.	Kingston.
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	Napperset.
T. Parker, Esq.	Bellville.
Major Rogers,	New-Castle.
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	Hamilton.
J. D. Smith, Esq.	Toronto.
P. Robinson, Esq.	Newmarket.
J. Crooks, Esq.	Niagara.
T. McCormick, Esq	Queenston.
W. H. Coulson Esq.	Dundas.
D. Springer, Esq.	Delaware.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long-Point.
M. Burwell, Esq.	Port Talbot.
W. Hamlin, Esq.	Sandwich.
L. Wilson, Esq.	Amherstburgh.

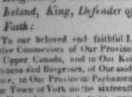
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FO

R. C. HORNE.

YORK

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1820. [No. 47.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, in Our Provincial Parliament, & Our Town of York on the sixteenth day of November current, to be convened, and, held, called, and sit-ted, and to every of you

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourth day of October last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the same sixth day of November then, by which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding by these presents the said proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said sixth day of November, and to the said Town of York.

And to be of the following dimensions, viz : The stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, & to contain four solid cords in length.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than 50 Cords, further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office. Bills not accepted will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and that good and sufficient Security will be required to attend at the time of consideration of the said tenders of Our Province of Upper Canada, and hereby to the treasury even no necessary, and never to be paid.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty, & well beloved SIR PETER RICHARD MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces there in, at York, this seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with the Broken Front, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 270 acres, and lately in the estate of Matthias Brower, attended of High Treason, will be exposed to Public Sale, (in one or several parcels, to be hereafter notified,) at the Court House in the Town of York on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By Order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
C. F. L.

To LET,

THAT Two Story House and Premises adjoining the Store of Mr. Montgomerie in the Market square.—The House contains twelve good rooms with a good dry cellar and kitchen out, and is well adapted for either an Inn or Boarding House. The present possessor, Mr. Tyson, will show the premises, and parties wishing may be treated on application to

WM. HARLEY.

York, 1st November, 1820. 44tf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR

FIRE WOOD

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 1st December next, at noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE WOOD, for the use of the Troops at York, viz :—

1000 CORDS

To be delivered into the Government Yard York, at such time and period by the 1st of April, 1821. The wood to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

Maple, Iron Wood,
Hickory, Black and
Beech, Yellow Birch,

The stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, & to contain four solid cords in length.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than 50 Cords, further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office. Bills not accepted will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and that good and sufficient Security will be required to attend at the time of consideration of the said tenders of Our Province of Upper Canada, and hereby to the treasury even no necessary, and never to be paid.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty, & well beloved SIR PETER RICHARD MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces there in, at York, this seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

CIDER, APPLES,

CHEESE, and MESS PORK, for Sale, opposite Mr. Patteson's Tin Factory, York ; Orders also taken at Mr. Ashley's Tavern.)

Also a few good STORE SHEEP.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY,—a person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid,) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Price Current Office. 46

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR,—The following is the copy of a bill for carpent r's work done on a gaol for this district, which in many others of the same description, I met with a many some papers which I was about to have a gaol built in my township, in place in your paper, it is much at your service.

Account of work done at Chatham for J. Thompson esquar by the orders of Mr. Carter.

1796. £. s. d.

May 3 Sall man buy filling of 1 cut nails, 0 4 0

9 Sall to men buy 6lb ing and 1 cut screw tenther, and joints in pines and long gats for Mr. Thomas fild 0 15 0

July 27 Sall and men rased or on hoing of timber, and draw and make of 12 pit, 0 5 4

31 Sall riden gates and reden, pitts in pines and reden and to rates sung 0 3 0

Sept 1 Sall about dito, and to men draw hoes and pitts away the timbers 0 5 9

for lent or the hors and turnpick 0 1 0

2 Sall buy 3 pr of ropes and makin of hais 0 1 4

3 Sall to men buy trans of copies and bams 0 3 5

4 For 40 g of board and pickard pegs, and copies, and bams & rafters, 14 hundred feet at 10 and 1 peace pr hundred 1 17 0

Fed for tall nayls 0 4 0

5 Sall men buy joints up at the top of the pump and pump liney (pump tober) 0 4 2

Fower pound of board nay s and spinkers. 0 1 4

6 Sall nine boy about do. 0 3 7

7 Sall men buy 6lb of pouns for hits rested by mis tatart (Miss Stewart) 0 4 2

8 Sall pouns leavy to fild rested by Mr. cons 0 1 *

maple leaf sugar 0 1 4

9 Sall man buy manken gat for waldron's loans and potes up pump in liney 0 4 10

£4 11 9

1787 Jan. 7, this day read the above account by his worship Lieut. Col. Richardson.

The following extraordinary occurrence took place in England a few years since.

On Sunday, a man by the name of John Holmes, formerly of Ferrers, Cornwall, was returning from a place of worship across a common, to his own house. A very heavy rain falling, he sheltered himself in a hollow tree, which was decayed, and fell into an exposed shaft of a mine, 90 feet deep, besides nine feet of water in the bottom ; and, almost overwhelmed with the mud, he reached the water without receiving any serious injury. Being an expert swimmer, he kept himself afloat, and by treading the water collected a bundle, by clinging to the projecting pieces of rock in the sides of the shaft, he entered a kind of ledge, on which he contrived to get, and on which he lay for the space of Monday, calling for assistance ; but the terror of the people who approached the place, and Monday night came on would be continued in his perilous situation, when, exerting his voice to the utmost, he was heard by a man who was passing on the road, and being heard, had a pleasant sub-acid sensation, which is supposed to proceed from the very valuable substances more it became the property of the University.

Egyptian Mummy.—The Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, has just been enriched by the acquisition of an Egyptian Mummy, the donation of Mr. Hay, of Seaforth, and that city, which from its high state of preservation, may be considered as one of the most interesting additions to the museum of Egyptian antiquity.

The Turks lately published a pirate by having him alive : they began at the head, but when they came to the breast, they were struck with the agony.

The Greeks always expect that the weather, what ever it may be, will be fine on a Sunday.

A mollish (Judge) at Jerusalem, being disturbed at night by dogs, worked off these animals at Jerusalem and its environs in the following manner :—Proclamation was made, that all dogs found in the streets should be killed, and thus excited a number of persons to run after them with clubs, and to beat them to death. The dogs, after Hussein as rising the mosque, stopped him and used every tooth in his head drawn.

Tyrolgneous Acid.—*Curing Provisions.* The property of preserving meat and other animal substances from putrefaction by this acid, the product of dissolution from wood, was originally noticed in the Quarterly Journal, about twelve months ago. A Mr. W. Imsey has since tried a series of experiments with the view to further investigating this subject, and rendering the acid useful in domestic and rural economy. These fully confirm the utility of the discovery for curing meats. Herrings uncovered for three hours ; distilled Pyroligneous acid of the specific gravity of 1.017, were completely suffocated, but remained in perfect preservation for half a year ; the only disagreeable quality attached to them was a very empyreumatic smell and taste. Merely dipping the fish in a pickle of this strength appears to be sufficient for their cure, and they are then to be dried in the usual manner. Haddocks slightly sprinkled with salt, and afterwards dipped in the acid, were nicely preserved : it allowed to dry in the air, during which the insects are more decomposed, and the smell and taste were unpleasant, as in the herring, first mentioned. Herring, with salt and acid slightly combined, were exposed to the insect red herrings, and shining and fresh in their colour at when taken out of the pickle.

Beef dipped in the acid (sp'gr. 1.017) for one minute, in July, 1819, was, on the 20th of January, 1820, as free from taint as on the day when the experiment was made. Beef dipped in pure vinegar (sp. gr. 1.007) at the same time, was completely corroborate out of water, and being brought, had a pleasant sub-acid taste. It is thus evident that vinegar applied to meat, in a certain degree, is antiseptic quality with pyroligneous acid. (*See Ec. The Year V.*)

Egyptian Mummies.—The Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, has just been enriched by the acquisition of an Egyptian Mummy, the donation of Mr. Hay, of Seaforth, and that city, which from its high state of preservation, may be considered as one of the most interesting additions to the museum of Egyptian antiquity.

The case containing the body is a curiosity of itself, and exhibiting a greater appearance of antiquity.

The highly interesting relic was exhibited in presence of several professors and persons, who, upon opening the inner coffin, the fragrance of the flowers forming the investment of the body, which had a sweet smell, and the mummy itself was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, and the head and face were entirely covered with a profusion of hieroglyphical characters, of various colours.

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The case containing the body is a curiosity of itself, and exhibiting a greater appearance of antiquity.

A forgiving disposition was made in the coverings immediately over the face of the mummy, which were evidently continuous folds of linen, and had the usual appearance of an embalmed human body.

A long piece of papyrus was found on the breast, which had the usual directly upon which he stood. The effects of the blow was astonishing. The keel was broken,—the gunwale bent and every plank, excepting two, were cut through—and it was evident that the boat would have been completely destroyed, had not the keel struck directly upon the seal of fines.—The boat was rendered useless.

BLANK DEEDS

of BARGAIN and SALE.

Memorials, Summonses, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM EUROPE.

LOSS OF THE HON. COMPANY'S CHINESE YOUNG AMOAH, BY THE PERSIAN SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Bombay from one of the four Persons who escaped.

"We left Bussorah on the 12th of March, 1820, and had a tedious passage down the Euphrates. On the 17th we were off Korrah, an island about forty miles from Bushire. During the night of the 17th it blew fresh, with a considerable sea. About 3 a. m. of the 18th it fell calm, was black and cloudy, with thunder and lightning. The mainsail was hauled up, and the topsails were lowered soon after. About half past three a sudden squall came from the northward, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. I was in bed, but luckily awake. I turned out on hearing the wind; and as our barque was aback on the main hatch-way, I went out and sheltered between decks to see what was the matter. As I looked up, the vessel heeled, the water came rushing over the larboard gunwale, the launch went over the side, and at the same time I heard a horrid shriek, and found myself below the water.

"All this must have taken place in less than a minute and a half from the first coming on of the squall. I came to again on the surface, I found myself among pieces of boards and heard a few men around. I, however, felt myself immediately on shore in a hot bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it. Hearing some people in the water near me, (for it was quite dark and rainy) I called out, and was joined by six or seven of my unfortunate shipmates. All the waves now began to sweep the lessening of the waves, and the fit at thirty miles; at this extreme point piercing cries of a little boy, who was at of Sir J. Rose's progress, he states the some distance, but a few minutes before we could be of no assistance. In a few minutes he floated one, and swimming a little, I swam to about 80 miles up Lancaster Sound, a boat bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it. Hearing some people in the water near me, (for it was quite dark and rainy) I called out, and was joined by six or seven of my unfortunate shipmates. All the waves now began to sweep the lessening of the waves, and the fit at thirty miles; at this extreme point piercing cries of a little boy, who was at of Sir J. Rose's progress, he states the some distance, but a few minutes before we could be of no assistance. In a few minutes he floated one, and swimming a little, I swam to about 80 miles up Lancaster Sound, a boat bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it.

"Having now people enough to right the boat, and keep him on her keel, although full of water, by placing a few small spars, that we found floating about, across the gunwale, which prevented her from foundering, the best way we could, with stripes of our shirts and handkerchiefs, and spun them round. At day break, which we much longed for, the island of Karrah was seen about twelve miles distant. We also saw the main land about Bushire, but that was far off. At this time we were joined by two other men who had kept near us on a spar, and our little raft should be full of those poor fellows died before we reached the shore. Sitting upon this swamped hull, naked, and constantly coming over us, we continued to drift towards the island, and about 2 P. M. we got within one or two of the breakers, and expected in half an hour more to land. At this time, to our great distress, I observed that the tide began to set us off again, and to drift towards the island. As we were evidently leaving the shore fast, it was proposed to swim ashore, but on making the experiment we found ourselves so weak, and the distance so great, that we were glad to put about, and was with great difficulty that some of us reached the cutter. Luckily the current soon changed, and sent us back again, and a little after sun-set we were cast upon a reef of rocks, over which we swam and waded till we got upon dry land. After walking two or three hours along the beach, we arrived at the town, and were immediately taken to the Shaik. He gave us a room in his house, supplied us with clothes, food, and provision he had, for the island is very poor.—We remained there three days, and during that time received every attention and kindness we could desire. On the 22d of March, the Shaik gave us a boat, in which we arrived at Bushire the same evening, and of course were supplied with every thing. W. is Bushire on the 28th, S arrived here a few days ago. For several days after our unfortunate wreck, I was laid up swollen with the sun and salt water, and from having been cut a good deal with the rocks on landing, but otherwise have been in good health."

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Upper Canada Gazette.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Militia General's Office,
York, Nov. 16th, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct that the Second Regiment of Glengary Militia, be divided into two Battalions, to be styled the Second and Third Regiments of Glengary Militia.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment:

Third Regiment of Glengary.

James Grant, Esq. to be Captain and Adjutant.

Archibald McLean, Esq. (late) Captain Incorporated Militia, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant.

Nov 16, 1820

Lieutenant Colonel D. McDonell commanding the Second Regiment of Glengary, and Lieutenant Colonel McLean, are to report, for His Excellency's information, the best divisions and limits, for the two Regiments respectively.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, Nov. 15th, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

First Regiment Glengary Militia.

Comm. dated Nov 10, 1820

Alexander Fraser, Esq. late Captain Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant, vice McMillan, who resigns.

Nov. 18, 1820

Lieutenant Colonel McMillan will be pleased to report Lieutenant Colonel Fraser all Regimental Returns, papers, &c. &c. of the First Regiment of Glengary Militia.

By Command of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor
R. Collin, Colonel,
Adj't. Gen. of Militia,
Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

Surveyor General's Office,
York, Nov 22 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th day of January, 1821, to be opened on that day, for the Surveying of Two Townships in the Newcastle District.

The Townships of **Smith**, **Hamilton**, and **Dereham**, containing about 66,000 Acres each; and for the resident or northerly part of the Township of Hunter-ton, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed—and to be performed after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1818 and the 5th of February 1819.

THOS RIDOUT,
Surveyor Genl.

YORK, November 23, 1820.

The Kingston Chronicle mentions the loss of the schooners Minerva, laden with salt, near Oswego, and the Triumph with wheat, near the Genesee River, in the late Snow storm.

We have also to add the loss, in the same storm, of a vessel on the mouth of the Owen, near the Oak Orchard, on the American side of the lake: it is supposed the greater part of the cargo belonged to the Province, for this town, will be saved, at least such part as cannot easily be damaged by water. Fortunately no lives were lost by any of the above wrecks.

THERMOMETRICAL JOURNAL
taken (in the shade) at 7 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 6 P. M.

			Weather.
Thursday	17		Clear
Nov. 16	47	do.	do.
	49	do.	Cloudy
	29		Clear
17.	45	do.	do.
	34	do.	do.
	27	do.	do.
18.	44		Rain
	42		Cloudy
	32		Clear
19.	43		Clouds
	37		Cloudy
	37		Clear
	21	do.	do.
20.	41	do.	do.
	30		Cloudy
21.	42		Rain
	38		Clear
	30		Cloudy
22.	42		Clear
	42	do.	do.

A small number of copies of the *Lord Bishop's late Charge*, for sale at this Office, price Two Shillings and sixpence.

FIRE WOOD,

STANDING or Chopped, to be sold in any quantity, five Miles from Town, the terms very low and the Road good. Apply to the Editor.

York, 23d Nov. 1820.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Byron Smyth's Bathos.—The strong eye of the greatest talents have taken delight in composing or endeavouring to surveil Bathos. Smyth is a case in point. Sir William Smyth, the learned Recorder son of the Exchequer, at one time spent two days and nights in considering the reason why a man should be hung, over which we swam and waded till we got upon dry land. After walking two or three hours along the beach, we arrived at the town, and were immediately taken to the Shaik. He gave us a room in his house, and supplied us with clothes, food, and provision he had, for the island is very poor.—We remained there three days, and during that time received every attention and kindness we could desire. On the 22d of March, the Shaik gave us a boat, in which we arrived at Bushire the same evening, and of course were supplied with every thing. W. is Bushire on the 28th, S arrived here a few days ago. For several days after our unfortunate wreck, I was laid up swollen with the sun and salt water, and from having been cut a good deal with the rocks on landing, but otherwise have been in good health."

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FROM EUROPE.

LOSS OF THE HON. COMPANY'S CHINESE YOUNG AMOAH, BY THE PERSIAN SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Bombay from one of the four Persons who escaped.

"We left Bussorah on the 12th of March, 1820, and had a tedious passage down the Euphrates. On the 17th we were off Korrah, an island about forty miles from Bushire. During the night of the 17th it blew fresh, with a considerable sea. About 3 a. m. of the 18th it fell calm, was black and cloudy, with thunder and lightning. The mainsail was hauled up, and the topsails were lowered soon after. About half past three a sudden squall came from the northward, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. I was in bed, but luckily awake. I turned out on hearing the wind; and as our barque was aback on the main hatch-way, I went out and sheltered between decks to see what was the matter. As I looked up, the vessel heeled, the water came rushing over the larboard gunwale, the launch went over the side, and at the same time I heard a horrid shriek, and found myself below the water.

"All this must have taken place in less than a minute and a half from the first coming on of the squall. I came to again on the surface, I found myself among pieces of boards and heard a few men around. I, however, felt myself immediately on shore in a hot bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it. Hearing some people in the water near me, (for it was quite dark and rainy) I called out, and was joined by six or seven of my unfortunate shipmates. All the waves now began to sweep the lessening of the waves, and the fit at thirty miles; at this extreme point piercing cries of a little boy, who was at of Sir J. Rose's progress, he states the some distance, but a few minutes before we could be of no assistance. In a few minutes he floated one, and swimming a little, I swam to about 80 miles up Lancaster Sound, a boat bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it. Hearing some people in the water near me, (for it was quite dark and rainy) I called out, and was joined by six or seven of my unfortunate shipmates. All the waves now began to sweep the lessening of the waves, and the fit at thirty miles; at this extreme point piercing cries of a little boy, who was at of Sir J. Rose's progress, he states the some distance, but a few minutes before we could be of no assistance. In a few minutes he floated one, and swimming a little, I swam to about 80 miles up Lancaster Sound, a boat bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it.

"Having now people enough to right the boat, and keep him on her keel, although full of water, by placing a few small spars, that we found floating about, across the gunwale, which prevented her from foundering, the best way we could, with stripes of our shirts and handkerchiefs, and spun them round. At day break, which we much longed for, the island of Karrah was seen about twelve miles distant. We also saw the main land about Bushire, but that was far off. At this time we were joined by two other men who had kept near us on a spar, and our little raft should be full of those poor fellows died before we reached the shore. Sitting upon this swamped hull, naked, and constantly coming over us, we continued to drift towards the island, and about 2 P. M. we got within one or two of the breakers, and expected in half an hour more to land. At this time, to our great distress, I observed that the tide began to set us off again, and to drift towards the island. As we were evidently leaving the shore fast, it was proposed to swim ashore, but on making the experiment we found ourselves so weak, and the distance so great, that we were glad to put about, and was with great difficulty that some of us reached the cutter. Luckily the current soon changed, and sent us back again, and a little after sun-set we were cast upon a reef of rocks, over which we swam and waded till we got upon dry land. After walking two or three hours along the beach, we arrived at the town, and were immediately taken to the Shaik. He gave us a room in his house, and supplied us with clothes, food, and provision he had, for the island is very poor.—We remained there three days, and during that time received every attention and kindness we could desire. On the 22d of March, the Shaik gave us a boat, in which we arrived at Bushire the same evening, and of course were supplied with every thing. W. is Bushire on the 28th, S arrived here a few days ago. For several days after our unfortunate wreck, I was laid up swollen with the sun and salt water, and from having been cut a good deal with the rocks on landing, but otherwise have been in good health."

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, Oct. 27.

We regret to learn that some unpleasant occurrences have given serious cause of alarm to the inhabitants of Tobago. Two or three houses in Scarborough have been reduced to ashes, and it had been ascertained that a plot was laid to destroying the whole town. The following particulars are communicated through the papers:

"TOBAGO, Sept. 1.

"The Magistrates devoted their attention to investigate the circumstances—proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, respecting the conflagration of Monday, a conviction in their own minds of its being intentionally done, and with the deliberate design to murder, each and every one of the inhabitants.

"I have made my protest according to law, and a copy of it sent to the French Ambassador at Washington, and the Spanish Consul has addressed another to his Ambassador also."

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 7.

Pigeons.—Immense exceeding all calculation, have for several weeks been collected on the waters of Scioto Brush Creek, a few miles east of the Furnaces, in Adams County. Their roost extends a mile in length and breadth. To this place they collect to the evening; and early in the morning, they rise in a cloud, and literally darken the air. To persons a trayed.—The goods saved from the fire made distant, their noise, when on the were lost by being thrown off the dock, roost, seems to resemble the sound of a distant water-fall. The trees and shrubs which form their roost, are beat to the ground by their weight. They are destroying the wheat and mast, which is abundant in that district of country, and

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prehend some villainous nefarious and medited the destruction of the town—by fire—and, in his opinion, from the small number of the white troops in garrison, it could not be better effected, than by the inhabitants voluntarily forming themselves into a Night Patrole, under the direction of the magistrates.

Mr. Pigott, the Chief Justice, pointed out the necessity of the inhabitants generally patrolling the street nightly, but in numbers and well armed, for it was with great regret he had to state there was the most urgent and unequivocal necessity on occasion to be taken for the preservation of lives and property, facts it cannot be disguised from the public mind, have fully convinced the Court, and whether there were any plants, &c. but the weather changed while they were on shore, it blew a hard gale, and they were obliged to leave the Sound, and a good deal of floating ice came down from the northward, and drifted down the Sound, and a considerable quantity of the ice became much broken and rotten, and of course the width of the Sound, at which place the width might be from 40 to 50 miles.—The land appeared to rise in a gentle slope from the water's edge for some distance, then swelled into hills of considerable height, and many of them with craggy tops. From the mouth of the Sound Captain Johnson saw the Sound extend apparently about 20 miles, in the direction, by compass, of W. N. W. and E. S. E. with a broad land on the southern side appeared to bend to the South, and the water to possess that direction. The breadth was not had both of entrance, but appeared about 20 miles.

It may be useful to inform our readers that Mr. Hogg, the Chief Justice of the Western District, has appointed Mr. Williams, supervisor of the cloth searchers.

The Estates and the Dardaston Arrangement.—A number of persons at Dartaston, having heard in a Glasgow paper, that the eclipse would be "visible from that town at such an hour," actually left their houses, and *Letter to Birmingham to see the Eclipse.*

An English squadron is to sail immediately for the Levant, for the purpose of protecting the British subjects at that place.

An Edinburgh paper mentions, as a reason why the Emperor of Austria declined the meeting of the Emperor of Austria at Prest, that it was necessary his Majesty should be present at the Diet of Pesth. The same paper adds, that the Emperor Alexander has expressed a wish to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, in the early part of October.

At Vienna article of September 2, says, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia will have an interview at Pillnitz in Saxony.

The Sardinian States are ruled, by an imperial Mandate, granted a considerable portion of land on the banks of the Danube, and converted them into farms, exempting them from taxes and military service, assuring them of his royal favor and protection. M. Morits, a converted Jew of the Greek Church, is appointed Governor of the colony.

More than 60 Israelites have already, it is said, resorted there.

Mr. Spencer, a gentleman at the Cape of Good Hope, have written to their friends in England, expressing their intention of settling with their new residence.

An Edinburgh paper of the 30th ult., says "a few days ago, two seamen belonging to an American vessel in Leith Roads, were drowned in the following circumstance:—They were in the cabin of the Copper Mine Hero of Heroine.

It was stated last week that the Friendship, of Aberdeen, had been taken as high as lat. 80. 40. to the Bollin's Eye, in search of convenience. The highest latitude we observed that the tide began to set us off again, and to drift towards the island. As we were evidently leaving the shore fast, it was proposed to swim ashore, but on making the experiment we found ourselves so weak, and the distance so great, that we were glad to put about, and was with great difficulty that some of us reached the cutter. Luckily the current soon changed, and sent us back again, and a little after sun-set we were cast upon a reef of rocks, over which we swam and waded till we got upon dry land. After walking two or three hours along the beach, we arrived at the town, and were immediately taken to the Shaik. He gave us a room in his house, and supplied us with clothes, food, and provision he had, for the island is very poor.—We remained there three days, and during that time received every attention and kindness we could desire. On the 22d of March, the Shaik gave us a boat, in which we arrived at Bushire the same evening, and of course were supplied with every thing. W. is Bushire on the 28th, S arrived here a few days ago. For several days after our unfortunate wreck, I was laid up swollen with the sun and salt water, and from having been cut a good deal with the rocks on landing, but otherwise have been in good health."

Longitude Sound.—We last week gave an substance the information communicated to us, as brought by Captain Johnson, of the Cumberland, of this port, from Lancaster Sound, to Davis Straits. At

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no effort availed to stop its progress on it a store, next south of the long range of wooden dwellings.

The whole loss was estimated by judicious people at about one hundred thousand dollars, but a small part of which was insured.

From the Daily Advertiser.

It is stated that a body of Christian Jews have lately been discovered in Persia, in the Province of Ispahan, consisting of about 3000 families. Their whole number is about ten thousand. "They have no Archbishop and three Bishops. The Archbishop resides at Ispahan, and one of the Bishops at Chorasbad; another at Mesheden, three days journey from Mosul; and the third at Derabekir. By the boundaries they are called Nazarenes, by the Arabs, Syrians; but among themselves, Christians, or Israel; which name denotes their relation to the ancient Jewish Christian Church, as also their language; the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed being very like to the original Hebrew. They have no connection whatever with the Greek or Roman Churches.

"They hold the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity; and declare Jesus Christ to be the way, the truth, and the life.—They acknowledge only the two sacraments, but both in the full sense and import of the Protestant Church.

"They have a Synod, a large church, nearly of the size and appearance of the Scotch Kirk, at Madras, and a College, in which they educate the Mahometans, they meet for public worship between the hours of 5 and 7 on Sunday mornings, and in the evenings between 4 and 6 on week days.

"The country is said to be covered with gardens, abounding with a great variety of fruits. Vines are much engaged in cultivation, and the women spinning."

Manufactures.—Within the last two years reports have been established for boys and girls, in which are taught the four Gospels, the Psalms, and other books. A greater portion of the most expensive dams on the falls thereof, and all were drowned but one child —two men in attempting to save children at Charleston, No. 4, were upset and one of them drowned—the loss of logs was great.

On the Androscoggin the destruction appears to be still greater. The following account is from the Brunswick paper.

"All the booms above the falls broke containing logs, it is said, sufficient to supply twenty three saws for two years, the greatest number ever on hand at this time. The boom at Brunswick Landing, or bulk head, that secured water to saw mills and chap-board mills, received a great additional weight of logs. About sixty feet of the Androscoggin bridge and two mills for manufacturing clapboards, owned by Messrs. Pennell and Bank. A greater portion of the mill property was taken to church morning and evening.

From the National Gazette.

In Great Britain, there is no sensibility to any other subject than the case of the Queen. Her enemies declare that they are guilty, without doubt, of exaggeration in their accounts of the character and number of the adherents of the King. Her friends declare that they are indefatigable in *getting them up*; that they are receiving every day. Specimens of the officers and seamen of the British navy, and of the Army, are also brought forward by a procession of five thousand tars, who are considered of serious import, if the object was to intimidate or excite terror. Every one of these tars, however, is said to be composed of mere mercenary boys, of course they may be a partial saying. It is a fact, however, that the boys will work for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Messrs. R. M'Queen & Co. of this city, have completed, for government, and are now delivering from their ship yard, three new revenue cutters, of 200 tons burden each. Two gentlemen of the name of Merry meeting boy, of course there may be a partial saying. It is a fact, however, that the boys will work for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

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On the

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 Chests of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few barrels Double Ale from the Kingston Brewery

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Mr. PILKINGTON,

HAVING received from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Plain Carving* and Modelling.

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MOULDINGS, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 29tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession II. of an east concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and two hundred and fifty chains from York containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, small orchard, dwelling house, barn stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or if the subscriber

RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Richmond Street, and parallel to it. Each Lots a 66 feet in front by 371 in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the same.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 13th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let on lease, on lease, at the House of Mr. D. Forrest, the Mansion House Hotel, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given;

An eligible piece or parcel of land, (*situated on the elevated ground immediately in the rear of the original town*), contiguous to the north east end of the town on York; it is particularly adapted for the erection of two or more dwelling houses, being situated on Simcoe Street, by a line of road so dug from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Robinson's residence, to the Yonge Street, by the Park lands; and intersected by a road, or a chain in width, between Simcoe and Small Pox Hospital, on the north side of the Government House.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the York Iland piece carried either, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th. 1820. 34 tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants in particular, that he is desirous of forming a settle ment in his Province, and to purchase improved farms, that he has on hand Register, to sale or exchange, an extensive variety of location with many thousand acres of un leased land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he offers tod todispose of on quantities at from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well settled Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and an at brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at his office, or travelling from PARSONS' ESTATE, which will afford him some unique Interest. NON-RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS may depend upon the most *faithful* and correct attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling dues:

£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1 3
100 to 200	0	2 0
200 to 250	0	2 6
250 to 300	0	3 0
300 to 500	0	4 0
500 and upwards	0	5 0

N. B. These rates include the charge for one Grant in the Land Pro Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office.

22d August, 18 tf 34tf

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyrconnel (formerly the Mathews tract), of the very best quality, situated on the same road about 20 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROPOSALS

BY AMOS LAY,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAPS OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

For Revising, Correcting & Re-publishing from the Latest Authorities and from actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE

MAP

OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, COMPRISING A LARGE PART OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, WITH THE ADJACENT PARTS OF CANADA.

SETTS, VT. MONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of Eighteen Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map is four feet four inches square. It extends from the 40th degree of north latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia; and from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania on the west, to New-Haven in Connecticut, on the east; and will contain the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The purchasers having been employed upwards of twenty six years in exploring and surveying various parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also in compiling and publishing Maps, which have met with very liberal patronage and encouragement, it shall be my study, with the best, and most correct information obtained at my principle or other general meeting held by the inhabitants of the Province, to render the present edition much more perfect than any published. What each individual may be disposed to do as may be necessary, and therefore solicit.

Reports of the state of land in each township, the name of Proprietors, &c. &c. will be carefully published upon the same terms.

Upper Land Proprietors who wish to engage in conformity with the rest for the easing of timber, by communicating their proposals for the payment of labor and timber on land set apart for that purpose, free of postage, for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, or the inspection of laborers.

Are men who take land in lieu of money, or those who may have names on the list of abode at 1-2 dollar. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar; and those who take only cash, one dollar per hundred.

Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all, upon receipt of such postage, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

The Office will be open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director*

York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of
Township of
Sith,

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individual in [here put the date.]

1st. [Here give the state and progress of Ferus, cleared since the first settlement, and whether the Dwe ling or Building; grow rally of logs, frame work of brick, and

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to begrowth of the land within the Township, and whether any manufactures, ba ex. rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what manner they lead—whether for export or home consumption.

4th. What town or village has been or is rotten plated to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the price of wood and forms, according to distance from the town (say from Toronto) dollars per acre, as the case may be.

5th. [The best markets, with the condition of the roads, and the distance in each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who meet to rep rt the township.]

Where subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,

Director of the Estate Die ector Surveyor and Pre-e Current Office, [set forth date at the Report.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Archer Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgences must leave its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expense that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber: and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM,

No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Boers, about four or five miles from York, 200 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	*Lots*	*Concession*	*Acres*
Oxford	No. 8, 9, 12, 13 & 14	2d	1000
	8, 11, 12, 13 & 14	3d	900
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	4th	1000
Walpole, No. 6,		15th	200
			3100

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are but about two miles situate along the North Banks of the River Thames. Mr. George Nicholl will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to purchase a purchaser. Apply to him for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 15—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and NORMAN NELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Norman Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No. 6 and south half of Lot No. 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge—containing by admeasurement three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Flamborough, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Richmond. 1800

No. 27, in the 2d, and No. 12, in the 4th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 4th Concession of Clark 600

Acres Land

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m43.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS.

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteelly accommodated with Board and Apartments for a permanency, on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office. 43-tf

NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR,

FOR 1821,

Will positively

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, As in the York Market during the last week.

DOLLAR AT 5s.

ARTICLES.	*Per.*	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Pork,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Fowls,	par	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	3	9
Geese,	do.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Island,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	1	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Flour,	cwt	0	10	0	0	12	9
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	0	18	9
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	2	10	0	2	15	9
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions at the end of a volume, to be sent in before the January Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to pay at the Gazette office. Any person wishing to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue before the term they contracted to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will be considered indebted as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor considers it needless to make this resolution, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette

	one week	subsequent insertions
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7½d
10 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements and other communications, inserted until forbidden to be continued by the Editor (or memorandum to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—Where directions to be put in larger print or extraordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines—and a usual sized letter would not copy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
E. Parker, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. Crysler, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Fraser, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. M'Cormick, Esq	*Queenston*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
T. Wilson, Esq	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FO R. C. HORNE.

YORK

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. V.] YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30. 1820. [No. 48.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, in Our Province Parliament, at Our Town of York on the sixteenth day of November Instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were duly summoned and met, NOW KNOW YE, that WE having into the Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your said meeting at the time aforesaid, and do hereby relieve you and each of you, of your said meeting at Our Province Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the said subject matter of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do do as may seem necessary, and therefore fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PE REGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and of Our General Command-ing Our Forces thereon, at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *been* or has been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

Surveyor General's Office,
York, Nov. 22d, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th day of January, 1821, to be opened on that day, for the Survey of the unsurveyed Townships in the Midland District:

The Townships of SHEFFIELD,
HOUGHTON-LENOX,
and
BEDFORD,

containing about 66,000 acres each and for the residue or northerly part of the Township of HOUGHTON, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed—and to be performed after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1818 and the 8th of February 1819.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen'l.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with the Bonus Flour, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about fifty acres, and partly in the name of Matthias Brower, granted of High Treason, will be exposed to Public Sale, to one or several parcels, to be knocked off to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By Order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY.
C. J. E.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR

FIRE WOOD

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office and open at the Sessions of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of York in the said Province, on the first Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and not after, for the supply of the necessary fuel for the use of the Troops at York, for the year 1821.

1000 CORDS

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard, at this Post, and corded by the 1st of April, 1821. The wood to be cut into four feet lengths, and split and corded in Square Cords, the whole of which to be free from all stones or other extraneous matter, and to be of the following proportions, viz.

Maple,	*Iron Wood,*	
Hickory,	*Black and*	
Beech,	*Yellow Birch,*	

And to be of the best description of hard wood, and to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than 50 Cords, further conditions and particulars may be known on application to the Barrack Master, and no Tender will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making proposals, will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

E. T. BILLINGS.
Dy. Ass't Comm'y. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
York, 4th Sept. 1820. 36-tf.

CIDER, APPLES,

CHEESE, and MESS PORK, for Sale, opposite Mr. Fatison's Tin Store, York. (Orders also taken at Mr. Ashley's store.)

Also a few good STORE SHEEP.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY.—A person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Price Current Office. 43

FIRE WOOD,

STANDING or Chopped, to be sold in any quantity, five Miles from Town, the terms very low and made known on application to the Subscriber.

York, 23d Nov 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

Surveyor General's Office,
York, Nov. 22d, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th day of January, 1821, to be opened on that day, for the Survey of the unsurveyed Townships in the Midland District:

The Townships of SHEFFIELD,
HOUGHTON-LENOX,
and
BEDFORD,

containing about 66,000 acres each and for the residue or northerly part of the Township of HOUGHTON, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed—and to be performed after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1818 and the 8th of February 1819.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen'l.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

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By Order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY.
C. J. E.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR

FIRE WOOD

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Beech,	*Yellow Birch,*	

And to be of the best description of hard wood, and to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.

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E. T. BILLINGS.
Dy. Ass't Comm'y. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
York, 4th Sept. 1820. 36-tf.

CIDER, APPLES,

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Also a few good STORE SHEEP.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY.—A person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Price Current Office. 43

FIRE WOOD,

STANDING or Chopped, to be sold in any quantity, five Miles from Town, the terms very low and made known on application to the Subscriber.

York, 23d Nov 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburgh, bounded on the East by Mr. Fraser's Township road, and on the north by a small Lake: the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract, distant about Four Miles from that Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

A Small number of copies of the *Land Bishop's late Charge,* for sale at this Office, price Two Shillings and sixpence.

BLANK DEEDS

of *BARGAIN and SALE,*
Memorials, Summonses, &c.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Attorney at Law, York to wit.

WHEREAS, Thomas S. Whitaker, of the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District, in the Province of Upper Canada, Gentleman, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Mungo K. ... and James Smith, of the time of their deaths, ought be granted to him the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

Now these are therefore to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear at the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York in the said Province, on the first Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and then and there to shew cause why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted to the said Thomas S. Whitaker.

Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate at York, in the said Province, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Register, Court of Probate, U. C.
17. 23. 45

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Oct. 2.

BARON BERGAMI.

We copy from a Paris paper the following curious particulars of the conduct of the wretched Bergami, previous to his being called to the bar of the House of Peers:—

"Bergami enters into no details touching the affair, but confines himself to mere denial, after which he declares that he has nothing more to say. He then, without being asked, goes on to state, that he has been employed in the service of the Queen for the last two years, and that he has had the honour of being admitted to her presence frequently during that period. He then proceeds

FROM EUROPE.

Brighton, Sept. 19.

As early as one o'clock this morning, his majesty, with every appearance of health and spirits, arose from the bed of the late Duke of York, crossed the Steine from the pavilion to the water's edge, where the royal yacht barged, the boat, and the royal barge, and the helm. was ready to receive them.— His majesty was also accompanied by the Right hon. Sir R. Blanchard, and by Admiral Edmond Nagle. The assemblage of spectators, on this occasion, was very numerous, and evinced the greatest enthusiasm. The royal yacht had on board a number of officers of the rank and quality present here. The acclamations were loud, fervent, & reiterated. A number of cheerful and lively scenes occurred, as the royal barge was towing from the pier. In one of the barges was a band of music, and the moment the royal barge was considered a great distance from the pier, and from the vessels, the band struck up "God save the King." The following is a list of the performances from the royal barge:—

Mus. Sec'y	Hons. Mus. Sec.
1 4	20 9 4 32
2 4	28 19 4 35
3 4	20 12 4 36
4 4	30 12 4 46
5 4	23 13 4 36
6 4	27 — 4 —
7 4	23 — 58 41
8 4	30 — — —

Allowing a minute for the leader between each performance, and supposing ten eighth notes to the bar, the performances would have been of the following nature:—

1. A grand symphony, by Haydn.
2. A grand symphony, by Beethoven.
3. A grand symphony, by Mozart.
4. A grand symphony, by Haydn.
5. A grand symphony, by Beethoven.
6. A grand symphony, by Haydn.
7. A grand symphony, by Mozart.
8. A grand symphony, by Haydn.

The French Journals mention that it was a splendid sight to see the vessels which had been found in the heart of a block of stone which was lately dug out of aqueduct in the city of Metz. It appeared that the stone was burst in two, by the action of the quarry where the stone was torn from, by upwards of 2,000 years. The vessels, it is said, are to be preserved.

The Spanish Journals mention that in consequence of the late revolutions in Spain, and the consequent emigration, it was on this subject, so as the number of persons who have left Spain since the commencement of the year 1820, amounts to 14,000 souls, which is more than 2½ times the number of the population of the city of Bilbao. He has not had a single day's rest or pleasure since the year 1792.

The Spanish Journals mention that the natural riches of eastern Louisiana, are beyond description.

The Russians have never seen a book, for the Bible is locked up and never allowed to be read. Hence the ignorance of females is nearly double even to that of males, and have no education at all. In the empire of Russia, the number of females is twelve millions more than that of males.

Party feelings have never reached the Turkish dominions, and the Turks have no idea what is meant by the name of Whig or Tory. Lady Hester Stanhope, who has resided in Turkey for many years, and they are entirely excluded from all other same with the other sex. A woman is not allowed to be seen by any man but her husband, father, brother, or son; and if by chance she is met in the street by a stranger, nor to speak to him, or perhaps even to look at him, nor look out at the window.

In such a state of ignorance what can be expected, but that the female character should be debased. Hence, among the Turkish nobility, the murder of female relations, for the slightest suspicion of evil actions, Mothers among the Turks, in order to put them to a tenth month pregnancy, and the first child they bear, they throw from the top of the house, and receive it in their arms. Many females drown themselves. One lady threw herself out of a window, while sitting at her window at Aleppo, from whence she was taken, in the influence of superstition, by the Dervishes at the junction of the Euphrates and Ganges. And that they ought to have done as was lodging at every inn I entered. The young lady had got into this nest of mischief, and unquiet cells given me every good orders. The Mufti Mahomet Effendi was sent over the principal items in the bill, which caused considerable merriment.—

BANK OF NIAGARA.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

13 Casks of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 13th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Mr PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his residence, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of whole or retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 26tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 6 and 7 in concession D, north Concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 100 and 200 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Inquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it: the Lots are 66 feet in front by 82½ in depth. Application to be made to the subscriber, for the terms and condition of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, en masse, at the house of Mr. D. Farrell, the Mansion House Hotel, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given:

All that eligible piece or parcel of land (*staked out as lots*) favorably situated in an improving neighbourhood, contiguous to the north east end of the town of York: it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the *South* by a line of road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Ridout's house, to Yonge Street, to the Park lands; and intersected by a road, or chain in width, running North and South to a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the Land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement at his Farms, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety; together with many thousand acres of unimproved land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils which is to be directed to dispose of at quantities at from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the most desirable parts of well settled Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and many brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at his office, secured upon FREEHOLD ESTATE: with will afford him an ample interest. NON-RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS may depend upon the most *faithful* and *active* attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	5
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 250	0	2	6
250 to 300	0	3	0
300 to 400	0	4	0
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. The services include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and forwarded circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, or the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of thereafter, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office. }
22d August, 1820 3mf 5

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyrendinga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very best quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of letting 200 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROPOSALS

BY AMOS LAY,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAPS OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

For Retarding, Correcting, & the publishing, From the latest Authorities and best actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE

MAP

OF THE

State of New-York;

ALSO, CONTAINING A LARGE PART OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, WITH A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of upon Miles to an Inch

THE size of the Map is 60 feet 10 inches square. It extends from Upper Canada Lake, or 40th degree of North latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia; and from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania on the west, to New-Hampshire Connecticut on the east; and includes nearly the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed upwards of twenty six years in exploring and surveying various parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also in compiling and publishing Maps, which have met with very liberal patronage and encouragement, is flattered with the hope, that a generous continuance in his present undertaking to publish and extend the general knowledge and improvement of your country, and the adjoining provinces, will entitle him to the confidence of the public, and assistance of its patronage, as the merit of his labors may deserve.

In the Sheet, - - - - -	$7
Made portable in a book, -	10
Mounted on rollers & varnished,	11

N. B. The Author or the Map engraver leave to assure all his friends and the public in general, that no late town through this state, he has collected particular knowledge, from the principal Land Offices, and other correct sources, and the late improvements and discoveries that will render this Map still more serviceable, and that no pains will be spared to make it the most useful and perfect Map of the State of New-York, and the counties it comprises.

We have examined a map of the State of New-York, including the upper part of the State of Pennsylvania, published by Mr. AMOS LAY, and it appears to us to be correct, and to exhibit the Counties up to this time correctly described, and to be well worthy of public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON, Governor.
JAMES KENT, Chancellor.
JOHN TAYLER, Lt. Governor.
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Professor of Mathematics, West Point.
M VAN BUREN, late Att'y. Genl.
S VAN RENSSELAER, late Secretary.
ROBERT TROUP, Agent of the Pulteney Estate.
DANIEL D. TOMKINS, Vice President
W. W. VAN NESS, } Judges of the Su-
JONAS PLATT, } preme Court
NATHAN FORD, First Judge St. Lawrence County.
GIDEON GRANGER, late Post-Master-General.
ABM. VAN VECHTEN, late Attorney General.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, } Resident Agent of the Holland Land Company.

I have examined the above Maps, and do think it a desideratum in the state, so far as Mr. Lay is connected, is in my opinion correct and well executed it to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces, equal and even superior to any extant.

A. SPENCER.

Chief Justice of the State of New-York

The above Maps are for sale by the Author at his Map Establishment, No. 640. South Market Street, Albany. Subscriptions received by A. SEWARD, Utica, and H. & E. PHINNEY, Cooperstown.

August, 1820.

*** Subscriptions received at this Office, and also by William Cuthbertson, Esq. St. Catharines; W. Mc Jarvis, Esq. Hamilton, and M. Crooke, Esq. Ancaster.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,

AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office are so fully set out in Mr. Angell's Circular, which have been forwarded to Europe, and to the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement and Duties of all future Sales.

By a general collection of landed land, as likewise of emigrant forms to be sold or exchanged, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to those in want of emigrant, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy country; whilst the principle of intended arrangements in office (acting upon an absentee system) connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of ample means, in support of the *landed interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of local proofs and their operative effect upon Foreign *capital*, through which the true progress of the state of Agriculture in the Province will be further made known by the public press in a *Desideratum*: for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive *statistical accounts* from resident holders of estate, with a *further view to the protection of labor*, of whatever improvements have been made since *original* surveys and grants of land in each township; whether of *public works, bridges, canals, markets, or improved farms*, together with the increase of population since settlement, &c. where practicable also to be many be jointly computed to form a *Price Current* for public use.

But as the transmission of such local returns from every township to York, *after the year of Government is full*, will be attended with a certain expence of conveyance to this office, and with other contingent charges necessarily attending the management of them, for the present, no copy will be received until all the conveyance fees from persons, to the dollars are remitted with the same, for every works contained in the said Reports.

It is my therefore be expected to point out as more practical form, with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such statistical reports from every township, that is readily accomplished by local information, obtained at my personal general meeting held by the inhabitants; when it can also be ascertained what each district is short of the expence attending to the report will be, are willing to the benefit agreed upon to be remitted; which in few instances can exceed 1s 3d or 1s 6d Cur's.*

Reports of large tracts of land, *from private individuals* will never be published upon the same terms.

Each of Land Proprietors will shortly be *(by contract)* with abstracts for the leasing of timber, by communicating their progress to the proper Land Offices, *whether in land or money*, and one dollar, *free of postage* for the Remitty of the same, will be duly recorded in the book of this Office, or the inspection of laborers.

As now who take land in lieu of money, can register their names and shares of shade at 12 dollar. Those who take *half land and half cash*, one dollar; and others who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every case, will be forwarded to all *chargeable such postages*, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director*

York, July 17, 1820. 29tf.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of } UPPER CANADA.
Township of }

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals (here put the dates.)

[Here put the real progress of Township, and since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are log, frame, brick, &c.]

[State what crops are peculiar to the Township of the last within the Town ship; whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

2d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for *export or home consumption.*

4th. [What town or village has been or is now in place to be built; with the increase of pop, station and of cattle; the prices of town lots and farms, a cash distance from the town (say from 2 to 20 dollars per acre, as the case may be]

5th. [The best markets, with the cost this out of the roads, and the distance to each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estates to assist in such at the new shop.]

Those subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Addressed to

E. Angell,

Director of the Estate Directory and Land Price Current Office, [and may take at the 8 post.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, King, who have on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exec'rs to
JAMES HAMILTON, } Test.

Ancaster, 2d. Oct. 1819. 42—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded this indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Innkeeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoyt, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8, 9, 12, 13, 15	1st	1000
	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	2d	1185
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	3d	1815
Walpole	No. 5, - - - - -	6th	200

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Office.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are now requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
CORNELIUS WEBSTER

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No. [illegible] day [illegible] of Lot No. 7 in [illegible] urth [illegible] ession of the Township of [illegible] idge— [illegible]ining by [illegible]quare more or [illegible] bund Acres, be the same more or

For further [illegible] ra [illegible]ly at the York Land Price Cu[illegible]

E. ANGELL, Director.

FOR SALE

The following lots of Land:

LOT No. 22 and 23, in the 2d Concession of Pickering.

West half of No. 24, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of Ancaster.

No. 24, in the 4th Con. No. 25, 29 and 30 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 9th Con. in Hammond. 1800

No. 27, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. in Wentworth. 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Cork 600

Acres 2800

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made either by myself, personally or post paid, and Terms of payments, may be known to

FRANCIS LEE.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6tf.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS.

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situate in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteelly accommodated with Board and Apartments now or permanently, if made immediate.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office. 45tf

NOW IN THE PRESS,

THE

YORK ALMANACK,

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR,

FOR 1821.

By Authority.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week

DOLLAR AT 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	2	0	0	4
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	3	9
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	8
Butter,	——	0	0	1	0	0	9
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	4
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	2	3
Flour,	cwt	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	2	10	0	2	15	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription is to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers who send to the office for their Papers, also discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to the office, and not up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this notification, several Subscribers neglecting, for many months, to send for their Papers which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette.

	first ins.	each subsq't
4 lines and under,	5s 6d	2 1-2d
10 lines and under,	8s	5 1-2d

Above 10 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden to appear, and to the office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly. Those directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
T. Farrer, Esq.	*Bath.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Bacalton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq.	*Cobourg.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooke, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
W. H. Crawford, Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
M. Durnell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FO
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YORK

ONE ISSUE MISSING

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1820. [No. 50.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York on the sixteenth day of November instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation of bearing date the fourth day of October last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the same day of November instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOWYE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the great importance of Our loving subjects, having chosen fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday, the twenty third day of December next ensuing, you meet unto Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and needful for us.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *been fine* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

Surveyor General's Office,
York, Nov. 22, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th day of January, 1821, to be opened on that day, for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships in the Midland District:

The Townships of SHEFFIELD, HINCHINBROKE, and BEDFORD,

containing about 66,000 acres each, and for the residue or northerly part of the Township of HEWORSBURY, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and to be performed after the manner set out on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from the Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1818 and the 9th of February 1819.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor G.G.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with the Broken Front, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 270 acres, and lately in the occupation of Mathew Brown, attainted of High Treason, will be exposed to Public Sale, (in one or several parcels, to be hereafter notified,) at the Court House in the Town of York, on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By Order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY.
C. F. E.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY,—a person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid,) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Price Current Office. 46

FIRE WOOD,

STANDING or Chopped, to be sold in any quantity, five Miles from the Town, the terms very low and the Road good. Apply to the Editor.

York, 23d Nov. 1820.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 24th of December, 1820, to the 24th of December, 1821. Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 20th of December next at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into and the parties making proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed—Tender for Baking Bread.

Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 28th 1820. 48

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TWO houses belonging to the subscriber, in King street, opposite Mr. George Duggan's store, to be sold together or separate; with the whole or only a part of the ground, as may suit the purchaser. For terms enquire of

J. POST, Jun.

York, 27th Nov. 1820. 4w. 46.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a tract between the Townships of Kingston and Pittsborough, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Napanee-mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

CHURCH PEW.

A good single Pew, in the Episcopal Church, for sale, or to be let, after the 25th of February next. Enquire at this Office.

WILLIAM PHAIR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Sexsmith, well known as the

UNION INN,

which has good Stabling and Accommodation for Travellers.

York, 29th Nov. 1820. 43tf.

BLANK DEEDS

of BARGAIN and SALE,
Memorials, Summonses, &c.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Mill Seat. Also, No. 38, 50, 6, and 61, in the Gore between Fredericksburgh and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 500 acres.

1 Town Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess street, near Mrs. Graham's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 3w45.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that STEPHEN SEJEAN & ROBERT BROCK, will apply, by Petition, to the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, at the next Session thereof, for the exclusive privilege of constructing SAW MILLS on an improved plan of Machinery, never yet invented by them.

York, 23d Nov. 1820. 46tf.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 14th of December next ensuing, at the Auction Room of the Subscriber, the following articles, seized by the Custom House:

A large quantity of India rubber Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's, Youths and Boys'; a quantity of Sole and Upper Leather, and the well grounded Gift Shop, well situated and of the best repute.

Also, a quantity of fine raw Russia, Canada, and Kabbit Skin, Coney Wool and other Fur, together with various other articles for a Hat Manufactory. Some pieces of Chintz, Silk, Bombazine, Linen, Starting, and many other articles not mentioned.

Purchasers above £10, will have three months credit, upon giving their Note, with security (if required.)

After which will be sold a Schooner called the INDUSTRY, with her sails, rigging, anchor and cable, as she now is, also some Whiskey.

Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and to continue from day to day, until the articles are sold.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 22th Nov. 1820. 48

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Virginia Herald.

Uncommon Occurrence.—In the course of Oct. 1819, while acting my cattle, I discovered my attack rolled with a small body, he found to be of better quality.

quantity of salt on it, and a small quantity undestroy picked it up and swallowed it. On the 12th Oct. 1820, I baited the same ox, and on opening it I found the same knuckle-bone in the maw, perfectly sound, and no way injured, only a little the worse for wear.

From the Pennsylvania Journal, Nov. 15

A dangerous state of Air.—The attention of our citizens was attracted on Thursday last, by the passing of six waggons through our principal street, loaded with bread, all short of that name, it was later in this county. It was from the back of house south. Esq who had sold them in their hunting excursions and west parties. The fur traders and *coureurs des bois* also over-run the whole country. The observations of the foregoing description of persons have long since. Indeed they were not probably directed to the soil or the nature of its productions. There remain only some very faint traditionary accounts of the whole interior of Lower Canada between the Saguenay and the Ottawa. The country along the lower part of the Saguenay is mountainous. All the rivers from Cape Tourment to Three Rivers take their rise in the mountainous tract on the south west bank of the Saguenay. The direct distance to the Saguenay north of Quebec, is not so great as from Quebec to its embouchure. Ships of the line may and eighty tons on the Saguenay, and small vessels 100 miles up. Above the first Falls, and, to the assurance of Rivers, there is a lake, represented by some persons to be nearly as large as Lake Ontario, with many large rivers entering it from the east, north and west flowing through a level and well wooded country, and exhausts offering very little from that of Quebec, from which it is situated little more than one degree north. From the Saguenay there was formerly a good Indian path to Quebec. Traders frequently went up the Saint Maurice, & came down the Saguenay, or vice versa, and the Indians of the North west, to time of war, have been known to come from the Great Lakes down the Saguenay with their Peltries. There are also to it from sources at the Ottawa, from which numbers of large rivers descend into the river. The most distant waters of the St Maurice come from the highlands of the Ottawa, on the West, and the highlands of the Saguenay on the East. The Indians in time of war, used to communicate with these Rivers and together from the Ottawa, by the Mosquenge and St. Maurice. Between the two ridges of highlands above mentioned, there is a vast tract of level and well timbered country. In truth, Lower Canada both on the north and south shores of the river Saint Lawrence is still an immense forest, offering to an eye which could embrace the whole, an almost impenetrable edging of settlements, along the St. Lawrence, and stretching up the banks as some of its tributary streams; the Island of Montreal, and the surrounding settlements excepted, which form a compact body of cleared country. The opposite ice of this vast forest for supply- ing London (if requisition, has only to be ascertained; for at the commencement of the trade, only about 40 years ago, the Americans on Lake Champlain and the settlers in Upper Canada, originally from the United States, being in the possession of supplying the Quebec market, and having the facility of rolling along the St. Lawrence to the places of shipment, they continued for several years to furnish nearly all the supplies. Within the last four or five years, the last bar of Lower Canada has been looked after, and found to be abundant, and brought to market with equal facility; being of a more northerly and consequently slower growth, it may produce by much richer soil.

If the Saguenay and the lower parts of the St Lawrence were to furnish lumber, in the temporary occupation of parts of the St. Lawrence above Quebec, in the event of war with the United States, could intercept the supplies for that fortress, command the land below it, and the British Navy the River, to the Richelieu Rapids.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Account of a Cottager's Cultivation in Shropshire. By the late Sir William Pulteney, Bart.

Within two miles and a half of Shrewsbury, a cottager, whose name is Richard Maitland, has a house, and adjacent to it a garden and land, making about one acre and one-sixteenth of an acre, including the garden. It was formerly let to him for Fifty Guineas, since divided and enclosed. He is a collier, and the management of the ground, as in a great measure, left to his wife Jane; they have six children alive, five boys and one girl, and have buried five. The soil of this ground, when purchased by the present dog age, was a thin covering of a foot three or four inches of strong loam over clay impregnated with iron, called in Shropshire *cole-brash*, and considered as the worst soil. It is now changed, but the original soil is still to be seen in the adjoining parts of what was the cottage. They pay three shillings of yearly rent for the house and land; it was built and to them thirty-eight years ago, by the present Lady Mostyn, for three lives, one of which is dead.

The wife has managed the ground in particular manner for fifteen years with potatoes and wheat, chiefly her own labour; and to a way which has yielded good crops, and of late fully equal or better than superior, to the produce of the neighbouring farms, and with little or no expence; but she has improved her method of culture during the last six years.

The potatoes and wheat land, exclusive of the garden, contains sixty-five square poles of land, eight yards square to the pole, seventy-five of which make to acre, and is divided in two parts; one is thirty, the other thirty-five rods. One of the divisions she plants alternately with potatoes, and the other in corn with wheat. On the wheat stubble she plants potatoes in rows, sometimes wheat on the potatoe ground; she puts dung in the bottom of the rows where she plants the potatoes, but uses no dung for the wheat; and she has repeated this succession for nearly thirteen years, but with better success and more economy during the last six or seven years.

She provides manure, by keeping a pig, and by collecting all the manure she can from her house, and by mixing with it the sweepings of the roads, &c. She lays in as in a heaped manure, before she puts it on her ground for potatoes.

The ground is dug for potatoes in the month of March and April, to the depth of about nine inches. This digging would cost sixpence per pole, if hired. After putting in the dung, the potatoes are planted in rows, about twelve or fourteen inches distant. The rows are about four or five inches apart in the rows.

The dung is carried out in a wheelbarrow, and it takes a great many days to plant five whole pieces in this way.

Her husband always assists in digging after his hours of ordinary labour. When the potatoes come above ground, the weeds are destroyed by the hoe, and the earth laid up on both sides to the shoots, and this is repeated from time to time, as the shoots require it. Hand-weeding is also used when necessary.

In the month of October when the potatoes are ripe, she takes off all the stalks or haulm of the potatoe which she secures to produce manure by means of her pig. She now goes over the whole with a rake, and takes off all weeds, and before taking up the potatoes, she sows her wheat on one-sixth of the ground as she can clear of potatoes that day. They are taken up with a three pronged fork, in which her husband assists, and by the same operation the wheat seed is covered deep. She leaves it quite rough, and the winter frost mellows the earth, and by the early spring time she finds the roots strength and vigour to the wheat plants in the spring. Her crops of wheat have been of late always good, and even this year, which in this country has not been favourable for the wheat crop, she has threshed out fifteen Winchester bushels from her thirty four poles, that part of her wheat I so suffered by the mildew. The average of wheat in moderate years to her own knowledge, is twenty-eight Winchester bushels per acre, which is more than the general average of the country, being near the home crop. The straw of her wheat she carefully preserved for litter to her pig, and to increase her manure.

When her potatoes are gathered, she separates the best for use, with a proper quantity for next year's seed, and the small sort are given to her pig. She has sixteen poles for her garden, upon which she plants pease, beans, and a part with cabbages; but has early potatoes and turnips for the same year on the same ground. She sells her early potatoes and peas and cabbages at Shrewsbury, and boils the turnips for her own use. The only other expense of feeding her pig, is two or three bushels of peas, and when fit to kill, it weighs about 200lb. She buys it at the age of four or five months, about the month of February, and it is killed about the month of January of the following year.

When she first began this method of alternate crops, and for several years after, she depended on the neighbouring farmers for ploughing the land and harrowing, both for the potatoes and the wheat; but as the farmers naturally delayed to work for her, till their own work was chiefly over, her land was not ploughed in proper time or season. She has been now for the last six years, independent of the farmer; and the planting the potatoes, and the mode of taking them up, is sufficient to prepare the land for wheat, which she generally sow herself about the middle of October, being convinced to sow sooner land as it runs, than she can clear of potatoes that day.

Lithography.—Mr. J. Rothern of Edinburgh, has succeeded in constructing a Press on the principle of the Patent which answers not perfectly for printing from Stone. It is free from the disadvantages but have hitherto attended Lithographic Presses, and promises to render the Art very generally adopted throughout England.

FROM EUROPE.

VIENNA, Sept. 21

Almost all the Imperial family is now here. The *emperor* is employed in viewing the public establishm nts of the two capitals of Hungary, Offen and Pesth.

The Emperor answered a deputation of Magnates of Hungary, that he would support the rights and privileges of the Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

Monthly Report for September.—The general run of enquiries of the Mr. Wheats has hitherto afforded as few as have appeared, last year and the year before and of late fit for seed, are eagerly bought up. The crops from 15th January round most favorable, and Barley and Oats were later than any known, but the quality is not equal to those of last year. Beans and Peas are below an ordinary crop. Potatoes will be nearly the former much injured by the night frosts while going off their blossom. Rye has proved a general good crop. Seed of trees, both winter and spring, were found sweetly in production, and Clover seed not much better. The Turnip crop was much improved by the late rains, and Colewood intended to stand for seed is a good deal plant. The Hop plantations in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, have fallen off so much just on eve of picking, that not a third of an average crop is expected, and that of very inferior quality. The Grass Lands are recovering from the effects of the late drought, and are in many out plenty of feed, keeping the live stock in moderate prices. Potatoes turn up very wisely in abundance. The Cattle and Sheep have had large sales, but the Drovers at the first holding up the prices, little or no business was done till they succeeded to a reduction of 15 per cwd. Goats and even the best horse cattle, continue not in request. Smithfield has been abundantly supplied with Hides. Veal and Pork are scarce, of which except prime Beef, were somewhat lower than the run of best meats. Mutton and Lamb, the supply of the best sorts of a small advance, particularly in the cross kinds for the shew meat occasions.

The Steam Packet Superb, Capt. Moffat, arrived yesterday in 24 hours from Greenock including her stoppage at the Isle of Man, from which she brought Major Tobacco, Gen. Goldie and Family, Mr. Smith R. N. and a number of passengers. The state of the metallic currency, with a view to prevent the detrimental effects of the paper money still in circulation.

The regulations agreed and both are to meet are at the same price as 40 years ago.

According to accounts received at Vienna, the Pacha of Scutari, after advancing to Durazzo, in execution of the orders of the Porte, has entered into negotiations with the Pacha of Scutari and Romelia, seemed disposed to make a retrograde movement, as the Mussulman population of the adjacent Turkish provinces. All Pacha remained entirely on the defensive.

The Emperor of Russia proposes to remain at Warsaw till the 20th of October (N. S.)

The government of Hesse still pursues rigorous measures against the Prussian Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has been married to a daughter of the King of Prussia.

It is said that the utmost courage, economy, and vigilance, will be necessary of the Dollar, has been prepared for which he afterwards abdicated, have the distaff Colonies.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

There were no articles of importance in the city this morning. The funds have risen, they left off yesterday at 66 7-8; and this morning, at 67 1-8, which they were 67 3-8 for money. The speech of Lord Liverpool on the foreign affairs is said to have been very able. The Paris papers of the 3d, arrived this morning. They do not add any material particulars to the account of the proposed marriage of the Prince of Portugal but they confirm the account which we have hitherto given of the triumph of the Liberal party, and the formation of a new Government in Lisbon.

These papers contain also intelligence from Naples to the 15th ultimo. The head of the army is now occupied in settling the country, and a determination to remain at the Austrian invaders, or whose knowledge attempts there is no doubt.

Improvements in National Education.

For the information of our readers, perhaps, may be aware of the extent to which the system of national education, or mutual instruction, as it is expressively called, is now spreading, and progressing in Ireland. In consequence of the close attention paid to the system by some of the ablest men in that country, it has undergone a variety of important changes and been advanced to a degree of perfection in its mechanical arrangements & its general principles, to existing most gratifying. It has been successfully made to compass objects which, in no country, have not yet been considered as within its range; namely—instruction in certain branches of scientific geometry, and the progress of extraordinary lessons, and learning, more interesting means and legal accustomed to those industrial and mechanical occupations, which are now in too common use. A board of the King stands in Dublin, under the name of the Kildare Place Society, which has for its object the establishment of Sunday schools, and the distribution of religious instruction. To extend the blessings of this system still further, schools have been established in several regiments, but not exclusively for the young, but for the instruction of adults. The continued operations of these schools, and the encouraging fact to eradicate those disloyal and pernicious sentiments, to which our French revolution has given birth. It is found in the system be perfected, in time, our Gaelic rivals will become stronger than ever not in bodily strength but in moral influence, which is the surest means of rendering them less formidable.

Earl Guilford, (the third minister) was then called. He described her majesty was at Naples when I arrived there, in the beginning of March, 1815. I found in her suite Lady Elizabeth Forbes, Mr. Keppel Craven. Sir W. Gell, and Dr Holland, her physician. I recollect seeing Bergami there. When I first saw him he was courier. I remained at Naples only three or four days. La y C. Lindsay was with me at the time, and we travelled together from there to Rome. Her ladyship did not accompany me when I left Naples. I next saw the Queen at Rome. There was an interval of a few days between seeing her majesty at Naples and at Rome. Her majesty did not remain at Rome more than a week or ten days. I saw her majesty once at Naples.

There was a considerable party. I cannot positively recollect whether Bergami was then one of the suite of the court of Naples present. Lady C. Lindsay dined there the day before she sailed from Naples. I recollect her majesty, my lord and her majesty's table. There were other persons invited to dine with her majesty on that day. Mrs. Cassidy and her two daughters were there. She was the wife of a paymaster in a very respectable situation. I was not at the ball given by the queen on the first night in the country. One of the eldest daughters of Mrs. Cassidy was married to the queen's chamberlain. Her majesty subscribed in the Grande at Citta Vecchia, and I accompanied her. I recollect seeing a portion of her suite when at Citta Vecchia. Mr. Hownam, Mr. Cassidy, and Capt. Bunbo has taken a ship of war, fallen with the arms, belonging to the Pacha of Scutari. The value of this prize is estimated at 140,000, owners, Sicilian money.

The Austrian government has fixed the price of the Milan piece at 4 per cent. metallic currency, with a view to prevent the deterioration

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Gro[illegible]
Goods, and the Canal
Is Open for business,
EARTHEN WARE,
which is offered for Sale at reduced prices
AND
on consignment, a quantity of
MESS and PRIME PORK,
and a few Barrels Durham Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.
York, 13th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Dr. FILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service, begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his residence near Earl Grey's Mills, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz: *Physicking, and Medicating.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 29tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, and the front concession of carburetted Reached on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within fifteen miles of the town of York: containing 400 acres, on which are between 200 and 300 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lower part of Lot (3) Township adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

Apply on the whole of the stock necessary for the use of the same to the subscriber, at a reasonable rate. Inquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber
AT RICHARD OX.
Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, that Valuable Brick Building, on the Yonge Street, on the Bank North of Russell Square, and parallel to it: the Lot is 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.
ALEXANDER McDONELL.
York, 13th June, 1820. 24-tf

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the house of Mr. D. Forest, the Sign of the Bull, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

An eligible Close or parcel of land (under Lease) pleasantly situated and improving rapidly in value, contiguous to the rapidly rising part of the town of York: it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road running from Yonge Street to the Park Lands; and bisected by a line of road running from the Park Lands and South-East point of the Park to PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angel, Director of York Land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.
York, August 14th, 1820. 24tf

York Land Price Current Office.

W. S. ANGELL, respectfully informs the public and Emigrants who may be desirous of locating in certain parts of the Province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, in sole Exchange, an extensive variety of Lots, either with or without Improvements on leased land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he offers for sale at such prices and terms as will suit; a choice 100 dollar lot on part of No.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well selected Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and wait-ed by most good rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at this office; as applications for Improved Farms will afford to him no small interest. Non-residency LANDHOLDING may depend upon the most *painful* and unfavourable feeling paid to any Agency entrusted in the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of setting duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	12	6
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 300	0	2	6
300 to 400	0	3	0
400 to 500	0	3	6
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in three regular Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated through out Great Britain, Ireland, and West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.
York, near the Crown Office.
22d August, 1820 24tf

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyrconnel, (formerly the Northwest two), of which very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Bay of Quinte. Any purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROPOSALS
BY AMOS LAY,
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE LATE MAPS OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, EITER AND LOWER CANADA.

For Revising and Correcting, if by public desire, from the latest Authorities and most actual Surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LATE
MAP
OF THE
State of New-York;

Also containing a Topographical Description of the Counties adjoining, of which about eight were are cleared.

Upon the whole of the stock necessary for the use of the same to be had at a reasonable rate. Inquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber
AT RICHARD OX.
Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, that Valuable Brick Building, on the Yonge Street, on the Bank North of Russell Square, and parallel to it: the Lot is 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.
ALEXANDER McDONELL.
York, 13th June, 1820. 24-tf

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the house of Mr. D. Forest, the Sign of the Bull, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

An eligible Close or parcel of land (under Lease) pleasantly situated and improving rapidly in value, contiguous to the rapidly rising part of the town of York: it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a line of road running from Yonge Street to the Park Lands; and bisected by a line of road running from the Park Lands and South-East point of the Park to PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angel, Director of York Land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.
York, August 14th, 1820. 24tf

York Land Price Current Office.

W. S. ANGELL, respectfully informs the public and Emigrants who may be desirous of locating in certain parts of the Province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the Register, in sole Exchange, an extensive variety of Lots, either with or without Improvements on leased land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he offers for sale at such prices and terms as will suit; a choice 100 dollar lot on part of No.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well selected Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by most good rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at this office; as applications for Improved Farms will afford to him no small interest. Non-residency LANDHOLDING may depend upon the most *painful* and unfavourable feeling paid to any Agency entrusted in the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of setting duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	12	6
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 300	0	2	6
300 to 400	0	3	0
400 to 500	0	3	6
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in three regular Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated through out Great Britain, Ireland, and West India Islands.

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York, near the Crown Office.
22d August, 1820 24tf

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AT RICHARD OX.
Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY.

The subject and use of this Office will be found stated at loads which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement Duties and all future Sales.

To give a correct collection of *located* lands, to likewise of improved farms to be *sold or exchanged*, a Registration of Estate will be a comprehensive Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy country: whilst the prior sale of intended arrangements (with a regular system of *actual farms*) connected with a correspondence agency in Europe, will prevent the introduction of ineligible persons, in support of the intended advantages.

The most leading branch of this institution will be the collection of *local particulars* of those *operative* effects upon Foreign capital, through which the true and principles of the late of Agriculture in this Province will be further made known to the public, so far as a Desideratum; for on the attainment of the knowledge of the country it embraces, depends the most powerful and unfailing support of the intended undertaking. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

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bers will have to express their sentiments on a question of such vital importance to the union. Mr. H. begged pardon for the use of the term, but he must confess it was the reason of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. D.) that induced him to vote in favor of the present bill, and asking for something, I took for granted that it was now to be given; something or that had not treaties been entered into with the Indians, and which could be complied with, it was to be abandoned. We were told too to be frightened into silence on this question. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Stark) says, parties and dangers, and civil commotion, and civil war growing out of the adoption of the present constitution. I think it more natural he should have these threats? who had offered to draw her royal highness from the sword? The southern states, who were now ready to be separated from the union, if such were not acceded to the demands of the southern states, he believed that I could have done so. Did not the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Stark) himself declare? He remembered that New York was a great relief to your mind when you ought to neglect here—if not from her had quitted her royal highness's service? Did not physicians prescribe, our ancestors had to cure some slight as the decision of possible that you might have said so? I such a question. He deprecated hostility, and so say I have no recollection of such and civil commotion. Does gentlemen an expression. mean to say that his constituents are disposed to make so much noise and bluster- Dismissed with nothing ing and blustering ought not to deter us but a desire to save some money, for from expressing our opinion as we think particular person or purpose, would proper and duty calls for. Mr. H. alluded be mad and ridiculous. Mr. H. solemnly to the horrors of slavery, and asked if you had remained in the service of the any honorable member of this house would princess? I don't recollect; but it is countenance any attempt to dissolve the not probable you would have left her if you union, if they were not ready to kiss it might—it not be possible you also used off the chains and dry up the tears of the all the chains and dry up the tears of the slave—while I consider it my duty to take slave—while I consider it my duty to take the consideration of these resolutions to serve anyone for a particular person would not be postponed—or in other induced me to have staid longer in the words, that they would not receive the service that I otherwise should; but I support of the house every resolved, left the service entirely because I could on this course, he hoped gentlemen not bear it. Having recalled this circumwould be called on to record their votes stance to his recollection, I must say, that Mr. H. concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Sweetser thought we had better first bring on a bill for the abolition of slavery, in the district of Columbia, and then be introduced for this purpose; let us pass that, and consider these resolutions afterwards.

(To be continued.)

FROM EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, 15th July.

Evidence for Her Majesty.

Cross examination of *Lady C. Lindsay.*

Your situation did not necessarily lead you into the princess's bed room?—Very frequently at all: I always slept in the same room.—But always alone; sometimes there were persons with her?—Sometimes Mrs. Lindsay. Bergami in her bed room?—I have seen him myself there; because we dined in the bed-room, and Bergami used to assist at dinner, as the Princess, William Austin, and myself. Other servants used to come and bring dishes. There was a table, I think, large enough for three persons?—Yes; it happened sometimes that Bergami waited on whenever her Royal Highness had not company to dine; except on one occasion, when I had leave of absence to go to Pompeii. Did Bergami always wait on those occasions?—I think he did, but cannot positively swear. When did you quit the service of the Princess?—In 1817. Had any application been made to you from her royal highness subsequently to your journey, before you took the resolution of quitting?—Yes; there had. How long, before?—I cannot accurately remember. Was any proposition made by her Royal Highness to appoint Colonel Lushington to the situation of her chamberlain?

Mr. Brougham objected to the question on the ground so often stated on the part of the queen, that no question should be made in writing, it could not be examined upon by parole. The Lord Chancellor was understood to be of the same proper one and it was accordingly repeated by the Solicitor-General. Mr. Brougham again objected, and the Lord Chancellor suggested that, as the hour of clock had arrived, would be fit to argue the point to-morrow. Mr. Brougham was willing to submit to any ruling, rather than that delay should take place. The Lord Chancellor added, that it was the wish of the house to do justice, and also not to have illegal questions put. He, therefore, recommended an adjournment and it took place accordingly.

Twenty-fifth day.

Lady Charlotte Lindsay was called in, and her cross examination resumed by the Solicitor-General.—I recollect a negotiation with respect to the payment of my salary. I was not there when a deed of arrear due. Did any other circumstance occur in the year 1817 to make your continuance in that situation disagreeable to your Ladyship? Yes, my attendance on her royal highness if required, would have been particularly disagreeable, as I labored under a great degree of pain of sprain at that time. [Here the witness seemed much affected.] I had at that time but two near relations, before, as courier; but I have not so the late Lord Guilford and the late Lady Glenbervie. I beg to ask if you observed any impropriety on the part of the Queen, to induce you to quit her service? I myself never observed any impropriety in the conduct of her majesty the Queen that would induce me to quit her service.

Examined by Lord Donoughmore.—The experience that I had of the conduct and deportment of her Majesty occupied over a period of 24 days only in Italy. During that period I saw no impropriety on the part of the Queen with Bergami. The Neapolitan soldiers that were at Naples, Sir W. Gell was with her he resigned before we left Naples, on board for the Countess of Jersey. He went to travel to the north. The Hon. Keppel Craven was there, but he also resigned before we left Naples. Captain Hesse was also there, but I do not know whether or not he was then in her service. He did not embark with her Royal Highness. When they quitted the service of her Majesty, Bergami. I think, was at that time in her service. I am not certain, but I think I re-collect a person of the name of Louis Bergami at Naples. I never heard of the mother of Bergami till lately. I know nothing of the child Victorine being taken under the protection of her royal highness at Naples; so much child was under the protection while I was there. In answer to a question put from me, as to the reason of your quitting the service of the Princess, you stated, I have said, that you had seen nothing reproper to her conduct?—No; nothing, but from other impropriety.—[Here there was a laugh in the house.]—I mean from the circumstances I have stated.

Examined by Lord Lauderdale.—I don't recollect the names of any of the other attendants of the Princess besides Bergami. Bergami was a regular figure at dinner. He was not a regular figure in point; he was placed out in the antechamber; from this and his figure I should conclude that he was not in the habit of attending at dinner. I never saw any thing in the conduct of her royal Highness to reflect disgrace upon her country.—I was not.

The Hon. Keppel Craven (the seventh witness) was then called, and examined by Mr. Denman.—In 1814 I was in the service of her royal highness the Princess of Wales, as one of her chamberlains. I was not the only one from this country who had been in her service, but joined her after I was there. I was appointed her from thence to Milan, and afterwards to Naples—from Milan to Naples I accompanied her royal highness. I was in the habit of dining there at my own expense. I was not there every day, but frequently. I was not there every day, but frequently. I was not there every day, but frequently

THE adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, is appointed by Law, to hear, and receive applications from all such persons as desire to take out Licences for expenses here, or Publick Houses in the said District for the year ensuing, will be holden on Monday the twenty-fifth instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of York.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

York, 11th Dec. 1820. 2w50.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *been* or *shall be* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, Nov. 22, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th day of January, 1821, to be opened on that day, for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships in the Midland District:

The Townships of SHEFFIELD, HALLOWELL, HINCHINBROKE, and BADDOW,

containing about 66,000 acres each and for the residue or northerly part of the Township of HUMBERLAND, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed—and to be performed after such manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1819 and the 8th of January 1820.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

MAUGER RABALT,

CUT prisoner at Chelsea Hospital (of 20th Regiment of Foot,) will be happy to inform his old friends Hamilton Esq. of Hamilton Mills, in the year 1816, at the Head Office in this Town, &c. &c. &c. that he is now settled in this Town, being the 12th Dec. 1820.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with its Broken Front, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing 270 acres, more or less, formerly granted to Matthew Bunbury, attainted of High Treason, will be exposed to Public Sale, for one or more years, to be then further notified, at the Court House in the Town of York on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By Order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY.
D. F. C.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

13 Crates of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

now in the Barrels Dalton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

Of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, Dec. 11th, 1820. 3w49.

JAMES MORRIS,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's Revenue Service, begs to announce to the public that he has removed to this town two doors East from the Church where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz—Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 2m47.

BLANK DEEDS

of BARGAIN *and* SALE,

Memorial, Summonses, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Cornestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. of first concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and on the Eastern limits of the County of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, on reasonable terms. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 30th March 1820.

Land for Sale.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block No. 3, fronting on Duke street. The Lots are each to front in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 15th Sept. 1820. 38tf.

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be left by auction, on lease, at the House at Mr. D. Forest, the Man-on House Hotel, early in the month of September, if not previously disposed of by private contract, all Work Premises, &c. &c. &c. which will be given:

An eligible piece or parcel of land situated and lying directly opposite the Government House, containing in front one rod and at the rear of the same one rod and a half, and in depth from the said front to the rear of the same, one hundred and forty feet, more or less, be the same more or less, it is precisely as laid down in the Plan of the Town of York, being bounded on the South by a line of road leading from the Bay to Dundas, passing by Mr. Small's Residence, on the East by a line of road leading from the Park Inclosure, and intersected by the road, of a chain in width, running North and South, and on the West by the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Angell, Director of the Land Board, or to the subscriber, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf.

York Land Price Current Office.

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and those who may have occasion of locating a settle and or his Farms, that he has on the Register, on sale or exchange, an extensive variety of Lots, in different parts of the Province, well known to many thousands as possessing a fertile soil, well-located land, producing the best kinds of grain, and peculiarly well watered, with a number of never failing streams, which has ordered independent of many other advantages, a demand for them of double to 100 dollars per lot.

These entries are advantageously situated in the most desirable parts of well settled Townships, within 12 miles of the City of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most beautiful springs.

The Subscriber may at all times find an opportunity of locating names at the office, personal interest to himself, in such way will call from no other Individual. Non-resident Land-owners may depend upon the most faithful and attentive discharging public trust. Money entrusted to the care of the Director.

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100 acres and under	0	1	3
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N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published every Spring, for the information of intending purchasers throughout Great Britain, the United States and the West India Islands.

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York, near the Crown Office, }
22d August, 1820. } 6tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) on the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 200 acres of Crown Reserve adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,
AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in aid of lands which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the Provincial Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement Duties and all other Sales.

By a general collection of *located* lands, as likewise of improved farms to be sold or exchanged, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to those in search of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate; whilst the principle of intimate arrangements in this Office (upon an *extensive scale*) connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of Emigrants, to the support of the *intended interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of *local* particulars of the *operative* effect upon Foreign Capital, through which the rise and progress of the Value of Cultivation in this Province will hereafter be made known to the public journals as a *Desideratum*; for the attainment of which object, it is proposed to receive *statistical* accounts from resident holders of estate, *such a further view to the production* of every article which may hereafter have been made since original surveys and grants of land in each township; likewise of the Value of Cattle, Horses, Mules, or imported farm stock, together with the increase of population and of cattle, also wherever the relative value of land has been greatly augmented to form a Price Current for public use.

But as the transmission of such local returns, from the *remote* parts of the country, where the *seat of Government is held*, will be attended with certain expense of postage, it is hereby made known, that the constant or at times necessary intelligence of them, for the press; or reports will be received sub as the conveyance of letters, at such rates as dollars are remitted at the same, for every twenty words contained in the said letters.

It may therefore be important to point out how no person is injured from, while the sum or sums made of collecting and transmitting the same, is easily accomplished by the following method of remitting, obtained at my private Office in this Town, viz. Persons in the Bahamas; when it can also be ascertained, what each individual's share of the Postage will be, will the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

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York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf.

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Terms of Statistical Report.

District of Township of Sill,	}	Upper Canada.

Of these lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals in [here put the date.]

Of these lands the present progress of Farms, cleared since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Building are now fully of logs, frame work or [here fill up.]

28. [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Town ship of Sill, whether Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit.]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for *export* or *home consumption.*

4th. [What town or village has been or is understood to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the prices of town lots and farms, according to distance from the town (say from 2 to 20 dollars per acre, as the case may be.]

5th [the best markets, with the condition of the roads, and the distance to each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who meet to report the township.]

[Here subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Order to
E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Die ator Land Price Current Office, [set the date of the Report.]

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, of York, Esquire, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be required to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr's in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangements for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the cash prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of Queenston, Esquire, deceased, are requested immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present their demands duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain Cawthra. It is about four or five miles from York. 240 Acres, the Land most excellent quality, 100 of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

No. 12, 13, 14, in the } Whitchurch
24 Concession, 12, 15 } 4th Concession.

FOR SALE, Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	*Lots*	*Concession*	*Acres*
Oxford	No. 8,9,10,12,13,& 15	2d	1440
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	3d	960
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	960
Walpole,	No. 6, - - - - -	5th	200
			3600

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate on the North Branch of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the road in Oxford, to any one who may incline to purchase. Apply to

JOHN McGILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the—Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No. 6 and south half of Lot No. 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge—containing by admeasurement three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, Director.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for 2½ each, and not to alter the depth of the jambs or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 22 and 15, in the 3d Concession of Pickering,
West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of Whitby,
No. 28, in the 4th Con. No. 25, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Hallowell. 1200
No. 27, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400
No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600
Acres 2300

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m43.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS.

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteely accommodated with Board and apartments for a permanency, on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office. 45-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that STEPHEN HEARN JUN. & ROBERT BROOK, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, at the next Session thereof, for the exclusive privilege of constructing SAW MILLS on an unnamed Creek, emptying into Mosquito Creek, as presented by them.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Attorney.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 49tf

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Markham, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing about 200 Acres. Also No. 38, 39, 40, and 41, in the Gore between Scarborough and Pickering, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 300 acres.

And Town Lot No. 6, containing one rood and a half, on the south side of Duchess street, near Alice. Also a Double Dwelling House. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store, York, 24th Nov. 1820. 3w48.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons or partnership for

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of this Magistry's Troops at this Post, for the period from the 24th of December, 1820, to the 24th of December, 1821.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into the Commissariat Office at Kingston, before noon, and then most express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread for which will be given for every hundred and twenty pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties entering into them will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and directed "Tenders for Baking Bread.

Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 28th 1820.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TWO houses belonging to the subscriber, in king street, opposite Mr. George Duggan's store, to be sold together or separate; with the whole or only a part of the ground, as may suit the purchaser. For terms enquire of

J. POST, Jun.

York, 27th Nov. 1820. 4w. 48.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY—a person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid,) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Prices Current Office. 46

WILLIAM PHAIR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. STEBBINS, well known as the

UNION INN,

which has good Stabling and Accommodation for Travellers.

York, 29th Nov. 1820. 48tf.

NOW IN THE PRESS,
THE
YORK ALMANACK,
AND
PROVINCIAL CALENDAR
FOR 1821.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED TO
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV.] YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1820. [No. 53.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal certain Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other estate & property throughout this Province" And also, by a certain other Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the year aforesaid, Intituled "An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force, for assessing out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province," certain Rates and Assessments, are imposed upon all lands situate within the said Province, which they, for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships in the Midland District and Majesty or which may hereafter be granted or set to Lease by His Grand Townships in the Midland District, viz.

The Townships of SHEFFIELD, HALLOWELL, HINCHINBROKE, and BADDOW,

containing about 66,000 acres each; and for the residue or northerly part of the Township of HUMBERLAND, containing about 40,000 acres.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed—and to be performed after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December, 1819 and the 8th of January 1820.

THOS RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen.

AUCTION
OF
BOOKS, CHINA, GLASS, PLATE, &c.

TO be sold on Wednesday, 3d January, at the house of the Subscriber, a choice collection of BOOKS, consisting of 200 Volumes, some of which are Shakespeare's dramatic works, and many others of merit. Also, a Tea and Coffee Service of China, large Glass Salad Bowl and Candlesticks—Table-Spoons, Tea-Spoons and Sugar-Bowls, with a case of Pocket Pistols, a few Mahogany Chairs, and many other articles.

Also, some pieces of fine Stair Carpetting.

Catalogues of the Books to be had at the House of

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 17th Dec. 1820. 2w51.

PROPOSALS
BY AMOS LAY,
ASTRONOMER AND SURVEYOR OF THE LATE
MAPS OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK, UPPER
AND LOWER CANADA.

Pro Rerum Augmento, et pro patrii lucro,

From the Latest Authorities and from actual surveys,

A NEW EDITION OF HIS LAT

MAP
OF THE
State of New-York;

ALSO, CONTAINING A LARGE PART OF PENSILVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, WITH A PART OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VICTORIA AND UPPER CANADA.

On a Scale of seven Miles to an Inch.

THE size of this Map will be about four feet by five feet, it extends from the Latitude 39 degrees North, to the North Latitude, south to the city of Philadelphia; and from Boston, Massachusetts on the west, to New-Haven in Connecticut on the east; and its index nearly the whole of the settled part of Upper Canada.

The publisher having been employed for upwards of twenty six years to explore the Rivers and Lakes, and to survey Land for the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and also in compiling and publishing Maps, which have met with very liberal patronage and encouragement, is flattered with the belief, that a perseverance in the same pursuits, and they will endeavour to promote and extend the general knowledge and improvement of its own country, and the adjoining provinces, will entitle him to the confidence of the public, and exclusive of their patronage, as the merit of his labors may deserve.

In the Sheet,	- - - -	67
Mode portable in a book,	-	10
Mounted on rollers & varnished,	11	

N. B. The Author of the Map begleave to acquaint the friends of internal improvement, that in a late tour through this state, he has collected and is delineating, from the principal Land Offices, and other correct sources, all the late improvements and corrections that will render this Map still more desirable, and that no pains will be spared to make it the most useful and perfect Map of the State of New-York, and the countries in conjunction.

The Author has examined a Map of the State of New-York, including the upper part of the State of Pennsylvania, published by Mr. MORELAY, and it appears to us to be accurate, and to contain all the Counties up to the time correctly designated, and to be well worthy of public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON, *Governor.*
JAMES KENT, *Chancellor.*
JOHN TAYLER, *Lt. Governor.*
ANDREW ELLICOTT, *Professor of Mathematics, West Point.*

M. VAN BUREN, late Atty. Gen'l.
S. VAN RENSSELAER, late Lt. Gov.
ROBERT TROUP, Agent of the Pulteny Estate.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President.
W. W. VAN NESS, } Judges of the
JONAS PLATT, } Supreme Court.
NATHAN FORD, First Judge St. Lawrence County.
GIDEON GRANGER, late Post Master-General.
ABM. VAN VECHETEN, late Attorney General.
A. SPENCER.

Chief Justice of the State of New York.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, } Resident Agent of the Holland Land Company.

I have examined the above Map, and think it a desirableness; its exactness, so far as Mr. Lay is connected, is to my knowledge correct and well; and I recommend it to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces, as equal and even superior to any extant.

A. SPENCER.

Chief Justice of the State of New York.

I have examined the above Map, and find it was modelling with other people's concerns. The question has been demanded of me, whether it is correct, as we have in the nation, who have taken opposite sides, but have not been able to find a fault in the map, on examination. He hoped, for various reasons, that the house would postpone the resolutions now before it, as we should be better able to discuss them.

Mr. E. Williams, was not about to consume much time at an late a stage of this debate.—He would not go into the subject at present, but would merely state the question, whether this house could postpone these resolutions consistently with the opinions of their constituents, and with a future day—that it was one on which every member had probably made up his mind. He would ask, then, what the members of this house should go home to reflect and consult their constituents upon? Resolutions, he was told, gentlemen had brought their opinions and feelings—their moral and religious principles along with them; and he could not suppose any attempt to enable them to vote correctly on the important subject now before the house. He was happy to see so much unanimity as to the bill's against slavery. As the gentleman from Delaware was last year almost the only opponent of this measure, and at the consideration of the subject, he hoped he would stand quite alone this year, and that those resolutions would pass, by a majority of 125 to 1. Mr. W. regretted the insinuations, that the members of congress would take alliance at no expense, and in confirmation of his own opinion, he read the letter of the Hon. Rufus King, in answer to a requisition from this house at its last session in which Mr. K. expressed a high degree of satisfaction in receiving the expression of the sentiments and wishes of the state legislature with regard to the Missouri question. If then such a man, as he would be by a majority of 125 to 1

THE next adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, will be appointed by Law, to hear, and receive applications from all such persons as are desirous to take out Licences for opening Shop, or Public Houses in the said District for the year ensuing, will be holden on Monday the twenty-fifth instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of York.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

York, 11th Dec. 1820. 2w50.

MAURICE RABBITT,

LATE pensioner of Chelsea Hospital (of 30th Regiment of foot,) will find the papers he left with George Hamilton Esq. at Hawksbury Mills, in the year 1818, at the Post Office in this town, by calling for them.

York 12th Dec. 1820.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lot Number Thirteen, with the Broken Front, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, containing about 270 acres, and lately in the occupation of Matthias Brown, attainted of High Treason, will be exposed to Public Sale, (in one or several parcels, to be hereafter notified,) at the Court House in the Town of York on Thursday the Eleventh day of January next.

By Order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY,
C. F. C.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

13 Casks of well assorted

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dutton Ale from Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

Of the State of New York taken at Par

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

NATHAN NORTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house two doors East from the Church where he intends following his profession in the various branches, viz - *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 20tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five Acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Napanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two reserved Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Block North of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 13th Sept. 1820. 38-tf

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, being the west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Ross, about four or five miles from York, 2½ Acres of the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Any information to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12. 13. 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
3d Concession. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

BUILDING ESTATE.

TO be let by auction, on lease, at the house of Mr. D. Forest, the Man-sion House Hotel, early in the month of November, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given:

An eligible piece or parcel of land situated on the rising ground, commanding a most extensive range of the harbour, contiguous to the north east end of the town of York; it is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a row of houses, being bounded on the South by a new road leading from the Don Bridge, passing by Mr. Sheriff Ridout's orchard to Yonge Street, to the Park lands; and intersected by a road, of a chain in width, running North and South in a right line with the PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Mr. Augustus Jones, or York land price current office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

York, August 14th, 1820. 34tf

York Land Price Current Office

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants in particular, of his extensive means of forming a settlement, and purchasing improved Farms, that he has on the Register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety in every township, and in purchasing improved land, producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, he has a decided influence with proprietors at from one dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well settled Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most healthful springs.

The capitalist may at all times find an opportunity of investing money at interest, secured upon FREEHOLD ESTATE to which will afford to him an ample interest. NON-RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS may depend upon the most faithful and attentive care in being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Subscriber.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200 -	0	2	0
200 to 250 -	0	2	6
250 to 300 -	0	3	0
300 to 500 -	0	4	0
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge or insertion in the General Land Price Current, which it will be revised and published monthly, and forwarded circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, }
22d August, 1820 34tf }

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Pumpkinseed (formerly the Mohawk tract), of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 200 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorized for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr's in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 25th Oct. 1819. 46—tf.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8,9,10,11,12,& 13	2d	1200
	9,11,12,13,& 14	3d	975
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	1125
Walpole,	No. 8. - - -	15th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lots are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will show the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser. Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No. 6 and south half of Lot No. 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge—containing by admeasurement three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, Director.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $10 each, and if not as after the depth of the jambs or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped,) if any should fail, we'll lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and have the fire-place as good as it was before the operations.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette office, or at Mr. Busby's, Auction-eer.

J. CUSHLAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering,

West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of Whitby,

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Markham. 1800

No. 27, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 7th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 2300

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the prices, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LI. VS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS.

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteelly accommodated with Board and apartments on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office.

45—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that STEPHEN SERJEANTS & ROBERT BROCK, will apply, by Petition, to the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, at the next Session thereof, for the exclusive privilege of constructing SAW MILLS on an improved plan of Machinery, newly invented by them.

York, 23d Nov. 1820. 49tf.

HOUSES for SALE.

TWO houses belonging to the subscriber, in King street, opposite Mr. George Duggan's store, to be sold together or separate; with the whole or only a part of the ground, as may suit the purchaser. For terms enquire at

J. POST.

York, 27th Nov. 1820. 4w. 48.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year from the 25th of December, 1820, to the 24th of December, 1821.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into the Office on the 20th of December next at noon, and they must express in words, as long as the number of pounds or Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into and the parties making proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed—Tender for Baking Bread.

Commissariat Office.

York, Nov. 20th 1820. 4tf

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Mill Seat. Also No. 58, 59, 60, and 61, in the Gore between Scarborough and Halkwell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 300 acres.

And Town Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess street, near Mrs. Gaudaur's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 2w48.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO take charge of a BREWERY,—a person well acquainted with the Malting and Brewing business.

Application (by letter, post paid,) to be made to Mr. Angell, York Land Price Current Office. 46

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY,
AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found to aid settlers in which have been, and hereafter may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement Duties and all future Sales.

By a general collection of located land, as likewise of improved farms to be sold or exchanged, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to the to want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate; whilst the principle of interest arrangements to other (acts of upon *an attentive basis*) connected with a correspondent agency in Europe will promote the introduction of ample means, to support of the *landed interest of Upper Canada.*

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of *local reports* and their *operative effect* upon *Foreign Capital*, through which the rise and progress of the state of Agriculture in this Province will hereafter be made known by the public journals as a *Desideratum*; for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive *statistical* accounts from resident holders of estate, *(with a further view to the protection of labor,)* of whatever improvements have been made since *original* surveys and grants of land in each township; whether of *public roads, bridges, canals, markets, or improved farms*, together with the increase of population of cattle &c. whereby the *real value* of land may be justly computed to form a Price *Current* for public use.

But as the transmission of such local reports from every township to York, *(where the seat of Government is held)* will be attended with a certain expense of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary to the arrangement of them, for the press; on reports will be received unless the conveyance is *free* from expense, and *two dollars* are remitted with the same, for every words contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out some prescribed *form*, with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such *statistical reports* from every township, this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained at any parish or other general meeting held by the inhabitants; when it can also be ascertained, what each individual's share of the expense *subscribing* to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be transmitted; which in few instances can exceed 1s 3d or 2s 6d Curr'y.

Reports of large tracts of land *(from private individuals)* will be received, and faithfully published upon the same terms.

☞ Land Proprietors who wish to engage *(by sound oak)* with agencies for the clearing of timber, by communicating their proposals for the payment of labor *(whether in land or money)* and one dollar, *free of postage*, for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of laborers.

Axe-men who take land in lieu of money, can register their names and places of abode at 1-2 dollar. Those who take *half land* and *half cash*, one dollar; and others who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every class, will be forwarded to all, *chargeable with postage*, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, *Director.*

York, July 17, 1820. 10tf.

**Form of Statistical Report.*

District of } Upper Canada.
Township of }
&c.

These lands were surveyed by the Crown, and granted to various individuals in [here put the date.]

[Here put the rise and progress of Farms, since the first settlement, and whether the Dwelling or Buildings are generally of logs, frame work or brick, &c.]

2d. [State what crops are peculiar to the growth of the land within the Township; whether wheat, indian corn, barley, rye, hops, peas, beans, &c. and what fruit]

3d. [What roads, canals or bridges have been made, and to what markets they lead—whether for export or home consumption.

4th. [What town or village has been, or is contemplated to be built; with the increase of population and of cattle; the prices of town lots and farms, according to distance from the town (say from 1 to 20 dollars per acre, as the case may be.]

5th. [The best markets, with the condition of the roads, and the distance in each.]

Lastly.—[Remarks upon the geographical description of the face of the country and its climate, as shall be correct in the minds of the holders of estate who most to rely on the township.]

[Here subscribe the names of the Reporters.]

Address to
E. Angell,
Director of the Estate Directory and Land Price Current Office, (as may date of the Report.)

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLAR AT 5s. FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.
Beef,	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Mutton,	——	0 0 3	0 0 4
Veal,	——	0 0 3	0 0 4
Pork,	——	0 0 2	0 0 4
Fowls.	pair	0 0 0	0 1 3
Turkeys,	each	0 0 0	0 2 9
Geese,	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Cheese,	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 3
Butter,	——	0 0 10	0 1 0
Eggs,	doz.	0 0 10	0 1 3
Wheat,	bush.	0 0 0	0 2 9
Peas,	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Potatoes,	——	0 1 4	0 2 6
Oats,	——	0 0 0	0 1 6
Turnips,	——	0 0 0	0 2 3
Flour,	cwt	0 19 6	0 18 9
Do.	bar.	0 17 6	1 2 6
Tallow,	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 9
Lard,	——	0 0 10	0 1 0
Hay,	ton.	2 10 0	2 15 0
Wood,	cord	0 11 3	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by mail Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should any wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the Office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice in that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers which occasions him to an inconvenient degree and because, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subsq't
6 lines and under,	3s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 0d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without orders or directions, inserted and forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When desired to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napperal.*
T. Parker, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
A. Hamilton, Esq	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

1821

ISSUES MISSING

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Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. V.] YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1821. [No. 5.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York, on the twenty-third day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING —

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of November last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-third day of December instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you of and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the thirty first day of January next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" it is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Halowell in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada; NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty-second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and confirmed by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL, in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that such as the Representatives of John Rhee, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, (in Claim Wish in One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Swinbey.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. Com.

6m81.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void, under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

TO STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, for the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, a person to report the Debates in the House of Assembly. Terms to be made with the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, or at this office.

U. C. Gazette Office,
26 Dec. 1820.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

NAPPANE INN.

THE Subscriber having taken for a term of years, that convenient stand for a Tavern, at the Nappane Mills, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, where every attention shall be paid to those who may honor him with their custom: and from the late additions and improvements made to the house, stables, &c. he feels confident that there are not better accommodations for Travellers, on the Road from Kingston to York.

HENRY McLARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 6w2

A Remarkably

CHEAP WAREHOUSE

IS now opened, between the Stores of Mr. Dean and Mr. Brooke, on the North side of King Street, where the undermentioned and a variety of other Goods are to be sold, *at or near the Glasgow and Manchester prices*: viz—

White Baizes, Swanskins, Moleskins, and Welsh Flannels, of the best quality; Hard Lids, do. Blue Flannels and Duffles, in great variety; Brown Duffles; Scotch Druggetts and Blue Plaiding, Broad and Narrow Fustians, Moleskins, Corduroys & Velveteens, remarkably strong; Twilled and plain Cotton Sheetings, Stout Barring and plain Cottonades, Linen and Cotton Ticks, thin gauze muslin Stripes, Bengal and Striped Ginghams, a variety of Bandana and Shirting, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods having been purchased with ready money, at the very first manufactures in Great Britain, the Dispenser begs leave to recommend them to a discerning Public, and believes that they will be found superior to any offered for sale in this place.

ARCH'D. McNICOL.

York, 10th Jan. 1821. 2if

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that STEPHEN SERJEANT & ROBERT BROCK, will apply, by Petition, to the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, at the next Session the ens', for the exclusive privilege of constructing SAW MILLS on an improved plan of Machinery, newly invented by them.

York, 23d Nov 1820. 4tsf.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

15 *Crates of well assorted*

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Daines Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

Of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

Mr PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz. Physic, Surgery *and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820. 26tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two reserved Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. of front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. HARDISON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York, on the Inlet North of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoyle, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land,

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 5th Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
6th Concession,

VALUABLE LAND

For SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 200 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

IN a very respectable private House, most pleasantly situated in the Town of York. Two or three Gentlemen may be genteely accommodated with Board and apartments on moderate terms.—For Address apply at the Gazette Office. 45-tf

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $15 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, large kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped (if any should like, and bring the labor and materials, pay for,) and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farming Estate.

LOT No. 6 and north half of Lot No. 7 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Uxbridge—containing by admeasurement three hundred Acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars apply at the York Land Price Current Office.

E. ANGELL, Director.

Under the Patronage of the Right Honorable Lady Sarah Maitland.

THE Studies in Mrs. Goudman's School will be resumed after the present Holidays, on Wednesday the 3d of January.

N. B. Two or Three Ladies can be accommodated as Parlour Boarders in this Seminary. Produce will be received in payment.

York, 27th Dec. 1820.

FOR SALE,

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 22 and 23, in the 2d Concession of Pickering.

West half of No. 22, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 15 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Hallowell. 1000

No. 26, in the 8th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby. 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 2500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Mill Seat. Also, No. 59, 59, 60, and 61, in the Gore between Sophiasburgh and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 200 acres.

And Town Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess street, near Mrs. Goudman's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 5w40.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Court, in King street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bigelow and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots with dwelling Houses thereon, situated near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

To be sold very low.

TENERIFFE WINE,

OF an excellent quality, suitable for Private Families, in Quarter Casks of 30 Gallons each.

D. GEORGE & Co.

York 17th Jan. 1820. 3w9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late ROBERT HAYE, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1821.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada and the United States.

From the Quarterly Review for October last.

There are many, however, who, though friendly to emigration in general entertain certain objections to our North American colonies in particular: one of these, the supposed "barren soil and ungenial climate," we have already refuted: but there is another, which is not unfrequently acknowledged, and probably still more frequently felt, viz. a conviction that Canada must, in no distant period fall into the hands of the United States, and that consequently while we are aiding to colonize and improve it, we are in effect labouring for the advantage of a formidable rival.

Now, without professing to "look in to the womb of time" quite as far as some transatlantic politicians, we cannot forbear suggesting a doubt whether this probability here supposed is altogether well established: we suspect that the confident boasts of some American writers on this subject have produced a wider effect, not only on their own countrymen, but on ours. Let it not be forgotten how flatly and arrogantly they anticipated the conquest of Canada at the commencement of the late American war. The present state was indeed at the time under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; exposed to the length, and embarrassed by the confinement, of a most imperfect struggle in Europe. Yet the Canadians amidst all the disadvantages, amidst the imbecility and despondency of their own government, made good the defence of their country against all the efforts of the Americans. They appear indeed to come short of the Grand Effect throughout the world in devoted obedience to our government and (what to them is a necessary part of the same sentiment) in a rooted aversion to that of the United States.

But it is urged, that though the Americans were not able to subdue Canada quite so early as they expected, their power is increasing so rapidly that they must ultimately accomplish it. Now to any one who examines the map, it will be plain that the resources of Canada, in impassable territory, are practically inexhaustible, no less than those of the United States. Why then, we would ask, if a power use in a short time all its advantages, should not Canada, we do not say overtake the States, but at least preserve the same comparative strength which she has at present? If in her infancy she has strangled the smaller serpents that assailed her, why may she not, in maturer strength, successfully encounter the Hydra?

In fact, however, such are the circumstances of a defensive war, that its success or failure does not depend entirely on the relative, but partly also on the absolute strength of the parties engaged: and the greater this is, the less is the advantage of the assailant: 10,000 men can make a far better defence against 50,000 invaders, than 10 could against 50; and if the wealth & population of Canada & the U. States were as much increased as they will be, the former would be in much less danger of subjugation than at present. We have not, in this view of the subject adverted at all to the probability of a separation of the United States: which it would perhaps be rash, confidently to foretell; in which those who speculate so freely on future contingencies ought certainly to take into their account. Nor have we taken any notice of the superior advantages possessed by Canada in many points, especially its greater facilities of inland navigation, and the salubrity of its climate.

Nevertheless we are far from maintaining that Canada is ordained as being a part of the British empire to the end of time, or even for the next three or four centuries: but what we think we may safely certain or what possessions eternal? Our empire in India had been long as described as precarious; but the certainty of its downfall, and the precise limits of its duration, have not yet been made sufficiently clear by any of our political writers, to decision the removal of that immense capital whose security depends on its continuance. The events which have taken place in Europe, during the last thirty years, have so baffled all calculations, that we are hardly authorised to call any political change impossible. It is unreasonable, therefore, to depreciate our Canadian possessions on the ground of our certain tenure, unless it can be shown that they are exposed to very peculiar and imminent danger; and this we profess our inability to perceive. It is true no one thing like the degree in which some seem to apprehend it. There is no doubt, however, that projects frequently cause their own fulfilment: the patient hardly stands a fair chance for his life, if he is left to the care of a physician who is convinced that he cannot possibly recover; and if our government were unfortunately to act with respect to Canada under the conviction that it must inevitably in a few years be wrested from us, the event would probably confirm the expectation. If no means of education were provided either in England or in Canada, that those intended for the church and all others who were desirous of education, should resort for it (as it is inevitably the case at present) to the colleges of the United States, from which students return deeply imbued with prejudices against our constitution both in church and state,—if no impediment were offered to the retention of large tracts of land in the hands of those who will not improve them, but wait for their increasing in value by the labours of others,—if no measures were taken for the colonization of Upper Canada, in short, a general neglect of the interests of the colony prevailed, and abuse and mismanagement were allowed to creep into all departments of the government,—then indeed it is probable that the Canadians would not long have either the power or the inclination to maintain their connection with this country. And yet, since no one will suspect the Great Britain would resign the possession of the colony without a blow, we should still have to look forward to a contest for it with the United States no more expensive or shocking in blood and treasure than any former one.

Such, indeed, as the Canadians have shown themselves in the late contest, it would be a degradation of the British name to acknowledge any anticipated conquest of Canada at the commencement of the late American war. The present state was indeed at the time under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; exposed to the length, and embarrassed by the confinement, of a most imperfect struggle in Europe. Yet the Canadians amidst all the disadvantages, amidst the imbecility and despondency of their own government, made good the defence of their country against all the efforts of the Americans. They appear indeed to come short of the Grand Effect throughout the world in devoted obedience to our government and (what to them is a necessary part of the same sentiment) in a rooted aversion to that of the United States.

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The capital part of the punishment awarded against Gravier and Benton, for the explosion under the window of the Duchess of Berri has been remitted by the King.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It will be seen in another part of our paper, that the Queen had applied to Mr. Monteith for a royal palace for her residence, to which the following answer has been returned:—

"Lord Liverpool presents his compliments to the Queen, and has received his majesty's commands to inform the Queen, that it is not possible for his majesty, under the present circumstances, to assign any of the royal palaces for the Queen's residence. Lord Liverpool had been further commanded to inform the Queen, that, until Parliament shall meet for the dispatch of business, the allowance to her majesty has been enjoyed by the Queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for Parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her majesty."—In answered paper Lord Liverpool adds, "that he thinks it unnecessary to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for the giving a residence in London for the Queen."

Yesterday Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman waited upon her majesty, to know what further steps should be taken in this subject, when it was determined that her majesty should address a letter to the Lord Liverpool, urging in still stronger terms, the demand which had been made under her assertion.

This letter was immediately conveyed to the Lord of Liverpool by the Hon. Mr. Keppel Craven; but up to a late hour last night, no answer had been received.

The effect of the late speculations for the rise in the funds, and the depression of the Stock Exchange during the last week, by the failure of several persons who had taken a prominent part in them, and their inability to meet the calls upon their differences, were declared detainers in the most manner. There are four persons who have suffered in the situations, for their differences are very considerable. It is apprehended, too, that this is not the last of the failures, and that the further disclosures of a similar nature must soon be for the transaction of the present week. The failure of one of the persons avilly attributed the ring in the funds, which took place on Tuesday last, as a speculation for the rise, and was then stated, in order to wind up the deficient accounts, and to prevent them in a defective issue, with an effect exceeding their loss; and, as we understand, on that day reached 69 3-4; but as the demand was wholly of an artificial nature, and there was no money to support it, the same stock fell on the following day to 69 3-8, and has since continued, with but little fluctuation, at that price. The transactions of yesterday closed at 69 3-8 [illegible] and at 69 7-8 for the opening of the books in January.—*English Paper.*

Letters of the 30th ult. were received yesterday from Naples. All fears of a revolution in that country were entirely removed by the intelligence that the troops of that power had algreen into master quarters. The Austrians will be in Naples when reached Naples for the preceding nine days, and they were therefore still in possession of the city at the time mentioned by the annulment of the treaty.—The Naples paper [illegible] Peppoli of the 24th, says, "Ambassadors from Syracuse and Trapani, declaring their submission to the Neapolitan government. That from Caltanisetta we daily expect.

We have received a great mass of Paris papers to the 15th inst. Napartin appears to be in good health, but not in high health, but it appears that his majesty partakes all his wonted duties, such as receiving visits, just established a billiard room so with his ministers individually. Articles of intelligence from various countries, as Vienna, Frankfort, Augsburg, & also from Italy and the other states, that the Austrian army collected in Italy had received orders to be in readiness for [illegible] Austrian power in strong, that he re-established. The English squadron, under the command of Admiral Hotham, was yesterday in the bay of Naples. We rejoice to hear that the people of Naples glow with our sentiment of determined patriotism, and that the [illegible] prosperity which always prompts the people to consider liberty more precious than life. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th, the dangers that threatened the country, and censured the parliament for not taking more measures sufficiently decisive to repel invasion. The Executive was, he said, too remiss in its proceedings. The fortresses were not provided, the troops were neither well organized or well disciplined. "As for myself," said he, "as at the first cry of war, I shall quit this assembly to defend the national liberty, or die." — the Deputy Castagna said, that all other affairs being omitted, the attention of parliament ought to be principally directed to the state of the army, and that the command ought to be given to Gen. Wm. Pepe, who was

On Sunday last, the Archbishop of Quebec assisted by his Clergy, performed, in the Catholic Parish Church of this city, the ceremony of installing the Reverend Mr. J. J. Lartigue, a Bishop of this Province.—*Mont. Gaz.*

Agreeable to the intimation given in our last paper, collections were made in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, and in the Presbyterian Church, St. Peter's Street, on Sunday, Instn ad the funds of the *Female Benevolent Society*, now established in the Scotch Church in St. Gabriel Street, amounted £537 8s. 6d. and that made in St. Peter's Street amounted to £148 12s. 9d. making with the sum of £43 12s. 9d. formerly collected in the Episc pal Church, makes the whole sum of £737 16s. 3d. to be placed at the disposal of these highly commendable focus es.—*Mont. Her.*

From the United States.

It is time to touch on English affairs. The issue of the Queen's case was probably as unexpected for herself and her counsel, as for us and all impartial persons who gave attention to it, in detail. The House have pronounced her guilty of the adultery and subornation charged upon her. The Ministry have found it expedient or necessary to desist from the bill of pains and penalties. A majority of the whole House, and of those were men of the most opposite political attachments; leading antagonists of the Ministry, as well as their friends and dependants, &c.—Out of the ninety five members who voted against it, a good proportion declared formally, from the bar of the house, that they were actuated by the resistance of some was to the constitutionality, of others, to the policy, and a few, of others, to the Bridges, to the divorce clause of the Bill. The question was in fact, as far as the Minority are concerned, decided on political grounds, wholly unconnected with the Queen's innocence or guilt. It was a political struggle for the Ministry and radicals, not a question for her Majesty.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

A correspondent at Cornwall informs us, that a Mill is in future to be built at that place, instead of at Osnabruck, as formerly. The Commissariat Officers are to be established at Saint Regis, and Lachine. Much honour has been given against the Rail Road, which is established in this country—but whatever grounds may have existed for this opposition at a early period, none now exist, or present.—The Province is, we really think, greatly indebted to the present Deputy Inspector General, who, notwithstanding the laborious nature of his office, has always since his appointment given a ready hearing to every application for the establishment of Post Offices, wherever public convenience seemed to require them. Besides the present improvements, and the likely future establishment, we have a line of Post Offices in the interior, from Bockville to Richmond, and several others, which have been instated of once a week from this place upwards to Smith's and Queenstown, and we have been informed that one of the main lines of communication nearly finished. This, we think, could easily be, and rendered Parliamentary address to the King entreating him to [illegible] to *mail mobile*, we would put the question to certain of our Members of Parliament.—Would it not be well before asking the Imperial Government to give us the revenue of the Post Office Department, to have a general survey of the country, if possible, what the amount of that revenue might actually be? We earnestly and with due deference request such a course at least preliminary to any further examination, it might possibly be found that instead of appropriating a portion, our Parliament must look to other sources to provide for a deficiency. This would surely be a reasonable request.

KINGSTON COMMISSIONAT SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at the Court House, Kingston, 9th instant, the Committee of Visitors delivered the following Report of their proceedings.

The regular institution of the Society in this Province dates from the 1st of January 1818, and it appears on which your Committee have to offer you their congratulations, as well as your own, having for their object the relief of the same description of persons that would claim your benevolence, they afford an example of the necessity and utility of such institutions, & are entitled to the support of the public. The great expenditure to which you have hitherto been unavoidably exposed. The Societies we refer to are *The Hibernian Society*, and *The St. Patrick Benevolent Society*, from each of which there is every reason to anticipate the most beneficial result to the cause of the helpless Emigrant, but more especially from the latter, in as much as it confines itself to that kind of relief which is most wanted and little or provided for, the relief of disease and sickness; a task for which the Female is, indeed, both by disposition and habit, eminently qualified and therefore their Society claims upon the confidence and support of every gentleman who is duly qualified and has (or he otherwise) of what we owe to their soothing attentions during and by an hour of sickness and infirmity.

With regard to the general statement of your Funds, and expenditure for the last year, as published in the Gazette of the Treasurer and Visiters' Book, now before you, each may be thus summed up:

FUNDS.

Balance of last year	£5	17	7½
Sub & Don. paid into the Bank	137	7	6
Amount from the Garrison,	82	14	4
Donations from Ch. Sermons,	32	14	4
Total,	145	8	11
To which your Committee added a private subscrip.	6	10	0
	151	18	11

EXPENDED.

In paying pensioners, at half a price, S. B. Frontenac,	48	0	0
Do. Schrs. and others	15	0	0
Sick and destitute,	101	11	0
	164	11	0

So that there remains a deficit of £12 11s. 11d. due to Visitors (who advanced the money during their period of service) against which the Society have no funds in hand, but the arrears due on last year's subscriptions as amounting to £51 11 10.

Now if the £103 11s. expended up on the sick and destitute it is to be observed, that the word destitute does not mean those who are in want, but widows and children, relieved during the sickness or absence of their husbands, with *Bread, Meat, Soup, &c.* which forms the most expensive part of this item but cannot be expended upon the sick either in the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu, or in private houses, unless some provided with every necessary) or in lodging houses, at a time when the Black House was in a state of confusion, and the sick in comfort. The number of persons relieved may be inferred from the circumstance that one family of ten persons, or more families, mostly permanent patients, during his period of service; and another reports ninety persons relieved.

Your Committee beg leave to express their grateful sense of the professional attention of Dr. Geddes, and also of the Subsidiary of the Army Contractors in supplying Emigrants with offal and other medicines, and that they are also much indebted to the generous exertions of the Rev. Messrs Bethune and Charlotte for numerous gratuitous passages afforded to Emigrant families.

Finally, as sick are now elsewhere provided for, it is a subject for your consideration whether the funds of the Society should be appropriated solely to the forwarding of destitute Emigrants to the place of their destination or whether it is to be hoped will never be absolutely by those who do not wish to see the Town filled with beggars, or the Province with a race of paupers, to be maintained at the public expense, in the settlement of the waste lands, frustrated by the cruel delay and settlement of the Emigrants.

The Report having been generally received, the thanks of the Society were severally voted to the Rev. Dr. Strachan, to the Managers of the Steam Boats Frontenac and Charlotte, the Treasurer and Secretary.

After which to the following resolutions were adopted,

Th t the funds of the Society be subject to the [illegible] of destitute Emigrants, with the exception of affording them a little bread, a the discretion of the Visitors; and,

That the Secretary of the Society be authorized to refer into a communication with the Secretaries of the other Charitable Societies, in order more effectually to promote and direct appropriation.

The Officers for the present year were then proposed and unanimously elected, viz:—

Thomas Markland, Esq. President.
A. Fisher, Esq. } V. P.
A. Pringle, Esq. }
H. C. Thomson, Esq. Secretary
John Macaulay, Esq. Treasurer.

Committee of Visitors.

Rev. D. O. Stuart,
Rev. The. Bethune,
Rev. F. Wilson,
R. Wilkinson, Esq.
Hon. Jas. Macaulay,
R. Richardson, Esq.

Visitors for the months of January and February, Rev. C. O. Stuart and Thomas Markland, Esq.

It is recommended to Emigrants waiting work to give in their names and places of abode to the Visitors, and to Gentlemen wanting workmen to signify the same.

By order of the President,
JOHN WILSON.

YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1821.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JAN. 31st.

At two o'clock His Excellency the Lieut. Governor proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance of the Commons House of Assembly, at the Bar of this House; who being come thereto,

The Speaker of the Legislative Council said, it was His Excellency the Lieut Governor's command that they should repair to the usual place of sitting, and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and that the person so chosen be presented for His Excellency's approbation on Friday next.

The House of Assembly then withdrew.

[We shall delay the publication of this week's paper until Friday, in order to insert His Excellency's Speech.]

Friday, 2d Feb.

The House of Assembly being again summoned at the Bar of the Legislative Council, Levius P. Sherwood, Esquire, informed His Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the usual privileges.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the Commons House of Assembly, and then addressed him Honors of the Parliament in the following words:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In opening this first Session of the Parliament under the present Reign, I feel myself called upon to congratulate you on the accession of our Sovereign King to the Throne of His Ancestors and on the prosperous state in which His Majesty has through a course of eventful years successfully conducted us, notwithstanding the greatness of the British Empire.

Since the prorogation of Parliament, besides the decline of two illustrious members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Kent and Princess Charlotte, we have been deprived of the services of that highly distinguished statesman, the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, whose name will be long remembered with gratitude by the friends of the British Constitution, which, under Divine Providence, he so essentially assisted, and by the unrivalled eminence in freedom and in civilization, and which it is now the first political duty of the Authorities to preserve unsullied, to maintain in its full vigor. This duty, I am persuaded, you will feel, with me, demands from every branch of the Legislature, besides the proper use of its own legitimate powers, that each shou d also reverence and protect the just and constitutional exercise of those associated with it. Those functions with which you are severally entrusted, will, I am confident, be carefully directed towards the same great objects.—You will concur in promoting the interests of true Religion, and in improving all those institutions which can make the instruction commence, or happiness of the people. Nor will you overlook those which have a tendency to increase the wealth of the Country. These last objects have been unusually advanced by the recent grant from the Crown of a large but still a great augmentation of wealth and population from this source must be confided many, for the future, that will much depend on the improvement of our land and water communications, thereby render access easy to a country, which in its present state is of little avail for agricultural improvement, and on the contrary for many purposes of great inconvenience.

The increased population of the Province, now proved to be three times as great as had been supposed, and the consequent increase of the Revenue, will, I trust, enable the Legislature to provide the means of defraying the charge for Surveys, which it was necessary to procure on a scale, for the regulated settlement of the Province, and I feel confident will have enabled, had it not only become a subject of great anxiety, but a source of great difficulty to the Executive Government, to have met the expenditure which will now be required to perform the service without any demand upon the resources of the Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The usual Accounts, and the Estimates for the current year, shall be laid before you at as early a period as possible; you will find it necessary to bestow upon them your early attention.

You will perceive there is a large arrear of the land of Militia Pensions.—The Acts which have created this heavy charge on the Public Revenue, appear to have originated in just and benevolence in the Parliaments that passed them, but no additional means have been provided to meet these great additional burthens, and the Pensions have unavoidably fallen in arrear.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

Circumstances as beyond our control occasion a present depression in the value of our principal productions, and that which similar disadvantages, and, perhaps, is more embarrassing degree, are experienced in most countries of Europe and America, the people of this Province cannot fail to entertain this reassuring conviction, that though the present, like all other periods of general inequality, may be unfriendly to the enterprise of commerce, and the rapid acquisition of wealth, it finds them at least in the possession of a country in which the happiness of the people are, almost beyond example, light, and which in its local advantages, and in the exertion as for a promise of comfortable independence, & a certain security against absolute dependence, as any Country in the world can offer.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of assuring as a most gratifying proof of our general advancement, the accession of numbers which has taken place in your respective bodies—and I congratulate you on the improved accommodation which this Building affords for the discharge of your important duties.

You will proceed to your deliberations, assured that towards the attainment of any of the ends which I have mentioned, or towards any others, tending to the Public good, you will not only have my zealous co-operation, but the steady support of your Sovereign.

I know that you have difficulties to encounter in the exercise of your important functions from which I am happily exempt.—But I am confident your zeal for the Public interest will surmount them, and the impression that such exist, may call forth a greater activity of your country's applause. Conducted only with this Province in the language of my public duty, I can have neither party prejudices, local attachments, or personal interests to overcome, my interest merely will lead me to fulfil the wishes and expectations of my Sovereign, which I shall best do by a faithful performance of the duties which I owe to him as possible the real welfare of this Province.

Only three of the Members of the House of Assembly were absent at the opening of the Legislature. We are sorry to learn that the illness of Mr. Burch was the cause of the absence of two of them.

Mr. Burch.—On the 13th ult. the wife of the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Wells, of a Daughter.

On the 29th ult. the wife of John Macaulay Dunn, Esq. Receiver General, of a son.

THERMOMETRICAL JOURNAL
taken (in the shade) at 7 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 6 P. M.
At the Store of

Thursday	7h	Clear
Dec. 25.	10	do.
	8	do.
26	22	do.
	24	
	27	Snow
27.	40	Clear
	29	
	22.	76 Cloudy
28.	34	do.
	29	
	19	Clear
29.	30	do.
	33	Rain
	35	Cloudy
30.	45	do.
	43	do.
	43	Rain
	31.	46 do.
	45	Rain

* Below Zero.

For Sale,
AT the Store of the Subscriber,
Liverpool, Salt,
Sicily, do.
Teneriffe, } Wines.
Port Port,
Spanish, do.
Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Irish Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
Spanish Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Dry and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Large Wrapping Writing Paper.
Together with a general assortment of
Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,
And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.
JAMES NATION & Co.
York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

CASH
FOR Hemp (not heckled) and Hemp seed. Any small quantity will be received until 20th of April next, and good price given, by Thomas Burrell near the Wesleyan Inn.
York, Jan. 29, 1821. 3w5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMS-HOUSE FARM AT SALEM.

[Provision and relief for the poor is a subject which at the present day so occupies the mind of statesmen, divines, philanthropists and the public at large in a greater degree perhaps than at any former period. The poor laws of Old England, and the noble institutions of charity erected by private munificence, hardly form a sufficient barrier against the torrent of pauperism which threatens to overwhelm that nation. In this country, warned by their sufferings, we try various expedients to prevent the like evil: the principle of regular employment seems the most promising, but seldom can be put upon such a footing as to be productive. In this town a new experiment is making from which much benefit is hoped: our poor are numerous, and public unoccupied land conveniently situated, invited their labour: for that purpose a new house was built and ground enclosed for cultivation, a few years since, an account of the progress and present condition of which is given in the following article, and which will show what encouragement there is to perseverance in the system.] [Salem Gaz.

From the Mass. Agricultural Repository

SALEM, 17th Dec. 1819.

E. H. DERBY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

The following statements respecting the farm connected with the Alms-House in Salem, are communicated to you by order of the overseers of the poor in compliance with your request. They have been collected from Mr. Upton, whose fidelity, a sky, and prudence, as the manager of the house, and experience and skill, as a practical farmer, to whom we owe any success which has attended this attempt, to cause the labour of the poor to originate, to contribute something towards the support of the establishment, which exists for their benefit.

In the year 1818, the Work House in Salem having been insufficient for the increased number of the poor, and not well adapted for carrying into effect certain improvements in the management of which it was then thought expedient to adopt, the town determined to erect a new house including the Alms-House. Upon a tract of land, called the Neck, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the compact settlement, a suitable site was prepared for the New Alms-House, and as the property of this land was in the town, the overseers of the poor were authorized to enclose a portion of it, and manage it as a farm for the benefit of the poor. This land had been cultivated by the first settlers of the town, but certainly had not been broken up for more than an hundred years, and was, like the whole tract of land in that vicinity, uneven, and rocky.

The New Alms House was completed in the autumn of 1818, and the poor removed into it in the winter of the same year, during which they were employed in clearing and levelling the land, adjacent to the house;—in building walls, opening roads, and other labor necessary to render the house and grounds without convenient for the uses of an Alms House. But no progress was made in the actual cultivation of the soil, which remained in the same state with other waste land.

In the year 1817, about eighteen acres of land were broken up, the produce of which was as follows:

Pork raised, 4381 lbs. of which 2000 lbs. sold for $40 dollars.

Potatoes 2700 bushels, of which 422 bushels were taken from 3010 bills planted in the usual manner.

All the summer vegetables used in the house.

An account of the produce of the year 1818 has been already given with sufficient accuracy in the journals of our Society, but to complete all the facts connected with the subject in this paper, you may not think it amiss that it is here repeated,

The year about seventeen acres were broken up, making the tillage land about thirty five acres.

1818.

Pork killed, weight 7910 lbs.

Twelve Live Pigs sold for $42.

On hand 57 Pigs.

Corn 400 bushels.

Potatoes 2150 bushels,

Turnips 300 bushels.

Three tons Squashes.

Fifty tons Pumpkins.

And all the summer vegetables necessary for the house.

In the present year, 1819, about fourteen acres more of land have been broken up and cultivated, and about the same quantity has been laid down to barley and grass; so that the acres of land actually in tillage have been nearly the same this year, as they were the last.

The produce of this year is as follows:

1819.

Pork already killed 9012 lbs.

A few live Pigs sold when small.

28 Hogs to be killed this season, and will now average over 250 lbs.

73 live Pigs on hand, to be kept over, now average over 170 lbs.

Corn raised	325 bushels.
Barley	235 do.
Potatoes	3130 do.
Onions	225 do.
Turnips	190 do.
Pumpkins	40 tons.
Squashes	22 tons.

Broom Corn sufficient to make 100 dozens of Brooms.

Beets, Carrots, Cabbages, &c. sufficient for the House, and all summer vegetables in abundance.

When the farming commenced there was not a load of manure of any kind on the place. In 1818 two hundred cords of muck were made, and during the present year the quantity will be very considerably greater. The farm being situated near the sea coast, has a great advantage over such as are inland in regard to this important material of husbandry, as great quantities of sea-weed, rock-weed, and a sedge called, can be collected in immediate vicinity with little trouble.

The management of the farm has been conducted on the system of husbandry commonly adopted on the farms of Massachusetts, the tools used of no uncommon construction. The stock kept on the farm consists of three yoke of working cattle, two horses, and five cows.

In case of making farming of importance properly relating to the history, management and products of the farm, that there are some facts necessary to be stated in order to form a correct estimate of what may be expected from the establishment, which, though not unfavorable in the terms of your request, are essentially connected with any of the objects of your society. I beg your indulgence briefly to mention, that from the last eighteen months a wharf has been built near the Alms-House by the labour of the poor supported by the town, with the occasional assistance of mine, and sometimes two hired men, which during this period were employed in the erection of the house and farm. This wharf covers about an acre of ground, is of an average depth of seven feet, has about twelve feet of water at low tide at high tide, and is constructed in the best manner of solid granite and gravel stone taken from the lands in the vicinity, where they are found in great abundance, and may be made a source of considerable profit to the owners. The wharf is a very convenient for landing the wood and other heavy articles purchased for the use of the poor, and will more than pay the town the interest of the compact settlement, a suitable site was prepared for the New Alms-House, and as the property of this land was in the town, the overseers of the poor were authorized to enclose a portion of it, and manage it as a farm for the benefit of the poor. This land had been cultivated by the first settlers of the town, but certainly had not been broken up for more than an hundred years, and was, like the whole tract of land in that vicinity, uneven, and rocky.

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The year about seventeen acres were broken up, making the tillage land about thirty five acres.

1818.

Pork killed, weight 7910 lbs.

Twelve Live Pigs sold for $42.

On hand 57 Pigs.

Corn 400 bushels.

Potatoes 2150 bushels,

Turnips 300 bushels.

Three tons Squashes.

Fifty tons Pumpkins.

And all the summer vegetables necessary for the house.

In the present year, 1819, about fourteen acres more of land have been broken up and cultivated, and about the same quantity has been laid down to barley and grass; so that the acres of land actually in tillage have been nearly the same this year, as they were the last.

The produce of this year is as follows:

1819.

Pork already killed 9012 lbs.

A few live Pigs sold when small.

28 Hogs to be killed this season, and will now average over 250 lbs.

73 live Pigs on hand, to be kept over, now average over 170 lbs.

Work houses in Massachusetts, that Alms-House and the Bridewell are unified. If our farms should be found in a great measure to remove this difficulty, by furnishing, in its various details of labor, employments suitable to all classes, ages and sexes of the poor, and transforming them more industrious, contented, healthful and happy, than they can be made in the usual employments of such houses, then certainly the labor and expense of the inquiry, could not have been better bestowed. When enlarged, as it may be, to embrace all the considerations of husbandry, the poor may be made to depend principally on their own labour in a salutary and non-rable occupation for their support. Let it once be settled, that all who are admitted into the Alms House will be required to work with constancy and diligence, and few of the idle or dissolute will incline to become its inhabitants. Thus the common stock of labour and industry will be increased, and our ambition for the support of the poor, instead of being the tedious as many political economists have supposed, a source of profit and enjoyment, will have a direct and certain tendency to suppress them.

In behalf of the overseers of the poor,

I am respectfully,

your most ob't servant,

JOHN G. KING &c. *of the Board.*

Statistics of Ireland.

A work is at present carrying on by Mr. Shaw Mason, under the plan of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical account of Scotland, which will in all probability render more minute and accurate any information regarding the Statistics of Ireland than any work that has yet appeared. Three volumes have already appeared, and the 3d has been reviewed by Mr. Charles Dupin, a celebrated member of the National Institute of France, and the Statistical Academy of Sciences in Paris, there is the following passage, replete with much good sense, in reference to Sir John Sinclair, in completing his Statistical Account of Scotland. He has recourse to the Parish Registers, which Sir John Sinclair of men as remarkable for the extent and accuracy of their literary acquirements as for their zeal in the religious principles and morals." It must be highly gratifying to the Clergy of Scotland—to all connected with the—and indeed to all those who are partial to the cause of classical government established in Scotland, to have such an eulogium from the pen of Mr. Dupin, who could have no interest in the matter, but the conviction of his own mind, to make such a declaration.

The Bathing Boat.—Some trials of a boat on a new construction have lately been made on Paris. In the second trial, which took place on the 10th inst. the experiment was below the platform of the Pont Neuf. He set out from this point at ten minutes before ten, having on board Mr. Wyllys and several other gentlemen, and took charge of the helm. Messrs. Marlet and Thibault, inspectors of the navigation, followed in a canoe to observe all the operations. In twenty minutes at the utmost, he proceeded beyond the Pont Royal, after having passed under the arches, and landed opposite the Quai D'Orsay. There he took on board the engineers that were in the boat to the School of Natation, which was the end of the expedition.

The author of this ingenious discovery is a young engineer, named Mr. Daniel Mc. Carthy, who has lived upwards of thirty years in the United States of America, and is now employed, will admit. The boat was by the tenants of the Alms house have, from the commencement of the establishment to the present time, been supplied with the purchase of a single cart. Much of the cloth worn is manufactured there, and all the clothes are made up and made in the house. The economy of *picking oakum*, which is a principal employment in many Work houses, is here restricted to those who have no other employment to their rooms by age and infirmity, or are otherwise actually incapable of hard labour.

How far the farm connected with our Alms house can be depended upon to diminish the charges of the city, or of the poor, cannot at present be determined with sufficient accuracy. The expenses attending the commencement of such an establishment, the purchase of land in so wild a state, the cost of tools, extra labour, and many others, which will readily occur to every farmer, are so considerable that the net profits of the farming of the past and present years would by no means be taken as a fair estimate of the value of the establishment in a pecuniary view. The products of succeeding years will doubtless be more valuable and abundant, and the advantages for the support of the poor more reasonably be expected from this source.

It is well known that a principle embarrassment in the management of the poor, arises from the difficulty of providing suitable employments for them; and this is especially true of those establishments, in which, as in most of the

and since climbed up by a ladder into a small apartment that had once been the window. He did not sleep in it, but in a gutter's cradle filled with hay, in which he crept about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and came out again about noon on the following day. His money used to be laid about on his bed-room floor, and on his table, and, from the grease it had contracted by its treatment indignant in his breeches pockets, the Bank notes were as limp as if they had savoured by rain. His own stomach was most strange and unsuiting; vinegar and water his beverage; cinder heads with their wattles and combs, baked on a pudding of bran and treacle, formed his most dainty dish, occasionally he treated himself with rabbit's feet; he liked tea and coffee, but these were indulgences too great for every day. His rent and wages at all hours not occupied with the care of the aforesaid numerous animals, and with what he called the sports of the field. His integrity was spotless; his word at all times being equal to other man's bonds. His religion was what is common; understood by the "religious" as none at all, because he attended no place of worship; or would be without great effort and much rebuke came, and that only once a year, at Christmas. But when he did, it was always in support of the candidate most favourable to the interests and rights of the people. "Never vote for the ministerial members," he used to say, "the King and the great men will always take care of themselves." He used to every about with him a large sponge, and on long walks or rides he would soak and then suck, dipping the sponge in water and suck the top of his hand with it, saying it refreshed him far more than food or wine. He admitted no visitors, whether of his own house; but some times went himself to see any person of whose genius or eccentricity he had conceived a favourable opinion; and he liked on those visits to be treated with a cup of tea or coffee, books, and pens and ink; he then sat down in the fire, rested his elbow on his knee, and, almost in a double posture, would read till somewhat more at ease, when he would peculiarly striking to him. His favourite subjects were the pedigree of Blood horses, the origin of Greyhounds, Chemistry, and Natural History.

Professor Meynecke, of Hoile, has invented a method of producing a brilliant illumination, by means of electrical light with the help of artificial or inclosed carbon pipes of glass. Ashelectrical sparks may be got at will of inflammable, a gentle-billity exists, that by means of electrical machines, and such an apparatus as M. Meynecke has invented, a whole city may be thus illuminated, and with very little cost.

M. Michel, mechanist residing at Offenbach, has contrived a machine, simple in its construction, and set boldly, by which a river may be passed on foot across the sea tossed, without danger of drowning. It is nearly five feet in diameter, when fully drawn out. An excavation of one foot three inches in depth, is the place of reception for the voyager. The machine may easily be transported from one place to another, as it does not weigh above five pounds. The inventor has tried it on the Rhine, with perfect success. He can thus, to amuse moments of pleasure, and without any great efforts, and that in all directions.

M. Lasteyrie, a skilful printer, has introduced into Ghent, from some foreign country, a potatoe of a species not known on the Continent. Having planted it, the crop produced 15 pounds of potatoes, every stalk yielding fifteen or sixteen. The form is oblong, colour red, and quality excellent.

M. Dessoul, Captain of a French frigate, has invented a simple mode of supplying the loss of a rudder at sea. An experiment has been made at Brest, on board the frigate the Cleopatra, and, according to the report of M. Ballet, Engineer, the apparatus was completed in thirty minutes, when no different operation in the exercise of the ship's movement, when the monster again waked to the water, and left the ship to its course, it is likewise easy to set up, and fix on board.

Opinion of Tythes in Spain.

The following is an extract from the report of the proceeding of the Spanish Cortes, on the 10th October.

"Moreno Guerra, as a member of the united committees for the extinction of *tythes*, said—Among the numberless representations which had been submitted to the committee, as well against as in favour of tythes, there was not one, in which the writer had the boldness to assert in firm, that tythes were of *divine* right. It had been fully shown to the Cortes, by one of his colleagues, Senor Gisbert, that the authority of the church was but *solely spiritual*, and as to exterior discipline, depended absolutely upon the civil power—the doctrine which was the true one, and now the prevalent one throughout Europe. Among various pleas for the support of the clergy, examined in the committee, the simplest and best was that of the choice in each parish, of twelve elderly and respectable men, who in concert with the curate, should assess by equitable principles, upon the parishioners, what was required for all ecclesiastical purposes. That, the decency of every great family, she could not then screen the body of the girl, but she gave an immediate shove, and ladders were presented to descend by, for the purpose of exposing the vault, which, however, was for some time impossible owing to the many fearful effluvia that issued from the place. This having in some degree abated a person ventured down the opening, and found the body lying at the bottom, a distance of 30 or 40 feet, quite dead apparently from suffocation. The account this person gave of the place, the coffins it contained, &c. &c. &c. (for which it had probably been used); but what is very singular, the existence of this dangerous and terrible hole was altogether unknown to the present family, and a more than ordinary number of persons had assembled and exposed that spot during the morning. The rulers under the pretence were found most decayed; but they have since been replaced by new ones, and the vault filled up with earth. A Coroner's Inquest was subsequently held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of *accidental death.*

We have great satisfaction in learning that no candidate is opposed to Sir Thomas Grant Dare, in the election of the borough of Southampton. The substitution of an active and enlightened man for the late president, and the change of politics which it is likely to direct the people to, will, we hope, lead to its renovated utility and accustomed distinction. Unfortunately, the number of electors who have all such associations are not sufficiently or wisely guarded against the imperfections of human nature, in the exercise of their franchise, for the completion of this news in a period which may generally be unfavourable, all determined.

The Third and last Tour of Dr Syntax in search of a Wife is in the press.

A second edition is printing of the works of John Dryden illustrated with notes and a life of the author; by Sir Walter Scott. Both in 18 vols 8vo.

An Historical Sketch of the Highlands of Scotland, with tables of the Highland Regiments, are in preparation by Donald Stewart, colonel in the service of the East India Company.

At the sale of the late Mr Bindley's library at Stowe's hill-road, a collection of coins was disposed of for £1,200. On the day they would be able to give a full and distinct answer in their Address to all the points contained in the Speech of His Majesty, and that their Address should be framed exactly according to the merits of the Speech—the composition of the Speech from the Throne not even read to day, before the discussion, and although a copy of it appeared in the Papers, concluded in fact by the Ministers themselves. Gentlemen were thus called upon to vote an Address to a Speech which they had not heard, and which they could not know the contents of, but from the Papers. Now, he would pay no respect whatever to it—all men were liable to error, and of course the Speech could be no exception. He came to the Speech to be laid on the Table of the House; and concluded by hoping that the House would not adopt either the Address or Amendment, but would take the Speech into consideration on the following day.

Mr. Bankes said, he should not have risen at that moment, but for the observations which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. He was sorry that the Hon. Gentleman had not been present when the Speech was read from the Throne, as he would then have heard the Address moved and seconded, and would have had an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the House upon it. He was sorry that the Hon. Gentleman had not been present, as he would have heard the Address moved and seconded, and would have had an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the House upon it. He was sorry that the Hon. Gentleman had not been present, as he would have heard the Address moved and seconded, and would have had an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the House upon it.

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One of those institutions called a Savings Bank, for the working classes, now so general in England, has been lately established at St Leopoldstadt, one of the suburbs of Vienna, under the patronage of the minister of the Interior.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Duke of Wellington's Plate.—Yesterday the duke and his son-in-law Wellington gave a grand entertainment at Apsley house, when was given exhibition the brilliant service of plate presented to him as a token of gratitude by the king of Portugal, for his meritorious services in the Peninsula.—His right of it was exhibited in the drawing room, and numerous visitors had not before seen it were highly gratified.

The following is a short description of the plate: The centre piece represents the monument of the victorious actions of the duke, and the glorious results of his conquests in the Peninsula, and the consequent restoration of the legitimate sovereign of Portugal to the throne of his ancestors. The whole is supported by eight sphynxes, denoting the number of years which the victorious duke spent in the Peninsula.

The next piece is the river of Portugal, a griffin, with the thunder of Jupiter under his claws, which is the symbol of the power of the Portuguese nation. What next presents itself is a grand car of victory, which is drawn by four horses, and is conducted by the genius of Fame, with the thunderbolt of Jupiter, flying to place to adorn the grand trophy. Next is a group of Fame, Hercules, and Mercury, bearing in their hands the emblems of victory, from their being composed of palm branches. Next comes a grand column, on which are inscribed some of the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. Next is a group of Fame, Victory, and Mercury, bearing in their hands the emblems of victory, from their being composed of palm branches. Next comes a grand column, on which are inscribed some of the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo.

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YORK, February 8, 1821.

The arrangement of the different parts of the Parliament House is very generally approved, but we can see great room for improvement. It is of course to the House or Assembly, the precise situation of the Speaker, and the seats which they may ever be possessed, and the Gallery for strangers, where no less than 500 persons have been accommodated in the pit, the great body of the audience, the situation of the lobby, the heated and intense air which is there collected, and which will be hardly endurable when the House is full.

We have commenced this week, and shall endeavour to continue it for the future, to publish an outline of the Debates, as it is in our power to do so. We trust that the readers of our entries will be viewed with indulgence, as it is impossible to be very accurate or correct without assistance of any of the reporters.

The House of Assembly went up yesterday with the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, but we were unable to get a copy of it for this day's Gazette.

The Kingston Chronicle mentions that a great number of counterfeit Five Dollar Bills of the Montreal Bank, are in circulation, which are described to be different in colour from the true bills, a difference may be remarked in the letters of the word "association" which in the spurious are thinner than in the genuine bill. The dots overthe i in every part of the bill appear smaller than in the good bill, and a small round dot is in the space between "at" in association and "is" in dollars is wanting. The R in Cashier is also smaller, and so are all the letters in President. The outer line drawn round the whole bill is much finer than in the good bill. The Five Dollar Bill is found to be very different on comparing the bills together—and there are several minute differences in the thin grey ground of the bill, which it is not easy to describe. As the bills are on the whole well imitated, it behoves every one to be on his guard against imposition.

A fire broke out on the 24th ult. at New York, in and near Fulton Street, which destroyed twenty five buildings and a large amount of property.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER CANADA.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SITTING, February 8th.

We attended at the House as early hour this morning, but after the Chaplain had finished prayers, the gallery was cleared, and the doors of the House of Assembly closed for about an hour.—When we returned to the gallery, a debate was on foot in consequence of a request from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, addressed to the Speaker of the House, pointing out an informality in the Will of the late Colonel Ely Playfair Randall, Esq. was returned for the 4th Riding of Lincoln. The communication was read, and referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Baldwin was of opinion that the Public Accounts should be laid before the House, to know what retrenchments the Executive had thought proper to make, and the Speaker should not be robbed, he therefore would oppose the Gentleman's motion.

Mr. Hagerman and Mr. Solicitor Moore, McMartin, Gates, Morris and Shaver, be appointed a Committee to examine the Laws now expiring or shortly to expire, and report the same to the House.

Mr. Nichol said he would submit an amendment to this motion.

Mr. Van Koughnet observed that it would be well perhaps for the hon. member for the 3d Riding of Lincoln to move for the Writ by which Mr. Randall was returned, before the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Van Koughnet's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Rogers moved that Mr. Allan McLean be added to the above Committee. Ordered.

Mr. Nichol moved that the House be called over on Monday the 26th instant.

Mr. J. Jones rose to oppose this motion, as he thought the House were aware that Members present for my business.—Out of 40 Members, only 3 were absent, and he thought it would be unnecessary consequence of its absence.—The motion, in his mind, was therefore unnecessary.—[some personalities took place between Mr. Jones and Mr. Nichol.]

Mr. Rutten opposed the motion on similar grounds with Mr. Jones.

Mr. Nichol's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. C. Hagerman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Fees of Commissioners Members of the House of Assembly for attending the Sessions.

Mr. H. professed this motion with a few observations, couched in fair language—He thought that Members were sufficiently respectable and wealthy to be entitled to their attendance unremunerated in a pecuniary way—the honor of holding a seat in the House, by which they were to render the greatest services to themselves and their country, was in his mind, more than sufficient compensation for them—and the money which they at present received, might be more usefully applied to other purposes in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment, than those which the Bill had in contemplation.

The Attorney Gen'l. explained—He said the Speech from the Throne was read yesterday, and was already on the paper of this day's proceedings—there was no necessity for a second reading.

Mr. Jonas Jones spoke to the same effect, and observed that the hon. Member (Mr. Nichol) had time sufficient to have no answer to the Speech from the Throne. Time to day, instead of doing which, he (Mr. N.) came to the House quite unprepared.

The House divided on this amendment on motion of adjournment by Mr. Nichol, which was negatived.

The original motion and Resolutions for the Address were then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Baldwin moved that Messrs. Attorney Gen'l. Messrs. McDonnell, Gordon, Morris and McMartin, be a Committee to draw up an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne. And that they be instructed to wave such parts of the Speech as were not included in the Resolutions offered by the Attorney Gen'l. and that they Report to the House on Monday next.—Ordered.

Mr. Rogers moved that the first rule of the House be altered, and that hereafter fifteen Members including the Speaker, shall form a Quorum.—Ordered.

Mr. Rogers moved that the 26th rel. of the House be amended, and that here after no Rule of the House be dispensed with, except by the concurrence of eighteen Members.

Mr. Nichol moved as an amendment to the above motion by Mr. Rogers, that that the word "eighteen" be expunged and "thirteen" inserted.—Ordered.

Mr. Baldwin gave notice to bring in a Bill for the more effectual improvement of the High-Ways in this Province.

Mr. Arch. McLean moved for leave to bring up the Petition of the Magistrates and Militia of the County of Frontenac.—Ordered.

A few other notices were handed in by some Members which were not read especially, and owing to the retirement of the gallery, we were unable to take them down.—At 3 quarter before 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

February 9th.

Mr. Baldwin moved that Messrs. J. Jones, Buell, Wilmot, Crooks, Nichol, Morris, P. Robinson, and Baldwin, be appointed a Committee to take into consideration the internal resources of this Province.—Ordered.

Mr. J. Jones moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal a former Act granting to the Speaker of the House of Assembly an increase of salary, and remunerating the present Speaker for past services.—Ordered.

Before this question was put, Mr. Nichol rose to guard the House against pressing on one branch of the House of Legislature, and to point out the impropriety of such a measure—that the most rigid economy was necessary in every branch.

Mr. Solicitor M'Lean rose to support the dignity of the Speaker—thought his salary should not be reduced, and therefore would oppose the motion.—Ordered.

Mr. Baldwin was of opinion that the Public Accounts should be laid before the House, to know what retrenchments the Executive had thought proper to make, and the Speaker should not be robbed, he therefore would oppose the G.t.

Mr. Hagerman, Messrs. Morris

MISCELLANEOUS.

Standing Armies.—The tension Governments has formed a plan for engaging the soldiers in the way of colonization. The regiments are to be divided into companies, and scattered over different territories, labouring conjointly with the peasants in time of peace, and in war contributing to the discipline of soldiers. This new working has been adopted in imitation of the Cossacks. Not American government has resources, it is said, for measures, or if it is, in part, by employing garrison soldiers in the labour of the field.

Corn Laws.—Considerations on such a subject as Corn Laws, by a foreigner, may be deserving of attention to the friends of political economy. That the future Farmers, of Flanders, owed their first entire liberty in the commerce of grain has been long related for by philosophers, and that the glorious era may have been frequently demonstrated, in works that were never been answered. He adds that several circumstances have combined to convulse experiments have been made in this way, Holland America, and the success as we cannot entertain expectation. He proceeds to observe that my slight embarrassment in the article of subsistence, never fails to begin alarm with some extraordinary, which forthwith creates expedients to set to rights what had before left to the ad tures order of things. Hence it is, that prescribed, the course of the laws of is especially intended for service beyond sea, and bears the title of Royal American Regiments.

It is mentioned as common on the Continent, that when nations of the military Anglo American and Foreigners, and serves in the house as light infantry. In time of war, it has six or eight infantry companies, and in peace only one. It is especially intended for service beyond sea, and bears the title of Royal American Regiments.

A complaint is made first in France, all servants and corporations or central companies, as all the principal merchants, tradesmen, never appear abroad without their carriage. They go time equipped to all public places, but the carriages are hired by agency of its employers. The proceeding evening the servants had to attend their masters' carriages in the park in Cedarville, a village 4 or 5 miles from the usual spot, together with three others, one of whom was no longer sleeping, at my collection is correct, and says he was S. Grubb's overseer; the other two were men who have been employed by the sons of W. Mann and Pierson, who state that P. Mason of Wonington, had been in their company, on treaty, on the business of having the two men killed, and agreed to his price, or declined going with them. Grubb the deceased, came to the house Jones, and demanded admittance, when the black man, who was alone, which was refused being a late hour, about 11 o'clock, when he was, by the help of his companions, forced in the door off its hinges, by which time Grubb and the would not let him in, he would rail misanthrope, which he immediately did, by a rail, on the forehead three inches in length, and one inch and a half in breadth, which he immediately fell dead. The others then left the house, and the deceased was found the following morning by the servant of the house, lying on the floor, quite dead, with his brains out.

The hydraulic press is now used in extension, and serious competitor to produce the greatest advantages to the industry of the nation. The action of this machine rests on a principle of physics, which the celebrated Pascal established, and which Sir Isaac Newton has explained in his Principia, demonstrated. Bramah, a very ingenious mechanician of London, has applied this principle to the construction of machines, which he has called hydraulic presses, and which are now employed in the fabrication of powder, &c.

These hydraulic presses do not require to be screwed and bolted to the floor; they may be constructed on small characters, and removed when it may be necessary. Their power of action is so considerable as to be equal to that of a single man, and they can be worked by a horse, or even by the steam of a steam engine. The English have seized another position, the Cape of Good Hope, which with the Isle of France, forms a sort of bulwark to the navigation of the Indian Ocean.

As an unexceptionable position cannot be obtained on the continent, the British Government attracts under its influence, in distance, some secondary island possessions. By the union of the Hebridian and Belgic nations, (hated alike at both,) England has acquired a fief, or holding in the south of France. By the encouragement and direction of England, the Sardinian Monarch is building, at the mouth of the Alps, fortresses intended as insurmountable barriers to every project of invasion.

The presumptive heir of the crown ought not to be Controller in Chief. The greatest scourge that can afflict a free people, is to be governed by a military king. One great excellence of the English institutions, is, that the mutability of the Executive does not affect the stability of the organization of the public services.

An erroneous opinion is stated to prevail on the Continent, that the British national force consists in a great measure of foreigners. It is here shown that at the time above alluded to, of 200,000 serving in British regiments, there were but 31 officers and 553 privates, foreigners.

In the revolutionary war, General Mortier having compelled the Hanoverian army to lay down their arms, to Act of Parliament authorized their service on the British territories. They were formed into a separate corps, under the name of the Royal German Legion. It consisted of 16,000 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery. Temporary corps are occasionally formed in countries under military occupation. Thus, since 1808, there have been Corsican, Sicilian, and even Greek regiments, with a number of Maltese for auxiliary corps. Many prisoners of war

From the United States.

Intense Cold.—As a matter of record to be on file, we shall publish the state of the thermometer in different parts of the United States during the late severe weather.

From papers now before us we select the following:—

At Washington City, January 24 twenty degrees below the freezing point! This is said to have been the coldest day remembered in that city.

At Baltimore, on the night of the 24th, nine degrees below Zero.

At Salem, Mass. from 16 to 23, below Zero.

A Philadelphia paper says, "that the intensity of the cold was so great on Thursday last, that a *Tube Piece* which stood on a mantle over an excellent Franklin stove, in which a fire was kept up till 3 o'clock, actually stopped from cold at half past 4 o'clock. Three Cows were frozen to death, a few miles from the city, on Thursday morning."

At Boston, during the night of the 24th the mercury ranged from 1 to 20 below Zero. Several trees were split by the extreme cold.

At Albany, it was from 12 to 20 degrees below Zero. The Editors of the Albany Gazette say "Old people often speak of the old winters of former times, and what they have seen in their day; but we may safely challenge their 1774, 1780, &c. &c. for a comparison with the present winter, so far as we have already advanced, for uniform, steady and intense cold."

We have received from our Albany Correspondent a bill presented by Mr M'Kown, entitled "an act concerning the sale of intoxicated drunkards, and for other purposes."

The 1st section authorizes the Court of Chancery to exercise jurisdiction in regard to the estates of persons incapable of conducting their own affairs in consequence of habitual drunkenness.

Section 2d provides, that all moneys that shall be paid to any innkeeper, merchant, &c. for a-y kind of spirituous liquors sold and drunk in his bar room or house, or on their premises, from and after the 1st of July next, may be recovered, with costs of suit, by action in the name of the overseers of the poor of the city or town where such liquors shall be sold; the money when recovered to be applied to the use of the poor.

Section 3d makes it the duty of the overseers of the poor to prosecute in all cases that shall come to their knowledge of a violation of this act.

Section 4. Directs that the overseers of the poor shall, whenever they discover an person to be an habitual drunk ard, make application to the Court of Chancery, for the exercise of the powers in such case also that in case such drunkard shall possess property for his or her support, the overseers shall protect the same from waste, and from being sold to such drunkard any spirituous liquor, under the penalty of ten dollars for every offence.

Section 5th, provides, that if any person shall consider himself aggrieved or injured, he may apply to a justice of the peace, who shall cause a jury to be summoned, to try the matter in dispute, and if the jury shall declare that such person is not an habitual drunkard, the overseers are to pay the usual cost in trials by jury.

Section 6th, provides, that if the drunkard reform, the overseers are to revoke their proceedings against said drunkard.

We have also received a copy of the communication of the Comptroller, setting, the several sums of money paid to the Country Agricultural Society in this state. From this document, it appears that the amount which has been paid, is $14,915 63.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER CANADA.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUPREME FEBRUARY 8 21

Debate on an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The Attorney General moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency in answer to his Speech from the Throne at the opening of this Parliament; and submitted to the House, for its adoption certain Resolutions to be embodied in the Address.

Mr. Nichol moved as an amendment that the Debate on that subject be adjourned till Monday next He descended at considerable length on the impropriety of permitting the subject on the House was not, and would to give Members time to examine the Speech from the Throne more minutely—He thought that on Monday they would be able to go into a full and distinct answer in their Address to all the points contained in the Speech of His Excellency, and that their Address should as far as possible be an echo of the Speech.—He complained that the Speech from the Throne was not even read to day, before the discussion, and although a copy of it appeared in the Newspaper of to day, he would pay no rep; ect whatever to it—all

The Att'y. Gen'l. said that this part of the Address had received also from the Committee their best consideration. As to the objections urged by the hon. member from Norfolk, that we should not express our thanks to His Excellency for having prorogued the Surveys without any demand upon the public treasury, without in some way denying any right to make such a demand—it appeared to him it would be full time to refuse His Excellency's suppliesfor this purpose when he required them: at present the hon. gentleman's motion seemed very much like a motion to put the question three months hence. The manner in the Address expressed had been brought into by the prudence of the other Excellency's wise and energetic measures—but it was not a proper acknowledgment of their having upon the Province of the sums paid to the Surveyors—these sums, it was admitted, had been advanced without parliamentary authority, and therefore surely we are not call upon, but rather it would be wise in us, because we had been that in another Province the right was disputed, and various Townships in a line to that right, by a voluntary assessment for the location that we had made, to express our approbation of the conduct of the Surveyors—As to impeachment, where it should become necessary to bring it before the House, and discuss the question whether the power existed; we are told that in Lower Canada it had been exercised often; but surely we are not call upon, and would not

MISCELLANEOUS.

The English language is said, by foreigners, to be more difficult of acquisition than any language extant. One of the chief obstacles is alleged to be the similarity of pronunciation to many words entirely dissimilar in signification. In the "Memoirs of the late R. L. Edgeworth, Esq." recently published at London, this characteristic is illustrated and explained. Macklin, the dramatic writer and player, together with Sir Francis Delaval Edgeworth, and many of the Covent Garden corps of performers, had assembled at the King's Arms, after play hours, in order to make themselves merry, and the rational manner in which it was done is, in part, thus represented by Mr. Edgeworth.—Village Museum.

Pronunciation was discussed; the facts in our language in this particular were copiously enumerated. "For instance," said Macklin, "*Pare* is a *pair of pears*." You may take three words out of this sentence of the same sound, but of different meaning, and differ any man to pronounce them in such a manner as to discriminate the sounds or to mark to my ear, by his pronunciation, the difference between the verb, *to pare*, the noun of a number, a *pair*, and the fruit, *pear*. The puppies floor me by answering that *Pear*, who was remarkable for a good ear, should do this. Beardsley, who mouthed prodigiously whilst he spoke, was put into a quotation, that the notion of his lips might not assist Powell in judging which meaning he intended to express by each of the words as he pronounced them. One of the company was placed behind the curtain, and to him Beardsley was to address, to communicate, whether he proposed to pronounce the word denoting the action, the noun of number, or the fruit. He said so often, and so rubbed it in loudly, that he became quite angry, and charged Powell with wilful misapprehension. The devil himself, Powell proposed that Holland should try his skill; but Holland had no better success. During the trial, I remarked, by signs with Sir Francis, a method of pointing out my meaning, and I offered to try my skill. The audience with difficulty restrained their contempt; but I took my place behind the curtain, and they were soon compelled to acknowledge, that I had a more distinct pronunciation, or that Sir Francis had more acute hearing, than the rest of the company. Out of twenty experiments, I never failed more than two or three times, and in these I acted on purpose to prevent suspicion. I had made my comfortable understand, that when I turned my right foot outward, as it appeared from between the curtain, I meant to say *pare*; to cut; when I turned it inward, *pair*, a couple; and when it was straight forward, *pear*, the fruit. We kept our own counsel, and won unmerited applause. Amidst such trifling as this, much sound criticism was united, which improved my literary taste and a number of entertaining anecdotes were related, which informed my inexperienced mind with knowledge of the world."

To give the reader an idea of the extent of this sales in the United States of the south, we have sketched from one Charleston paper the following items, found under the different auctioneer's heads.—*Amer. Pap.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

Jan. 8—A prime FULLO'S, about 23, can cook in the French style, and a house servant.

Jan. 25—Seven prime Negroes, viz two young fellows, three prime wenches, and two fine children.

Jan. 4—Two negroes, Helen and Christmas.

Jan. 9—Eleven prime Negroes, viz. Jane, Dinah, *Hard times*, Jacob, Sarah, John, Reap, Tom, Rose and *Judy*.

Jan. 16—Eleven Negroes.

Jan 30—One hundred and sixty Negroes.

January 4—A prime Negro fellow sound. &c.

Feb. 1—One hundred and six prime country born Negroes.

Jan. 15—Forty nine Negroes. At the same time five valuable Negroes, a among them three prime cooks.

Jan. 23—Seven prime Negroes.

Jan 16—A very prime gang of sixty nine Negroes, besides all the stock, cattle, and hogs, belonging to the estate.

Jan. 4—A Negro woman.

Jan. 4—A Negro man, sound, and sold only to raise money.

Jan. 4—A Negro fellow, a prime field hand.

Also, "for sale at the sign of the Heart forty prime young Negroes, men, women, boys and girls. Those who want to purchase would do well to call and see them."

Here are no less than four hundred and seventy-three human beings, offered for sale at auction in one newspaper printed in this land of Liberty, where we have proclaimed to the world that all men are created free and equal.

From the Boston Gazette.

Rapid Travelling.—I noticed in your paper of the 6th inst. under the above head, a challenge to all the world, to beat twenty miles an hour, which was performed by four young gentlemen on skates. This is doing well; but I am knowing to its having been beat, with ease, by more than half. The river Anchuseot, which divides the town of Fairhaven and New Bedford, is a mile wide, and has been crossed on the ice, however incredible it may seem to you, in one minute, to what is called on Ice Board. I received a letter yesterday, from a gentleman in Fairhaven who is constructed one of these boats, in which he states he himself and three or four of the other were in one minute and a half, at Thursday, the 6th inst. and sailed, as the wind was freshest, at the rate of sixty miles an hour—45 miles is quite common. These boats, which are not much known in this country, but where are prevalent, I believe, in the north of Europe, are nothing more than a sloping and running titles at the top of each page were also corrected, & 30,495 new references were inserted to the margin.—From the singular pains bestowed, in order to render the edition as accurate as possible, it has hitherto been considered the *standard edition*, from which all subsequent impressions have been executed. Notwithstanding, however, the great labor and attention bestowed by Dr. Blayney, his edition must necessarily be the pains of a century, to the very earliest and correct editions published by Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, his majesty's printers, but printed by Mr. Woodfall, in 1801, and again in 1812 in quarto; as not fewer than one hundred and sixteen errors were discovered in examining the edition of 1806 with Dr. Ea, and one of these errors was of considerable importance. Messrs. Eyre and Strahan's edition is very therefore be regarded as approaching as nearly as possible to that bibliographer's term an *immaculate text*.

Of all the modern versions non ever the general confession English translation is obtained by those who are competent judges, to be most exact. Partyle so incomparably superior to any thing which might be expected from the fastidious and perverted taste of our own age. It is such, it is in reason, it is in propriety and, which is of no small importance, one less unadulterated, and consequently more correct.

To the testimony of Bishop Middleton, we may add that of Selden, who recommended it as "the best translation in the world." The committee for religion in the time of Cromwell, allowed it to be "the best extant," and Poole in his Synopsis says, that "in this royal version occur very numerous specimens of great learning and uncommon skill in the original languages, and of an uncommon acumen and judgment." Dr. Geddess observes, that "every sentence, every word, every a Dalle, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the utmost exactitude, and expressed either in the text, or margin, with the utmost precision." It was translated by Robinson, more than a century ago, that it may "serve for a Lexicon of the Hebrew language, as well as a translation."

Lord Mansfield being in one of the counties, on the circuit, a poor woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants at the p ace were exasperated against her. Some witnesses deposed that they had seen her suck in the air, with her foul spaniels and her head down under. Lord M. called several people with great tranquility, and perceiving the temper of the people, whom it would not have been prudent to irritate, he then addressed them; "I do not doubt but this woman has walked in the air, and her feet upwards, since you have all seen it; at the same time I do not believe her a witch, as well as you and I, and, consequently, cannot believe that by the laws of the country she can be punished but in proportion as she has violated them. Now I know not any law that forbids walking in the air with her feet upwards. We have all a right to do it with impunity. I see no reason, therefore, for this prosecution; and this poor woman, may return home when she pleases."—This speech had its proper effect; it appeased the auditory, and the woman retired from the court without molestation.

Ludicrous punishment.—A few years since, James Malone, Esq. Mayor of Cork imagining if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they made, he could divert them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following regulation with our Gentlemen, one of the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz.—He directed the barber to cause all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he procured a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the extraordinary manner. He seized a dozen, and with the assistance of rogers, washball, scissors, and powder puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop appeared like macaronies at least about the head. This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Mayor Malone's mayoralty) avoiding his jurisdiction as carefully as it was visited by a pestilence.

Magog Oil Stone.—A stone, a complete substitute for the best Turkey Oil Stone has been discovered in Lake Memphremagog, and by fair experiment has been pronounced by competent judges in Boston, and various towns in Vermont, where considerable quantities have been sold, to be equal if not superior, to the imported Oil Stone. The Magog Stone, is of various descriptions possessing the same quality, and calculated for all kinds of edged tools. The proprietors, we are informed, have erected suitable works for sawing them into good shapes for use; the quarry is extensive, and with proper encouragement, enough can be manufactured for the whole United States, and at about one half the price of the Turkey Stone.

Picnic.—A late British publication, speaking of the reception of the British Embassy under Sir Thurlord at the court of Persia remarks:

"One necessary preparation was the mixed or shaded be arrayed in green slippers and red stockings. The narrow streets, as they passed through, were crowded with spectators. On entering the royal hall, they were led between files of troops disciplined in the European manner, who performed the platoon exercise as they passed. At the end of the hall was a small and mean door, which being opened, introduced them into a dark and narrow passage, terminating in another door somewhat like an English stable. This either it was, however, into a very handsome court, adorned with canals and fountains bordered with trees, at the end of which sat the king richly dressed. The presents were then delivered to the prime minister, and the ambassador began a speech in English, the sound of which created a great deal to startle the monarch; but on a translation being given, his surprise was changed into pleasure. He then inquired for the king of England, and whether he was son to him who had reigned at the time of the last embassy. On being assured that the very same king was now reigning, he was heard to remark, that in this point also the French had lied; for it seem they had circulated a report of the king of England's death. The elenh was about 45; and beareth a large black beard and mustachios, rather an agreeable countenance appeared. He entered into a pretty long conversation on literary subjects, being himself a profound patron of learning.

After this interview, the ambassador began to treat with the ministers relative to the terms of the proposed treaty. This negotiation was conducted in a manner very remote from European ideas of decorum. The discussions were sometimes accompanied with violent contentions, and at other times were interrupted by loud bursts of laughter. Once, amid the most serious deliberation, the minister broke off by asking the ambassador to tell the history of the world from the creation. Afterwards, when he had promised to send a copy of the treaty fully written out, the ambassador received instead of it a large chimes. When this treaty was at length produced, the Secretary, who valued himself on being the first writer in Persia, had so filled it with Oriental figures and conceits, that it no longer remained any intelligent meaning. Sir Harford having declared it, in this condition, to be no official value, the Secretary was most reluctantly induced to erase it into something more level to an European capacity. When that misfortune came finally to apply the seals, the Premier called out, "Stroke! Stroke!" while all the Persians present were exclaiming, "God grant the friendship between the two nations may be lasting! God grant it! God grant it!"

From Campbell's Travels in South Africa.

Having heard or read that it a corked bottle were sunk fifty or sixty fathoms in the ocean, however tight the cork might be, the pressure without would drive the cork into the inside of the bottle, occasioning it to the captain, he readily consented to make an experiment, which proved the accuracy of the assertion.

We drove a cork very tight into an empty bottle.—The cork was so large that more than half of it could not be driven into the neck of the bottle. We then tied a cord round the cork, which we also fastened round the neck of the bottle, to prevent the cork sinking down, and put a coat of pitch over the whole. By means of lead we sunk it in the water. When it was let down to the depth of fifty fathoms, the captain said he was sure that the bottle had instantaneously filled, on which, he drew it up, when he found the cork driven down into the inside, and of course the bottle was full of water.

We prepared a second bottle, exactly in the same way, only with the addition of a nail needle being passed through the upper part of the cork, which rested on the mouth of the bottle, and all completely pitched over. When about 50 fathoms down, the captain called out as before, that he felt by the sudden increase of weight that the bottle filled, on which it was drawn up. We were not a little surprised to find the cork in the same position, and on part of the glass broken, yet the bottle was full of water! None of us could conjecture how the water got in. There was no part of the pitch open to admit it, except the point of a needle.

A little before dusk of one evening last week, a merchant in Howard street checked his store, but about an hour afterwards his clerk, happening to walk by it, though he perceived the door open which on e unless he found was actually the case. Suspecting that some one had improperly gained admittance he brought a neighbor to watch at the door, while he entered to make a search. After the young man had been in a few minutes, a very stout black fellow came out and was collared by the gentleman at the door. The black being too strong for his opponent, broke away from him and made his escape, having lost one side of his waistcoat torn off. In examining what depredation had been committed in the store, it was found that no third had stolen a sum of money in both notes, a pocket book and a book keeping—all of which he had put in his waistcoat pocket, and which luckily for the owner, he pointed before he set out to run from the thief; in the scuffle at the store door and left behind.—*Balt. Amer.*

WANTED AND MUCH WISHED FOR

A Medical Gentleman of liberal education and undoubted loyalty, to settle in practice in the village of Bath. A person of the above description will receive the most liberal support and encouragement.

Bath, Sept. 13th 1820. 6t

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week

		DOLLAR AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	2	0	0	3
Fowls,	pair	0	1	0	0	1	5
Turkeys,	each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Geese,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	2	6	0	3	1
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Flour,	cwt	0	10	0	0	12	6
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lard,	——	0	0	7	0	0	0
Hay,	ton	2	10	0	3	15	0
Wood,	cord.	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by mail Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription is to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or let it be stopped. Subscribers receiving their Paper by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers may send in the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, if no payment is made notice to that effect, and they up all arrears; otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers which necessitates to an inconvenient degree, and because, it not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:—

	first ins.	each subs'l ins.
6 lines and under,	2 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	4s	1s 6d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glasgow.*
Guy Wood, Esq - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *York.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
W. S. Simson, Esq - - - *Hallowell*
A. M'Pherson, Esq. - - - *Nappanee.*
T. Parker, Esq. - - - *Bellevile.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
J. D. Smith, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq. - - - *Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
A. Hamilton, Esq - - - *Queenston*
W. H. Coulson Esq. - - - *Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq. - - - *Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Bu.well, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq - - - *Amherstburgh.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 1.] YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Halowell in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL in the Township of Halowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Com.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the first day of March next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract either for the delivery of

TWO THOUSAND BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at this Post, or for the supply of BREAD manufactured from FINE FLOUR, for the use of the Garrison &c. during the period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing on the 25th June next.

A preference will be given to Tenders for the supply of manufactured BREAD, if, on comparison with those for the delivery of Flour, the terms appear to be on the whole equally advantageous to the public.

The conditions of the respective Contracts, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and subscribed both by the principal and his sureties, nor unless the former or an Agent duly authorised by him, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "*Tender for the Supply of Bread*" or "*Flour*," as the case may be.

EDW. PINE COFFIN
Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, 24th Jan. 1821.

N. B. Tenders to the same effect will also be received by the Commissariat Officers at Fort George, York, and Fort Wellington, for the supply required for those Po[sts] respectively.

Kingston, Jan. 24th. 3w7.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will [be] received at this Office, until the 10th day of Mar[ch] next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to co[n]tract, either for the Delivery of

FOUR HUNDRED BARRELS FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at this Post or for the supply of BREAD manufactured from FINE FLOUR for the use of the Garrison &c. during the period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing on the 25th June next.

A preference will be given to Tenders for the supply of manufactured BREAD, if, on comparison with those for the delivery of Flour, the terms appear to be on the whole equally advantageous to the Public.

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F. T. BILLINGS
Dept. Ass. Com'y Gen.

Commissariat Office,
York Feb. 8th 1821.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	117
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. ¼ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	. .	10	12	200
	. .	10	13 and 14	400
	. .	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	. .	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Rainham	3	15	20
	Walpole	1	16	25
	. .	5	17	200
	. .	7	12	200
	. .	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1	120
	. .	1	South half of 1	
	. .	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	20	200
	. .	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

SERVANT WANTED.

A Steady useful man who can produce a good character, will meet with a desirable situation by immediate application at this office.

York, 8th February. 7 tf

WANTED AND MUCH WISHED FOR

A Medical Gentleman of *liberal education* and *undoubted loyalty*, to practice in the village of Bath. A person of the above description will receive the most liberal support and encouragement.

Bath, Sept. 25th 1820. 8tf

NAPPANE INN.

THE Subscriber having taken for a term of years, that convenient stand for a Tavern, at the Nappane Mills, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, where every attention shall be paid to those who may honor him with their custom: and from the late additions and improvements made to the house, stables, &c. he feels confident that there are not better accommodations for Travellers, on the Road from Kingston to York.

HENRY McLARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 8w2

MR PILKINGTON,

HAVING retired from his Majesty's service begs leave to acquaint the public that he has removed to his house, two doors East from the Church, where he intends following his profession in its various branches, viz · *Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.*

N. B.—He has on hand a general assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail.

York, Nov. 6th, 1820, 26tf.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land, Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped; if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story-House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bigelow and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

A Remarkably
CHEAP WAREHOUSE

IS now opened, between the Stores of Mr. Drean and Mr. Brooke, on the North side of King Street, where the undermentioned and a variety of other Goods are to be sold, *at or near the Glasgow and Manchester prices*: viz —

White Baizes, Swanskins, Moleskins, and Welsh Flannels, of the best qualities; Reed Lists, do. Blue Flannels and Duffles, in great variety; Brown Duffles; Scotch Druggetts and Blue Plaiding, Broad and Narrow Fustians, Moleskins, Corduroys & Velveteens, remarkably strong; Twilled and plain Cotton Sheetings, Stout Shirting and plain Calicoes, Linen and Cotton Ticks, Glasgow made Stripes, Bengal and Striped Ginghams, a variety of Dowlas and Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods having been purchased with ready money, at the very first manufactories in Great Britain, the Disposer begs leave to recommend them to a discerning Public, and believes that they will be found superior to any offered for sale in this place.

Barrelled PORK and FLOUR taken in exchange.

ARCH'D. McNICOL.

York, 10th Jan. 1821. 2tf

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } Wines.
Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co.

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

FOR SALE
The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Mill Seat. Also. No. 58, 59, 60, and 61, in the Gore between Sophiasburgh and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 300 acres.

And Town Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess-street, near Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 3w42.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

CASH

FOR Hemp (not heckled) and Hemp seed. Any small quantity will be received until 20th of April next, and a good price given, by Thomas Borrell near the Wellington Inn.

York, Jan. 30, 1821. 3w5.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 2 YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieu- "tenant Governor, or Person administering the Govern- "ment of Our said Province, to appoint one or more ad- "ditional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within "this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Col- "lectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act "passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, "entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Go- "vernor, or Person administering the Government of this "Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, "Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to "appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same "respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Hallowell in the Township of Hallowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL in the Township of Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the representatives of John Biess, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the first day of March next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract either for the delivery of

TWO THOUSAND BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at this Post, or for the supply of BREAD manufactured from FINE FLOUR, for the use of the Garrison &c. during the period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing on the 25th June next.

A preference will be given to Tenders for the supply of manufactured BREAD, if, on comparison with those for the delivery of Flour, the terms appear to be on the whole equally advantageous to the public.

The conditions of the respective Contracts, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and subscribed both by the principal and his sureties, nor unless the former or an Agent duly authorised by him, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "*Tender for the Supply of Bread*" or "*Flour*," as the case may be.

EDW. PINE COFFIN
Dep. Com. Genl.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, 24th Jan. 1821.

N. B. Tenders to the same effect will also be received by the Commissariat Officers at Fort George, York, and Fort Wellington, for the supply required for those Posts respectively.

Kingston, Jan. 24th. 3w7.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 10th day of March next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract, either for the Delivery of

FOUR HUNDRED BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at this Post or for the supply of BREAD manufactured from FINE FLOUR for the use of the Garrison &c. during the period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing on the 25th June next.

A preference will be given to Tenders for the supply of manufactured BREAD, if, on comparison with those for the delivery of Flour, the terms appear to be on the whole equally advantageous to the Public.

The conditions of the respective Contracts, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and subscribed both by the principal and his sureties, nor unless the former or an agent duly authorised by him, attends at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "*Tender for the supply of Bread*," or "*Flour*," as the case may be.

F. T. BILLINGS
Dept. Ast. Com'y Gen.

Commissariat Office
York Feb. 8th 1821.

Government House,
February 17th. 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Majesty's Printer has been directed to furnish a copy of the Upper Canada Gazette to each of the Public Officers at the Seat of Government. Also to the Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, and President of the Land Board of each District in the Province, which will accordingly be forwarded by Post, to the Post Office nearest to their respective places of residence.

GEORGE HILLIER,
P. Sec'y.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. ¼ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	. .	10	12	200
	. .	10	13 and 14	400
	. .	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	. .	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Rainham	3	13	20
	Walpole	1	18	25
	. .	5	17	200
	. .	7	12	200
	. .	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1	120
	. .	1	South half of 1	
	. .	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	20	200
	. .	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Cl. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 31, 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

SERVANT WANTED.

A Steady useful man who can produce a good character, will meet with a desirable situation by immediate application at this office.

York, 8th February. 7 tf

WANTED AND MUCH WISHED FOR

A Medical Gentleman of *liberal education* and *undoubted loyalty*, to practice in the village of Bath. A person of the above description will receive the most liberal support and encouragement.

Bath, Sept. 25th 1820. 6t

NAPPANE INN.

THE Subscriber having taken for a term of years, that convenient stand for a Tavern, at the Nappane Mills, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, where every attention shall be paid to those who may honor him with their custom; and from the late additions and improvements made to the house, stables, &c. he feels confident that there are not better accommodations for Travellers, on the Road from Kingston to York.

HENRY McLARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 8w2

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land, Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said Land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 2[illegible] in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped if any should fail, will have the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Jail Yard, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brouse and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York. For further particulars enquire at this office.

A Remarkably CHEAP WAREHOUSE

IS now opened, between the Stores of Mr. Dean and Mr. Brooke, on the North side of King Street, where the undermentioned and a variety of other Goods are to be sold, *at or near the Glasgow and Manchester prices*: viz.—

White Baizes, Swanskins, Moleskins, and Welsh Flannels, of the best qualities; Reed Lists, do. Blue Flannels and Duffles, in great variety; Brown Duffles; Scotch Druggetts and Blue Plaiding, Broad and Narrow Fustians, Moleskins, Corduroys & Velveteens, remarkably strong; Twilled and plain Cotton Sheetings, Stout Shirting and plain Calicoes, Linen and Cotton Ticks, Glasgow made Stripes, Bengal and Striped Ginghams, a variety of Dowlas and Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods having been purchased with ready money, at the very first manufactories in Great Britain, the Disposer begs leave to recommend them to a discerning Public, and believes that they will be found superior to any offered for sale in this place.

Barrelled PORK and FLOUR taken in exchange.

ARCH'D. McNICOL.

York, 10th Jan. 1821. 2tf

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } WINES.
Real Cogniac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods AND HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co.

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

FOR SALE
The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering. West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the 1st Con. of Murray, Newcastle District; on the main road to Kingston, containing a good Mill Seat. Also: No. 58. 59, 60, and 61, in the Gore between Sophiasburgh and Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinte, containing 300 acres.

And Town Lot No. 6, containing one acre of land, on the south side of Duchess street, near Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School. Enquire at Mr. Brooke's Store.

York, 24th Nov. 1820. 3w48.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

Insp. Genl. P. Acct.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 3] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Halowell in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL, in the Township of Halowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing toContract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store-Keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz

From York to the Holland Landing.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to contract for the Transport of such quantities of Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage &c. as may be required to be forwarded for one year, from the following places: viz.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Proposals will not be attended to, unless made in the form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties nor unless the former, or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the 'Naval Store-keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the rate per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from Queenston, into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. ¼ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	"	10	12	200
	"	10	13 and 14	400
	"	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	"	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Rainham	3	19	20
	Walpole	1	18	25
	"	5	17	200
	"	7	12	200
	"	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1	120
	"	1	South half of 1	
	"	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	20	200
	"	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,

JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38–tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

REAL DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH.

TO be sold, very reasonable, a real Dutch Bolting cloth, consisting of Nos. 6, 8 & 10, suitable for manufacturing Common, Fine and Superfine Flour. Apply to

St. GEORGE & Co.

York, 1st March 1821 2w3

NAPPANE INN.

THE Subscriber having taken for a term of years, that convenient stand for a Tavern, at the Nappane Mills, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, where every attention shall be paid to those who may honor him with their custom: and from the late additions and improvements made to the house, stables, &c. he feels confident that there are not better accommodations for Travellers, on the Road from Kingston to York.

HENRY McLARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 8w2

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of YongeSreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story-House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bigelow and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52–tf.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

WANTED AND MUCH WISHED FOR

A Medical Gentleman of *liberal education* and *undoubted loyalty*, to practice in the village of Bath. A person of the above description will receive the most liberal support and encouragement.

Bath, Sept. 25th 1820. 6tf

FOR SALE

AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } Wines.
Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods

AND

HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of

EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co.

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering.
West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.
No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800
No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400
No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 4.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Halowell in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL, in the Township of Halowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to Contract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store Keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz

From York to the Holland Landing.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

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Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

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	"	10	12	200
	"	10	13 and 14	400
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	Rainham	3	13	200
	Walpole	1	18	250
	"	5	17	200
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	"	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1	120
	"	1	South half of 1	
	"	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	20	200
	"	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,

JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, March 8th, 1821.

No 1.—Particular circumstances having lately occurred to induce His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to prolong the time specified by the General Order of the 21st of January, 1820, to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia and other Corps therein recited, who served during the late War with the United States of America, to apply for certificates from the Adit. General, to enable them to receive the Bounty of Lands graciously Granted by His Majesty as set forth in the Order in Council of the 19th of the same Month, (Jan'y. 1820.) Sir Peregrine Maitland has been pleased to extend the period accordingly to the 8th May next inclusive.

No. 2.—But it is at the same time to be most expressly understood that no application whatsoever under any circumstances can be attended to for any such Certificates *after that period.*

By Command of His Excellency the Lieut Governor,
N. COFFIN, Colonel,
Adjt. Genl. Militia
Upper-Canada.

York, 7th March 1821. 2w3

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

LEFT his Home at Idehurst in the Parish of Kirdford, in the County of Sussex, on the 25th of March last,

Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS,

Having the appearance of a Farmer, five feet six inches high, 55 years of age, dark hair, light eyes, stooping in his walk, and has lost the two middle fingers of his left hand. *He had on a snuff coloured Coat, swansdown spotted Waistcoat, drab Breeches, and top Boots.*

Whoever will give such information, as may lead to his discovery, either living or dead, shall receive the above reward, by applying at the MARSHAL's OFFICE, Mansion House, London; to Mr. KNAPMAN, at the EARL of EGREMONT's No. 4, Grosvenor Place; or to Mr. EDWARDS, Shipbourn, near Petworth, Sussex.

Any information that may be obtained on the subject of the above advertisement, it is requested may be communicated to Major Hillier, *Government House, York.*

York 6th March, 1821 3tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of
TO WIT. } King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

NOT OFFICIAL.

REAL DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH.

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St. GEORGE & Co.

York, 1st March 1821 2w3

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HENRY McLARANE.

Nappane Mills, 6th Jan. 1821. 8w2

TO BE SOLD

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W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

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WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

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W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

WANTED AND MUCH WISHED FOR

A Medical Gentleman of *liberal education* and *undoubted loyalty*, to practice in the village of Bath. A person of the above description will receive the most liberal support and encouragement.

Bath, Sept. 25th 1820. 6tf

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } Wines.
Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,
And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, For further particulars enquire at this office.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story-House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bigelow and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52 tf.

STOLEN

FROM the Waterloo House on the 2d inst. a black Coat and blue Pocket Book with one Note against Edward Hedges for one hundred and eight dollars, and one for one hundred, with other papers.

A handsome Reward will be given for the same and the detection of the thief. All persons are forbid to purchase or pass the notes.

DENIS P. BROWN.

York, 3d March 1821. 1w9

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

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Enquire at the Gazette Office.

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ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38–tf.

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber's stable on Friday the 2d inst. a large Brown Horse, white spots on the back worn by the saddle, close dock'd tail, has a little spring halt, and some appearance of poll evil, he is very apt to canter if urged, and is about ten years old. Five pounds reward is offered for the recovery of the said horse; information to be sent to

WINETT WILLIAMS
Lot No. 1, Little Lake,
Hallowell.

York 8th March, 1821.

FARM ON SHARES.

A Farm containing about forty acres in cultivation, with the necessary buildings, and within two miles of York, to let, on shares. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th March 1821.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering,
West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.
No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800
No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400
No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

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Price 2s. 9½d.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 5] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Port, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively'" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Hallowell in the Township of Hallowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALLOWELL, in the Township of Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to Contract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store Keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz

From York to the Head of the Lake.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetanguishine.

Naval Store Keeper's Office, Kingston, 2d Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to contract for the Transport of such quantities of Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage &c as may be required to be forwarded for one year, from the following places: viz

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetanguishine.

Proposals will not be attended to, unless made in the form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorized, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the rate per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from Queenston, into the Store Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	6	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. ¼ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	" "	10	12	200
	" "	10	13 and 14	400
	" "	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	525
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	" "	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Rainham	5	13	200
	Walpole	1	13	250
	" "	5	17	200
	" "	7	12	200
	" "	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1	120
	" "	1	South half of 1	
	" "	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	20	200
	" "	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,

JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, gainst the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office. York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

NOTICE,

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a Court of TO WIT. } Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the twenty sixth day of March, inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be repectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, March 8th 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoea, about four or five from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, we lose the labor and materials, pay $3, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 46 tf.

FOR SALE

AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } Wines.
Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods

AND

HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of

EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

WANTED.

A Boy, about 14 or 16 years of age; as a house servant; enquire at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

TO LET

A Convenient Two Story House and Stable adjoining the Gaol, in King Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bigelow and Mrs. Smith. Enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 26th Dec. 1820. 52 tf

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's stable on Friday the 2d inst. a large Brown Horse, white spots on the back worn by the saddle, chose docked tail, has a little spring halt, and some appearance of poll evil, he is very apt to enter if urged, and is about ten years old. Five pounds reward is offered for the recovery of the said horse; information to be sent to

WINETT WILLIAMS
Lot No. 1, Little Lake,
Ha Ha Bay.

York 8th March, 1821.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FOR SALE.

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m?.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake: the road to the Napponee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russell Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napponee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

FARM ON SHARES.

A Farm containing about forty acres in cultivation, with the necessary buildings, and within two miles of York to let, on shares. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th March 1821.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby. 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 6th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEVS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 6.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Halowell in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL, in the Township of Halowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bliss, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to Contract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store Keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz

From York to the Holland Landing.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Naval Store Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to contract for the Transport of such quantities of Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage &c. as may be required to be forwarded for one year, from the following places: viz.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Proposals will not be attended to, unless made in the form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the rate per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from Queenston, into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	8	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. ½ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	"	10	12	200
	"	10	13 and 14	400
	"	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	"	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Rainham	3	13	200
	Walpole	1	18	250
	"	5	17	200
	"	7	12	200
	"	7	13 and 17	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1 }	
	"	1	South half of 1 }	120
	"	2	11 and 21	400
	Dorchester	A	20	200
	"	Broken A B	Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,

JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th Nov. 1320.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

NOTICE,

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } IS hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the twenty sixth day of March, inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be repectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, March 8th 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land, Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jaws or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped; if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

FOR SALE

AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } WINES

Real Cogniac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods

AND

HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of

EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

MAP OF NEW-YORK, CANADA, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that "LAY'S MAP" of New-York, comprising a part of the adjoining States, and Upper-Canada" has lately been corrected and revised, and is now offered for sale on the following terms:

In the Sheet	$7 0
Made Portable in a Book,	10 0
Mounted on Rollers & varnished,	11 0

The very respectable Subscription which has been obtained in this Province for the above Map, will be immediately supplied.—Such Gentlemen as may wish to supply themselves with the said Map, are invited to call at this Office or on the Subscriber at the Mansion-House Hotel, and examine the above mentioned Map.

CYRUS CURTISS, *Agent for A. Lay.*

York, 26th March, 1821. 6-tf.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

FARM ON SHARES.

A Farm containing about forty acres in cultivation, with the necessary buildings, and within two miles of York, to let, on shares. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th March 1821.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1320. 6m45.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 7.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom it may concern.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Port, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign entitled 'An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion may require and to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into Our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or Place of Entry should be established at the Port of Halowell in the Township of Halowell in the County of Prince Edward and Midland District of Our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid, and by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT the PORT of HALOWELL, in the Township of Halowell, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office.
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to Contract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store Keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz

From York to the Holland Landing.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store Houses at Penetenguishine.

Naval Store Keeper's Office, Kingston, 2th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to contract for the Transport of such quantities of Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage &c. as may be required to be forwarded for one year, from the following places: viz.—

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Proposals will not be attended to, unless made in the form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the rate per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from Queenston, into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, 1821: viz.—

District.	*Township.*	*Concession.*	*Lot.*	*Acres.*
Home	King	10	22	200
Eastern	Osnabruck	1	Front part of East half of 22	4
Johnstown	Yonge	5	11	147
	Elizabethtown	3	East half of 30	100
Gore	Ancaster	2	Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
	Nelson	1, S. of Dundas St.	Undiv. ¼ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
Niagara	Niagara		107	100
London	Blenheim	1	9*	200
	..	10	12	200
	..	10	13 and 14	400
	..	11	12 and five-eighths of 13	325
	Burford	4	North one-fourth of 1	50
	..	5	20	200
	Oxford	1, East. Div.	Part of 7	
	Rainham	3	13	200
	Walpole	1	18	250
	..	5	17	200
	..	7	12	200
	..	7	13 and	400
	Delaware	Broken Front	South half of 1 / South half of 1	120
	..	1	11 and 21	400
	..	2	20	200
	Dorchester	A	Broken A B Half of 19, South Division	150

* Subject to the maintenance of J. F. Dean and wife during their lives.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JAMES B. MACAULAY, *Clk. Comm. F. E.*

York, January 3d, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the Land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

IF William Holmes, (nephew to the late William Water some time Printer to His Majesty in this Province,) who left Cork in March or April last, for Upper Canada, has arrived in the Province, he is requested to communicate his situation to Major Hillier, Government House, York.

The same favour is requested of any person who may possess any knowledge of the above William Holmes.

York, 28th March 1821. 6tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1821.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, lately occupied by Captain D. Heron, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 17, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped) if my should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Tenerisse, Real Port, Spanish, do. } WINES.
Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fine Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,
And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

FARM ON SHARES.

A Farm containing about forty acres in cultivation, with the necessary buildings, and within two miles of York, to let, on shares. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th March 1821.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TWO to be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38–tf.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

BY Dr. Lyons, Two Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of York, on the banks of the Don River, North West of the old mill. This Lot is part of a block of land lately purchased by Dr Lyons from Alexander McDonell Esqr. M. P. and it is considered by competent judges, of the very best description, not only in the Township, but in the Province: no application will be attended to, without the applicant can treat with ready cash.

York, March 28th 1821. 6tf

TO BE LEASED OR SOLD

BY the 1st of May next, the House, (and garden) in which the subscriber now lives, in King Street, in the Town of York.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 26th March 1821. 2w6

ATTENDANCE will be given by the Subscriber at the House of Mr. Abraham Beam, 7th concession Markham: from 7th to 12th May inclusive: when it is expected, that all those in that neighbourhood, indebted to him either by Note of Hand or Book account, will call and pay the same.

THOS. STEPHENS.

Esquesing 26th March 1821. 3w6

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821. 6tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

STRAY HEIFER,

SOME time in December last, a year old black Heifer, came into the enclosure of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the expences, and take her away.

JOSEPH HOLLEY.

Broken Con. B. Etobicoke.

March 28th 1821. 3w6

TO MILL OWNERS.

A MILLER, of first rate abilities, whose present engagement will shortly expire, wants employment. He would rent a Mill if eligibly situated. Enquire at this Office.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 23 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28 in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28 1821. 6tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth did on the eighth day of February last forsake my bed and board, without any cause known to me, I do hereby caution all persons against crediting or harbouring her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ISAAC DAVIS.

Toronto, March 19th 1821.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 8.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, [illegible] 9, 1821. [illegible]pril

By Authority.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bliss, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to Contract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store-Keeper," and endorsed "Teners for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz.

From York to the Holland Landing.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to contract for the Transport of such quantities of Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage &c. as may be required to be forwarded for one year, from the following places: viz.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Proposals will not be attended to, unless made in the form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties nor unless the former, or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store-keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the rate per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from Queenston, into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

IF William Holmes, (nephew to the late William Waterson time Printer to His Majesty in this Province,) who left Cork in March or April last, for Upper Canada, has arrived in the Province, he is requested to communicate his situation to Major Hillier, Government House, York.

The same favour is requested of any person who may possess any knowledge of the above William Holmes.

York, 29th March 1821. 6tf

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General in and for the Province of Upper Canada, feels himself under the necessity of requesting that *all* persons paying money to him on account of the Public, will endorse each note with their names and place of abode, as he has been subject recently to losses on forged Notes.

York, 2d April, 1821. 6w7

NOT OFFICIAL.

ATTENDANCE will be given by the Subscriber at the House of Mr. Abraham Beam, 7th concession Markham: from 7th to 12th May inclusive: when it is expected, that all those in that neighbourhood, indebted to him either by Note of Hand or Book account, will call and pay the same.

THOS. STEPHENS.

Esquesing 26th March 1821. 3w6

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 24 March 1821. 5tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March, 28 1821. 6tf

STRAY HEIFER.

SOME time in December last, a year old black Heifer, came into the enclosure of the subcriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the expences, and take her away.

JOSEPH HOLLEY.
Broken Con. B. Etobicoke.

March 28th 1821. 3w6

TO MILL OWNERS.

A MILLER, of first rate abilities, whose present engagement will shortly expire, wants employment. He would rent a Mill if eligibly situated. Enquire at this Office.

York, March 28, 1821. 6 tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE YORK ALMANAC

AND

PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

For the Year 1821:

Containing the Civil and Militia List of Upper Canada, Royal Naval Establishment, Population, &c. &c. &c.

Price 2s. 9½d.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for £12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay £3, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

FOR SALE

AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } Wines.
Real Coguiac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods

AND

HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of

EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38–tf.

Houses, &c. in and about the village of Port Hope,

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE.

THAT very convenient INN, Garden, Orchard, Houses, Lands, and others, as possessed by Mr. Woodsworth, and the proprietors, either in whole, or in the following lots, to suit purchasers, viz.

No. 1.—The Inn with the stable, barn & piece of ground, adjoining the Inn, as possessed by Mr. Woodsworth, under a lease for two years after the first day of January last, for which an annual rent of £65 is payable half yearly.

2.—That house and ground adjoining thereto, as possessed by the proprietors, to which entry may be had when the purchaser requires.

N. B. These two lots may be sold together if purchasers incline.

3.—The orchard and garden possessed by Mr. Woodsworth, under the above lease, consisting of about an acre.

4.—That piece of land adjoining thereto, upon which there are some fruit trees, consisting of about one acre and three quarters, at present in possession of the proprietors, either in whole or in two lots to suit purchasers.

5.—That lot of land, No. 75, of the Town plot, consisting of about 13 acres, upon which there are two Log-Houses, Stable and other erections, lying within a quarter of a mile of the village.—The wood is all cut down, and the ground cleared, excepting about two acres, and there is a fine stream of water upon the lot fit to drive machinery.

A considerable part of the purchase money, if required, will be allowed to remain for such time, on security of the properties, as may be agreed on.

For further particulars apply to the proprietors, Messrs. Wallace & Shaw, at Port Hope.

March 22d. 1821. 7–tf.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

BY Dr. Lyons, Two Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of York, on the banks of the Don River, North West of the old mill. This Lot is part of a block of land lately purchased by Dr Lyons from Alexander McDonnell Esqr. M. P. and it is considered by competent judges, of the very best description, not only in the Township, but in the Province: no application will be attended to, without the applicant can treat with ready cash.

York, March 28th 1821. 6tf

FARM ON SHARES.

A Farm containing about forty acres in cultivation, with the necessary buildings, and within two miles of York, to let, on shares. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th March 1821.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York, for further particulars enquire at this office.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession	No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	"	"	8	
4th	"	"	20 & 22	
5th	"	"	14	
6th	"	"	5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7–tf.

SERVANT WANTED.

A WOMAN or GIRL, who understands plain cooking and washing; enquire at this Office.

York, 3d April, 1821.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 9.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1821.

By Authority.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office.
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General in and for the Province of Upper Canada, feels himself under the necessity of requesting that *all* persons paying money to him on account of the Public, will endorse each note with their names and place of abode, as he has been subject recently to losses on forged Notes.

York, 2d April, 1821. 6w7

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to Contract for the Transport of such Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from Queenston into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River, for one year. Proposals will not be attended to unless made in the Form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties, nor unless the former or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the "Naval Store Keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the Rate Per Hundred Weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received, on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from the following places: viz

From York to the Holland Landing.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store Houses at Penetenguishine.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. from persons willing to contract for the Transport of such quantities of Naval, and Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage &c. as may be required to be forwarded for one year, from the following places: viz.

From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-House at the Head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfeldt Bay (by the New Road,) into the Naval Store-Houses at Penetenguishine.

Proposals will not be attended to, unless made in the form hereafter prescribed, and signed by the Principal and two Sureties nor unless the former, or his Agent duly authorised, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be addressed to the 'Naval Store-keeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport," specifying the rate per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

Similar Proposals will also be received on the day before named, for the Transport that may be required of the same species of Stores from Queenston, into the Store-Houses of the Naval Depot at Grand River.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office, Kingston, 24th Feb. 1821. } N. RADIGER, Chief Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 1

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

YORK, April 14, 1821.

At six o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor went in state to the Parliament House, and being seated on the Throne, the House of Assembly was summoned to the Legislative Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the Acts, of which the following is an abstract of the titles.

1. Regulating the Commercial Intercourse with the United States.
2. Granting Money for Perth Road.
3. Relative to the Service of Process from the Court of King's Bench, and the District Courts.
4. For the relief of Mott & Blanchard.
5. For the relief of Hull & Phelps.
6. Tavern Licence (declaratory.)
7. Civil Appropriation.
8. To supply the want of County Courts, and to make further provision for proceeding to outlawry in certain cases.
9. Salmon Fishery.
10. To legalize small Notes.
11. To establish an Uniform Currency.
12. Relative to the illegal solemnization of Marriage.
13. To enable Married Women more easily to convey Real Estate.
14. Reduction of the Speaker's Salary.
15. To Relieve Vessels in some degree from Light-House and Tonnage Duty.
16. Preservation of Deer.
17. Roman Catholic Trustees. (York.)
18. Militia Pensions.
19. Debentures to pay the arrears of Militia Pensions.
20. Forfeited Estates
21. Compensation to District Treasurers for their trouble under the Common School Act.
22. Granting Salary to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
23. To make good monies issued by the Lieut. Governor in pursuance of Addresses from the House of Assembly.
24. For altering the time of holding the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the Home District.
25. Continuing for a limited time an Act authorizing the General Quarter Sessions to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on Licences granted to Innkeepers
26. To remunerate the Surveyor General for certain Services.
27. Granting a Pension to Elizabeth Lawe.
28. To establish a Provinci' Bank.
29. To make provision for the improvement of the Internal Navigation.
30. To afford relief to John Wagstaff.
31. To remunerate certain Commissioners.
32. Forming new Counties.
33. Relative to the right of Tythes within this Province. *This last Bill Reserved.*

After which His Excellency closed the Session as follows:

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

The public business no longer demanding your attention, it gives me great satisfaction to close this long Session of Parliament, in order that you may be at liberty to attend to your private affairs, which must, at this advanced season, require in a particular manner your superintendence.

I cannot allow you to separate, without expressing to you the satisfaction I have felt on observing the temper, diligence and regard for the interests of this Province, by which your proceedings have been governed.

The variety and importance of the matters which have been under deliberation, and your attention to subjects of public moment, afford satisfactory proofs that your time has not been misemployed.

I have no doubt that your provisions for incorporating a Provincial Bank, and for establishing an uniform Currency throughout the Province, will prove beneficial to the Commercial and general interests.

The Bill for appointing Commissioners to ascertain and report on the improvements which can be effected in the Internal Navigation, may be considered as the commencement of an important undertaking, eminently calculated to advance the prosperity and greatness of Upper Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you on behalf of His Majesty, for the supplies you have granted in aid of the Civil List, which you must be convinced are not more than the exigencies of the Public Service compelled me to require.

The appropriation you have made to assist in opening the Road from the Ottawa through Richmond and Perth to Kingstown, though small in amount, will be regarded as a sufficient proof of your desire to add to the liberal appropriation made by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces for that object, when it is remembered that it is almost the only grant you have been enabled to make for any public purpose.

I participate with you in the regret which I am assured you feel, that the state of our Finance has not permitted you to continue for a further period, the increase which had been made to the Militia Pension List, by a former temporary Act. The provisions you have enacted for the examination of the different Pensioners, and the means you have adopted to insure the liquidation of the arrears, fully manifest your desire to do justice to the Revenue, and at the same time to relieve those whose just claims upon it have remained so long unsatisfied.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

Having characterized this Session of Parliament, the first since the late augmentation in your respective bodies, by great unanimity in the discharge of your important duties, you will, I trust, carry into your several Counties, a disposition which will lead you to cultivate a spirit of harmony and good will among all classes and descriptions of their inhabitants.

Let me recommend that you should also instil into the minds of your fellow subjects the duty of a ready and conscientious discharge of those local services which the Laws require for the general advantage and convenience, and that you should give by your countenance and support all the weight in your power to the authorities appointed for the enforcement of obligations so important.

In those parts of the Country with which you are severally connected, you will I doubt not render your presence an additional security against the progress of misrepresentation on matters of Public concern; of which, in whatever cause it may originate, experience has sufficiently demonstrated the injurious tendency. The superior information you naturally possess on subjects of general importance and your nearer acquaintance with the views and principles of the Government, will at all times enable you by means of honorable and manly exertion, such as you I am persuaded would employ, to expose effectually any delusions which might be otherwise calculated to mislead the judgment of the unwary. You must be sensible that such a just discernment of their real interests, as recently influenced the great mass of this loyal people, must ever be in the highest degree important for the undisturbed enjoyment of your full rights and liberties; and that it must prove the best security for a permanence of that tranquillity which is so essential to the diffusive existence of private happiness and the healthful growth of those advantages which in their maturity constitute the greatness and felicity of a Country.

The honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, then signified His Excellency's pleasure that the Parliament be prorogued until the 22d of May.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse, between this Province and the United States of America, by land and inland navigation," and further to regulate the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land and inland navigation.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to provide for the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States of America, and to repeal the Laws now in force relative thereto: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the first year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse, between this Province and the United States of America, by land and inland navigation," be and the same hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following articles of the growth produce or manufacture of the United States of America, may during the continuance of this Act, be imported into this Province, from the territories of the said United States of America, on payment of the several duties respectively affixed to the same, that is to say,

Beer in Bottles, six shillings per dozen.
Beer in Casks, one shilling per gallon.
Cable and tarred Rope, three pence per pound.
Cordage untarred, three pence per pound.
Cider, one shilling per gallon.
Salt, six-pence per bushel.
Sole Leather, three-pence per pound.
Calf Skins and Skins dressed as upper leather two shillings and six-pence each.
Harness Leather four-pence per pound.
Nails, two-pence per pound.
Pork, twenty-shillings per barrel.
Pork not in barrel, ten shillings per hundred weight.
Manufactured Tobacco, three pence per pound.
Beef, fifteen shillings per barrel.
Beef, ten shillings per hundred pounds.
Distilled Spirits, two shillings and six-pence per gallon.
Shoes, five shillings per pair.
Boots, fifteen shillings per pair.
Boards of Pine, twenty shilings per 1000 feet.
Boards of Oak, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
Lumber of Pine, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
Lumber of Oak, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
All other Lumber hewed or sawed, thirty shillings per 1000 feet.
Shingles, five shillings per 1000.
Oxen, fifty shillings per head.
Young Cattle from two to four years old, thirty-five shillings per head.
Cows, twenty five shillings per head.
Sheep, one shilling per head.
Live Hogs, twenty shillings per head.
Flour, ten shillings per barrel, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.
Flour, six shillings per hundred weight
Wheat, two shillings and six-pence per bushel.
Indian Corn, two shillings per bushel
Rye, two shillings per bushel.
Barley, two shillings per bushel.
Oats, one shilling per bushel.
Potatoes, one shilling per bushel.
Apples, one shilling per bushel,
Butter, six pence per pound.
Cheese, six-pence per pound.
Hog's lard, six-pence per pound.
Hams and Bacon, six-pence per pound.
Chord Wood or Wood intended for fuel, five shillings per Chord.
Flax-seed Oil, one shilling per gallon.

And all other goods, wares, and merchandize, not herein before enumerated, the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United States of America, a duty of ten pounds, on every hundred pounds, ad valorem, of the value of such goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid. *Provided always*, That on all kinds of iron castings and tin ware, there be a duty of twenty pounds on every hundred pounds of the value thereof.

III. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent, or in any wise prohibit the importation, free from the payment of any duty, of the following articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United States of America; unmanufactured Tobacco, Cotton-wool, Tallow, Raw Hides, Printing Paper, the personal Baggage, travelling Horse or Horses, travelling Carriage or Carriages, of any person or persons, subjects or foreigners, who may lawfully come into or reside in this Province.

IV. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to prohibit the admission of Flour, Pork and other Provisions, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salt, Lumber, Wheat, Meal and Grain, Furs and Skins undressed, into this Province free of duty, for exportation only; and *Provided also*, That the Importer of such goods, or the consignee thereof, is hereby required, before landing the same, to enter into a bond in double the amount of the value thereof, that the same shall be exported from this Province, which Bond shall be made out by the Collector on payment of two shillings and six-pence for the same. *Provided always*, that all such articles as last aforesaid, shall be entered and reported according to Law, on their importation into this Province.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid on all vessels or boats, the property of the citizens of the United States of America, coming into any of the ports of this Province the following duties, namely; on all vessels above five ton to fifty tons, the tonnage duty of six-pence per ton; on all vessels above fifty tons, one shilling per ton; *Provided always*, that whenever any ship or vessel laden as aforesaid, the cargo or load whereof is intended to be imported, in order to be transported to Lower Canada, the master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, or the agent or agents for the proprietor or proprietors thereof, shall forthwith on the arrival at any such Port or Ports of Entry as aforesaid, make a report and declaration thereof, to the Collector or to his deputy, stationed at such Port or Ports of Entry, and such report and declaration shall be verified upon oath, and such master or person commanding such vessel, or agent or agents for the proprietor, if required, shall, and he is hereby required to enter into a Bond in double the amount of the tonnage duly imposed by this Act, for the payment thereof, should the whole or any part of such goods wares and merchandize remain in or be unexported from this Province; *provided also*, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to compel the payment of any tonnage duty on vessels exclusively employed for the purpose of transporting passengers and their baggage.

VI. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize the demand of tonnage duty on any such vessel laden exclusively with goods wares and merchandize in transitu, or for exportation, to Lower Canada, or with Salt, or other commodities, in transitu from Queenston to Fort Erie, secured to bere exported to the United States.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners, agent or agents, of all such person or persons as shall or may import any such goods, wares or merchandize, hereby authorized to be imported free of duty, for exportation, to enter the whole or any part thereof for home consumption, on payment or securing the payment of the duties imposed by this Act, at the Port where the same shall be deposited at the time of making such entry as aforesaid.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the value of all goods and merchandize subject to a duty, ad valorem, by this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be the value at the port or place of entry, as stated in the report of the same, made by the master of any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or by the owner or agent of the owner of such goods.

IX. *Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if upon view and examination of the said goods, wares and merchandize, by the proper officer or officers of the Customs, it shall appear to him or them, that the same are not valued according to the true price or value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, then it shall and may be lawful for such officer or officers to detain such goods, wares or merchandizes, and to cause the same to be properly secured, and to take such goods, wares and merchandizes for the benefit of the Crown, within two days from the landing thereof; and the Collector or his deputy shall out of any monies in his hands arising by Customs or other duties belonging to the Crown, pay to the importer or proprietor on demand the value so stated in such report, and an addition of ten per centum thereon, and also for such goods, taking a receipt for the same from such importer or proprietor, in full satisfaction for the said goods, as if they had been sold. And it shall be lawful for the said Collector or his deputy, (whether the value of the goods, and ten per centum thereon, and the duties which shall have been paid for such goods, be demanded or not, or whether the receipt herein ordered to be taken, be given or not,) to cause the said goods to be publicly sold for the best advantage, and out of the produce thereof, the money so as aforesaid directed to be paid for such goods, shall be paid to the said Collector or his deputy, to be replaced to such funds whence he borrowed the same, provided the same shall have been paid by him, but if it has not, then the same shall remain in the hands of the said Collector or his deputy, until the importer or proprietor shall demand the same and give a receipt as herein before directed; and after deducting from the overplus, if any, the charges arising from the detaining securing and sale of such goods, the said Collector or his deputy shall be entitled to retain as an encouragement for the discharge of his duty therein, one moiety of the remainder of such overplus, if any, and the other moiety shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, to be accounted for by him.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person who may lawfully come into this Province as a settler, upon taking the following oath:

"I A. B. Do solemnly swear, that the (Oxen or Cows, &c. as the case may be,) brought into this Province by

"me, are bona fide my own property, and that I have not "imported the same for the purpose of selling the whole or "any part thereof, and that I have come into this Province "with intention to settle therein—So help me God," shall be entitled to import into the Province, free from the payment of any duty whatever,—four Oxen, four Cows, and twenty-five Sheep.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies collected under and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, to and for the uses of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the public uses of this Province, and towards the support of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be in force for two years, and from thence until the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament and no longer.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821. 5tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 50.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March, 28 1821. 6tf

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in the 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1500

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1320. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	"	" 8	
4th	"	" 20 & 22	
5th	"	" 14	
6th	"	" 5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. St. George and Co. hereby give notice to the Public, that Mr. John Holmes, late a partner of that firm, has withdrawn himself therefrom by mutual consent.

St. GEORGE & Co.

Dated York, April 10th, 1821. 4w8

A CAUTION.

LOST or mislaid, a Promissory Note of Jordan Post, jun. (the property of the Subscriber,) dated on or about the 14th of December last, and payable in three months from that date to Thomas Mosley or order, for Fifty Pounds Five Shillings, Currency. The said Jordan Post has been notified not to pay the same to any person but the subscriber, or his order.

W. ALLAN.

York, 7th April, 1821. 8tf.

Houses, &c. in and about the village of Port Hope,
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE.

THAT very convenient INN, Garden, Orchard, Houses, Lands, and others, as possessed by Mr. Woodsworth, and the proprietors, either in whole, or in the following lots, to suit purchasers, viz.

No. 1.—The Inn with the stable, barn & piece of ground, adjoining the Inn, as possessed by Mr. Woodsworth, under a lease for two years after the first day of January last, for which an annual rent of £65 is payable half yearly.

2.—That house and ground adjoining thereto, as possessed by the proprietors, to which entry may be had when the purchaser requires.

N. B. These two lots may be sold together if purchasers incline.

3.—The orchard and garden possessed by Mr. Woodsworth, under the above lease, consisting of about an acre.

4.—That piece of land adjoining thereto, upon which there are some fruit trees, consisting of about one acre and three quarters, at present in possession of the proprietors, either in whole or in two lots to suit purchasers.

5.—That lot of land, No. 75, of the Town plot, consisting of about 13 acres, upon which there are two Log-Houses, Stable and other erections, lying within a quarter of a mile of the village.—The wood is all cut down, and the ground cleared, excepting about two acres, and there is a fine stream of water upon the lot fit to drive machinery.

A considerable part of the purchase money, if required, will be allowed to remain for such time, on security of the properties, as may be agreed on.

For further particulars apply to the proprietors, Messrs. Wallace & Shaw, at Port Hope.

March 22d. 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 10] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1821.

By Authority.

On the 14th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor went in state to the Parliament House, and being seated on the Throne, the House of Assembly was summoned to the Legislative Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to 32 Acts, and to close the Session as follows:

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

The public business no longer demanding your attention, it gives me great satisfaction to close this long Session of Parliament, in order that you may be at liberty to attend to your private affairs, which must, at this advanced season, require in a particular manner your superintendence.

I cannot allow you to separate, without expressing to you the satisfaction I have felt on observing the temper, diligence and regard for the interests of this Province, by which your proceedings have been governed.

The variety and importance of the matters which have been under deliberation, and your attention to subjects of public moment, afford satisfactory proofs that your time has not been misemployed.

I have no doubt that your provisions for incorporating a Provincial Bank, and for establishing an uniform Currency throughout the Province, will prove beneficial to the Commercial and general interests.

The Bill for appointing Commissioners to ascertain and report on the improvements which can be effected in the Internal Navigation, may be considered as the commencement of an important undertaking, eminently calculated to advance the prosperity and greatness of Upper Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you on behalf of His Majesty, for the supplies you have granted in aid of the Civil List, which you must be convinced, are not more than the exigencies of the Public Service compelled me to require.

The appropriation you have made to assist in opening the Road from the Ottawa through Richmond and Perth to Kingston, though small in amount, will be regarded as a sufficient proof of your desire to add to the liberal appropriation made by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces for that object, when it is remembered that it is almost the only grant you have been enabled to make for any public purpose.

I participate with you in the regret which I am assured you feel, that the state of our Finance has not permitted you to continue for a further period, the increase which had been made to the Militia Pension List, by a former temporary Act. The provisions you have enacted for the examination of the different Pensioners, and the means you have adopted to insure the liquidation of the arrears, fully manifest your desire to do justice to the Revenue, and at the same time to relieve those whose just claims upon it have remained so long unsatisfied.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

Having characterized this Session of Parliament, the first since the late augmentation in your respective bodies, by great unanimity in the discharge of your important duties, you will, I trust, carry into your several Counties, a disposition which will lead you to cultivate a spirit of harmony and good will among all classes and descriptions of their inhabitants.

Let me recommend that you should also instil into the minds of your fellow subjects the duty of a ready and conscientious discharge of those local services which the Laws require for the general advantage and convenience, and that you should give by your countenance and support all the weight in your power to the authorities appointed for the enforcement of obligations so important.

In those parts of the Country with which you are severally connected, you will I doubt not render your presence an additional security against the progress of misrepresentation on matters of Public concern; of which, in whatever cause it may originate, experience has sufficiently demonstrated the injurious tendency. The superior information you naturally possess on subjects of general importance and your nearer acquaintance with the views and principles of the Government will at all times enable you by means of honorable and manly exertion, such as you I am persuaded would employ, to expose effectually any delusions which might be otherwise calculated to mislead the judgment of the unwary. You must be sensible that such a just discernment of their real interests, as recently influenced the great mass of this loyal people, must ever be in the highest degree important for the undisturbed enjoyment of your full rights and liberties; and that it must prove the best security for a permanence of that tranquility which is so essential to the diffusive existence of private happiness and the healthful growth of those advantages which in their maturity constitute the greatness and felicity of a Country.

The honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, then signified His Excellency's pleasure that the Parliament be prorogued until the 22d of May.

CHAP. I.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States of America, by land and inland navigation," and further to regulate the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land and inland navigation.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it is expedient further to provide for the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States of America, and to repeal the Laws now in force relative thereto: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of An Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the first year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse, between this Province and the United States of America, by land and inland navigation," be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following articles of the growth produce or manufacture of the United States of America, may during the continuance of this Act, be imported into this Province, from the territories of the said United States of America, on payment of the several duties respectively affixed to the same, that is to say,

Beer in Bottles six shillings per dozen.

Beer in Casks, one shilling per gallon.

Cable and tarred Rope, three pence per pound.
Cordage untarred, three pence per pound.
Cider, one shilling per gallon.
Salt, six pence per bushel.
Sole Leather, three pence per pound.
Calf Skins and Skins dressed as upper leather, two shillings and six pence each.
Harness Leather, four pence per pound.
Nails, two pence per pound.
Pork, twenty shillings per barrel.
Pork not in barrel, ten shillings per hundred weight.
Manufactured tobacco, three pence per pound.
Beef, fifteen shillings per barrel.
Beef, ten shillings per hundred pounds.
Distilled Spirits, two shillings and six pence per gallon.
Shoes, five shillings per pair.
Boots, fifteen shillings per pair.
Boards of Pine, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
Boards of Oak, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
Lumber of Pine, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
Lumber of Oak, twenty shillings per 1000 feet.
All other Lumber hewed or sawed, thirty shillings per 1000 feet.
Shingles, five shillings per 1000.
Oxen, fifty shillings per head.
Young Cattle from two to four years old, thirty-five shillings per head.
Cows, twenty-five shillings per head.
Sheep, one shilling per head.
Live Hogs, twenty shillings per head.
Flour, ten shillings per barrel, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.
Flour, six shillings per hundred weight.
Wheat, two shillings and six-pence per bushel.
Indian Corn, two shillings per bushel.
Rye, two shillings per bushel.
Barley, two shillings per bushel.
Oats, one shilling per bushel.
Potatoes, one shilling per bushel.
Apples, one shilling per bushel.
Butter, six pence per pound.
Cheese, six-pence per pound.
Hog's lard, six pence per pound.
Hams and Bacon, six pence per pound.
Chord Wood or Wood intended for fuel, five shillings per Chord.
Flax-seed Oil, one shilling per gallon.

And all other goods, wares, and merchandize, not herein before enumerated, the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United States of America, a duty of ten pounds, on every hundred pounds, ad valorem, of the value of such goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid. *Provided always*, That on all kinds of iron castings, and tin ware, there be a duty of twenty pounds on every hundred pounds of the value thereof.

III. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent, or in any wise prohibit the importation, free from the payment of any duty, of the following articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United States of America; viz. manufactured Tobacco, Cotton-wool, Tallow, Raw Hides, Printing Paper, the personal Baggage, travelling Horse or Horses, travelling Carriage or Carriages, of any person or persons, subjects or foreigners, who may lawfully come into or reside in this Province.

IV. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to prohibit the admission of Flour Pork and other Provisions, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salt, Lumber, Wheat, Meal and Grain, Furs and Skins undressed, into this Province free of duty, for exportation only; and *Provided also*, That the Importer of such goods, or the consignee thereof, is hereby required, before landing the same, to enter into a bond in double the amount of the value thereof, that the same shall be exported from this Province, which Bond shall be made out by the Collector on payment of two shillings and six-pence for the same. *Provided always*, that all such articles as last aforesaid, shall be entered and reported according to Law, on their importation into this Province.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid on all vessels or boats, the property of the citizens of the United States of America, coming into any of the ports of this Province the following duties, namely; on all vessels above five ton to fifty tons, the tonnage duty of six pence per ton; on all vessels above fifty tons, one shilling per ton; *Provided always*, that whenever any ship or vessel laden as aforesaid, the cargo or load whereof is intended to be imported, in order to be transported to Lower Canada, the master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, or the agent or agents for the proprietor or proprietors thereof, shall forthwith on the arrival at any such Port or Ports of Entry as aforesaid, make a report and declaration thereof to the Collector or to his deputy, stationed at such Port or Ports of Entry, and such report and declaration shall be verified upon oath, and such master or person commanding such vessel, or agent or agents for the proprietor, if required, shall, and he is hereby required to enter into a Bond in double the amount of the tonnage duty imposed by this Act, for the payment thereof, should the whole or any part of such goods wares and merchandize remain in or be unexported from this Province; *provided also*, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to compel the payment of any tonnage duty on vessels exclusively employed for the purpose of transporting passengers and their baggage.

VI. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize the demand of tonnage duty on any such vessel laden exclusively with goods, wares and merchandize in transitu, or for exportation, to Lower Canada, or with Salt, or other commodities, in transit to from Queenston to Fort Erie, secured to be re-exported to the United States.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners, agent or agents, of all such person or persons as shall or may import any such goods, wares or merchandize, hereby authorized to be imported free of duty, for exportation, to entered the whole or any part thereof for home consumption, on payment or securing the payment of the duties imposed by this Act, at the port where the same shall be deposited at the time of making such entry as aforesaid.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the value of all goods and merchandize subject to a duty, ad valorem, by this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be the value at the port or place of entry, as stated in the report of the same, made by the master of any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or by the owner or agent of the owner of such goods.

IX. *Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if upon view and examination of the said goods wares and merchandize, by the proper officer or officers of the Customs, it shall appear to him or them, that the same are not valued according to the true price or value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, then it shall and may be lawful for such officer or officers to detain such goods, wares or merchandizes, and to cause the same to be properly secured, and to take such goods, wares and merchandizes for the benefit of the Crown within two days from the landing thereof; and the Collector or his deputy shall out of any monies in his hands arising by Customs or other duties belonging to the Crown, pay to the importer or proprietor on demand the value so stated in such report, and an addition of ten per centum thereon, and also the Customs and other duties which shall have been paid for such goods, taking a receipt for the same from such importer or proprietor, in full satisfaction for the said goods, as if they had been sold. And it shall be lawful for the said Collector or his deputy, (whether the value of the goods, and ten per centum thereon, and the duties which shall have been paid for such goods, be demanded or not, or whether the receipt herein ordered to be taken, be given or not,) to cause the said goods to be publicly sold for the best advantage, and out of the produce thereof, the money so as aforesaid directed to be paid for such goods, shall be paid to the said Collector or his deputy, to be replaced to such funds whence he borrowed the same, provided the same shall have been paid by him, but if it has not, then the same shall remain in the hands of the said Collector or his deputy, until the importer or proprietor shall demand the same and give a receipt as herein before directed; and after deducting from the overplus, if any, the charges arising from the detaining securing and sale of such goods, the said Collector or his deputy shall be entitled to retain as an encouragement for the discharge of his duty therein, one moiety of the remainder of such overplus, if any, and the other moiety shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, to be accounted for by him.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person who may lawfully come into this Province as a settler, upon taking the following oath:

"I A. B. Do solemnly swear, that the (Oxen or Cows, "&c. as the case may be,) brought into this Province by

"me, are bona fide my own property, and that I have not "imported the same for the purpose of selling the whole or "any part thereof, and that I have come into this Province "with intention to settle therein—So help me God," shall be entitled to import into the Province, free from the payment of any duty whatever,—four Oxen, four Cows, and twenty-five Sheep.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies collected under and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, to and for the uses of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors for the public uses of this Province, and towards the support of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be in force for two years, and from thence until the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament and no longer.

CHAP. II.

An Act to make provision for the Improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Survey of the Waters of the St. Lawrence and for other purposes therein mentioned" And whereas it is expedient to provide means for ascertaining the practicability of improving the Internal Communications of the Province by Inland Navigation; and also for procuring plans and estimates of the expence necessary to be incurred for that purpose, and also to repeal the said Act: Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the said first recited Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint five Commissioners, two of whom with the President to be a Quorum, for the purpose of exploring and levelling the most practicable routes, for opening communication by Canals and locks between Lake Erie and the [illegible] boundary of this Province.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners shall choose one of their number President of their Board, and shall appoint a fit person to be Secretary, who shall be allowed and paid such salary as the said Commissioners shall deem proper and reasonable; and the President of the said Board of Commissioners shall have power to call a Meeting of the same, whenever in his opinion the public interests require it; and the said Board may adjourn from time to time, to meet at any time and place they may deem most conducive to the public good: And further the said Commissioners shall have power to employ such and so many Agents, Engineers, Surveyors, Draftsmen and other persons, as in their opinion may be necessary to enable them to fulfil and discharge the duties imposed upon them by this Act, and to allow and pay the said Agents, Engineers, Surveyors, Draftsmen and other persons for their respective services, such sum or sums as may be adequate and reasonable.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, to cause those parts of this Province, which may be upon or contiguous to the probable courses and ranges of the said Canals, to be explored and examined for the purpose of fixing and determining the most eligible and proper routes for the same, and to cause all necessary Surveys and Levels to be taken, and accurate Maps, Field Books and Drafts thereof to be made, and further to adopt and recommend proper Plans for the construction of and formation of the said Canals, and of the locks, dams, embankments, tunnels, and aqueducts which may be necessary for the completion of the same; and to cause all necessary Plans, Drafts and Models thereof to be executed under their direction, and also to devise ways and means for completing the said Canals.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to make or cause to be made with as much accuracy and minuteness as may be, calculations and estimates of the sum or sums of money which will be necessary for completing the said Canals, according to the plan or plans which may be adopted and recommended by them for the construction or formation of the same; and to cause the said calculations and estimates, and all Surveys, Maps, Field Books, Plans, Drafts and Models authorised and directed by this Act, or so many thereof as may be completed, together with a plain and comprehensive Report of all their proceedings under and by virtue of this Act, to be transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to be laid before the Provincial Parliament, within twenty days after the Session which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, from time to time during the continuance of this Act, to issue his Warrant to the Receiver General in favor of the said Commissioners for such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Currency, to enable them to pay the necessary expences to be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, which sum or sums of money, shall be paid out of any monies now in the hands of or which may hereafter come into the hands of the said Receiver General, and unappropriated, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct: *provided always*, That an account in detail of all monies paid under the authority of this Act, be transmitted to be laid before the Commons House of Assembly, at the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and *provided also*, that so much of the said sum as shall remain unexpended shall be subject to the future disposition of Parliament.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the space of three years and no longer.

CHAP. III.

An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the thirty eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the better division of this Province" and to make further provision for the division of the same into Counties and Districts.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide by Law for the better division of the several Townships in this Province into Counties and Districts: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the twenty third section of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the thirty third year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the better division of this Province," be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a tract of Land in the Eastern District adjoining to the Townships of Charlottenburg and Kenyon, lately owned by the Saint Regis Indians, shall be attached to the said Townships in the following manner, that is to say, so much of the said tract as adjoins the Township of Charlottenburg shall constitute and form a part of the said Township; and that the remainder of the said tract shall constitute and form part of the Township of Kenyon.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Townships of Gouldburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, March, Huntly, Ramsay, Lanark, Dalhousie, and Sherbrooke North and South, together with such other Townships as may hereafter be surveyed by direction of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, lying within the present limits of the County of Carlton, shall continue and remain the

County of Carlton.

IV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, and he is hereby authorised to declare by Proclamation, as soon as he may think fit, the said County of Carlton to be a separate District, by such name as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province may seem meet. *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, or to make it necessary or lawful to issue any Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Commission of Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said District, or to affect the jurisdiction of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace or District Court within the present limits of the District of Johnstown, until provision be made by Law to that effect

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following Townships in the Midland District shall be attached to and be incorporated with the Counties hereinafter mentioned in manner following, that is to say, the Township of Oso, Oden and Kennebec to the County of Frontenac, the Township of Kaladar, to the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and the Townships of Elzevier, Madoc and Marmora, to the County of Hastings.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the unattached Townships in the Newcastle District shall be incorporated in manner aforesaid, with the Counties in the said District as follows, that is to say, the Townships of Asphodel, Otonabee, Monaghan and Smith, to be attached to the County of Northumberland, and the Townships of Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright, Emily, Ops and Mariposa, to the County of Durham.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the unattached Townships in the Home District shall be incorporated in manner aforesaid with the Counties in the said Home District as follows, that is to say, the Townships of Reach, Brock, Scott, and Georgina shall be attached to the East Riding of the County of York, and that hereafter the following Townships to wit, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, and the Gore of Toronto, be added to the West Riding of York, and that the following Townships shall constitute and form the County of Simcoe, namely, West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Amaranth, Luther, Proton, Melancthon, Mulmur, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisil, Oro, Vespra, Sunnidale, Flos, Medonte, Aurelia, Merlin, Osprey, Arrenden, Alha, Java, Tiny, Tay, Euphrasy, Zero, Matchedash, Thora, Mara, and Kamah.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government and he is hereby authorised to declare by Proclamation the said County of Simcoe to be a separate District, by such name as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province may seem meet, under the same provisions, limitations and restrictions, as herein before provided for the County of Carlton.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following Townships, to wit, Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nassagaweya, Erramosa, Garafraxa, and the Church Land, be annexed to the County of Halton.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Gore of Land in the District of Gore, lying between the Townships of Beverly and Dumfries, be attached to the Township of Beverly, and the Gore lying between Dumfries and Dundas Street, be attached to Dumfries.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Gore of Land attached to the Township of Burford, be formed into a separate Township, by the name of the Township of Oakland, and that the said Township of Oakland and the Townships of Nassouri and Zora be added to the County of Oxford, and that hereafter the Townships of Mara, Eldrid, Carradoc, and Lobo, be added to the County of Middlesex, also that a Gore of Land on the East side of the Township of Norwich, be attached to that Township, and a Gore of Land on the East of the Township of Dorchester be attached to the said Township.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following new Townships in the Western District be attached to the County of Kent, namely, the Townships of Zone, Dawn, Sombra, and Saint Clair.

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CHAP. IV.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to explain and amend 'An Act passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to provide for the maintenance of persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's Service," and also an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the Service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the provisions of the same" and an Act passed in the fifty seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to repeal part of and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the Service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the provisions of the same' and to make provision for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the Service, and to the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, or who may have died while in captivity with the enemy, during the late War with the United States of America."

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 55th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provision of the same" the classes of Militia Pensioners were greatly increased so that the Public Revenue has been found wholly unable to bear the charge thereby incurred. And whereas the said Act being limited in its duration is now about to expire, and it is become necessary to confine the Militia Pensions with the exceptions herein after mentioned to the objects provided for by the Laws of this Province passed during the late War, and to provide for such investigation of the claims of the different Pensioners, as may prevent further loss to the Revenue from any misrepresentation or deceit which may have been practised: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the fifty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the maintenance of persons disabled and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's service" and also the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service and to extend the provision of the same" and also the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty-seventh year of His said late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and amend an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to Persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the provisions of the same" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Pensions of all and every person and persons, who have been placed on the Militia Pension List of this Province, under the provisions of any Act of the Parliament thereof, passed since the fifty-third year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, and who could not by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the said fifty-third year of His said late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the maintenance of persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's service" have been entitled to be placed upon the Pension list of this

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, of Glorious Memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed "in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Gov-"ernment of the Province of Quebec in North America, and "to make further provision for the Government of the said "Province," It is among other things enacted, that when ever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall be presented for the Royal Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering Our Government therein; such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall and he is thereby authorized and required to declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf, by Us Our Heirs or Successors, that he Assents to such Bill in Our Name, or that he withholds Our Assent from such Bill, or that he Reserves such Bill for the signification of Our pleasure thereon;—And it is further provided by the said Act that no such Bill which shall be so reserved for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until Our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering Our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Us in Council, and That We have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the public records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless Our Assent thereto, shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for Our Assent to Our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province; AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill entituled, "An Act to prevent the abatement of any action a-"gainst a joint Obligor, Contractor or Partner, on account "of the other joint parties not being made defendants," And also, a certain other Bill entituled, "An Act to incor-"porate sundry persons under the style and title of the Presi-"dent, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Cana-"da," were passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of Our Province of Upper Canada, in the fourth Session of the seventh Parliament of Our Province, and were severally presented on the twelfth day of July, in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of the said late King George the Third, of Glorious Memory, to His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of His said Province of Upper Canada, for the Assent of His said late Majesty thereto; and were then by him severally reserved for the signification of the Royal Pleasure thereon, and were thereupon transmitted to one of His said late Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for the purpose of obtaining the signification of the Royal Pleasure thereon, according to the provision above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, That the said Bills having since the demise of His late Majesty, been severally referred to Us in Our Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same respectively, and do hereby pursuant, to the provisions of the said Act passed in the thirty first year of His said late Majesty's Reign, declare Our Royal Assent to the said Bills, and to each of them severally, and that the same are, and each of them is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the second year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General in and for the Province of Upper Canada, feels himself under the necessity of requesting that *all* persons paying money to him on account of the Public, will endorse each note with their names and place of abode, as he has been subject recently to losses on forged Notes.

York, 2d April, 1821. 6w7

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

County of Carlton.

IV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, and he is hereby authorised to declare by Proclamation, as soon as he may think fit, the said County of Carlton to be a separate District, by such name as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province may seem meet. *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, or to make it necessary or lawful to issue any Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Commission of Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said District, or to affect the jurisdiction of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace or District Court within the present limits of the District of Johnstown, until provision be made by Law to that effect

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following Townships in the Midland District shall be attached to and be incorporated with the Counties hereinafter mentioned in manner following, that is to say, the Townships of Ose, Oden and Kennebec to the County of Frontenac, the Township of Kaledar, to the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and the Townships of Elzever, Madoc and Marmora, to the County of Hastings.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the unattached Townships in the Newcastle District shall be incorporated in manner aforesaid, with the Counties in the said District as follows, that is to say, the Townships of Asphodel, Otonabee, Monaghan and South, to be attached to the County of Northumberland, and the Townships of Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright, Emily, Ops and Mariposa, to the County of Durham.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the unattached Townships in the Home District shall be incorporated in manner aforesaid with the Counties in the said Home District as follows, that is to say, the Townships of Reach, Brock, Scott, and Georgina shall be attached to the East Riding of the County of York, and that hereafter the following Townships to wit, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, and the Gore of Toronto, be added to the West Riding of York, and that the following Townships shall constitute and form the County of Simcoe, namely, West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Amaranth, Luther, Proton, Melancthon, Mulmar, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Oro, Vespra, Sunnidale, Flos, Medonta, Aurelia, Merlin, Osprey, Artemesia, Alba, Java, Tiny, Tay, Euphrasy, Zero, Matchedash, Thora, Mara, and Ramah.

VIII. *Provided*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government and he is hereby authorised to declare by Proclamation the said County of Simcoe to be a separate District, by such name as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province may seem meet, under the same provisions, limitations and restrictions, as are herein before provided for the County of Carlton.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following Townships, to wit, Esquesing, Erin, Nassagaweya, Eramosa, Garafraxa, and the Church Land, be annexed to the County of Halton.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Gore of Land in the District of Gore, lying between the Townships of Beverly and Dumfries, be attached to the Township of Beverly, and the Gore lying between Dumfries and Dundas Street, be attached to Dumfries.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Gore of Land attached to the Township of Burford, be formed into a separate Township, by the name of the Township of Oakland, and that the said Township of Oakland and the Townships of Nissouri and Zora be added to the County of Oxford, and that hereafter the Townships of Moza, Ecfrid, Carradoc, and Lobo, be added to the County of Middlesex, also that a Gore of Land on the East side of the Township of Norwich, be attached to that Township, and a Gore of Land on the East of the Township of Dorchester be attached to the said Township.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following new Townships in the Western District be attached to the County of Kent, namely, the Townships of Zone, Dawn, Sombra, and Saint Clair.

CHAP. IV.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to explain and amend 'An Act passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to provide for the maintenance of persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's Service," and also an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the Service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the provisions of the same" and an Act passed in the fifty seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to repeal part of and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the Service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the provisions of the same' and to make provision for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the Service, and to the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, or who may have died while in captivity with the enemy, during the late War with the United States of America."

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 50th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provision of the same" the classes of Militia Pensioners were greatly increased so that the Public Revenue has been found wholly unable to bear the charge thereby incurred. And whereas the said Act being limited in its duration is now about to expire, and it is become necessary to confine the Militia Pensions with the exceptions herein after mentioned to the objects provided for by the Laws of this Province passed during the late War, and to provide for such investigation of the claims of the different Pensioners, as may prevent further loss to the Revenue from any misrepresentation or deceit which may have been practised: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the fifty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the maintenance of persons disabled and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's service" and also the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service and to extend the provision of the same" and also the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty-seventh year of His said late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of, and amend an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to Persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the provisions of the same" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Pensions of all and every person and persons, who have been placed on the Militia Pension List of this Province, under the provisions of any Act of the Parliament thereof, passed since the fifty-third year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, and who could not by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the said fifty-third year of His said late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the maintenance of persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's service" have been entitled to be placed upon the Pension list of this



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, of Glorious Memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed "in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Gov- "ernment of the Province of Quebec in North America, and "to make further provision for the Government of the said "Province," It is among other things enacted, that when ever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall be presented for the Royal Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering Our Government therein; such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall and he is thereby authorized and required to declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf, by Us Our Heirs or Successors, that he Assents to such Bill in Our Name, or that he withholds Our Assent from such Bill, or that he Reserves such Bill for the signification of Our pleasure thereon;—And it is further provided by the said Act that no such Bill which shall be so reserved for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until Our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering Our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Us in Council, and That We have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the public records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless Our Assent thereto, shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for Our Assent to Our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province; AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill entituled, "An Act to prevent the abatement of any action a- "gainst a joint Obligor, Contractor or Partner, on account "of the other joint parties not being made defendants;" And also, a certain other Bill entituled, "An Act to incor- "porate sundry persons under the style and title of the Presi- "dent, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Cana- "da," were passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of Our Province of Upper Canada, in the fourth Session of the seventh Parliament of Our Province, and were severally presented on the twelfth day of July, in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of the said late King George the Third, of Glorious Memory, to His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of His said Province of Upper Canada, for the Assent of His said late Majesty thereto; and were then by him severally reserved for the signification of the Royal Pleasure thereon, and were thereupon transmitted to one of His said late Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for the purpose of obtaining the signification of the Royal Pleasure thereon, according to the provision above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, That the said Bills having since the demise of His late Majesty, been severally referred to Us in Our Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, WE have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same respectively, and do hereby pursuant, to the provisions of the said Act passed in the thirty first year of His said late Majesty's Reign, declare Our Royal Assent to the said Bills, and to each of them severally, and that the same are, and each of them is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the second year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General in and for the Province of Upper Canada, feels himself under the necessity of requesting that *all* persons paying money to him on account of the Public, will endorse each note with their names and place of abode, as he has been subject recently to losses on forged Notes.

York, 2d April, 1821. 6w7

YORK, 24th Jan 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

REPEATED

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance; are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an Order of the House of Assembly, I will receive sealed proposals for Printing Four Hundred Copies of the Journal of Assembly of last Session, in Quarto, on fine printing demy paper.

Proposals specifying the rate per page to be delivered on Monday the seventh of May next at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. POWELL.
Clk. Ass'y.

Clerk Ass'y's Office, 25th April, 1821. 10tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped:) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. } Whitchurch.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March, 28 1821. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. St. George and Co. hereby give notice to the Public, that Mr. John Holmes, late a partner of that firm, has withdrawn himself therefrom by mutual consent.

St. GEORGE & Co.

Dated York, April 10th, 1821. 4w8

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821. 5tf.

FOR SALE
The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1320. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d. Concession No. 10 } 1,000 acres in all
3d. " " 8
4th " " 20 & 22
5th " " 14
6th " " 5

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, } Wines.
Sicily, do.
Teneriffe, do.
Real Port, do.
Spanish, do.

Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38–tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very best quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N. B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

ATTENDANCE will be given by the Subscriber at the House of Mr. Abraham Beam, 7th concession Markham: from 7th to 12th May inclusive: when it is expected, that all those in that neighbourhood, indebted to him either by Note of Hand or Book account, will call and pay the same.

THOS. STEPHENS.

Esquesing 26th March 1821. 3w6

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 11.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1821.

By Authority.

Province, shall cease and be no further payable after the period of the payment of the same respectively, that shall arrive next after the passing of this Act. *Provided always nevertheless*, That the widows now on the Pension List, whose husbands died in captivity with the enemy during the late War, shall and may continue to receive their pensions in the same manner as if their husbands had been killed in action with the enemy.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be placed upon the Militia Pension List of this Province by reason of any claim now existing, unless such person shall make his application within twelve months from the passing of this Act, and that the Pension of any person who may be placed upon the Pension List of this Province by reason of any such claim, shall be payable and take date only from the time of his application.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint any two or more Members of the Medical Board of this Province for the time being to be Inspectors of Militia Pensioners now placed or hereafter to be placed on the Pension List of this Province on the ground of incapacity to earn their living by hard labour, in consequence of wounds or casual injuries received on service during the late War, and that two of the Inspectors so appointed shall between the first day of May and the first day of November next after the passing of this Act, attend on two successive days at Cornwall, Brockville, Kingston, Hamilton in the District of Newcastle, Hamilton in the District of Gore, Niagara, Vittoria, and Sandwich, for the purpose of inspecting such of the said pensioners as shall present themselves for their inspection, and that notice of the time and place of the sitting of such Inspectors, at each of the said places respectively, shall be published at least two months before such sitting in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also put up at least four weeks before such sitting at the Door of the Courthouse or place where the Quarter Sessions in each District are usually holden.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Inspectors shall examine all such Pensioners as shall present themselves at the times and places so to be appointed, of which Pensioners a nominal list shall be furnished to the said Inspectors by the Pension Agent of this Province, and that the said Inspectors or either of them may administer an oath to any such Pensioner as aforesaid, and take his affidavit in writing upon any matter relative to the wound or injury stated by him to have been received on actual service during the War, the circumstances under which it was received the duty he was upon and the nature and extent of the wound or injury: and if it shall appear to the said Inspectors, upon due examination and personal inspection, that such Pensioner is at the time of such examination so disabled from the wound or injury stated by him to have been received on actual service during the late War, as to be incapable of earning his livelihood, the said Inspectors shall give to such Pensioner a certificate under their hands to that effect. *Provided always*, That in case of any difference of opinion between the said Inspectors as to the propriety of granting such certificate in any particular case, the same shall and may be decided by the opinion on personal examination and inspection of any person duly authorised to practice Physic or Surgery within this Province who may be called in by the said Inspectors for that purpose.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the said Inspectors shall keep a record in writing of all their proceedings, and shall deposit the same in the hands of the General Agent for Militia Pensions, and that all such Pensioners as shall be reported by the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid, not to be so incapacitated as to entitle them to a Pension according to Law, shall from the time of such report being received by the Pension Agent be struck off the Pension List of this Province and shall receive nothing more than the arrearages that may be due him on account of his Pension up to the time of his examination before such Inspectors.

VII. *Provided always, nevertheless*, That it shall be in the power of any person who may think himself aggrieved by the report of such Inspectors to present himself personally at any time within two years thereafter before the Medical Board at York, at any of their appointed sittings, and if it shall appear to such Board on revising the report and proceedings on the examination of such Pensioner by the Inspectors as aforesaid, and on personal examination, that he is entitled by reason of his disability to be placed upon the Pension List of this Province, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the said Board under their direction to give such Pensioner a certificate to that effect, for which he shall be authorized to receive a fee of five shillings, and upon production of such certificate, to the Pension Agent of this Province, it shall and may be lawful for such Agent to replace the name of such Pensioner upon the list, and to pay him all arrearages of Pensions, as if he had never been struck off.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That after the Report of the Inspectors so to be appointed shall have been received by the Pension Agent, such Agent shall pay no Pension to or on account of any person who by this Act ought to have presented himself to such Inspectors, unless he has so presented himself and been recommended by them to be continued on the List, but that all payment of such Pension shall be suspended until such Pensioner shall have appeared personally before the Medical Board at York, and obtained their certificate in the same manner and on payment of the same fee as is herein before provided in the case of appeal to the said Board, and if such Pension shall for default of such appearance and certificate remain suspended for two years, all arrears from the time of such suspension shall cease, and in case of the restitution of such Pensioner to the List, his Pension shall be payable only from the time of his restitution.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Inspectors appointed under this Act shall be entitled to receive the sum of two Guineas per day for every day they shall be necessarily employed in the execution of this Act, and one Guinea per day for their travelling expences, to be paid by Warrant of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall wilfully forswear himself in any oath taken by virtue of this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XI. And whereas it is necessary to continue the provisions for the more easy payment of the said Pensions, *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Agent now appointed for the payment of Militia Pensions shall and may during the pleasure of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Pro-

vince continue in the discharge of his duty as such Agent, upon his entering into a Bond with sureties to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, himself in one thousand pounds and two sureties in five hundred pounds each, for the due performance of the several duties imposed by this Act, and such Agent shall be entitled to receive the annual Salary of one hundred Pounds and the annual sum of fifty Pounds in lieu of all contingences, and that upon any future vacancy of the said office the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province shall and may appoint a fit and proper person resident at the seat of Government to act as General Agent for the payment of all such Pensions as aforesaid, which Agent shall be required to give the like security and shall be entitled to receive the same Salary and allowances as before mentioned.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the amount due upon all such Pensions as aforesaid shall be paid in advance every six months by the Receiver General to such Agent as aforesaid in discharge of any warrant or warrants which shall for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when and so often as such Agent shall have received the amount of such Pension or Pensions he shall insert a notice thereof in the York Gazette for three months immediately after such receipt, and that any person or persons not appearing personally or by Agent to claim the amount of Pension due him her or them within two years after such notice, shall receive no arrears unless he can prove himself to have been resident out of this Province during one half of the said period.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on the receipt of such Pension or Pensions as aforesaid by the said Agent, he shall, and he is hereby required so to do, pay the full amount of all such Pensions without any deductions to such person or persons as may be entitled to claim the same or to his, her or their Agent or Agents, Representative or Representatives, Guardian or Guardians, Executors or Administrators.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each and every person or persons whose names may have already been or who may hereafter be inserted on the Pension List of this Province shall as soon after the first day of July and first day of January in each and every year as may be convenient, transmit to the said Agent an affidavit, as the case may require, in the following forms:

"I *A. B.* of in the District of late in the "Regiment of Militia, do solemnly swear that I am the "Person whose name has been heretofore inserted in the "Pension List of this Province."

"I *G. H.* of in the District do solemnly swear "that I am the Widow of *A. B.* who died of wounds re- "ceived in action with the enemy (or who was killed in action "with the enemy)"

"I *G. H.* do solemnly swear that I am the Widow of *A. B.* "who was killed by casualty while on duty in actual ser- "vice during the late war."

"I *A B.* (Guardian, Executor, or Administrator as the case "may be) do solemnly swear that I verily believe, that *J. H.* "is the youngest son (or daughter) of *G.* who was killed in ac- "tion with the enemy (or who died from wounds received in "action) (or who was killed by casualty on actual service du- "ring the late war,) and that the said *J. H.* is not sixteen years "of age"

"I *C. D.* Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia "(as the case may be) do hereby certify that *C. D.* the Widow "of *A. B.* who was killed in action during the late War with "the United States of America, or wounded and died in con- "sequence, or was killed by casualty while performing du- "ty on actual service (as the case may be) is still living and "unmarried"—Which affidavit and certificate with the receipt of such Pensioner or Pensioners, Guardian or Guardians, Agent or Agents, Executors or Administrators shall be taken and allowed to be a sufficient voucher for the payment of such Pension or Pensions as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person claiming hereafter within the period prescribed by this Act to be placed upon the Pension List of this Province by reason of disability from wounds or other injuries received during the service, shall before his admission upon such List attend personally at York and present himself for examination to the Medical Board at York and obtain their Certificate in like manner and on payment of the like fees as in the case of persons appealing to the said Board under the Provisions of this Act.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies paid under the authority of this Act shall be accounted for to His Majesty by the Receiver General of this Province through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in such manner and form as His Majesty His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the oaths directed to be taken by this Act except those herein before directed to be administered by the Members of the Medical Board, shall and may be administered by any Justice of the Peace in this Province.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Private Militia Man acting as Provincial Artillery Driver, or in the Colored Corps, or employed with the Indians, or serving in the late Provincial Marine Establishment, who now is placed on the Pension List of this Province or whose Widow or Children are now receiving a Pension on their account, shall be deemed and taken to have been a Militia man.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Agent shall regularly on the thirty-first day of December in each and every year transmit to the Governor, Lieut. Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province a detailed abstract account, supported by the vouchers, of all Pensions paid by him under the authority of this or any former Act.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That notwithstanding the repeal of the above mentioned Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, the Pension of all persons placed or to be placed on the List by reason of disability from wounds or injuries received on service, shall be the sum of twenty pounds per annum.

XXII. *Provided always, nevertheless*, That no person receiving a Pension in any of His Majesty's Dominions by reason of wounds or injuries received on Militia service in this Province, shall be entitled to receive any additional Pension by virtue of this Act, or of the above recited Act passed in the fifty-third year of His late Majesty's Reign.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall " continue and be in force for and during the term of four years and from thence until the end of the then next ensuing session of Parliament and no longer.

CHAP. V.

An Act to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to borrow a sum of money upon the securities therein mentioned, to be applied in discharging the arrearages due to Militia Pensioners.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS large arrearages are due to the persons placed on the Militia Pension List of this Province, which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government is not enabled to discharge, by reason of the proportion of duties payable to this Province upon articles imported into Lower Canada, since the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not having been received, which amount of duties is yet to be adjusted by Commissioners to be appointed on the part of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, And Whereas, it is expedient to make certain provision for the payment of the said Pensions within a limited time, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of An Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, That if on the first day of August next, more than one third of the sum which may then be due on account of Militia Pensions up to the thirtieth day of June now next ensuing, shall remain undischarged, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, so soon thereafter as he may deem expedient, to authorise and direct His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, to raise by loan, from any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit

of the Government, Bills or Debentures authorised to be issued under this Act, such sums of money, not exceeding twenty five thousand pounds, as may be sufficient to discharge the whole amount which may be then due on account of the said Pensions, for arrearages up to the thirtieth day of June now next ensuing.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General now or for the time being, to cause, or direct any number of Debentures, to be made out for any such sums or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the said sum of Twenty five thousand pounds, as any person or persons, body politic or corporate shall agree to advance on the credit of the said Debentures; which Debentures shall be prepared and made out in such method and form, as His Majesty's Receiver General shall think most safe and convenient, and that for each sum or advance, three several Debentures shall issue at the same time, bearing date on the day on which the same shall actually be issued, and being each for the payment of one third of the sum so advanced, at the expiration of one, two, and three years respectively, with interest at six per cent per annum from the date of each Debenture, until the same shall be discharged: *Provided always*, That every such Debenture shall and may be signed by the said Receiver General of this Province for the time being.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all such Debentures with the interest thereon, and all charges incident to or attending the same, shall be and are hereby charged and chargeable upon, and shall be repaid or borne by or out of the monies that shall come into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, to and for the public uses of this Province, on account of the proportion payable to this Province, of duties which already have been or may hereafter be levied and received in the Province of Lower Canada, upon goods imported into the said Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Debentures which shall be lawfully issued by the authority of this Act, or and shall from time to time remain undischarged and uncancelled, shall and may, after the period therein appointed for the payment thereof, be received and taken, and shall pass and be current to all and every, the Receivers and Collectors in this Province, of the Customs or of any Revenue or Tax whatsoever, granted due or payable, or which may hereafter be granted due or payable to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, under or by virtue of any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Provincial Parliament or otherwise, and also at the Office of the Receiver General of this Province from the said Collectors and Receivers, or from any person making any payment there to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, upon any account, or for any cause whatsoever, and that the same in the hands of such Collectors and Receivers, and in the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, shall be deemed and taken as cash, and as such shall be charged against, and credited to such Collectors and Receivers, and to such Receiver General respectively, in their accounts with each other, and with His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the interest which shall from time to time be due upon any Debenture which may be so issued, shall be allowed to all persons, bodies politic and corporate, paying the same to any Receiver or Collector of any of His Majesty's Revenues in this Province, to the respective days whereupon such Debenture shall be so paid. *Provided always*, That no interest shall run or be paid upon or for any such Debenture during the time such Debenture so paid shall remain in the hands of any of the said Receivers or Collectors, but for such time the interest on every such Debenture shall cease,

VI. And to the end that it may be known for what time such Debentures bearing interest shall from time to time remain in the hands of such Receivers or Collectors as aforesaid, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Person or Persons who shall pay any such Debenture or Debentures so bearing interest to the Receivers or Collectors of any of His Majesty's revenues or taxes, shall, at the time of making such payment, put his or their name or names, and write thereupon in words at length, the day of the month and year in which he she or they so paid such Debenture bearing interest, all which the said Collectors and Receivers respectively shall take care to see done and performed accordingly; to which respective days, the said Receivers and Collectors shall be allowed again the interest which he or they shall have allowed or paid upon such respective Debenture, upon his or their paying the same into the hands of the Receiver General as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Person or Persons shall forge or counterfeit any such Debenture as aforesaid, which shall be issued under the authority of this Act and uncancelled, or any stamp, indorsement or writing thereon or therein, or tender in payment any such forged or counterfeited Debenture, or any Debentures with such counterfeited endorsement or writing thereon, or shall demand to have such counterfeit Debenture, or any Debenture with such counterfeit endorsement or writing thereupon or therein exchanged for ready money, by any Person or Persons who shall be obliged or required to exchange the same, or by any other Person or Persons whomsoever, knowing the Debenture so tendered in payment or demanded to be exchanged, or the indorsement or writing thereupon or therein to be forged or counterfeited, and with intent to defraud His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or the Persons appointed to pay off the same, or any of them, or any other Person or Persons, bodies politic or corporate, then every such Person or Persons so offending being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged a Felon, and shall suffer as in cases of Felony without benefit of Clergy.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Receiver General of this Province for the time being, shall before each Session of the Parliament of this Province, transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, a correct account of the numbers, amount and dates of the different Debentures which he may have issued under the authority of this Act, of the amount of the Debentures redeemed by him, and the interest paid thereon respectively, and also of the amount of the said Debentures outstanding, and unredeemed at the periods aforesaid, and of the expences attending the issuing the same, and of carrying this Act into execution, to be laid before the Legislature of this Province.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the interest growing due upon the said Debentures, shall and may be demandable in half yearly periods, computing from the date thereof, and shall and may be paid on demand by the Receiver General of this Province for the time being, who shall take care to have the same indorsed on each Debenture at the time of payment thereof, expressing the period up to which the said interest shall have been paid, and shall take receipts for the same from the parties respectively, and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, shall after the thirtieth day of June, and thirty first day of December in each year, issue Warrants to the Receiver General for the payment of the amount of interest that shall have been advanced according to the receipts to be by him taken as aforesaid.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Receiver General of this Province and the person or persons necessarily employed under him in the execution of this Act, shall severally have and receive such rewards and allowances as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province and the Executive Council thereof, shall adjudge to be reasonable, and shall direct to be allowed them for their respective services in the execution of this Act, and that the same shall be paid in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, shall from time to time issue for that purpose.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a separate Warrant shall be made to the Receiver General by the Governor, Lieut. Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being for the payment of each Debenture as the same may become due and be presented in favor of the lawful holder thereof; and that such Debentures as shall from time to time be discharged and paid off shall be cancelled and made void by the said Receiver General.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at any time after the said Debentures or any of them shall respectively become due according to the terms thereof it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province if he thinks proper so to do, to direct a notice to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette requiring all holders of the said Debentures to present the same for payment according to this Act; and if after insertion of the said notice for three months, any Debenture then payable shall remain out more than six months from the first publication of such

notice, all interest on such Debentures after the expiration of the said six months shall cease, and be no further payable in respect of the time which may elapse between the expiration of the said six months and their presentment for payment.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies required to be paid by the authority of this Act, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty by the Receiver General of this Province through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being in such manner and form as His Majesty His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

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CHAP. VI.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors and also the Estates of Persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens and to vest their Estates in His Majesty,' and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the Losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late war and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon."

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens and to vest their Estates in His Majesty" certain Estates in this Province have become vested in His Majesty, having been found by Inquisition to have been on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twelve, alien seizin of persons, declared Aliens by the Provisions of the said Act, which Estates were after the said first day of July and before the departure of such Aliens from this Province conveyed to bona fide purchasers without any intention of fraud, or were seized and sold in execution upon judgments lawfully obtained before the departure of such Aliens from this Province as aforesaid: And whereas the Provisions of the said Act in that behalf were only intended to prevent fraudulent sales, made with intent to evade expected forfeitures, it is expedient that relief should be afforded to bona fide purchasers in the cases above mentioned, who in some instances have made large improvements upon lands acquired by them before the passing of said Act, and who would be wholly ruined unless provision is made for such relief. Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the fifty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens and to vest their Estates in His Majesty, and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late War, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon" shall and may have power to revise all such claims as have been brought before them respecting lands of which no sale has already been made under the provision of the said recited Act, passed in the fifty ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, whether the same have or have not been decided on appeal, and if it shall appear to their satisfaction upon the proof brought before them in support of the same claim that the sale by the Alien, or under a judgment against him made or entered before the departure of such Alien from the Province, and before the passing of the said first mentioned Act, was bona fide and not for fraud or evasion, or with a knowledge of the purchaser of his intention to desert the Province, then the said Commissioners shall and may have power to decree such Estate to such claimant proving good title to the same, and that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons having any claim under such bona fide sale as aforesaid to prefer the same to the said Commissioners within the period of six months from the passing of this Act, any thing in the above recited Act passed in the fifty ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And whereas it appears upon the petition of Thomas Ridout, Esquire, and others, that in some cases, from a mistake in describing the Lot or other error in Inquisitions, certain estates have been erroneously returned as forfeited, and the persons owning the same not having observed the public notice thereof until after the expiration of the eight months limited for claiming before the said Commissioners, by reason whereof the same have been absolutely vested in the Commissioners above mentioned, who are compelled to proceed to sell the same notwithstanding such manifest error as aforesaid. *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to inspect the respective Inquisitions together with the minutes of evidence thereon and compare the same with the returns furnished and published by them according to Law, and that on its appearing to the said Commissioners or a majority of them from such inspection or otherwise that any Estate has been returned manifestly by error it shall and may be lawful for them at any time before the sale thereof to decree the same to such person as shall prove title thereto, or in default of any claim therefore, to forbear proceeding to sell the same.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any bona fide sale of any Lands or Tenements shall have been made by any person or persons who may hereafter be found by Inquisition to be an Alien or Aliens under the said Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, when such sale shall have been made previous to desertion of such Alien, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners aforesaid, upon satisfactory proof of such bona fide sale, to decree such lands and tenements to the purchaser or purchasers thereof or the person entitled to claim the same.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where the Real Estate of any person declared an Alien under the provisions of the said Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, shall have been sold in execution upon any Judgment obtained against him, before such real estate became vested in His Majesty by Inquisition found, the surplus monies arising from such sale, after the satisfaction of the execution and the legal charges thereupon, shall belong to his Majesty, and shall be forthwith paid over by the Sheriff or other Officer holding the same, to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, appointed in and by the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, who shall pay the same to the Special Receiver appointed under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, to be by him held subject to the same orders and appropriations, as it such monies had arisen from the sale of real estate by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases of sales of lands which have been or may hereafter be made by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, according to the authority vested in them for that purpose, Deeds of Bargain and Sale which have been, or which hereafter shall be made and executed by the majority of such Commissioners for the time being, shall be as valid and effectual in Law to all intents and purposes, as if the same were signed by all the said Commissioners, any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the first day of August next, the said Commissioners shall meet, on the first Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and November, and at no other time, unless for the purpose of determining some matter specially referred to them, or of receiving the evidence or hearing the claim of some claimant or claimants, agent or agents actually attending for that purpose.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, of Glorious Memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said "Province," It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall be presented for the Royal Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering Our Government therein; such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall and he is thereby authorized and required to declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf, by Us Our Heirs or Successors, that he Assents to such Bill in Our Name, or that he withholds Our Assent from such Bill, or that he Reserves such Bill for the signification of Our pleasure thereon;—And it is further provided by the said Act that no such Bill which shall be so reserved for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until Our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering Our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Us in Council, and That We have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the public records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless Our Assent thereto, shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for Our Assent to Our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province; AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill entituled, "An Act to prevent the abatement of any action against a joint Obligor, Contractor or Partner, on account of the other joint parties not being made defendants," And also, a certain other Bill entituled, "An Act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada," were passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of Our Province of Upper Canada, in the fourth Session of the seventh Parliament of Our Province, and were severally presented on the twelfth day of July, in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of the said late King George the Third, of Glorious Memory, to His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of His said Province of Upper Canada, for the Assent of His said late Majesty thereto; and were then by him severally reserved for the signification of the Royal Pleasure thereon, and were thereupon transmitted to one of His said late Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for the purpose of obtaining the signification of the Royal Pleasure thereon, according to the provision above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, That the said Bills having since the demise of His late Majesty, been severally referred to Us in Our Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same respectively, and do hereby pursuant, to the provisions of the said Act passed in the thirty first year of His said late Majesty's Reign, declare Our Royal Assent to the said Bills, and to each of them severally, and that the same are, and each of them is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the second year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Government House, York, May 1st 1821.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in the 37th year of His late Majesty's Reign, chapter 12, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Thomas Clark, Allan MacLean, and Jonas Jones, Esquires, Commissioners on the part of this Province to treat, consult and agree with Commissioners on the part of Lower Canada relative to Duties and Drawbacks to be imposed or allowed on Goods passing from one Province into the other.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments:

James Macaulay and Grant Powell, Esquires, Members of the Medical Board, to be Inspectors of Militia Pensioners pursuant to the 4th Clause of the Militia Pension Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature.

Richard P. Hotham, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace and Register of the Surrogate Court, for the District of Ottawa, vice Joseph Fortune dismissed.

Andrew Deacon, Esquire, to be Collector of the Port of Halowell.

YORK, 24th Jan 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General in and for the Province of Upper Canada, feels himself under the necessity of requesting that *all* persons paying money to him on account of the Public, will endorse each note with their names and place of abode, as he has been subject recently to losses on forged Notes.

York, 24 April, 1821. 6w7

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bess, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
6m51. *Clk. Ex Com.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an Order of the House of Assembly, I will receive sealed proposals for Printing Four Hundred Copies of the Journal of Assembly of last Session, in Quarto, on fine printing demy paper.

Proposals specifying the rate per page to be delivered on Monday the seventh of May next at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. POWELL.
Clk. Ass'y.

Clerk Ass'y's Office, 25th April, 1821. 10tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN, } Committee
D. BOULTON, jun. } of Manage-
W. B. ROBINSON. } ment.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those Pews in St. James' Church in this Town, the Purchase Money whereof remains unpaid on the 15th June next, will be resold on that at the Church, to the highest Bidder and the Payments day, already made thereon will be forfeited pursuant to the conditions of the former Sale.

H. J. BOULTON,
Church Warden.

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N. B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. } Whitchurch.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. }

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March, 28 1821. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession	No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	"	"	8	
4th	"	"	20 & 22	
5th	"	"	14	
6th	"	"	5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

L. P. Madeira,	
Sicily, do.	
Teneriffe,	Wines.
Real Port,	
Spanish, do.	
Real Cognac Brandy,	
Do. Holland Gin,	
Old Jamaica Spirits,	
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,	
London Vinegar in jars,	
English Cheese,	
Loaf Sugar,	
Bright Muscovado, do.	
English Candles,	
Do. Soap,	
Carolina Rice,	
Pimento and Pepper,	
Day and Martin's Blacking,	
Fine Basket Salt,	
English Putty,	
Wrapping and Writing Paper.	

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,

And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821. 5

Sup. Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 12.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 7 1821.

By Authority.

CHAP. VII.

An Act relative to the service of Process issuing out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and the several District Courts in this Province.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Laws now in force in this Province, relative to the service of Process issuing out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, or out of the several District Courts in this Province, it is optional with the Plaintiff, his Attorney or Agent to cause such Process to be served by some literate person, or to compel the Sheriff to serve the same, when it may be inconvenient or difficult for such Plaintiff, his Attorney or Agent to do so: And whereas it is expedient to grant relief to the several Sheriffs in this Province in respect of such service and to make provision relative to the service of such process in future: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of An Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person other than Sheriffs and persons employed under them shall be entitled to receive mileage or other compensation on the service of any process required by Law to be directed to the Sheriff of any District.

CHAP. VIII.

An Act to explain doubts which have arisen respecting the right of persons holding a Licence to keep a house of Public Entertainment, to retail Spirituous Liquors to be consumed out of their houses without any additional License for that purpose.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether by the Laws now in force any person having a License to keep a house of Public Entertainment may by virtue of such Licence sell spirituous Liquors by retail to be consumed out of his house, for removing such doubts, Be it hereby enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any person in this Province duly Licenced to keep a house of Public Entertainment for the retailing of Spirituous Liquors, to sell Wine, Brandy or other Spirituous Liquors by retail to be consumed out of his house in the same quantities as he may retail it within his house without any additional Licence for that purpose.

CHAP. IX.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to supply in certain cases the want of County Courts in this Province" and to make further provision for proceeding to Outlawry in certain cases therein mentioned.

[Passed 14th April 1821.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue an Act passed in the fifty fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to supply in certain cases the want of County Courts in this Province and to make further provision for proceeding to Outlawry in certain cases therein mentioned." Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the said Act and every clause matter and thing therein contained shall continue and be in force for the space of eight years and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

CHAP. X.

An Act to repeal the laws now in force relative to the preservation of Salmon, and to make further provisions respecting the fisheries in certain parts of this Province, and also to prevent accidents by fire, from persons fishing by torch or fire light.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it is expedient more effectually to provide for the preservation of Salmon within this Province, and to make further regulations for fishing in the Rivers and Creeks thereof. And whereas the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the preservation of Salmon," and also the provisions of another Act passed in the fiftieth year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act for the preservation of Salmon" are found inadequate, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid Acts, and every matter and thing in the said Acts contained shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons at any time from the twenty-fifth day of October, till the first day of January in each and every succeeding year, to take catch or kill any Salmon or

Salmon fry in any manner whatsoever.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take catch or kill or to attempt to take catch or kill any fish in any River or Creek, within this Province by torch or fire light, within one hundred yards of any Mill or Mill-dam which may now or hereafter be erected on any such Rivers or Creeks as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons at any time to take catch or kill in any manner in the Home District, District of Newcastle and District of Gore of this Province, any Salmon or Salmon fry, nearer the mouth of any of the Rivers or Creeks along the shore of Lake Ontario, than two hundred yards or within fifty yards up the mouth of any such Rivers or Creeks as aforesaid, except the River Credit in the Home District where it shall not be lawful to take any Salmon by spear or otherwise less than two hundred yards up the south of the said River.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in either of the Districts aforesaid to take catch or attempt to take or catch, or attempt to take and catch by setting any net or nets, weir or weirs, any Salmon or Salmon fry in any of the Creeks or Rivers in the aforesaid Districts.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall be convicted, before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the District in which such offence or offences shall have been committed, by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses other than the informer, of entracting any of the provisions of this Act, such person or persons respectively so convicted as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for every offence so committed with all reasonable costs both of the conviction and of the action, or in default of payment to be committed to the Common Gaol of such District as aforesaid for a term not more than forty days nor less than two days, unless the fine and costs be sooner paid.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That one half of each and every penalty, recovered collected, or to be levied or collected by virtue of this Act, shall be given to the informer and the other half shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Attorney General in and for the public uses of this Province to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being in such manner and form as His Majesty shall direct.

VIII. *Provided always nevertheless*, and it is *further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act, contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any other part of the District of Gore aforesaid, than so much of said District as is comprised within the Township of Trafalgar and that part of the Township of Nelson which lies north of the South western Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario: provided also nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to prevent the Indians living in Interlocutors from fishing in their own waters within one hundred yards of the Indian Mill dam by fire or torch light.

CHAP. XI.

An Act for the more certain punishment of persons illegally solemnizing Marriage within this Province.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS the more certain punishment of persons illegally solemnizing Marriage within this Province, be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act for repealing certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Minister, Clergyman or Magistrate authorized to solemnize Marriage within this Province, shall, after the passing of this Act, solemnize Marriage without publication of banns, unless where a Marriage is about to be solemnized between persons living remote from the residence of any Minister, Clergyman or Magistrate residing within this Province, and where the parties to such Marriage shall have first obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, which license the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, is hereby authorized to grant for the same, in the name of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, under the Great Seal of this Province, and not otherwise; and every Minister, Clergyman or Magistrate who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize Marriage without publication of banns, unless where a Marriage is about to be solemnized between persons living remote from the residence of any Minister, Clergyman or Magistrate residing within this Province, and where the parties to such Marriage shall have first obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, which license the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, is hereby authorized to grant for the same, in the name of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, under the Great Seal of this Province, and not otherwise; and every Minister, Clergyman or Magistrate who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize Marriage contrary to Law, or if any person not having authority by Law to solemnize Marriage within this Province, shall, after the passing of this Act, marry any persons with the same, such Parson, Minister, Clergyman, Justice of the Peace, or person respectively so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, any thing in a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Second, entitled "An Act for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages" to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. *Provided always, nevertheless*, that such offence shall not be cognizable at any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Province; *and Provided also*, that no prosecution shall be commenced after two years from the offence committed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases of prosecution under this Act wherein the legal authority of any person to solemnize Marriage within this Province, shall come in question, the proof of such authority shall lie upon the Defendant.

CHAP. XII.

An Act to render legal certain Small Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange within this Province

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the fifteenth year of late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to restrain the negociation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange under a limited sum within that part of Great Britain called England" and of a certain other Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the seventeenth year of the late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for further restraining the negociation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange under a limited sum within that part of Great Britain called England" are inapplicable to this Province: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province'" and by the authority of the same, That no clause matter or thing in the said Acts or either of them contained shall extend to or be in force in this Province or shall make void any Bills, Notes, Drafts or Orders which have been or may hereafter be made or uttered in this Province, any thing in a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the thirty-second year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in America and to introduce the English Law as the rule of decision in all matters of controversy relating to property and civil rights'" or in a certain other Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fortieth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the further introduction of the Criminal Law of England in this Province, and for the more certain punishment of certain offenders" to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render any person liable to any punishment for any Forgery, Larceny or other crime committed before the passing of this Act respecting any Notes, Bills, Drafts or undertakings made and uttered before the passing of this Act other than such person would have been liable to, had this Act never been passed.

CHAP. XIII.

An Act to establish an Uniform Currency throughout the Province.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it would tend much to the public convenience if an Uniform Currency prevailed throughout this Province: And whereas the several gold and silver coins current in this Province, have respectively a nominal legal value in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, bearing the relative proportion of ten to one, to the Sterling Money of account in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland nevertheless in some parts of this Province, accounts continue to be kept and contracts to be made in New York Currency, estimating the Spanish Milled Dollar at eight Shillings, bearing to Sterling Money of account the proportion of six-ty to nine, which diversity must necessarily occasion great and manifest confusion, Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, no interest shall be demandable or shall be recovered in any action upon any Bond, Bill, Note or other instrument, agreement or paper writing, made or dated within this Province after the said first day of July, in which the penalty or the sum payable or secured in or by such Bond, Bill, Note or other instrument, agreement or paper writing shall be expressed in New York Currency, or in words or letters importing New York Currency, whether interest be or be not payable according to the terms thereof, nor shall any costs be taxed or allowed against the defendant in any action which may be brought in any Court in this Province for the recovery of the debt, damages or sum made payable or secured by any such Bond, Bill, Note or other instrument, agreement or paper writing.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the said first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, no rendering of any Merchant's, or other account, entered and made out after that date within this Province, shall be considered a demand, nor shall any admission of such account be given in evidence as an acknowledgment of a debt, unless such account shall have been entered, made and rendered in Provincial currency at Five Shillings to a Dollar.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Shop Book of any Merchant or Tradesman made up and kept within this Province, shall be received in any Court of Law as evidence for such Merchant or Tradesman as far as respects any entries made therein after the said first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and twenty two, unless such entries shall be made therein in Provincial Currency as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be read by the Clerks of the Peace of the several Districts of this Province in open Court, on the first day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for four successive Courts of General Quarter Sessions next after the passing thereof.

CHAP. XIV.

An Act to enable Married Women more conveniently to convey their Real Estate.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 43d year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to enable Married Women having Real Estate, more conveniently to alien and convey the same," it is enacted, that no Deed shall have any force or effect to bar such Married Woman or her said husband or her heirs during the continuance of the coverture, or after the dissolution thereof, or shall have any force or effect whatsoever, unless such Married Woman shall appear in open Court, in the Court of King's Bench, or before any Judge thereof at his chambers, or before a Judge of Assize at the Sittings of the Home District or on his circuit, and shall be examined by the said Judge, touching her consent to alien and depart with her estate, and whereas much inconvenience has arisen from such provision, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any Married Woman having Real Estate in this Province, to appear before the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the District in which she may at the time be resident, or before the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in any District of this Province, in cases in which the party resides out of this Province, at any time within twelve months after her execution of the Deed conveying away her Real Estate, and being examined by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in open Court, touching her consent to alien and depart with her Real Estate, as in such Deed may be mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the said Chairman to certify the same, in like manner as the same may at present be certified by the Court of King's Bench, or any Judge thereof, and the said certificate shall have the same force and effect, and be as valid in Law as any certificate given under and by virtue of the above recited Act, any Law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace shall be entitled to receive the sum of five shillings for drawing every such certificate and no more.

CHAP. XV.

An Act further to relieve Vessels and small Craft from the payment of Light House Tonnage Duty.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it is found expedient further to relieve the Masters and Owners of Vessels, Boats, Rafts and other Craft belonging to and navigated by His Majesty's Subjects within this Province, from the Payment of Light House Tonnage Duty, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Collector or Deputy Collector, at any of His Majesty's Ports of Entry, where Light House Tonnage Duty now is or hereafter may become due and payable, shall demand such duty on Vessels, Boats, Rafts or other Craft belonging to and navigated by His Majesty's Subjects as aforesaid, except on the number of tons, weight or measurement of Cargo, other than the personal baggage of passengers, which such Vessel, Boat, Raft or other Craft, shall actually discharge at such port or place of entry.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in the report which the Master, Owner or other person shall make of the arrival of such Vessel, Boat, Raft or other Craft, to the Collector or Deputy Collector at the port or place of entry, where such Cargo shall be discharged, shall be specified the number of tons, weight or measurement of the same, which report shall be verified by the Oath of the person making the same, to be administered by the Collector or Deputy Collector.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person making such report under Oath administered as aforesaid, shall therein wilfully mis state the number of tons, weight or measurement of such cargo, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

CHAP. XVI.

An Act for altering the time of holding the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the Home District.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS great inconvenience is found to arise from the sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the Home District on the days now established by Law, as falling with the terms of the superior Court of King's Bench, Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal

certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of the second clause of an Act passed in the forty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to remove doubts with respect to the authority under which the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and other Courts have been erected and holden, and other matters relating to the administration of Justice done in the several Districts of this Province, and also to fix the times of holding the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the same," as relates to the holding the Quarter Sessions in and for the Home District, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of this Act, the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District, shall assemble and sit at the place now fixed by Law, for holding the same, on the third Tuesdays in January, April and July, and on the second Tuesday in October.

CHAP. XVII.

An Act for the Preservation of Deer within this Province.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the killing of Deer in this Province, at improper seasons of the year, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons shall within this Province, after the tenth day of January in each and every year hereafter, kill in any manner whatever any Deer, feræ naturæ, until the first day of July.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall kill or cause to be killed Deer, feræ naturæ, between the tenth of January and the first day of July as aforesaid, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for the first offence, and double that sum for every subsequent offence, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District in which the offence shall have been committed, one moiety thereof shall be forfeited to His Majesty and be paid unto the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, to and for the public uses of the same, and shall be accounted for through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct, and the other moiety thereof shall be paid to the informer, or whoever shall sue for the same. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any individual or individuals of the nations of Indians, now or hereafter to be resident within the limits of this Province.

CHAP. XVIII.

An Act to continue for a limited time a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to alter the laws now in force for granting Licences to Inn keepers and to give to the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled for their respective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such Licences."

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue for a limited time the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to alter the Laws now in force for granting Licences to Inn-keepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled for their respective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such Licences," Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall be continued and remain in force two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

CHAP. XIX.

An Act to provide for the remuneration and reimbursement of certain persons therein mentioned.

[£200 to the Hon. Thomas Clark and James Crooks, Esq. as Commissioners on the subject of the Improvement of the Inland Navigation. £333 13 7 to Peter Robinson and Grant Powell, Esqrs. for a like sum expended in finishing the Parliament House; also £100 to Grant Powell, Esq. for superintending the same.

CHAP XX.

An Act granting a Petition to Elizabeth Lawe.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

[This Act grants Twenty Pounds per annum to Elizabeth Lawe, during her life.]

CHAP. XXI.

An Act to remunerate the Surveyor General for certain services.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

[£154 4 2 granted to T. Ridout, Esq. Surveyor General for services and disbursements under the Assessment Law, passed in 1820.]

CHAP. XXII.

An Act to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in pursuance of several addresses of the House of Assembly.

[Passed 14th April 1821.]

[£676 16 9½ for Contingent Expences of both Houses of Parliament during the last Session; also £60 to make good a like sum advanced to the Sergeant at Arms during the present Session.]

CHAP. XXIII.

An Act granting to His Majesty a Sum of money in aid of the Funds for defraying the expences of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government of this Province.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

[Granting £3811 ster'ing, to defray certain charges for the administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government of this Province.]

CHAP. XXIV.

An Act to make provision for compensating District Treasurers for duties imposed on them by the several Acts of this Province relative to Common Schools.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.

WHEREAS a duty has been and is imposed on the Treasurers of Districts in this Province, in receiving, paying and accounting for the several sums of money, granted to their respective Districts for the use of Common Schools therein, for which duties no compensation has been allowed by Law, and it is expedient to make provision for granting such compensation, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
13 C. L. C.

(CIRCULAR)

Government House, York,
12th May 1821.

SIR,

Complaint having been made to the Lieutenant Governor that great inconvenience is sustained by Suitors from a general neglect on the part of the Sheriffs to execute and return the process directed to them within the period inscribed for its return, in consequence of which debts are sometimes lost and the payment of them at all events improperly and injuriously delayed—I have received His Excellency's commands to call your particular attention to the correct and punctual discharge of your duty in this respect; in failure of which it may be deemed necessary by His Excellency to adopt such measures as may prevent a remissness which at present seems to prevail to so great an extent as to form a fair ground of public and general complaint.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant,
GEORGE HILLIER.

13

Esq.
Sheriff
District.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at

Hamilton, (Newcastle D.) Mon. & Tues. 23d and 24th July.
Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto.
Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August.
Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto.
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Frederick burgh, in the Midla of District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Coun.

6m51.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby adverlised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 17.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1821.

By Authority.

to direct the Inspector General or other Officer to whom the duty appertains, to allow to the Treasurer of any District in this Province, in any settlement of accounts relative to monies received paid and expended therein by him for Common Schools, the sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds, which may have been paid through the hands of such Treasurer, *Provided* such Treasurer shall produce proper vouchers to prove that such sum or sums of money as may have been paid into his hands for the use of Common Schools, has or have been expended and paid according to the intent and meaning of the Acts of this Province, relating to the said Common Schools.

CHAP. XXV.

An Act to appropriate a sum of Money towards opening and completing the Great Line of Communication from the Ottawa River, passing through Richmond and Perth to Kingston.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHEREAS the remote situation of and difficulty of access to some of the new settlements in the County of Carleton, render it expedient to open and complete a new Line of Communication between Richmond Point on the Ottawa River and Kingston; And Whereas, Your Majesty's Commander of the Forces by His written Communication to Your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of this Province, has expressed His desire to assist in opening the said Road; And Whereas, it is the desire of Your Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province to contribute towards the same: May it therefore please Your Majesty, that it may be enacted and Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected to and for the public uses of this Province, and in the hands of the Receiver General thereof unappropriated, there be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the sum of two hundred pounds, which said sum of two hundred pounds shall be appropriated applied and disposed of in opening and completing the said new Road.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at any time from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Money hereby granted to His Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall for the purpose herein set forth, be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, and the Receiver General shall account to His Majesty, His Heirs and successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

CHAP. XXVI.

An Act to remunerate the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for past services, and to provide for the future payment of that Officer.

[Passed 14th April, 1821]

[To Samuel Peters Jarvis, Esquire, £200 for past services as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and £50 per annum from and after the 1st of March 1821, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. This Act limited to four years, and thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.]

CHAP. XXVII.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to encrease the Salary of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and to remunerate the present Speaker for past services."

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

[56th Geo. III. ch. 27, repealed.]

CHAP XXVIII.

An Act to afford relief to John Wagstaff, of the Town of Niagara, Tin-smith

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

[Permitting John Wagstaff to remove certain buildings in the Town of Niagara, within six months after the sale of a certain Lot or Lots]

CHAP. XXIX.

An Act to empower certain Trustees therein mentioned, to sell and convey a certain Lot of Land in the Town of York, and to purchase another Lot or Tract of Land for the use and accommodation of a Roman Catholic Congregation.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and six, a certain Lot of Land in the Town of York in the Home District described as Lot No. Six, on the corner of George and Duke Streets, containing about one Acre of Land, was granted to the Honorable James Baby, the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, and John Small, Esq. in trust for the use and accommodation of a Roman Catholic Congregation, in the said Town of York and its vicinity, And Whereas it hath been represented by the said Trustees, that the said Lot of Land is insufficient and inconvenient for the use and purposes intended by the said grant, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the said Trustees be empowered and

authorised, and they or any two or more of them are hereby empowered and authorised by deed of conveyance under their hands and seals, to grant, bargain, sell and convey in fee simple the aforesaid Lot of Land, described as Lot No. Six, on the corner of George and Duke Streets, in the Town of York, aforesaid, with its appurtenances, unto such person or persons as may be disposed to purchase the same.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Trustees aforesaid or any two or more of them, shall and may, and they are hereby empowered and required to vest the money accruing from the sale of the Lot of Land aforesaid, in the purchase of such other Lot or Tract of Land in or near the Town of York aforesaid, as they the said Trustees shall in their discretion deem to be proper and convenient for the use and accommodation of a Roman Catholic Congregation in the said Town of York and its vicinity, and the said Trustees or any two or more of them, are hereby empowered and required to receive and take a conveyance of the Land, so to be by them purchased as aforesaid, with the money aforesaid in trust for the use and purposes aforesaid, and with succession and limitation of the said Trust as may be deemed expedient to secure the same in perpetuity, for the use and purposes aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the Letters Patent herein before mentioned.

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CHAP. XXX.

An Act to afford relief to Edward Mott and John Blanchard, of the District of Johnstown.

[Passed 14th April 1821.]

[Edward Mott and John Blanchard may at any time within six months after the passing of this Act, traverse all or any Inquisition or office, whereby their real Estates in the Johnstown District may be affected under the Forfeited Estates Act.]

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CHAP. XXXI.

An Act to afford relief to Samuel Hull and Esther Phelps.

[Passed 14th April, 1821.]

[Samuel Hull and Esther Phelps enabled at any time within six months after the passing of this Act to traverse all or any Inquisition or office whereby their real Estates in the District of London may be affected under the Forfeited Estates Act.]

[The two following Acts were passed in both Houses, in the fourth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament, and were Reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.]

CHAP. XXIV.

An Act to incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada.

[*The Royal Assent to this Act was promulgated by Proclamation, bearing date April twenty first, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and second of His Majesty's Reign.*]

WHEREAS the establishment of a Bank in the Province of Upper Canada, will conduce to the prosperity and advantage of Commerce and Agriculture in the said Province, and whereas William Allan, Robert Charles Horne, John Scarlett, Francis Jackson, William Warren Baldwin, Alexander Legge, Thomas Ridout, Samuel Ridout, D'Arcy Boulton, junior, William B. Robinson, James Macaulay, Duncan Cameron, Guy C. Wood, Robert Anderson, John Baldwin and others by their Petition presented to the Legislature, have prayed for the privilege of being Incorporated. Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That William Allan, Robert Charles Horne, John Scarlett, Francis Jackson, William Warren Baldwin, Alexander Legge, Thomas Ridout, Samuel Ridout, D'Arcy Boulton, junior, William B. Robinson, James Macaulay, Duncan Cameron, Guy C. Wood, Robert Anderson, John Baldwin, and all such Persons as hereafter shall become Stockholders of the said Bank, shall be and hereby are ordained constituted and declared to be from time to time and until the first day of June which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, a Body Corporate and Politic, in fact and in name of the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, and that by that name, they and their successors, shall and may have continual succession, and shall be persons in Law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all Courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a Common Seal and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; and also that they and their successors by the same name of the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada shall be in Law capable of purchasing holding and conveying any Estate real or personal for the use of the said Corporation.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a Share in the Stock of the said Bank, shall be twelve pounds ten shillings or the equivalent thereof in specie; and the number of Shares shall not exceed sixteen thousand, and that Books of Subscription shall be opened at the same time in the Towns of Kingston, Niagara, York, Brockville, Amherstburgh, Ancaster, Vittoria, Hamilton in the District of Newcastle, and Cornwall in the Eastern District, within two months after the passing of this Act, by such person or persons, and under such regulations as the majority of the said Petitioners shall direct.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, to subscribe and hold in the Capital Stock of the said Bank, for and on behalf of this Province, any number of Shares therein not exceeding two thousand, the amount whereof the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being is hereby authorized, by a Warrant or Warrants under his hand and seal directed to the Receiver General of this Province for the time being, to take out of the unappropriated monies which now remain or hereafter may remain in the hands of the said Receiver General for the future disposition of the Parliament of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be lawful for any person, His Majesty's Subjects or Foreigners, to subscribe for such and so many Shares, as he she or they may think fit, not however exceeding in the first instance eighty; and that the Shares respectively subscribed shall be payable in Gold or Silver, that is to say ten per centum, to be ready as a deposit at the time of subscribing, to be called for by the Directors hereafter appointed by virtue of this Act, as soon as they may deem expedient, and the remainder shall be payable in such Instalments as a majority of the Stock-holders at a meeting to be expressly convened for that purpose, shall agree upon: provided no Instalment shall exceed ten per centum upon the Capital Stock, or be called for or become payable in less than Sixty Days after public notice shall have been given in the Upper Canada Gazette and Kingston Chronicle to that effect, *Provided always*, That if any Stock-holder or Stock-holders as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay to the said Directors the Instalment due upon any Share or Shares held by him her or them, at the time required by Law so to do, such Stock-holder or Stock-holders as aforesaid shall forfeit such Shares as aforesaid with the amount previously paid thereon, and the said Share or Shares may be sold by the said Directors, and the sum arising therefrom together with the amount previously paid thereon, shall be accounted for and divided in like manner as other monies of the Bank.

V. *Provided also, and it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the whole number of Shares shall not be subscribed within two months after the said Books of Subscription shall be opened, then and in such case it shall be lawful for any former Subscriber or Subscribers to increase his her or their subscriptions, and *provided further*, That if the total amount of subscriptions within the period aforesaid shall exceed the capital Stock limited by this Act, then and in such case the Shares of each Subscriber or Subscribers above ten Shares, shall as nearly as may be, be proportionably reduced until that the total number of Shares be brought down to the limits above said, and *provided nevertheless*, That the said limitation in respect to persons subscribing to the said Capital Stock, shall not extend or be construed to extend to prevent the acquisition of a greater number of Shares by purchase after the said Bank shall have commenced its operations.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the whole amount of the Stock Estate and Property which the said Corporation shall be authorized to hold including the Capital Stock or Shares before mentioned shall never exceed in value Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That as soon as the sum of fifty thousand pounds shall have been subscribed, it shall and may be lawful for such Subscribers or the majority of them to call a meeting at some place to be named at the Seat of the Government of this Province, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the number of Directors herein after mentioned, and such Election shall then and there be made by majority of Shares voted in manner herein after prescribed in respect of the annual elections of Directors, and the persons then and there chosen shall be the first Directors, and be capable of serving until the expiration of the first Monday in June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one: and the Directors so chosen shall as soon as the deposit amounting to twenty thousand pounds subscribed as aforesaid shall be paid to the said Directors, commence the business and operations of the said Bank. *Provided always*, That no such meeting of the said Subscribers shall take place until a notice is published in all the public Newspapers of this Province, at the distance of not less than thirty days from the time of such notification.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Stock property, affairs and concerns of the said Corporation, shall be managed and conducted by fifteen Directors, one of whom to be the President, who excepting as is herein before provided for, shall hold their offices for one year; which Directors shall be Stock holders, and shall be Subjects of His Majesty residing in this Province, and be elected on the first Monday in June in every year, at such time of the day, and at such place at the Seat of Government, as a majority of the Directors for the time being shall appoint, and public notice shall be given by the said Directors in the different Newspapers printed within the Province of such time and place, not more than sixty nor less than thirty days previous to the time of holding the said Election, and the said Election shall be held and made by such of the said Stock holders of the said Bank as shall attend for that purpose in their own proper persons or by proxy; and all Elections for Directors shall be by ballot, and the fifteen persons who shall have the greatest number of votes at any Election shall be the Directors except as is hereinafter directed; and if it should happen at any Election that two or more persons have an equal number of votes in such manner that a greater number of persons than fifteen shall by plurality of votes appear to be chosen as Directors, then the said Stock-holders herein before authorized to hold such Election, shall proceed to ballot a second time, and by plurality of votes determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be the Director or Directors so as to complete the whole number of fifteen; and the said Directors so soon as may be after the said Election, shall proceed in like manner to elect by ballot one of their number to be their President; and four of the Directors which shall be chosen at any year excepting the President, shall be ineligible to the office of Director for one year after the expiration of the time for which they shall be chosen Directors; and in case a greater number than ten of the Directors, exclusive of the President who served for the last year, shall appear to be elected, then the election of such person or persons above the said number and who shall have the fewest votes shall be considered void, and such other of the Stock-holders, as shall be eligible, and shall have the next greatest number of votes, shall be considered as elected in the room of such last described person or persons, and who are hereby declared ineligible as aforesaid, and the President for the time being shall always be eligible to the office of Director, but Stock holders not residing within the Province shall be ineligible, and if any Director shall move out of the said Province his office shall be considered as vacant; and if any vacancy or vacancies, should at any time happen among the Directors by death resignation or removal from the said Province, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the year in which they may happen, by a special election for that purpose, to be held in the same manner as is herein before directed respecting annual Elections, at such time and place at the Seat of Government as the remainder of the Directors or the major part of them shall appoint. *Provided always*, That no person shall be eligible to be a Director who shall not be a Stockholder to the amount of at least twenty Shares.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case it should at any time happen, that an Election of Directors should not be made on any day when pursuant to this Act it ought to have been made, the said Corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but that it shall and may be lawful on any other day to hold and make an Election of Directors in such manner as shall have been regulated by the Laws and Ordinances of the said Corporation.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each Stock-holder shall be entitled to a number of votes proportioned to the number of Shares which he or she shall have held in his or her own name at least three months prior to the time of voting according to the following ratios, that is to say, at the rate of one vote for each Share not exceeding four, five votes for six Shares, six votes for eight Shares, seven votes for ten Shares, and one vote for every five Shares above ten, Stock-holders actually resident within the Province of Upper Canada and none others may vote in Election by proxy. *Provided always*, That no person, copartnership, or body politic shall be entitled to more than fifteen votes at any such Election.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Directors to make half yearly dividends of so much of the profits of the said Bank, as to them or the majority of them shall appear advisable, and that once in every three years and oftener if thereunto required by a majority of the votes of the Stock-holders to be given agreeable to the ratios herein before established, at a general meeting to be called for that purpose, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid, after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of profits if any after deducting losses and dividends.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Directors for the time being or a major part of them shall have power to make and subscribe such rules and regulations as to them shall appear needful and proper touching the management and disposition of the Stock property estate and effects of the said Corporation, and touching the duties and conduct of the Officers, Clerks, and Servants employed therein; and all such other matters as appertain to the business of a Bank; and shall also have power to appoint as many Officers, Clerks and Servants, for carrying on the said Business, and with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet, provided that such rules and regulations be not repugnant to the Laws of this Province.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the total amount of the debts which the said Corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the Bank, shall not exceed three times the sum of the Capital Stock subscribed, and actually paid into the Bank, and in case of such excess, the Directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities: but this shall not be construed to exempt the said Corporation or any estate real or personal which they may hold as a Body Corporate, from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess; but such of the said Directors who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or who may have dissented from the said resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by giving immediate notice of the fact and of their absence or dissent, to the Stock-holders at a general

meeting which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation to issue any note or bill under the value of five shillings of Lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the lands tenements and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, or such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon Judgments, which shall have been obtained for such debts, and further the said Corporation shall not directly or indirectly deal or trade in buying or selling any goods wares or merchandise or commodities whatsoever. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall any wise be construed to hinder the said Corporation from dealing in Bonds, Bills of Exchange, or Promissory Notes, or in buying or selling Bullion, Gold or Silver.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Shares of the said Capital Stock shall be transferrable, and may be from time to time transferred by the respective persons so subscribing the same: *Provided always*, That such transfer be entered or registered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the Directors.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Bills obligatory and of credit under the seal of said Corporation which shall be made to any person or persons shall be assignable by indorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons and of his her or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his her or their own name or names, and Bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said Corporation signed by the President, and countersigned by the Principal Cashier or Treasurer, promising the payment of money to any person or persons his her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the Seal of the said Corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same in like manner and with the like force and effect as upon any private person or persons if issued by him her or them in his her or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable or negociable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Cashier and Clerk before he enters into the duties of his office shall give bond with two or more sureties in such sum as may be satisfactory to the Directors, with condition for the faithful discharge of his duty.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Corporation shall not demand any greater interest on any loan or discount, than at the rate of six per centum per annum.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Directors excepting the President shall not be entitled to any emolument for their services, and that seven Directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall be one except in the case of sickness or absence, in which case the Directors present may choose a Chairman for the said meeting.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Bank shall be established and the buildings necessary for the accommodation thereof erected, purchased or leased, and the business thereof at all times hereafter transacted at such place at the Seat of the Government of this Province, as the Directors or the majority of them may appoint: *Provided always*, so soon as it may be deemed experient, Branches of the said Bank and Offices of Deposit and Discount may be authorised by the said Directors or the majority of them in any other part of the said Province, under such rules and regulations as the said Directors or the major part of them may think proper, not repugnant to the general rules of the said Corporation.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if at any time after the passing of this Act, the said President Directors and Company should refuse on demand being made at their Banking house, or any Branch or Branches hereafter to be established, during the regular hours of doing business to redeem in specie or other lawful money of this Province their said bills notes or other evidences of Debt issued by the said Company, the said President Directors and Company shall on pain of forfeiture of their Charter wholly discontinue and close their said Banking operations either by way of discount or otherwise until such time as the President Directors and Company shall resume the redemption of their bills notes or other evidences of Debt in specie or other lawful money of this Province.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be the duty of the President and Cashier of the said Bank for the time being to make a return under oath to the Provincial Parliament, once in each year if required either by the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, which return shall contain a full and true account of the funds and property of the said Bank, the amount of its Capital Stock subscribed and paid, the amount of the debts due to and from the said Bank, the amount of the bills and notes emitted by the said Bank in circulation, and the amount of specie in the said Bank at the time of making such return.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act be and is hereby declared to be a Public Act, and that the same may be construed as such in His Majesty's Courts in this Province.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this present Act of Incorporation shall in no wise be forfeited by any non user at any time before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

CHAP. XXV.

An Act to prevent the abatement of any Action against a Joint Obligor, Contractor, or Partner, on account of the other joint parties not being made Defendants.

[*The Royal Assent to this Act was promulgated by Proclamation, bearing date April twenty first, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and second of His Majesty's Reign*]

WHEREAS by Law the several Defendants named in any Civil Suit or Action, must be personally served with Process, and whereas by Law if any Joint Obligor Contractor or Partner be sued in any Action without naming the other Joint Obligors Contractors or Partners, the Defendant may plead the same in abatement of such Action, to the great delay of Justice in such cases where one or more Joint Obligors Contractors or Partners reside out of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of this Province and cannot be served with Process, for remedy whereof, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That in any Action to be brought in this Province against any Joint Obligor Contractor or Partner, the Action shall not abate for or on account of any Joint Obligor Contractor or Partner not being made Defendant, unless the party pleading such matter in abatement shall shew to the Court that such Joint Obligor Contractor or Partner is living within the Jurisdiction of the Court so to be served with its Process conformably to Law.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the joint obligation contract or promise may be given in evidence against any one or more of the Joint Obligors Contractors or Partners, and have the same force and effect as to any Judgment or Execution thereon as if the same was the sole obligation contract or promise of the Defendant, any Law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for satisfaction of any Judgment against one or more of several Joint Obligors Contractors or Partners, no Execution shall issue until the bond obligation or other written evidence on which Judgment shall be had be first filed with the Record of the said Judgment.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 14.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, on the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-second day of May instant at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time foresaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
C. L. C.

13

Government House,
York, 18th May, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint James Mitchell, Esquire, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Turkey Point on Lake Erie, and Inspector of Licences in the District of London, vice George Ryerson, Esquire, resigned.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

	Districts.	Townships.	Concessions.	Lots.	Acres.
Johnstown,	Johnstown,	Yonge,		11	
"	"	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of	1	147
"	"		Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	17	
Western,	"		8 West of Centre Road,	do.	98
"	"		9 East of Centre Road,	do.	98
Home,	"		Upper Part of No. 11,		100
"	"			1	190 each
"	"			40 & 41	
Niagara,	Niagara,			171 & 172	200
"	"		The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Ch'n. Com. F. E.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

YORK, May 21, 1821.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at
Hamilton, (Newcastle D.) Mon. & Tues. 23d and 24th July.
Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto.
Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August.
Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto.
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bliss, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex Com.

6m51.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS Fire was communicated to my Lands in Delaware on the 7th May, 1821, which did great injury to my property there, I will pay the above reward for any information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons that did the same, *or by whose direction* it was done.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

And Whereas Fire was communicated to my Lands in Lobo, whereby a large quantity of Rails were consumed, and other considerable injury done, I will give a further reward of 50 Dollars for any information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons that did the same, *or by whose direction* it was done.

And I hereby make known, that from and after this time, I will pay or cause to be paid, the full amount of any injury whatever which may in that or any other manner be done to the above properties, and that may be recovered from any offender or offenders therein, myself paying every expense and charge of prosecutions, &c. &c.

J. MATTHEWS.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun. } Committee of Management.
W. B. ROBINSON.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

DALTON'S BEER.

A quantity of the above well known Beer, of an excellent quality, from the Brewery at Kingston, to be had on application to

ROBERT COLMAN, or at
Mr Dean's Store.

Cash paid for Government Bills on England.
York, 8th May, 1821. 12tf

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 800 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those Pews in St. James' Church in this Town, the Purchase Money whereof remains unpaid on the 15th June next, will be resold on that day, at the Church, to the highest Bidder and the Payments already made thereon will be forfeited pursuant to the conditions of the former Sale.

H. J. BOULTON,
Church Warden.

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers, who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York. 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12. 13. 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the firm of James Nation and Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against the concern are requested to be presented for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay their respective accounts on or before the first of June next; all accounts remaining due at that period will be lodged with an Attorney for Collection.

JAMES NATION.
SAMUEL B. COBB.

York, May 8th 1821. 12tf

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March, 28 1821. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

FOR SALE.
The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 20, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d. Concession No. 10
3d. " " 8
4th " " 20 & 22
5th " " 14
6th " " 5
} 1,000 acres in all

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

L. P. Madeira, Sicily, do. Teneriffe, Real Port, Spanish, do. } WINE.

Real Cognac Brandy,
Do. Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Fresh Hyson skin Tea,
London Vinegar in jars,
English Cheese,
Loaf Sugar,
Bright Muscovado, do.
English Candles,
Do. Soap,
Carolina Rice,
Pimento and Pepper,
Day and Martin's Blacking,
Fine Basket Salt,
English Putty,
Wrapping and Writing Paper.
Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods
AND
HARDWARE,
And an extensive assortment of
EARTHENWARE.

JAMES NATION & Co

York, 31st Jan. 1821. 5 tf.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 15.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, on the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-second day of May instant at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time foresaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Attv. Genl.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st May, 1821.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel Fortune of the Prescott Regiment of Militia are no longer required.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John McDonell, Esquire, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Prescott Regiment of Militia, vice Fortune dismissed.

No. 3.—The Report of the late Lieutenant Colonel of the Prescott Regiment of Militia, of the resignation of certain officers of that corps, appearing, by his letter of the 10th of March last, to have been made without sufficient foundation, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct, that the following appointments, which took place in consequence thereof, be cancelled, viz.

Captain William Hamilton to be Major,

Lieutenant J. Kearnes, late of the 68th regiment of Light Infantry, to be Captain,

Lieutenant Alexander Cameron to be Captain,

Henry Ahern, Gent. to be Lieutenant:

And that the following officers, viz: Major Thomas Mears, Captain P. Le Roy, Captain David Pattie, and Lieutenant Philo Hall, be restored to their respective ranks in the Regiment

No. 4.—Officers commanding Regiments of Militia will be pleased to observe that all officers desirous of obtaining permission to resign their Commissions, are required to solicit the same in writing, and that the original of such request, signed by the officer himself, is to be transmitted to the Adjutant General, in order to its being laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

By command of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor

N. COFFIN, *Colonel.*
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia,
Upper Canada.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases, All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821,) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Cl'k. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147
Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York		17
"	"	8 West of Centre Road,	do.	9¼
Gore,	"	9 East of Centre Road,	do.	9¼
Western,	Burton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	30
———	Howard,	1	Upper Part of No. 11	100
Niagara,	Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	120 each
"	Niagara,	—	171 & 172	200
		The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Cl'k. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at

Hamilton, (Newcastle D.) Mon. & Tues. 23d and 24th July.
Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto.
Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August.
Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto.
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bless, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex Coun.

6m51.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
C. L. C.

13

NOT OFFICIAL.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Drean's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN, } Committee
D. BOULTON, jun. } of Manage-
W. B. ROBINSON. } ment.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

TO BE SOLD

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W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, } Whitchurch.
15, in 4th Concession.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House. 4tf.

York, March 1st.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

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JAMES NATION.
SAMUEL B. COBB.

York, May 8th 1821. 12tf

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March, 28 1821. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises. 3m2.

March 1st, 1821.

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NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d. Concession No. 10
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4th " " 20 & 22 } 1,000 acres in all
5th " " 14
6th " " 5

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

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NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 97½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 per quart.
Grains,		6 per Bushel.

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

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York, 29th April. tf 11

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS Fire was communicated to my Lands in Delaware on the 7th May, 1821, which did great injury to my property there, I will pay the above reward for any information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons that did the same, *or by whose direction* it was done.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

And Whereas Fire was communicated to my Lands in Lobo, whereby a large quantity of Rails were consumed, and other considerable injury done, I will give a further reward of 50 Dollars for any information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons that did the same, *or by whose direction* it was done.

And I hereby make known, that from and after this time, I will pay or cause to be paid, the full amount of any injury whatever which may in that or any other manner be done to the above properties, and that may be recovered from any offender or offenders therein, myself paying every expense and charge of prosecutions, &c. &c.

J. MATTHEWS.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those Pews in St. James' Church in this Town, the Purchase Money whereof remains unpaid on the 15th June next, will be resold on that day, at the Church, to the highest Bidder and the Payments already made thereon will be forfeited pursuant to the conditions of the former Sale.

H. J. BOULTON,
Church Warden.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 16.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :-

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING ;—

WHEREAS, on the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-second day of May instant at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time foresaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'ty.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

(CIRCULAR.)

Government House,
York, May 21, 1821.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lieut. Governor to request that you will be pleased to furnish me for His Excellency's information with the names of such Magistrates of the ——— District as have not since their appointment taken the Oath of Office, as it will be unnecessary to continue them in the Commission when it shall next be revised.

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HILLIER.

To the Chairman
Qr. Sessions
District.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases,

All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821,) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at

Hamilton, (Newcastle D.) Mon. & Tues. 23d and 24th July
Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto.
Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August
Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147
Home,	York,	1	Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York	17
"	"	8	West of Centre Road,	93
"	"	9	East of Centre Road,	93
Gore,	Barton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	39
Western,	Howard,	Upper Part of	1	100
——	Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	120 each
Niagara,	Niagara,	—	171 & 172	200
"	"	The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bliss, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex Coun.

6m51.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
13 *C. L. C.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.
York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.
Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 21 May 1821. tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Dean's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.
York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun. } Committee
W. B. ROBINSON. } of Management.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.
York, 15th Sept. 1820. 38 tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make.

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.
York, March 2d, 1821. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

FOR SALE
The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 29, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.
York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshalls, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession	No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	"	"	8	
4th	"	"	20 & 22	
5th	"	"	14	
6th	"	"	5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the firm of James Nation and Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against the concern are requested to be presented for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay their respective accounts on or before the first of June next; all accounts remaining due at that period will be lodged with an Attorney for Collection.

JAMES NATION.
SAMUEL B. COBB.
York, May 8th 1821. 12tf

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821.

ROBBERY.

WHEREAS the Stable at Davenport, near York, was last night broken open and robbed of the undermentioned articles—A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid by Lt. Colonel Wells to any person who will give such information as may lead to a detection of the Thief or Thieves.

ARTICLES STOLEN:

A Double Set of Black Leather plated Harness, (London made) ornamented with Crests of an *Ostrich's head and neck with a horse shoe in his mouth.*
A London made Gentleman's Riding Saddle and double reined Bridle of Brown Leather.
A ditto Lady's Riding Saddle and Blue Saddle Cloth, and single reined Bridle and Martingale of Brown Leather.
A Servant's old Saddle.
Two Bridles belonging to a set of Waggon Harness.
A Servant's Grey Box Coat with a large Cape that hooks on and off.

Davenport, near York,
Wednesday, 30th May, 1821. 15

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

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YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 per quart.
Grains.		6 per Bushel.

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

Just Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 17.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J.B. Robinson, Attv. Genl.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 1st June, 1821.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

1st. Regiment of Prescott.

	Comm. dated.
Lieut. J. Kearns, late of the 68th Regt. of Light Infantry, to be Captain.	6th May 1820.
Lieut. Alexander Cameron, to be Captain,	24th Nov. 1820.
Henry Ahern, Gent. to be Lieutenant.	9th May 1820.

By command of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor

N. COFFIN, *Colonel.*
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia.
Upper Canada.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

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"	York,	8	West of Centre Road,	98
"	"	9	East of Centre Road, do.	98
Gore,	Burton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	93
Western,	Howard,	1	Upper Part of No. 11,	100
——	Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	190 each
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Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in-execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The undivided moiety of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the tenth day of November, 1821, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
13 *C. L. C.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES.

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Drean's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun. } Committee of Management.
W. B. ROBINSON.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
3m11 ERASMUS FOWKE.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York. Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B —The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 80 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28 in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land:

NO. 32 and 33, in the 3d Concession of Pickering, West half of No. 32, in the 4th, and 7, in 7th Concession of King.

No. 20, in the 4th Con. No. 26, 29 and 30, in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17, in the 7th Con. No. 4, in the 8th Con. of Haldimand. 1800

No. 26, in the 5th, and No. 32, in the 9th Con. of Whitby, 400

No. 14, 15 and 32, in the 8th Concession of Clark 600

Acres 3500

Application for purchase of said Lots, to be made to the Subscriber, from whom the price, and terms of payment, may be known.

FRANCIS LEYS.

York, Nov. 1st 1820. 6m45.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshall, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	" "	8	
4th	" "	20 & 22	
5th	" "	14	
6th	" "	5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the firm of James Nation and Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against the concern are requested to be presented for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay their respective accounts on or before the first of June next; all accounts remaining due at that period will be lodged with an Attorney for Collection.

JAMES NATION.
SAMUEL B. COBB.

York, May 8th 1821. 12tf

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821. 2m16

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1½ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m1

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 per quart.
Grains,		6 per Bushel.

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

KINGSTON BREWERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the public of York and its vicinity, that Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN will henceforth act as his Agent in that Town who will constantly be enabled to supply any quantity of Beer, at a moment's notice, and at the cheapest possible rate at which it can be afforded, it being an undeviating maxim with the subscriber, that a small profit is of more durable existence than an excessive one; and the public will assuredly find, that the emulative spirit, with which the native Brewers have been inspired, by the wisdom of the Legislature, in affording them such ample protection from Foreign competition, will have the effect of producing them better and cheaper Beer than they ever had. The Beer which Mr. Coleman will have constantly on hand, is intended for general and every day sale. Should any gentleman wish to be supplied with choice Liquor for Bottling, it shall at any time be sent to him on the shortest notice, at the Kingston price, and freight free. The price is two shillings Currency per gallon; and the quality is such, as, when bottled only a short time, to bear a comparison with the finest Bottled Ale that can be imported from Great Britain. If after a fair comparison of its quality, with the best imported Ale that can be procured, gentlemen will only take the trouble to compare the expence of each, the Subscriber cannot doubt, that they will not only see the absurdity of throwing away their money on imported Ale, but also the propriety and wisdom of encouraging the native manufacture of an article as sanative in its properties as the fresh breezes from the Lake, and as pure from adulteration, and which promises to bring honor and profit to the country at large.

Mr. Coleman is furnished with one barrel of this vaunted Liquor, and gentlemen who are inclined to see the warranted perfection of the art of Brewing, will be welcome to send each two bottles [till the barrel is exhausted] to be filled gratis, when they will have an opportunity of judging, how how much the Father has been partial in praise of his Child.

THOMAS DALTON.

York, May 28, 1821. 3t16

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those Pews in St. James' Church in this Town, the Purchase Money whereof remains unpaid on the 15th June next, will be resold on that day, at the Church, to the highest Bidder, and the Payments already made thereon will be forfeited pursuant to the conditions of the former Sale.

H. J. BOULTON,
Church Warden.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 18.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, on the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-second day of May instant at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time foresaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases, All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821,) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at

Hamilton, (Newcastle D.) Mon. & Tues. 23d and 24th July
Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto.
Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August.
Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
C. L. C.

13

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*
Niagara,	Johnstown,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	5	147
"	Yonge,	8 West of Centre Road,	17	93
"	York,	9 East of Centre Road,	17	93
Gore,	"	Broken front,	16,	30
Western,	Burton,	Part of	16,	100
"	Howard,	Upper Part of No. 11	1	100
"	Sandwich,		40 & 41	120 each
Niagara,	"		171 & 172	200
"	"	The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Nov. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the Representatives of John Bliss, the original Locatee of the West half of Lot Number Sixteen, in the Third Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do Claim within One Year from this date, the Patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Kingston Chronicle.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex Coun.

6m51.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, and an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY virtue of two several writs of
TO WIT. } fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Cornell, at the suit of Quetton St. George, I have seized and taken in execution Three hundred acres of Land, being composed of lots No. 17 and 18 in concession C of the Township of Scarborough in the Home District, about 200 Acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling house, two barns and other out houses thereon erected. This Farm is beautifully situated and well known by the name of "Cornell's Farm" on the highlands of Scarborough. The fineness of its situation, fertility of the soil, and easy access either by water or by the road leading from York to Kingston which passes through it, make it a desirable place for a gentleman's country seat or for a farmer. All which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the second day of July next at the Market house in the Town of York at the hour of noon, to the highest bidder and for cash only.

S. RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 13th June, 1821. 2w18

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertized to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Derenzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

				£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg.	Glengarry Militia,	1	10	8½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d	do. .	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st.	Grenville .	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,		Stormont .	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson		do. .	11	7	7½
"	do.		do. .	12	0	0
"	do		do. .	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,		Dundas .	4	10	8
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st.	York .	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d	do. .	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,		Durham .	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d	York .	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st	Lincoln .	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,		do. .	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th	do. .	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th	do. .	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do.	do. .	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do.	do. .	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d	do. .	6	13	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,		London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,		Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,		do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,		Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,		do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,		do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d	Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,		do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d	do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,		London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,		do.	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,		do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,		do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,		London District,	0	12	3
Ensign	Daniel Brown,		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,		do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,		1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM. ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES
cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Dream's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun. } Committee
W. B. ROBINSON. } of Management.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshall, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession No.	10		
3d.	"	"	8	
4th	"	"	20 & 22	1,000 acres in all
5th	"	"	14	
6th	"	"	5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York for further particulars enquire at this office.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

FOR SALE,

A STORE in the Village of Dundas, in a very eligible situation for business, one end of which is finished as a Dwelling House. For Terms apply to John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, or Walter Nichol, Esq. Dundas, who will shew the Premises.

March 1st, 1821. 3m2.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

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TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
3m11 ERASMUS FOWKE.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM (commonly called BILL) BENJAMIN, stands charged by me with having made a felonious attempt to set fire to my Property in Lobo on the 6th May last, and has absconded from the Warrant of Daniel Springer Esq. I will give the above reward to any Person or Persons, on the conviction of the said Bill Benjamin, who shall apprehend and convey him to the said Daniel Springer Esq.

J. MATTHEWS.

Deleware 5th June 1821. 3w18

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occcupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821. 2m16

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain andlabour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 per quart.
Grains.		6 per Bushel.

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

KINGSTON BREWERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the public of York and its vicinity, that Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN will henceforth act as his Agent in that Town who will constantly be enabled to supply any quantity of Beer, at a moment's notice,and at the cheapest possible rate at which it can be afforded,it being an undeviating maxim with the subscriber, that a small profit is of more durable existencethan an excessive one; and the public will assuredly find, that the emulative spirit, with which the native Brewers have been inspired, by the wisdom of the Legislature, in affording them such ample protection from Foreign competition, will have the effect of producing them better and cheaper Beer than they ever had. The Beer which Mr. Coleman will have constantly on hand, is intended for general and every day sale. Should any gentleman wish to be supplied with choice Liquor for Bottling, it shall at any time be sent to him on the shortest notice, at the Kingston price, and freight free. The price is two shillings Currency per gallon; and the quality is such, as, when bottled only a short time, to bear a comparison with the finest Bottled Ale that can be imported from Great Britain. If after a fair comparison of its quality, with the best imported Ale that can be procured, gentlemen will only take the trouble to compare the expence of each, the Subscriber cannot doubt, that they will not only see the absurdity of throwing away their money on imported Ale, but also the propriety and wisdom of encouraging the native manufacture of an article as sensitive in its properties as the fresh breezes from the Lake, and as pure from adulteration, and which promises to bring honor and profit to the country at large.

Mr. Coleman is furnished with one barrel of this vaunted Liquor, and gentlemen who are inclined to see the warranted perfection of the art of Brewing, will be welcome to send each two bottles [till the barrel is exhausted] to be filled gratis, when they will have an opportunity of judging, how how much the Father has been partial in praise of his Child.

THOMAS DALTON.

York, May 26, 1821. 3t16

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Molley, alias Robinet, daughter to Allen Robinet, deceased, sister to Ensign Allen Robinet and sister in law to Capt. Birdsell, has absconded my bed and board without provocation, this is to caution any person or persons from harboring her or crediting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

DAN. MOLLEY.

June 13, 1821. 3w17.

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1¼ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m16

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the aeventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

Insp. Gen'l Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 19.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1821.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Saturday the thirtieth day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the thirtieth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the eighth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord onethousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases, All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821,) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at Hamilton (Home District) on Monday the 23d and 24th July Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto. Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto. Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September. Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto. Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceeding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
C. L. C.

13

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147
Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	}	17
"	"	8 West of Centre Road,		93
Gore,	"	9 East of Centre Road,	do.	93
Western,	Barton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	91
"	Howard,	1	Upper Part of No. 11,	100
Niagara,	Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	120 each
"	Niagara,	"	171 & 172	200

The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, and an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

YORK, 24th Jan. 1821.

Notice is hereby given to the Lessees of the Crown Reserves, that unless the arrears of rent that may be due on such Reserves respectively, are paid up within six months from the date of this notice, the necessary steps will be taken to declare the lease void under the condition of forfeiture expressed in the Letters Patent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of
TO WIT. } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

			£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg. Glengarry Militia,	1	10	2½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d do.	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st. Grenville	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,	Stormont	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson	do.	11	7	7½
"	do.	do.	12	0	0
"	do.	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,	Dundas	4	10	8
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st. York	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d do.	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,	Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d York	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st Lincoln	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,	do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do. do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do. do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d do.	6	13	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,	London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,	do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,	Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,	do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,	do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,	do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Bottsford,	London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,	do.	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,	do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,	do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,	0	12	3
Engign	Daniel Brown,	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,	do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,	1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM. ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO BE LEASED,

FOR any term of Years as may be agreed upon. Two Houses in Duke Street with Stabling a Garden and a Good Well, also one House in Caroline Street with a Garden and a Well, Enquire of

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, June 20th 1821. 18tf

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1½ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m16

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM (commonly called BILL) BENJAMIN, stands charged by me with having made a felonious attempt to set fire to my Property in Lobo on the 6th May last, and has absconded from the Warrant of Daniel Springer, Esq. I will give the above reward to any Person or Persons, on the conviction of the said Bill Benjamin, who shall apprehend and convey him to the said Daniel Springer Esq.

J. MATTHEWS.

Delaware 5th June 1821. 3w18

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped:) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Dream's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. tf1f

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun. } Committee of Manage-
W. B. ROBINSON. } ment.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased, for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 97½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N. B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
3m11 ERASMUS FOWKE.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

WATERLOO TAVERN.

THE above well known and commodious Tavern to let. Enquire at this Office.

York, 21 March 1821.

LAND.

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Enquire at the Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. 6m19.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821. 2m16

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains.		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough
FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshall, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	"	8	
4th	"	20 & 22	
5th	"	14	
6th	"	5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Molley, alias Robinet, daughter to Allen Robinet, deceased, sister to Ensign Allen Robinet and sister in law to Capt. Birdsell, has absconded my bed and board without provocation, this is to caution any person or persons from harboring her or crediting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

DAN. MOLLEY.

June 13, 1821. 3w17.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York or further particulars enquire at this office.

Surv. Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 20.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Saturday the thirtieth day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the thirtieth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the eighth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord onethousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Attv. Genl.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases; All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821.) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

MILITIA PENSIONERS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament relative to Militia Pensioners, the Inspectors appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will attend for the examination of such persons as present themselves at the following times and places, viz. at

Hamilton, (Newcastle D.) Mon. & Tues. 23d and 24th July
Kingston, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st Ditto.
Brockville, Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th August
Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
C. L. C.

13

YORK, May 21, 1821.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'Clock.

Districts.	Townships.	Concessions.	Lots.	Acres.
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147
"	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	17	93
Gore,	"	8 West of Centre Road,	do.	93
Western,	Burton,	9 East of Centre Road,	do.	93
——	Howard,	Broken Front,	Part of 16,	30
Niagara,	Sandwich,	1	Upper Part of No. 11	100
"	Niagara,	1	40 & 41	120 each
		—	171 & 172	200
		The Lots owned by John Wetzell, opposite the late Alex ander Rogers's.		

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

Insp Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 20.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

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GREETING ;—

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By His Excellency's Command.

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Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

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Ct'k. F. E.

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Cornwall, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th Ditto.
Hamilton, (Gore) Wednesday and Thur. 29th and 30th Ditto
Niagara, Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th September.
Vittoria, Wednesday and Thursday 12th and 13th Ditto.
Sandwich, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21s

JAMES MACAULAY,
GRANT POWELL.

York 14th May, 1821. 2m13

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13th April, 1821.

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Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147
Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.		17
"	"	8 West of Centre Road, do.		9¾
"	"	9 East of Centre Road, do.		9¾
Gore,	Barton,	Broken front, Part of 16,		30
Western,	Howard,	1 Upper Part of No. 11		100
Niagara,	Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	120 each
"	Niagara,	—	171 & 172	200
		The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Ct'k. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

REPEATED

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to, fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, are an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

SHERIFF'S SALE

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

				£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg	Glengarry Militia,	1	1	8½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d	do.	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st.	Grenville	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,		Stormont	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson		do.	11	7	7½
"	do.		do.	12	0	0
"	do		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pincesu,		Dundas	4	10	8
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st.	York	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d	do.	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,		Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d	York	6	6	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st	Lincoln	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,		do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	11th	do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th	do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do.	do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do.	do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d	do.	6	15	11
"	Sobrique Dominique.		London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,		2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,		do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,		Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,		do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,		do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d	Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,		do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d	do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,	London District,		4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,		do	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,		do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,		do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,		0	12	3
Ensign	Daniel Brown,		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,		do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,	1st	Dundas,	10	0	0

WM ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Drummond, County of Carleton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth, 18th June, 1821. 6m20

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1½ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m19

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM (commonly called BILL) BENJAMIN, stands charged by me with having made a felonious attempt to set fire to my Property in Lobo on the 6th May last, and has absconded from the Warrant of Daniel Springer, Esq. I will give the above reward to any Person or Persons, on the conviction of the said Bill Benjamin, who shall apprehend and convey him to the said Daniel Springer Esq.

J. MATTHEWS.

Delaware 5th June 1821. 3w18

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jun. 1821.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped; if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Moak's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Dean's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN, } Committee
D. BOULTON. jun. } of Manage-
W. B. ROBINSON. } ment.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers, who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
3m11 ERASMUS FOWKE.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York or further particulars enquire at this office.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to, fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, are an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

SHERIFF'S SALE

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

				£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg	Glengarry Militia,	1	1	8½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d	do.	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st.	Grenville	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,		Stormont	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson		do.	11	7	7½
"	do.		do.	12	0	0
"	do		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pincesu,		Dundas	4	10	8
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st.	York	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d	do.	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,		Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d	York	6	6	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st	Lincoln	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,		do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	11th	do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th	do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do.	do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do.	do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d	do.	6	15	11
"	Sobrique Dominique.		London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,		2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,		do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,		Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,		do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,		do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d	Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,		do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d	do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,	London District,		4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,		do	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,		do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,		do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,		0	12	3
Ensign	Daniel Brown,		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,		do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,	1st	Dundas,	10	0	0

WM ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Drummond, County of Carleton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth, 18th June, 1821. 6m20

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1½ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m19

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM (commonly called BILL) BENJAMIN, stands charged by me with having made a felonious attempt to set fire to my Property in Lobo on the 6th May last, and has absconded from the Warrant of Daniel Springer, Esq. I will give the above reward to any Person or Persons, on the conviction of the said Bill Benjamin, who shall apprehend and convey him to the said Daniel Springer Esq.

J. MATTHEWS.

Delaware 5th June 1821. 3w18

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jun. 1821.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped; if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Moak's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Dalton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Dean's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN, } Committee
D. BOULTON. jun. } of Manage-
W. B. ROBINSON. } ment.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 87½ in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers, who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
3m11 ERASMUS FOWKE.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD,
By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York or further particulars enquire at this office.

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

STRAYED,

A Black Horse with a brown Muzzle, aged 7 or 8 years, with two or three white feet, and but little if any white in his face.

Also, in company, a dark Bay Horse, with a very little white on one foot, aged about four years. The Black was bought of Mr. Jacob Yeigh of Burford—the Bay was lately the property of Mr. Walter Nichol, of Dundas, and prior to that, of the Attorney General.

Whoever will give information so that they may be recovered, shall receive 10 Dollars reward.

J. MATTHEWS.

Delaware, 15th June, 1821. 3w19

TO BE LEASED,

FOR any term of years as may be agreed upon. Two Houses in Duke Street with Stabling a Garden and a Good Well, also one House in Caroline Street with a Garden and a Well: Enquire of

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, June 20th 1821. 18tf

YORK BREWERY.

STOVELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 per quart.
Grains.		6 per Bushel.

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 nd 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshall, Lanark, District of Johnston.

2d.	Concession No.	10	1,000 acres in all
3d.	"	" 8	
4th	"	" 20 & 22	
5th	"	" 14	
6th	"	" 5	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-tf.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to]

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821, 2m16

Insp. Gen'l's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 81.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Saturday the thirtieth day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the eighth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Gen'l.

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, and an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

			£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg. Glengarry Militia,	1	10	8½
"	Allan McMillan, 2d	do. . .	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser, 1st.	Grenville .	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,	Stormont .	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson	do. .	11	7	7½
"	do.	do. .	12	0	0
"	do	do. .	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,	Dundas .	4	10	8
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st. York .	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d do. .	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,	Durham .	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d York .	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st Lincoln .	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,	do. .	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th do. .	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th do. .	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do. do. .	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do. do. .	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d do. .	6	13	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,	London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,	do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,	Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,	do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,	do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,	do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,	London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,	do.	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Lxford,	do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,	do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,	0	12	3
Ensign	Daniel Brown.	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,	do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,	1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*
Johnstown,	Yonge,	1	1 Broken Front new Survey of	147
Home,	York,		Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	17
"	"		8 West of Centre Road, do.	93
"	"		9 East of Centre Road, do.	93
Gore,	Barton,		Broken front. Part of 16,	80
Western,	Howard,	1	Upper Part of No. 11	100
	Sandwich,		40 & 41	120 each
Niagara,	Niagara,		171 & 172	200
"	"		The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.	

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

Legislative Council Chamber,
13th April, 1821.

RESOLVED,

That this House will not proceed upon any Private Bill unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no Petition will be received unless presented within twenty days after the commencement of the Session.

47TH RULE OF THE HOUSE.

That proof that notice of the intention of any person or persons to apply to the Legislature, for its interference, respecting any local matter, should be publicly given in the Upper Canada Gazette, at least once in each month for six months preceding the Session in which such application is to be made.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolution and 47th Rule of the House be inserted for two months in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
JNO. POWELL,
13 *C. L. C.*

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases, All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821,) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES

cured, and

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48 tf.

KINGSTON BREWERY.

A Large supply of Carleton's Ale from the above well known establishment, warranted of a superior quality, at Six Dollars per Barrel, for sale by

ROBERT COLEMAN, or at
Mr. Dean's Store.

Cash paid for Bills on London.

York, 22d May, 1821. 11tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun } Committee of Management.
W. B. ROBINSON

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO be Leased for twenty one years, Thirty Building Lots, in the Town of York on the North Block of Russel Square, and parallel to it; the Lots are 66 feet in front by 274 in depth. Application to be made to the Subscriber, for the terms and conditions of the Lease.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 18th Sept. 1820. 38-tf.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York. Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
3m11 ERASMUS FOWKE.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1¼ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m18

To Emigrants from Great Britain.

A very fine FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Delaware, (which is the finest part of the Province,) near the navigable river Thames, the property of a Gentleman intending shortly to return to England, is for Sale.—There is a good Two Story Hewed Log House, &c. on the premisses, an extensive Orchard, and about Forty Acres under good improvement; the Land is of the first quality, a stream of water runs through it, forming fine meadow grounds—the price will be low, half of which may remain for several years, or it will be let on very advantageous terms, to a tenant of respectability. Application to be made to A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

25th June, 1821. 21-6w.

TO BE LEASED,

FOR any term of years as may be agreed upon. Two Houses in Duke Street with Stabling a Garden and a Good Well, also one House in Caroline Street with a Garden and a Well: Enquire of

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, June 20th 1821. 18tf

YORK BREWERY.

STOVELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains.		6 *per bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24 one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract.

TWO small lots and dwelling Houses thereon, situate near the Church and Market in the Town of York or further particulars enquire at this office.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Camadoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821 21tf.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occcupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821. 2m16

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

W. NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the aeventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 22] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Saturday the thirtieth day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the thirtieth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the eighth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Peter Robinson, Charles Jones, James Gordon, Guy C. Wood, and John Macaulay, Esquires, to be Commissioners, under the Provincial Statute 2nd Geo. Ch. 2. providing for the improvement of the internal navigation.

The Honorable Joseph Wells
John Beverly Robinson and
Thomas Ridout Esquires

to be Trustees for the Management of the Central School.

George Macaulay Esqr. to be Register of the Midland District Surrogate Court, vice Danl. Hagerman Esq. deceased.

John Mc'Naughton Gent. to be a Deputy Land Surveyor.

The Summer Assizes for this year will be held as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—HON. MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL,
Eastern District—Cornwall, Thursday 16th August.
Johnstown Ditto.—Brockville, Tuesday 28th Ditto.
Midland Ditto.—Kingston, Thursday, 11th September.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—The HON. the CHIEF JUSTICE,
Gore District.—Hamilton, Tuesday 28th August.
London, Ditto.—Vittoria, Monday 3d September.
Western Ditto.—Sandwich, Wednesday 12th September.

HOME CIRCUIT.—HON. MR. JUSTICE BOULTON,
Niagara District,—Niagara, Monday 13th August.
Newcastle Do.—Hamilton, Thursday 25th September.

Home District Sittings before the HON. the CHIEF JUSTICE,—York, Monday 22d October,
York, 10th July 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of this land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there a good and well finished two story [illegible], two large Barns, are an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the dayof sale. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Derenzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

	Districts.	Townships.	Concessions.	Lots.	Acres.
	Johnstown,	Yonge,		5	
	Home,	York,	11		147
			1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.		17
			8 West of Centre Road,	do.	93
			9 East of Centre Road,	do.	93
	Gore,	Barton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	30
	Western,	Howard,	Upper Part of No. 11		100
1	—	Sandwich,	40 & 41		130 each
1	—	Niagara,	171 & 172		200
			The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers.		

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

AN Act having passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, authorising the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates to grant relief in certain cases, All Persons interested in the premises are hereby required to submit their claims within the period of six months from the passing of the said Act, (14th April, 1821,) according to the exigency thereof, as none can afterwards be received.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. F. E.

York, 24 May 1821.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

			£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg. Glengarry Militia,	1	10	8½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d do.	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st. Grenville	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,	Stormont	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson	do.	11	7	7½
"	do.	do.	12	0	0
"	do	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,	Dundas	4	10	3
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st. York	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d do.	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,	Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d York	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st Lincoln	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,	do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do. do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do. do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d do.	6	13	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,	London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,	do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,	Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,	do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,	do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,	do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Bottsford,	London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,	do.	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,	do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,	do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,	0	12	3
Engign	Daniel Brown,	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,	do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,	1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM. ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. (176m

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

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Cash paid for Bills on London.

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D. BOULTON, jun.
W. B. ROBINSON. } Committee of Management.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

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For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

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York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

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Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 21st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 21st day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

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All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

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NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

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York 24 May 1821. tf11.

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JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

[This advertisement was by mistake inserted last week under the official head.]

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction

ON Monday July 23d 1821. The House and Lot in King Street now occupied by Mr. T. Deary. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Also—Household Furniture, Beds, Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

To Emigrants from Great Britain.

A very fine FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Delaware, (which is the finest part of the Province,) near the navigable river Thames, the property of a Gentleman intending shortly to return to England, is for Sale.—There is a good Two Story Hewed Log House, &c. on the premisses, an extensive Orchard, and about Forty Acres under good improvement; the Land is of the first quality, a stream of water runs through it, forming fine meadow grounds—the price will be low, half of which may remain for several years, or it will be let on very advantageous terms, to a tenant of respectability. Application to be made to A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

July. 9th 1821. 21-6w.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821. 2m16

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains.		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 23.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1821. 15 s per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Saturday the thirtieth day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the thirtieth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the eighth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzy, against the Lands and Tenements of Enos Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Enos Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	Townships.	Concessions.	Lots.	Acres.
Johnstown	Yonge,	11	5	147
Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	} 17	
"	"	8 West of Centre Road,	do.	93
"	"	9 East of Centre Road,	do.	94
Gore,	Barton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	30
Western,	Howard,	1 Upper Part of No. 11		100
	Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	120 each
Niagara,	Niagara,	1	171 & 172	200
"	"	The Lots owned by John W. gadt, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

			£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg. Glengarry Militia,	1	10	8½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d do.	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st. Grenville	1	6	3½
"	J. E. Farrance,	Stormont	9	7	6½
Surgeon,	T. Johnson	do.	11	7	7
"	do.	do.	12	0	8
"	do	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,	Dundas	4	10	0
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st. York	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d do.	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,	Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d York	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st Lincoln	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,	do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do. do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do. do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d do.	6	15	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,	London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,	do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,	Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,	do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,	do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,	do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Bottsford,	London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,	do	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,	do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,	do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,	0	12	3
Engign	Daniel Brown,	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,	do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald,	1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821 176m

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves join the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened on Monday 21st May, Inst. at the Store of Messrs P. and W. Robinson, for the Home District, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun. } Committee
W. B. ROBINSON. } of Management.

York, 5th May 1821. tf12

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, } Whitchurch.
15, in 4th Concession.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 41f.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1½ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m16

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N. B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m14

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, 31st May 1821.

AT a Meeting of the Petitioners, for the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York this day, it was RESOLVED that the Committee of Management do write to the persons by whom Books for subscriptions are opened, in each District, requesting them to give Notice that the Books will remain open in each place two days only after the two months from the opening shall have expired which will be on the 24th day of July next; and that after that day (the 23d July) the Books are to be closed at each place respectively and transmitted to York, that the necessary measures may be taken without further delay for putting the Bank into operation, more than three fourths of the Stock necessary to be Subscribed being already taken up.

RESOLVED that the Stockholders resident here do meet again on 22d June next to receive such further communication as the Committee of Management may be enabled to make

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
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Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
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York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

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Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

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Application to be made to

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Sale to commence at 11 o'clock

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

To Emigrants from Great Britain.

A very fine FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Delaware, (which is the finest part of the Province,) near the navigable river Thames, the property of a Gentleman intending shortly to return to England, is for Sale.—There is a good Two Story Hewed Log House, &c. on the premisses, an extensive Orchard, and about Forty Acres under good improvement; the Land is of the first quality, a stream of water runs through it, forming fine meadow grounds—the price will be low, half of which may remain for several years, or it will be let on very advantageous terms, to a tenant of respectability. Application to be made to A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

July, 9th 1821. 21-6w.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 34] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PURSUANT to an Act passed in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, Granting a sum of Money towards opening and completing the line of communication from the Ottawa River passing through Richmond and Perth to Kingston, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William Morris and Alexander McMillan, Esquires, Commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments:

Robert Smith, Esq. to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Bellville, vice Simon McNabb, deceased.

John Goessman, Gent to be a Deputy Land Surveyor.

Hiakim M. Icom, Gent to be do.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Saturday the thirtieth day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the thirtieth day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time foresaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the eighth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzy, against the Lands and Tenements of Enos Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Enos Shaw. Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres*
			5	
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11		147
Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No 13, 1st Con. York.		17
		8 West of Centre Road,		93
"	"	9 East of Centre Road,		93
"	"	Broken front,	Part of 16,	30
Gore,	Barton,	1	Upper Part of No. 11	100
Western,	Home & Sandwich,	1	40 & 41	120 each
Niagara,	Niagara,	{ The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers.		200
"	"			

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

			£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg. Glengarry Militia,	1	10	0½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d do. . . .	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st. Grenville .	1	6	3½
"	J. L. Farrance,	Stormont .	9	7	6½
Surgeon,	T. Johnson	do. .	11	7	7
"	do.	do. .	12	0	3
"	do	do. .	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pincenu,	Dundas .	4	10	0
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st. York .	0	13	1½
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d do. .	4	8	4½
"	John Shaw,	Durham .	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d York .	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st Lincoln .	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,	do. .	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th do. .	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th do. .	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do. do. .	3	4	0
Ensign	William Diggar,	do. do. .	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d do. .	6	13	1½
"	Sobrique Dominique.	London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,	do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,	Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,	do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,	do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,	do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,	London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,	do.	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Oxford,	do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,	do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,	0	12	3
Engign	Daniel Brown,	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,	do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald	1st Dundas,	10	0	0

Wm ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth 18th June 1821 6m24

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped:) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, on Saturday 4th August next, at the Mansion House Hotel, at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON, jun.
W. B. ROBINSON.

York, July 28th 1821.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

TO LET,

A House and Lot on the North side of Hospital Street, containing 1½ of an acre; the ground is at present laid down in grass, but having a number of bearing fruit trees of different kinds on it, is capable of being made into an extensive Garden.

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June 1821. 2m16

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster, and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N. B. The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers. Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

A few small lots on the North side of Lot Street, for sale: the interest only to be paid, and the principal secured on the land. Enquire at the Gazette office.

York, 24th July. 23tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.			
12	13	14	Concession D. 600 Acres.
10	12	13 14	1st Concession 800
		13	2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	*d. curly per gal.*
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains.		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfræ beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE large two story House lately occupied by Mr. J. Rogers, South side of Duke Street. The situation is advantageous as it is bounded on two Streets. There is an excellent well of water, forty feet deep, and out buildings complete. If not sold soon, it will be fitted up as a Boarding House.

Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 6th June, 1821. 2m16

CROSS KEYS TAVERN,

NORTH side of King Street, in the Town of York, to let, and immediate possession given; enquire at this Office.

York 2d May 1821. tf11.

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillvray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LOUIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 18 2.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £ 00 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

To Emigrants from Great Britain.

A very fine FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Delaware, (which is the finest part of the Province,) near the navigable river Thames, the property of a Gentleman intending shortly to return to England, is for Sale.—There is a good Two Story Hewed Log House, &c. on the premises, an extensive Orchard, and about Forty Acres under good improvement; the Land is of the first quality, a stream of water runs through it, forming fine meadow grounds—the price will be low, half of which may remain for several years, or it will be let on very advantageous terms, to a tenant of respectability. Application to be made to A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

July 9th, 1821. 21-6w.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 73.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Wednesday the eighth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the seventeenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

	Townships.	Concessions.	Lots.	Acres
	Districts.			
	Johnstown,		5	
	Home,	York,	11	147
			1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No 13, 1st Con. York.	17
			8 West of Centre Road,	93
			9 East of Centre Road,	93
			Broken front, Part of 16,	30
			1 Upper Part of No. 11	100
			40 & 41	120 each
			171 & 172	200
			The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers',	

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

				£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg	Glengarry Militia,	1	10	8½
"	Allan McMillan,	2d	do.	2	3	6½
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st.	Grenville	1	6	3
"	J. L. Farrance,		Stormont	9	7	6½
Surgeon,	T. Johnson		do.	11	7	7
"	do.		do.	12	0	3
"	do		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,		Dundas	4	10	0
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st.	York	0	13	1
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d	do.	4	8	4
"	John Shaw,		Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d	York	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st	Lincoln	1	16	8½
Ensign	Joseph Clement,		do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th	do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th	do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do.	do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do.	do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d	do.	6	13	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,		London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,		Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,		do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,		Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,		do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,		do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d	Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,		do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d	do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,		London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,		do	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,		do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,		do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,		London District.	0	12	3
Engign	Daniel Brown,		do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,		do	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald		1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM. ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Moss and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

UNDER the Patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland, and the principal Ladies of York, the Studies in Mrs. Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Vacation on Monday, the third day of September next.

York, 31st July, 1821. 24.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (largened;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

TAKE NOTICE.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER, a Partner in the House of Fowke, Webster and Co. carrying on Trade and Commerce, at Port Hope in the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, retires from that concern, by mutual consent.

All Persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly solicited to pay their respective accounts to Erasmus Fowke, who is empowered to grant Discharges for the same. And all Persons who have claims against the said Firm are requested to present them to the said Erasmus Fowke for Liquidation.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER,

Port Hope, 8th Feb. 1821.

N B The Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Fowke, Webster and Co. is continued by the subscribers, Who beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the support which they have hitherto received, and trust that their attention to Business in future will merit a continuance of their favours.

JOB FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,
ERASMUS FOWKE.

3m11

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York. Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

A few small lots on the North side of Lot Street, for sale: the interest only to be paid, and the principal secured on the land. Enquire at the Gazette office.

York, 24th July. 23tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.	12	13	14	Concession D. 600 Acres.
	10	12	13 14	1st Concession 800
			13	2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front half of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

YORK BREWERY.

STOVELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s. d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1 6
Strong Beer,	1 0
Single Ale,	6
Table Beer,	4
Yeast,	6 *per quart.*
Grains.	6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. Jm14

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE.

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts, with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

JOHN LESSLIE,

BOOKSELLER AND DRUGGIST,

HAS just received from Britain a supply of BOOKS, STATIONARY, PAPER, MEDICINES, CONFECTIONS, PAINTS &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Catalogues of the Books may be had at his shop.

York, 4th August 1821. 25tf

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lessee shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1813.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

To Emigrants from Great Britain.

A very fine FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Delaware, (which is the finest part of the Province,) near the navigable river Thames, the property of a Gentleman intending shortly to return to England, is for Sale.—There is a good Two Story Hewed Log House, &c. on the premisses, an extensive Orchard, and about Forty Acres under good improvement; the Land is of the first quality, a stream of water runs through it, forming fine meadow grounds—the price will be low, half of which may remain for several years, or it will be let on very advantageous terms, to a tenant of respectability. Application to be made to A. Mercer, Land Agent, York,

July 9th, 1821. 21-6w.

Inst Gen Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 26.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Wednesday the eighth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the seventeenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Derenzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres.*	
Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147	
Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.		17	
		8 West of Centre Road,		94	
	"	9 East of Centre Road,		94	
	"	Broken front,	Part of 16,	50	
	Gore,	1	Upper Part of No. 11	100	each
Western,	Barton,	1		120	
	Howard,		40 & 41	200	
	Sandwich,		171 & 172		
Niagara,	Niagara,	The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.			
	"				

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Cl'k. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

THE following Sums for Militia Pay and allowances, remain yet unpaid, and which if not called for within a short period from this date, either by the claimants, or their Attornies, the money will be returned to Government.

			£	s.	d.
Ensign	John Cary,	1 Reg. Glengarry Militia,	1	10	8
"	Allan McMillan,	2d do.	2	3	6
Lieut.	Peter Fraser,	1st. Grenville	1	6	3
"	J. L. Farrance,	Stormont	9	7	6
Surgeon,	T. Johnson	do.	11	7	7
"	do.	do.	12	0	8
"	do	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Luke de Pinceau,	Dundas	4	10	0
Ensign	George Lemon,	1st. York	0	13	1
Lieut.	J. George Street,	3d do.	4	8	4
"	John Shaw,	Durham	4	8	4½
Capt.	James Morden,	2d York	6	0	0
Lieut.	James Secord,	1st Lincoln	1	16	8
Ensign	Joseph Clement,	do.	1	16	8
Capt.	Robert Comfort,	1th do.	2	17	2½
"	John Lottridge,	5th do.	4	16	0
Lieut.	Thomas Racey,	do. do.	3	4	0
Ensign	William Biggar,	do. do.	3	4	0
Private	Jacob Crow,	3d do.	6	13	11
"	Sobrique Dominique,	London District,	11	0	2
Gunner	Daniel Snyder,	Incorporated Militia,	2	5	0
Ensign	Henry Robins,	do.	9	7	6
Capt.	Jesse Wright,	Dundas	3	0	0
Ensign	Christopher Haynes,	do.	4	0	0
"	Jacob Dorin,	do.	4	0	0
Lieut.	John McKirchan,	2d Lincoln.	4	8	4½
"	Robert Burney,	do.	4	8	4½
Ensign.	John Miller,	3d do.	10	0	0
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford,	London District,	4	8	4½
Capt.	Ichabod Hall,	do.	3	0	0
Lieut.	Samuel Exford,	do.	3	14	0
"	Brockway Ames,	do.	6	0	0
Lieut.	William Robinson,	London District,	0	12	3
Engign	Daniel Brown,	do.	6	0	0
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds,	do.	6	0	0
Capt.	John McDonald	1st Dundas,	10	0	0

WM ALLAN,
Pay Master of Militia Claims.

York, 11th June, 1821. 2m18

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

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For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates. York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

UNDER the Patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland, and the principal Ladies of York, the Studies in Mrs. Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Vacation ,on Monday, the third day of September next.

York, 31st July, 1821. 24.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 48tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

York, May 30, 1821. 15

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfræ beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

JOHN LESSLIE,
BOOKSELLER AND DRUGGIST,

HAS just received from Britain a supply of BOOKS, STATIONARY, PAPER, MEDICINES, CONFECTIONS, PAINTS &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Catalogues of the Books may be had at his shop.

York, 4th August 1821. 25tf

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WET NURSE

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 2tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.
FOR SALE
30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts, with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.	12 13 14	Concession D.	600 Acres.
	10 12 13 14	1st Concession	800
	13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain andlabour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s. d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1 6
Strong Beer,	1 0
Single Ale,	6
Table Beer,	4
Yeast,	6 *per quart.*
Grains.	6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 9m14

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every, the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822: but shall in otherwise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

To Emigrants from Great Britain.

A very fine FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Delaware, (which is the finest part of the Province,) near the navigable river Thames, the property of a Gentleman intending shortly to return to England, is for Sale.—There is a good Two Story Hewed Log House, &c. on the premises, an extensive Orchard, and about Forty Acres under good improvement; the Land is of the first quality, a stream of water runs through it, forming fine meadow grounds—the price will be low, half of which may remain for several years, or it will be let on very advantageous terms, to a tenant of respectability. Application to be made to A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

July 9th, 1821. 21-6w.

Lieut.-Gen'l's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 27] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY AUGUST 20, 1821. 15s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Wednesday the eighth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the seventeenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Gen'l.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 16th August, 1821

No. 1.—HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to Order, that the three Regiments of Militia in the Home District be in future denominated as follows, viz:—

The First Regiment commanded by Lieut. Colonel Robinson, to be called the North York.

The Second Regiment commanded by Colonel Allan, to be called the East York.

And the Third Regiment commanded by Colonel Givins, to be called the West York.

No 2.—The Militia residing in that part of the Town of York, which lies West of the Street commonly called Yonge Street, to the Bay, with the exception of the Commissioned Officers belonging to the East York Regiment, are in future to belong to the West York Regiment.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

N. COFFIN, COLONEL.
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia,
Upper-Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of
TO WIT. } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

Districts.	*Townships.*	*Concessions.*	*Lots.*	*Acres*
Johnstown,	Yonge,		5	100
House,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.	11	1 17
		8 West of Centre Road,	17	94
		9 East of Centre Road,	do.	94
		Broken front,	Part of 16,	30
Gore,	Barton,	Upper Part of No. 11	1	100
Western,	Howard,		1	120 each
	Sandwich,		40 & 41	200
Niagara,	Niagara,	The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.	171 & 172	
	"			

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Setilement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821 176m

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquelise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B —The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

UNDER the Patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland, and the principal Ladies of York, the Misses Graves, Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Vacation, on Monday, the third day of September next.

York, 31st July, 1821 24.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

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WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped:) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

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York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATTERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York. 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

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EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

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	s.	*d. cur'y per gal.*
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains.		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

Extract from the Police Regulation of the Town of York, 14th May, 1817.

"NO person to gallop or ride, or drive a horse or horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the banks or beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty Shillings for each offence:—Nor to ride on the foot-paths under a penalty of Five Shillings for each offence."

Constables in the said Town of York, are hereby directed to see that the above Order be strictly complied with.

By Order of Special Sessions of the Peace,
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace.

York, 17th August, 1821. 4w–27.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 500
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

THOMAS TURNER ORTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that having taken out Licence as an Auctioneer, he shall be happy to dispose of Estates or Property of value in any part of this Province. Having been brought up to business from early life, and being well acquainted with trade in all its branches, he has little doubt of being able to give general satisfaction.

Port Hope, Aug. 7, 1821. 3w27

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

JOHN LESSLIE,

BOOKSELLER AND DRUGGIST,

HAS just received from Britain a supply of BOOKS, STATIONARY, PAPER, MEDICINES, CONFECTIONS, PAINTS &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Catalogues of the Books may be had at his shop.

York, 4th August 1821. 25tf

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

*ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch

Inc. Gen. Office.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 38] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY AUGUST 27, 1821. [5 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Wednesday the eighth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the seventeenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

TO WIT.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Land will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Town of York, by the Commissioners for the disposal of Forfeited Estates, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

	Districts.	Townships.	Concessions.	Lots.	Acres
	Johnstown,	Yonge,	11	5	147
	Home,	York,	1 Broken Front new Survey of Lot No. 13, 1st Con. York.		17
	"	"	8 West of Centre Road, do.		94
	"	"	9 East of Centre Road, do.		94
	Gore,	Barton,	Broken front,	Part of 16,	30
	Western,	Howard,	1	100	100 each
		Sandwich,	1	Upper Part of No. 11	120 each
		Niagara,	1	40 & 41	171 & 172
	Niagara,	"	The Lots owned by John Wagstaff, opposite the late Alexander Rogers'.		200

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Clk. Com. F. E.

YORK, May 21, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TO WIT.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.
Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal burquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees
Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that having taken out Licence as an Auctioneer, he shall be happy to dispose of Estates or Property of value in any part of this Province. Having been brought up to business from early life, and being well acquainted with trade in all its branches, he has little doubt of being able to give general satisfaction.

Port Hope, Aug. 7, 1821. 3w27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

UNDER the Patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland, and the principal Ladies of York, the Studies in Mrs. Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Vacation, on Monday, the third day of September next.

York, 31st July, 1821. 24.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.
York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for £12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.
York, Nvo 20th, 1820. 48tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 500

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.
York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A WET NURSE

Enquire at the Gazette Office.
York, 10th Aug. 1821. 26tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the town of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the building directly opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's Store, corner of King and Duke Streets, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other Manufactory in the Province. He trusts that his work will be such as to produce general satisfaction, and that by strict attention to his business he will merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.
York, May 30, 1821. 15

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

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Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains,		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts, with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.				Acres.
12	13	14	Concession D.	600
10	12	13	14 1st Concession	800
		13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.
York 24 July 1821. 23tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.
York, March 28, 1821, 6tf

Government House,
6th March 1820.

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The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.
York 24 July 1821. 23tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.
York, March 28, 1821, 6tf

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillvray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

JOHN LESSLIE,

BOOKSELLER AND DRUGGIST,

HAS just received from Britain a supply of BOOKS, STATIONARY, PAPER, MEDICINES, CONFECTIONS, PAINTS &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Catalogues of the Books may be had at his shop.

York, 4th August 1821. 25tf

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Extract from the Police Regulation of the Town of York, 14th May, 1817.

"NO person to gallop or ride, or drive a horse or horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the banks or beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty Shillings for each offence:—Nor to ride on the foot-paths under a penalty of Five Shillings for each offence."

Constables in the said Town of York, are hereby directed to see that the above Order be strictly complied with.

By Order of Special Sessions of the Peace,
S. HEWARD.
Cl'k. Peace.

York, 17th August, 1821. 4w-27.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No.29] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Wednesday the eighth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING ;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conceiving and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the seventeenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York here to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
TO WIT. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereuzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23 there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty :

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Adrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York. Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that having taken out Licence as an Auctioneer, he shall be happy to dispose of Estates or Property of value in any part of this Province. Having been brought up to business from early life, and being well acquainted with trade in all its branches, he has little doubt of being able to give general satisfaction.

Port Hope, Aug. 7, 1821. 3w27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

YORK BREWERY.

STOYELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. cur'y per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Single Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains.		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

UNDER the Patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland, and the principal Ladies of York, the Studies in Mrs. Goodman's School will be resumed after the present Vacation, on Monday, the third day of September next.

York, 31st July, 1821. 24.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 13t

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nvo 20th, 1820. 48tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres.
No. 3 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 500

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WET NURSE

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 26tf

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfræ beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns. Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns. Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves add to the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 130 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 55.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,300 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.	12	13	14	Concession D.	600 Acres.
	10	12	13	14 1st Concession	800
			13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontatio, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts, with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

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Constables in the said Town of York, are hereby directed to see that the above Order be strictly complied with.

By Order of Special Sessions of the Peace,

S. HEWARD,

Clk. Peace.

York, 17th August, 1821. 4w-27.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No.30] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1821. 15s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Wednesday the eighth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING ;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the seventeenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of
TO WIT. } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Derenzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontatio, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.— The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts, with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Extract from the Police Regulation of the Town of York, 14th May, 1817.

"NO person to gallop or ride, or drive a horse or horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the banks or beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty Shillings for each offence :—Nor to ride on the foot-paths under a penalty of Five Shillings for each offence."

Constables in the said Town of York, are hereby directed to see that the above Order be strictly complied with.

By Order of Special Sessions of the Peace,

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace.

York, 17th August, 1821. 4w-27.

Dup Genls Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 21} YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty-first day of October next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 16th August, 1821

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Carleton Militia, viz :—

FIRST REGIMENT.

To be Captains

	Com. dated.
Lieut. Charles Henry Sache, on the Half Pay of the 76th Foot,	3d Aug. 1821.
Lieut. Andrew Wm. Playfair, do. 104th Foot.	6th do.
Lieut. Benjamin De Lisle, do. Canadian Fencibles,	7th do.
Lieut. Francis Henry Cumming, do. 104 foot	13th do.
2d. Lieut. John Furzer Elliot, do. Royal Marines,	17th do.
Ensign Joseph Henshey O'Brien, do Royal Newfoundland Fencibles,	20th do.
Ensign Henry Gresham, do. 103d Foot	22d do.
Joseph Kregg, Esquire, formerly a Captain in the Italian Levy,	24th Aug. 1821.
George Hume Reade, Esquire,	25th do.

To be Lieutenants

William Graham, Gent.	6th Aug. 1821.
Alexander Matheson, do.	7th do.
William Pitt, do.	8th do.
John Powell, do.	9th do.
Francis Willock, do.	10th do.
William Naughty, do.	11th do.
John Balderson, do.	13th do.
James Young, do.	14th do.
Wellesley Richey, do.	15th do.
John Ferguson, do.	16th do.

To be Ensigns

William Tully, Gent.	1st Aug. 1821.
Richard Caton, do.	2d. do.
Joseph Tyndall Pitt, do.	3d. do.
George Elliott, do.	4th do.
Alexander Cameron, do.	6th do.
Benjamin Rathwell, do.	7th do.
John Tetlock, do.	8th do.
George Pounder do.	9th do.
Peter Campbell do.	10th do.

To be Adjutant with the Rank of Lieutenant

Alexander Matheson, Gent. 17th do.

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Com. dated.
Wm. Morris, Esquire, to be Major,	1st Aug. 1821.

To be Captains

Lieut Ulysses FitzMaurice, on Half Pay of the late Canadian Fencibles,	8th do.
Lieut. Donald Fraser, do. 1st (or Royal Scots) Regt.	10th do.
Lieut. Roderick Matheson do. Glengarry Light Infantry,	11th do.
Lieut. John McKay, do. do.	14th do.
Lieut. John Alston do. 70th Foot	15th do.
Quarter Master John Watson, do. Glengarry Light Infantry	23d do.
Matthew Leach, Esquire,	28th do.
David Bogg, Esquire,	29th do.

To be Lieutenants

James Morris, Gent.	20th Aug. 1821.
Alexander Ferguson, do.	21st do.
James Shaw, do.	22d do.
J. A. Murdock do.	23d do.
Henry Glass, do.	24th do.
Christopher Legs, do.	25th do.
Alexander McDonald, do.	27th do.
Alexander Morris, do.	29th do.
Henry Lehevre, do.	30th do.

To be Ensigns

William Fraser, Gent.	9th Aug. 1821.
William Reid, do.	10th do.
Henry Bradfield, do.	11th do.
Josias Richey, do.	13th do.
Abel Griffin, do.	14th do.
James Richey, do.	15th do.
Thomas Wickham, do.	16th do.
John Ferguson, do.	17th do.
Thomas Tennant, do.	18th do.
Joseph Pitt, do.	20th do.

To be Quarter Master

John Jackson, Gent. 1st do.

THIRD REGIMENT.

To be Captains

Lieut. Sewell Ormsby, on the Half Pay of the 6th Foot, ... 1st Aug. 1821.
Lieut. George Lyon, do. 99th foot, 2d. do.
Lieut. Geo. Richardson Landel, do. Royal Marines, ... 3d. do.
Lieut. Joseph Maxwell, do. 99th foot, 9th do.
Lieut. James Davidson, do. do. 16th do.
2d. Lieut. Thomas Barret Reed, do. Royal Marines, ... 18th do.
Ensign Edward Sands Bradley, do. 99th foot, 21st do.
Herbert Whitmarsh, Esquire, late of the Commissariat Department, 27th do.
James Reed, Esquire, . . . 30th do.
Thomas Sproule, Esquire, . . 31st do.

To be Lieutenants

Quarter Master Edward Loggan, on the Half Pay of the late 2d Garrison Battalion, 1st Aug. 1821
Ensign Joseph Simpson, do. late 104 foot, 2d do.
Ensign Donald Robertson, do. late 88 foot, 3d do.
William Griffith, Gent. late of the Royal Navy, ... 4th do.
Andrew Joynt, do. . . 31st do.
Samuel Sproule, do. . . 1st Sept. 1821.
Edward Joynt M'Gaa, do. . . 3d do.
John Sproule, do. . . 4th do.
Joshua Smith, do. . . 5th do.
Clement Bradley, do. . 6th do.

To be Ensigns

Henry Edwards, Gent. . 21st Aug. 1821.
Robert Killduff, do. . 22d do.
William Grant, do. . 23d do.
Hugh Griffith, do. . 24th do.
Francis Davidson, do. . 25th do.
Edward Loggan, jun. do. . 27th do.
James Wilson, do. . 28th do.
Andrew Hill, do. . 29th do.
Garret FitzGerald, do. . 30th do.
John Steel, do. . 31st do.

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant

Silvester Dempsey, Gent. . 7th do.

To be Quarter Master

James Fallon, Gent. . 24 do.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

N. COFFIN, Colonel,
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia,
Upper-Canada.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfill the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Exe-
TO WIT. } cution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dorenzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Enos Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Enos Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 22d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Parrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared andfenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL HIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR

Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Etobrook. 300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 500

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappance Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATTERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 24 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 55 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 23, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 23, 1821. 6tf

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every, the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. Lewis A. Thomas, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his Heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos. 12 13 14 Concession D. 600 Acres.
10 12 13 14 1st Concession 800
13 2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

THIRD REGIMENT.

To be Captains

Lieut. Sewell Ormsby, on the Half Pay of the 6th Foot, ... 1st Aug. 1821.
Lieut. George Lyon, do. 99th foot, 2d. do.
Lieut. Geo. Richardson Landel, do. Royal Marines, ... 3d. do.
Lieut. Joseph Maxwell, do. 99th foot, 9th do.
Lieut. James Davidson, do. do. 16th do.
2d. Lieut. Thomas Barret Reed, do. Royal Marines, ... 18th do.
Ensign Edward Sands Bradley, do. 99th foot, 21st do.
Herbert Whitmarsh, Esquire, late of the Commissariat Department, 27th do.
James Reed, Esquire, . . . 30th do.
Thomas Sproule, Esquire, . . 31st do.

To be Lieutenants

Quarter Master Edward Loggan, on the Half Pay of the late 2d Garrison Battalion, 1st Aug. 1821
Ensign Joseph Simpson, do. late 104 foot, 2d do.
Ensign Donald Robertson, do. late 88 foot, 3d do.
William Griffith, Gent. late of the Royal Navy, ... 4th do.
Andrew Joynt, do. . . 31st do.
Samuel Sproule, do. . . 1st Sept. 1821.
Edward Joynt M'Gaa, do. . . 3d do.
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To be Ensigns

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Robert Killduff, do. . 22d do.
William Grant, do. . 23d do.
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Francis Davidson, do. . 25th do.
Edward Loggan, jun. do. . 27th do.
James Wilson, do. . 28th do.
Andrew Hill, do. . 29th do.
Garret FitzGerald, do. . 30th do.
John Steel, do. . 31st do.

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant

Silvester Dempsey, Gent. . 7th do.

To be Quarter Master

James Fallon, Gent. . 24 do.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

N. COFFIN, Colonel,
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia,
Upper-Canada.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfill the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Exe-
TO WIT. } cution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dorenzey, against the Lands and Tenements of Enos Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Enos Shaw, Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 22d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

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TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Parrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared andfenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL HIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

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NOTICE

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A. W. PLAYFAIR

Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

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Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

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No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 500

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

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Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATTERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 24 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 55 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 23, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 23, 1821. 6tf

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower-Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every, the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. Lewis A. Thomas, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his Heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos. 12 13 14 Concession D. 600 Acres.
10 12 13 14 1st Concession 800
13 2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1. west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water. Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12. 13. 14, in the 3d Concersion, 13, 14, 15, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

YORK BREWERY.

STOVELL and Co. grateful to their friends and the public for their kind patronage, have the pleasure to inform them, that in consequence of the reduction in the price of Grain and labour, they have reduced the price of their Ale, Beer, &c. &c. to the following prices, viz.

	s.	d. early per gal.
York Imperial Ale,	1	6
Strong Beer,	1	0
Small Ale,		6
Table Beer,		4
Yeast,		6 *per quart.*
Grains,		6 *per Bushel.*

York, May 21st 1821. 3m14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York. Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquisine the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

BOOK BINDING.

PETER McPHAIL begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and the Public in general, that he has commenced the above business in a House of Mr. Robert Johnston, opposite the Gaol, and he flatters himself from long experience and a steady attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Blank Books Ruled and Bound on the most improved plan. Maps repaired and neatly mounted, and charges moderate.

York 6th July, 1821. 3w29.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov 20th, 1820. 42tf.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Eastermmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts, with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Extract from the Police Regulation of the Town of York, 14th May, 1817.

"NO person to gallop or ride, or drive a horse or horses, at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town, or on the banks or beach in front of the same, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty Shillings for each offence:—Nor to ride on the foot-paths under a penalty of Five Shillings for each offence."

Constables in the said Town of York, are hereby directed to see that the above Order be strictly complied with.

By Order of Special Sessions of the Peace,
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace.

York, 17th August, 1821. 4w-27.

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's gelie Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens, Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18t

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 98} YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1821. 15s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty first day of October next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland	600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.	150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid	450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

		Acres.	Rds.	Perches.
No	4	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	" 33 & 34	20	0	0
	" 36	17	0	0
	" 38	14	0	24
	" 40	16	0	0
	" 42	6	2	38
	" 61 & 62	6	0	12
	" 70	12	1	30
	" 77	17	2	16
	" 79	19	3	0
	" 27	1	0	20
	" 69	0	3	27
	" 12	3	0	12
	" 1	0	3	6
	" 17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Shff.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Al

lan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of
TO WIT. } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of William Dereszey, against the Lands and Tenements of Eneas Shaw, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Eneas Shaw. Lot No. 1, broken front of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, No. 1, first Concession, No. 1, Second Concession, and No. 16 and 17, in the third Concession of said Township and County aforesaid—containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold at Public Auction on the 23d day of July next, at my office in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, at 12 o'clock in the day.

Persons having claims upon the above Lands or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

I OR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 3d June, 1821.

The above Sale is postponed until the 25th day of September next, at the same place and at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

For JOHN SPENCER. *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, in the Western District of the State of New-York, will commence on the 6th of November and be continued for fourteen weeks, in the following order:

On Chemistry & Materia Medica, By *James Radley, M. D.*
Anatomy & Physiology, *Ja. M'Naughton, M. D.*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence, *T. Romeyn Beck, M. D.*
Practice of Surgery, *Joseph White, M. D.*
Midwifery, *W. Willoughby, M. D.*

The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of the Students. Board may be had in the town for one dollar and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per Cord.

This institution, on account of its proximity, the low rate of tickets, and the cheapness of living, presents to Students from Upper Canada, advantages over all others. At this Seminary, they can obtain all the solid advantages that any similar institution affords, at one half the usual expense.

The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14, 1821. 6w32

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped:) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nvo 20th, 1820. 48tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

NOTICE.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Sept. 13, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, having observed (with great concern) for several months past, an endeavor on the part of the Bank of Canada, to injure its credit and cripple its operations, by using means highly unjustifiable, and as they are advised illegal, to collect their Bills by means of numerous agents established in every part of the Upper Province, for the purpose of producing a run on the said Bank of Upper Canada, deem it expedient (in order to prevent any false impression) to give this public notice, that they will not hereafter redeem any of the bills so collected, and presented by the said Bank or its agents—untill compelled by the judgment of his Majesty's courts of justice—In coming to this resolution, the President and Directors have been entirely governed by a sense of justice towards those individuals who repose confidence in the Bank of Upper Canada and who may desire to have bills redeemed that they have obtained by those honorable means best described as being opposite to those pursued by the Bank of Canada.

By order of the Directors
37w3 S. BARTLET, Cashier

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 41tf.

N. B —The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

FOR SALE,

LOT No 21 and west half of 22 in the 9th Concession of Pinbrook. 300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivalled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28 1821. 6tf

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillvray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, for the term of years and upon the terms and conditions which will hereafter be made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That the Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the Lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first of October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1822; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any return, until after the 1st October 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any descript on whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos. 12 13 14 Concession D. 600 Acres.
10 12 13 14 1st Concession 800
13 2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns. Common and Copper, Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land. Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 16, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Eastern most corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

Sup. Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No.33] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY OCTOBER 1, 1821. 15s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty first day of October next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 20th August, 1821.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to order that the Militia of the County of Frontenac shall be divided into two Regiments and be named the First and Second Regiments of Frontenac Militia. The First Regiment will comprise the Militia resident in the town of Kingston, in the first and second Concession of the Township of Pittsburg, in Wolf Island, and on the east side of the river Cataraque. The remainder of the Militia of the County of Frontenac will compose the Second Regiment of Frontenac.

No. 2.—His Excellency is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Frontenac Militia, viz:

FIRST REGIMENT.

	Com. dated.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Markland, to be Colonel,	20th Aug. 1821.
Capt. John Kirby, to be Lieut. Colonel,	20th do.
Capt. Chas. Anderson, late of the Indian Department, to be Major,	22d do.

To be Captains

John M'Lean, Esquire, vice Brass resigned	24th do.
Ensign Robert Richardson, vice Herchmer, deceased,	25th do.
Lieut. Robert Stanton, formerly of a Flank Company in the York Militia, vice Smith resigned,	27th do.
Thomas R. Cartwright, Esquire, vice Robins deceased.	28th do.
Alexander Pringle, Esquire, vice Cumming promoted,	29th do.
David I. Smith, Esquire, vice Kirby promoted,	30th do.
Neil M'Lean, Esquire,	31st do.
Robert Macaulay, Esquire	1st Sept.
David Smith, Esquire,	3d do.
Hugh M'Gregor, Esquire,	4th do.

To be Lieutenants

Ensign David Rankin,		vice Grass promoted	20th Aug. 1821.
Smith Bartlett,	Gent.	vice Everitt promoted,	21st do.
Samuel Shaw,	do.	vice Robison deceased	22d do.
Thomas Dalton,	do.	vice Sloot removed from the limits of the Regiment,	23d do.
Neil M'Leod,	do.	vice Cook do. do.	24th do.
Benjamin Fairfield,	do.	vice Mitchell deceased,	25th do.
Hugh M. Donell,	do.	vice Markland promoted,	27th do.
James Nickalls,	do.	vice Ellerbeck promoted,	28th do.
William Grant,	do.		29th do.
Hugh C. Thomson	do.		30th do.

To be Ensign

Alex. M. Donell,	Gent.	vice Richardson promoted,	20th do.
Thomas Whittaker,	do.	vice Shibley promoted	21th do.
William Baker,	do.	vice Macaulay resigned	22d do,
Lomas Norton,	do.	vice MacPherson residing without the limits of the Regiment	23d do.
James H. Samson,	do.	vice McKay, deceased,	24th do.
James Atkinson,	do.	vice Rankin promoted	25th do
Alex. McLeod,	do.	vice R. Macaulay promoted.	27th do.
Francois Rochleau	do.		28th do.
David Brass,	do.		29th do.
James Russell jun.	do.		30th do.

To be Adjutant with the Rank of Lieutenant

John Moore, Gent. 1st September.

To be Quarter Master with the Rank of Ensign

Robert Walker, Gent. 1st do.

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Com dated.
Captain John Cumming, from the late Frontenac Regiment, to be Colonel,	21st Aug. 1821.
Lieut. the Hon. Geo. H. Markland, from do. to be Lieut. Colonel,	21st do.
Capt. Philip Ferguson Hoy, on the Half Pay of the 73d Foot, to be Major,	21st do.

To be Captains

Capt. Peter Wartman, from the late Frontenac Regiment		20th Aug. 1821.
Captain Thomas Sparham, from	do.	21st do.
Lieut. Peter Grass from	do.	22d do.
Lieut. Carlos Exeritt, from	do.	23d do.
Lieut. Richard Electbeck, from	do.	24th do.
Lieut. Duncan M'Dunell, from the late Incorporated Militia,		25th do.
Ensign Jacob Shibley, from the late Frontenac, Regiment,		27th do.
Benjamin Whitney, Esquire,		6th Sept.
William Kerr, Esquire,		7th do.
Elijah Beach, Esquire.		8th do.

To be Lieutenants

Henry Wilkinson,	Gent.	1st Sept. 1821.
Robert Tolbert,	do.	3d do.
Owen M'Dougall,	do.	4th do.
Samuel M'Crea,	do.	5th do.
Daniel Everitt,	do.	6th do.
Peter Switzer,	do.	7th do.
Albert M'Michael,	do.	8th do.
Lewis Wartman,	do.	10th do.
John Shibley,	do.	11th do.
George E. Corbett,	do.	12th do.

To be Ensigns

James Macgregor,	Gent.	1st. Sept. 1821.
John Watkins,	do.	3d do.
Joseph A. M'Lean,	do.	4th do.
Francis Baby,	do.	5th do.
Henry Oliver,	do.	6th do.
Henry Cassidy, jun.	do.	7th do.
Daniel Ferris, jun.	do.	8th do.
James Baby,	do.	10th do.
John Campbell,	do.	11th do.
Micajah Purdy,	do.	12th do.

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant

Charles Short, Gent. 13th do.

To be Quarter Master with the rank of Ensign.

John M'Arthur, Gent. 13th do.

To be Captain of a Troop of Dragoons attached to the 2d Regiment

Francis Raynes, Esquire,	9th do.

To be Lieutenant in Ditto

Robert Innis, Gent.	14th do.

To be Cornet in Ditto

Evan M'Pherson, Gent.	14th do.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN, *Colonel.*
Ass't. Gen'l. Militia,
Upper Canada.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland 600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con. 150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

		Acres.	*Rds.*	*Perches.*
No.	4	14	0	10
„	21	1	3	6
„	29	5	2	0
„	31	2	0	0
Part of	„ 33 & 34	20	0	0
„	36	17	0	0
„	38	14	0	24
„	40	16	0	0
„	42	6	2	38
„	61 & 62	6	0	12
„	70	12	1	30
„	77	17	2	16
„	79	19	3	0
„	27	1	0	20
„	69	0	3	27
„	12	3	0	12
„	1	0	3	6
„	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

Government House, } *6th March* 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821 21tf. 25

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, in the Western District of the State of New-York, will commence on the 6th of November and be continued for fourteen weeks, in the following order:

On Chemistry & Materia Medica, By	*James Railey, M. D.*
Anatomy & Physiology,	*Ja. M'Naughton. M D*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence,	*T. Romeyn Beck, M. D.*
Practice of Surgery,	*Joseph White, M. D.*
Midwifery,	*W. Willoughby, M. D.*

The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of the Students. Board may be had in the town for one dollar and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per Cord.

This institution, on account of its proximity, the low rate of tickets, and the cheapness of living, presents to Students from Upper Canada, advantages over all others. At this Seminary, they can obtain all the solid advantages that any similar institution affords, at one half the usual expense.

The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14. 1821 6w32

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 3d. Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821. 32—tf.

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped:) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York Nov 30th, 1820. 48tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W NICHOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 40.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

NOTICE.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Sept. 13, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, having observed (with great concern) for several months past, an endeavor on the part of the Bank of Canada, to injure its credit and cripple its operations, by using means highly unjustifiable, and as they are advised illegal, to collect their Bills by means of numerous agents established in every part of the Upper Province, for the purpose of producing a run on the said Bank of Upper Canada, deem it expedient (in order to prevent any false impression) to give this public notice, that they will not hereafter redeem any of the bills so collected, and presented by the said Bank or its agents—until compelled by the judgment of his Majesty's courts of justice—In coming to this resolution, the President and Directors have been entirely governed by a sense of justice towards those individuals who repose confidence in the Bank of Upper Canada and who may desire to have bills redeemed that they have obtained by those honorable means best described as being opposite to those pursued by the Bank of Canada.

By order of the Directors

37w3 S. BARTLET, Cashier

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook. 300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 15 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above branches, they manufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Coolers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper, Chambers' Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No.1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land, Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 13, in 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.	12 13 14	Concession D.	600 Acres.
	10 12 13 14	1st Concession	800
	13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road, hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the reservation of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND—ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half, along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 15 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Eastern most corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or raft with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquadise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.

Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 63-tf.

Secy Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

[No. 34] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1821. 15s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty first day of October next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command. P. M.

D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the Vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland 600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con. 150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

	No.		Acres.	Rds.	Perches.
	No.	4	14	0	10
	"	21	1	3	6
	"	29	5	2	0
	"	31	2	0	0
Part of	"	33 & 34	20	0	0
	"	36	17	0	0
	"	38	14	0	24
	"	40	16	0	0
	"	42	6	2	58
	"	61 & 62	6	0	12
	"	70	12	1	30
	"	77	17	2	16
	"	79	19	3	0
	"	27	1	0	20
	"	69	0	3	27
	"	12	3	0	12
	"	1	0	3	6
	"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court o
King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tene
ments of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and
also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands
and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Al-
lan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22
and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the
Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hun-
dred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large pro-
portion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there
are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns,
an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good
Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The
whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on
Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock
A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and ad-
judge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the a-
bove property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance,
are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said She-
riff previous to the day of sale 4

NOT OFFICIAL.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Lectures in the College of Physicians and Sur-
geons, at Fairfield, in the Western District of the State
of New-York, will commence on the 6th of November and
be continued for fourteen weeks, in the following order:

On Chemistry & Materia Medica, By *James Ralfey, M. D.*
Anatomy & Physiology, *Ja. M'Naughton, M. D.*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence, *T. Romeyn Beck, M. D.*
Practice of Surgery, *Joseph White, M. D.*
Midwifery, *W. Willoughby, M. D.*

The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two
first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there
are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of
the Students. Board may be had in the town for one dollar
and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per
Cord.

This institution, on account of its proximity, the low rate
of tickets, and the cheapness of living, presents to Students
from Upper Canada, advantages over all others. At this
Seminary, they can obtain all the solid advantages that any
similar institution affords, at one half the usual expense.

The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at
at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and
Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14 1821. 6w32

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late
husband's time. Begs leave to acquaint her friends and
the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York
Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of
her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be
able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual. Bread at
5d Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept 27th 1821. 32—tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of
Binbrook, 300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in col-
lection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of
the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from Lon-
don, a Consignment of
GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,
of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable
for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very
reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the
depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large
Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much help-
ed;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay
$5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the o-
peration.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their
names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's, Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nov. 20th, 1820. 43tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham,
containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good im-
provement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet,
one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 20
by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession,
containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improve-
ment, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a
Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28 in the same Concession, containing
50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to
carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28 1821. 6tf

NOTICE.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Sept 13. 1821

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Ca-
nada, having observed (with great concern) for seve-
ral months past, an endeavor on the part of the Bank of
Canada, to injure its credit and cripple its operations, by
using means highly unjustifiable, and as they are advised il-
legal, to collect their Bills by means of numerous agents
established in every part of the Upper Province, for the
purpose of producing a run on the said Bank of Upper Ca-
nada, deem it expedient (in order to prevent any false im-
pression) to give this public notice, that they will not here-
after redeem any of the bills so collected, and presented
by the said Bank or its agents—until compelled by the
judgment of his Majesty's courts of justice—In coming to
this resolution, the President and Directors have been en-
tirely governed by a sense of justice towards those individu-
als who repose confidence in the Bank of Upper Canada
and who may desire to have bills redeemed that they have
obtained by those honorable means best described as being
opposite to those pursued by the Bank of Canada.

By order of the Directors

37w3 S. BARTLET, Cashier

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to
the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, toge-
ther with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well wa-
tered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local ad-
vantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal
barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of
Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times ea-
sy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on,
and possession may be given in October next. For terms and
other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Montreal, a ge-
neral and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, GLASS and EARTHEN-WARE, amongst
which will be found almost any article required in this mar-
ket, which he is selling at the most reduced prices at his
New Store, upper end of this Village; in addition to his
present stock he expects to receive towards the close of the
navigation, a supply of Liquors, which will make his as-
sortment complete; he will take Pot and Pearl Ashes at the
market prices, or make a reasonable advance to those who
prefer shipping them for Montreal. He further begs leave to
inform those who may be interested, that he is paying part
Cash for Sterling Bills, or half pay Bills on Quebec. The
Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN BURWELL.

Ancaster, 1st September, 1821. 34—f.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale,
in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and
Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road,
and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee
Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles
from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves ad
join the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufac-
tured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port
Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for
private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Pat-
terson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavor-
ed, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends
and the Public in general, that he has received in addi-
tion to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fash-
ionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and
plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries Chrystal Crock-
ery Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is
selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per
Barrel.

Market Place York. 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of
Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the ve-
ry first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles
from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills.
The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres
of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is
performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 33-tf.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable trac
of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.					
12	13	14	Concession D.	600	Acres.
10	12	13	14 1st Concession	800	
		13	2d Concession	200	
				1600	

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to
Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well
known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the
intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them
may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the
above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.
FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the
mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District
of Niagara,

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent
quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half a-
long the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about
our miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer
avery facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from
the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a
good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland
likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmos
corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts
with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara,
where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near
each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and con-
ditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William
Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent,
York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of
Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and
14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the
seventh concession, to be sold together or separ-
ate. Very easy terms of payment will be given.
For particulars, enquire at this Office.

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, KING-STREET, YORK.

MESSRS. Ford & Carfrae beg leave to inform the pub-
lic, that in addition to the above branches, they ma-
nufacture the following articles: Brewer's guile Tuns, Cool
ers, Stock-pieces, Water Cisterns, Common and Copper,
Chambered Pumps, do. do. Force Pumps, Patent Pumps to
discharge double the quantity of water and so constructed
as not to freeze, Hydraulic Engines for watering gardens
Distiller's Steam Conductors, Rain water Cisterns fitted up
with or without Pumps.

Buildings contracted for, and the laying of under-ground
Conduit water conveyances.

Orders from any part of the Province, post-paid, will be
punctually attended to.

York, 5th June, 1821. 20

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet,
belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five
miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality,
well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing
spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Ap-
plication to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land,
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, } Whitchurch.
15, in 4th Concession.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third
Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the
Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next
Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis
Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Con-
cessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and
the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has com-
menced running between this port and Niagara, and as he
intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon
receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. An-
drew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-
House.

York, March 1st. 41f.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before
sailing, and on her arrival in port.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 35] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY OCTOBER 15, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING ;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty first day of October next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty :

.... it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the Vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergil, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz :

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland	600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.	150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con A of said Township, County aforesaid	450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz :

		Acres.	*Rls.*	*Perches.*
No.	4	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of "	33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Colbourg, 15th Sept. 1821. 32

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

NOTICE

HOME DISTRICT, } IS hereby given, that a Court of
TO WIT. } Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court-House in the town of York, on Monday the twenty second day of October, inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and others otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they respectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, } 35
Oct. 8th, 1821. }

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821 176m

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, in the Western District of the State of New-York, will commence on the 6th of November and be continued for fourteen weeks, in the following order:

On Chemistry & Materia Medica, By *James Radley, M. D.*
Anatomy & Physiology, *Ja. M'Naughton, M.D.*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence, *T. Romeyn Beck, M. D.*
Practice of Surgery, *Joseph White, M. D.*
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The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of the Students. Board may be had in the town for one dollar and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per Cord.

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The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14. 1821. 6w82

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5d. Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821. 32—tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted, which can be very much helped;) if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

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J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nvo 20th, 1820. 48tf.

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One fourth of Lot 23, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28. 1821. 6tf

NOTICE.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Sept. 13, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, having observed (with great concern) for several months past, an endeavor on the part of the Bank of Canada, to injure its credit and cripple its operations, by using means highly unjustifiable, and as they are advised illegal, to collect their Bills by means of numerous agents established in every part of the Upper Province, for the purpose of producing a run on the said Bank of Upper Canada, deem it expedient (in order to prevent any false impression) to give this public notice, that they will not hereafter redeem any of the bills so collected, and presented by the said Bank or its agents—untill compelled by the judgment of his Majesty's courts of justice—In consequence of this resolution, the President and Directors have been entirely governed by a sense of justice towards those individuals who repose confidence in the Bank of Upper Canada and who may desire to have bills redeemed that they have obtained by those honorable means best described as being opposite to those pursued by the Bank of Canada.

By order of the Directors

37w3 S. BARTLET, Cashier

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Montreal, a general and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GLASS and EARTHEN-WARE, amongst which will be found almost any article required in this market, which he is selling at the most reduced prices at his New Store, upper end of this Village; in addition to his present stock he expects to receive towards the close of the navigation, a supply of Liquors, which will make his assortment complete; he will take Pot and Pearl Ashes at the market prices, or make a reasonable advance to those who prefer shipping them for Montreal. He further begs leave to inform those who may be interested, that he is paying part Cash for Sterling Bills, or half pay Bills on Quebec. The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN BURWELL.

Ancaster, 1st September, 1821. 34—f.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.					
12	13	14	Concession D.	600	Acres.
10	12	13	14 1st Concession	800	
		13	2d Concession	200	
				1600	

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Depot for the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 13 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co,

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Blenbrook,	300 Acres.
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet	100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington	400

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

TO BE SOLD

THAT well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land, Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, in 4th Concession } Whitchurch.

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 40.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 34-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared undfenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

NOTICE

HOME DISTRICT, } IS hereby given, that a Court of
TO WIT. } Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court-House in the town of York, on Monday the twenty second day of October, inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be respectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Oct. 8th, 1821. } 35

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821 176m

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield in the Western District of the State of New-York, will commence on the 6th of November and be continued for fourteen weeks, in the following order:

On Chemistry & Materia Medica, By *James Radley, M. D.*
Anatomy & Physiology, *Ja. M'Naughton, M. D.*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence, *T. Romeyn Beck, M. D.*
Practice of Surgery, *Joseph White, M. D.*
Midwifery, *W. Willoughby, M. D.*

The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of the Students Board may be had in the town for one dollar and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per Cord.

This institution, on account of its proximity, the low rate of tickets, and the cheapness of living, presents to Students from Upper Canada, advantages over all others. At this Seminary they can obtain all the solid advantages that any similar institution affords, at one half the usual expense.

The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14. 1821. 6w32

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5d. Cur'y. per Losf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821. 32—tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

SMOAKY CHIMNIES *cured, and*

WARRANTED, for $12 each, and not to alter the depth of the jams or opening of the fire place, (large Kitchen chimnies excepted,) which can be very much helped; if any should fail, will lose the labor and materials, pay $5, and leave the fire-place as good as it was before the operation.

Gentlemen wishing any cured, will please to leave their names at the Gazette Office, or at Mr. Mosley's Auctioneer.

J. CUSHMAN.

York, Nvo 20th, 1820. 48tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28. 1821. 6tf

NOTICE.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Sept. 13, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, having observed (with great concern) for several months past, an endeavor on the part of the Bank of Canada, to injure its credit and cripple its operations, by using means highly unjustifiable, and as they are advised illegal, to collect their Bills by means of numerous agents established in every part of the Upper Province, for the purpose of producing a run on the said Bank of Upper Canada, deem it expedient (in order to prevent any false impression) to give this public notice, that they will not hereafter redeem any of the bills so collected, and presented by the said Bank or its agents—untill compelled by the judgment of his Majesty's courts of justice—In consequence of this resolution, the President and Directors have been entirely governed by a sense of justice towards those individuals who repose confidence in the Bank of Upper Canada and who may desire to have bills redeemed that they have obtained by those honorable means best described as being opposite to those pursued by the Bank of Canada.

By order of the Directors

37w3 S. BARTLET, Cashier

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1321. W. NICHOL.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Montreal, a general and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GLASS and EARTHEN-WARE, amongst which will be found almost any article required in this market, which he is selling at the most reduced prices at his New Store, upper end of this Village; in addition to his present stock he expects to receive towards the close of the navigation, a supply of Liquors, which will make his assortment complete; he will take Pot and Pearl Ashes at the market prices, or make a reasonable advance to those who prefer shipping them for Montreal. He further begs leave to inform those who may be interested, that he is paying part Cash for Sterling Bills, or half pay Bills on Quebec. The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

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ST. GEORGE & Co,

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

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REPEATED

Pro Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 36] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1821. 15 s. per ann

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING ;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-ninth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 8m—32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz :

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan County of Northumberland 600 Acres.

Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con. 150

Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con A of said Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz

			Acres.	Rds.	Perches.
	No.	4	14	0	10
	"	21	1	3	6
	"	29	5	2	0
	"	31	2	0	0
Part of	"	33 & 34	20	0	0
	"	36	17	0	0
	"	38	14	0	24
	"	40	16	0	0
	"	42	6	2	58
	"	61 & 62	6	0	12
	"	70	12	1	30
	"	77	17	2	16
	"	79	19	3	0
	"	27	1	0	20
	"	69	0	3	27
	"	12	3	0	12
	"	1	0	3	6
	"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821 36

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 86,000 acres each:

Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa.
" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Hunr—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
" Duro—North of Otonabee.
" Alma—North of Asphodel.
" Mora—North of Seymour.
" Yea—North of Anna.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same contents as the foregoing.

Township of Ninia—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" No—North of Elzevir.
" Aye—North of Caledar.
" Jus—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Oliden.
" Et—North of Osa and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two seventhsThe preemptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well or water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
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N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

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Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Oct 8th, 1821. 35

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

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ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821 176m

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Anatomy & Physiology, *Ja. M'Naughton, M.D.*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence, *T. Romeyn Beck, M. D.*
Practice of Surgery, *Joseph White, M. D.*
Midwifery, *W. Wellonghby, M. D.*

The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of the Students Board may be had in the town for one dollar and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per Cord.

This institution, on account of its proximity, the low rate of tickets, and the cheapness of living, presents to Students from Upper Canada, advantages over all others. At this Seminary, they can obtain all the solid advantages that any similar institution affords, at one half the usual expense.

The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14, 1821. 6w32

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28 1821. 6tf

NOTICE.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Sept. 13, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, having observed (with great concern) for several months past, an endeavor on the part of the Bank of Canada, to injure its credit and cripple its operations, by using means highly unjustifiable, and as they are advised illegal, to collect their Bills by means of numerous agents established in every part of the Upper Province, for the purpose of producing a run on the said Bank of Upper Canada, deem it expedient (in order to prevent any false impression) to give this public notice, that they will not hereafter redeem any of the bills so collected, and presumed by the said Bank or its agents—until compelled by the judgment of his Majesty's courts of justice—In coming to this resolution, the President and Directors have been entirely governed by a sense of justice towards those individuals who repose confidence in the Bank of Upper Canada and who may desire to have bills redeemed that they have obtained by those honorable means best described as being opposite to those pursued by the Bank of Canada.

By order of the Directors

37w8 S. BARTLET, Cashier

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Montreal, a general and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GLASS and EARTHEN-WARE, amongst which will be found almost any article required in this market, which he is selling at the most reduced prices at his New Store, upper end of this Village; in addition to his present stock he expects to receive towards the close of the navigation, a supply of Liquors, which will make his assortment complete; he will take Pot and Pearl Ashes at the market prices, or make a reasonable advance to those who prefer shipping them for Montreal. He further begs leave to inform those who may be interested, that he is paying part Cash for Sterling Bills, or half pay Bills on Quebec. The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN BURWELL.

Lancaster, 1st September, 1821. 34-tf.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Farmerstown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.					
12	13	14		Concession D.	600 Acres.
10	12	13	14	1st Concession	800
		13		2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal bar[illegible] the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Eastern most corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 33-tf.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5½ Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821. 32—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W NICHOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

Sup. Gen'l Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 37] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY OCTOBER 29, 1821. 15 s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fifth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty-first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Government House,
October 27th, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department a despatch of which the following is a Copy:

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing-Street,
8th Aug. 1821.

SIR,

IT is my duty to communicate to you the intelligence of the decease of the Queen, who departed this life yesterday evening at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock, after a short but painful illness.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient
humble Servant,
BATHURST.

Major General,
Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

It is accordingly expected that all classes of His Majesty's Subjects appear in decent mourning according to their ability.

By Command.
G. HILLIER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District.

BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland		600 Acres
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.		150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid		450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

		Acres.	*Rds.*	*Perches.*
No.	4	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of "	33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821. 36

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

CREDIT RESERVES.

THE Trustees in whom is vested the tract of land on the River Credit purchased from the Mississagua Indians and lately surveyed, will, pursuant to their trust, proceed to sell the same by Public Auction, at the Court House Town of York, on Saturday the 17th day of in the November next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The tract alluded to, is designated on the plan in the Surveyor General's Office by the letter E It contains 1528 acres, is situated on both sides of the River Credit, and is intersected by Dundas Street.

The terms of sale are as follows: Fifteen per cent of the bid to be paid immediately, and the annual interest on the remainder secured on the premises till the purchaser may choose to redeem the principal.

YORK, 27th Oct. 1821. 37.

Government House,
6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket. JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 86,000 acres each:

Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa.
" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Emir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
" Duro—North of Otonabee.
" Alma—North of Asphodel.
" Mora—North of Seymour.
" Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Nimis—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" No—North of Elzevir.
" Ase—North of Caledar.
" Jos—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Olden.
" Et—North of Osa and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 33.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

LAND,

FOUR hundred and twenty-five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Cornestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves and on the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

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Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. 176m

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

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ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 184f

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Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5d. Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821 82—tf.

BANK NOTICE.

THE public are informed that in future, Bills of the Bank of Upper Canada will be redeemed at par at the Bank of Canada in Montreal.

By order of the Directors.

S. BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Oct. 11, 1821. 37

HENRY T. BARRETT & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton; and 30 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco: which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown 18th October, 1821. 2w36

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, in the Western District of the State of New-York, will commence on the 6th of November and be continued for fourteen weeks, in the following order;

On Chemistry & Materia Medica, By *James Radley, M D.*
Anatomy & Physiology, *Ja. M'Naughton, M D.*
Practice of Physic & Medical Jurisprudence, *T. Romeyn Beck. M. D.*
Practice of Surgery, *Joseph White, M. D.*
Midwifery, *W. Willoughby, M. D.*

The price of tickets will be 12 dollars for each of the two first, and 10 dollars for each of the three last classes.

The public rooms of this College are excellent; and there are also numerous private rooms for the accommodation of the Students. Board may be had in the town for one dollar and a half per week; and good wood for one dollar per Cord.

This institution, on account of its proximity, the low rate of tickets, and the cheapness of living, presents to Students from Upper Canada, advantages over all others. At this Seminary, they can obtain all the solid advantages that any similar institution affords, at one half the usual expense.

The College is situated about 22 miles below Utica, at a short distance from the great road between Buffalo and Albany.

Albany, Sept. 14, 1821. 6w32

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth 18th June 1821. 6w24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W NICHOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C Gazette Office. 38-tf

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

Sup. Genl's Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 98] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1821. [Price 1s 3d

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fifth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of YORK FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to treat to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major-General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Atty. Gen'l.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 31st October, 1821.

No. 1. Inconvenience having been experienced from the regular mode, in some instances adopted, of making communications on Militia affairs through the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it is His Excellency's pleasure that such communications shall in future be made through the Adjutant General of Militia, for his Excellency's information and decision thereon.

No. 2. It is also desired that the rule of the Service be attended to, which requires that all communications from officers and others composing corps be transmitted through the officers commanding.

No. 3. Commanding Officers are particularly enjoined to take effectual means of communicating these orders to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of their respective Regiments.

By Command of His Excellency
the Lieutenant Governor

N. COFFIN, *Colonel*
A.G.I. Genl. Militia,
Upper Canada.

Surrogate Court, } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
District of Johnstown, } Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To his next of Kin to Ashley W. Hall, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court of the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the (L. S.) Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Ashley W. Hall, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD
Surrogate, District of Johnstown

GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

In Council, 13th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settling Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Location or application that one third of the Patent Fee be deposited at all Certificates; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee. It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, which he may honestly have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment thereunto of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, which pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Com.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken an Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz :

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland	600	Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.	150	
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid	450	

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz :

		Acres.	*Rds.*	*Perches.*
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	3	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of "	33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 17th Oct. 1821. } 36

CREDIT RESERVES.

THE Trustees in whom is vested the tract of land on the River Credit purchased from the Mississagua Indians and lately surveyed, will, pursuant to their trust, proceed to sell the same by Public Auction, at the Court House Town of York, on Saturday the 17th day of in the November next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The tract alluded to, is designated on the plan in the Surveyor General's Office by the letter E. It contains 1528 acres, is situated on both sides of the River Credit, and is intersected by Dundas Street.

The terms of sale are as follows : Fifteen per cent of the bid to be paid immediately, and the annual interest on the remainder secured on the premises till the purchaser may choose to redeem the principal.

YORK, 27th Oct. 1821. 37.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

Government House, } *6th March,* 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office } *York, February 7th* 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, } *York, 19th October,* 1821. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66 000 acres each:

Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa.
" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Bmir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
" Duro—North of Otonabee.
" Alma—North of Asphodel.
" Mora—North of Seymour.
" Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Nin—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" No—North of Elzevir.
" Aye—North of Caladar.
" Jus—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Olden.
" Et—North of Osa and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

N. B. * " Mora—North of Seymour,"
* " Nina—North of Marmora."
* " Carlos—North of Mora,"
are excepted in the above Notice

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, or any list of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

NOT OFFICIAL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 23 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26. in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28. in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake : the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said Land

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 20th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. 17tfm

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz :

Nos.	12	13	14	Concession D. 600 Acres.
10	12	13	14	1st Concession 800
		13	24	Concession 230—1630

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 21 July 1821. 23tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED in the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

NOTICE,

TO the Clergymen and Magistrates of Upper Canada, to beware of and not marry a Woman of the name of NELLY M'CARTY, (otherwise Gow) whose maiden name was Sweeny, unto any man whatsoever, as she is a married Woman: and least she may change her name here follows her description: By nation, Irish, and of the vulgar sort, speaks bad English, about middle size and nearly so in age, and is in a forward state of pregnancy.

his
JEREMIAH ✕ DONOVAN.
mark.

Hamilton, Sept. 26, 1821. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time, begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5*d.* Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821 82—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 800 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C Gazette Office. 33-tf

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W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

BANK NOTICE.

THE public are informed that in future, Bills of the Bank of Upper Canada will be redeemed at par at the Bank of Canada in Montreal.

By order of the Directors.

S. BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, Oct. 11, 1821. 37

HENRY T. BARRELL, & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton; and 30 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco: which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown, 18th October, 1821. 2w36

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 287 YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1821. 15s. per ann.

By Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, elected, and to every of you

GREETING;—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fifth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were and stand constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Attv. Genl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the conditions of Settlement Duty and taking out a patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Matilpoise, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ops		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
N. of do.		Douro
North of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nuda	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalalar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kemmebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Government House,
November 12th.

THE Mourning for Her late Majesty will change on Sunday the 18th, and cease on Sunday the 25th inst.

G. HILLIER,
A. D. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822, and ending the 31st of December following.

SEALED Tenders to be delivered in to this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y Ass't. Com'y. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

CREDIT RESERVES.

THE Trustees in whom is vested the tract of land on the River Credit purchased from the Mississagua Indians and lately surveyed, will, pursuant to their trust, proceed to sell the same by Public Auction, at the Court House Town of York, on Saturday the 17th day of the November next at 2 o'clock P. M.

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YORK, 27th Oct. 1821. 87.

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Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con. 150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con A of said Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz :

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No.	6	14	0	10
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"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	" 33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821. } 36

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificates; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with-held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee. It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres each:

Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa.
" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Emir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
" Duro—North of Otanabee.
" Alma—North of Asphodel.
" Mora—North of Seymour.
" Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Ninia—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" No—North of Elzevir.
" Aye—North of Caladar.
" Jus—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Olden.
" Et—North of Osa and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

N. B. * "Mora—North of Seymour,"
* "Ninia—North of Marmora."
* "Carlos—North of Mora,"
are excepted in the above Notice

THOS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 23 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 23 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26. in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 35 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28. in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, on the north by a small Lake; the road to the Napanee Mills passes through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves add to the land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery. Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos. 12 13 14 Concession D. 600 Acres.
10 12 13 14 1st Concession 800
13 2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above land for sale or the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Subscribers to this Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Mansion House Hotel in the town of York on Saturday the 22d day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors; the amount of Stock necessary to enable the Bank to go into operation being subscribed.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON,
W. B. ROBINSON, } *Committee of management.*

York, 5th Nov. 1821. 36

NOTICE,

TO the Clergymen and Magistrates of Upper Canada, to beware of and not marry a Woman of the name of NELLY M'CARTY, (otherwise Gow) whose maiden name was Sweeny, unto any man whatsoever, as she is a married Woman: and least she may change her name here follows her description: By nation, Irish, and of the vulgar sort, speaks bad English, about middle size and nearly so in age, and is in a forward state of pregnancy.

his
JEREMIAH ✕ DONOVAN.
mark.

Hamilton, Sept. 26, 1821. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from London, a Consignment of

GENUINE BROWN STOUT PORTER,

of a very superior quality both in Cask and Bottle, suitable for private families, which they offer by the Cask at a very reasonable rate.

Barrels containing 40 gallons each,
Tierces containing 6 doz. Bottles.

ST. GEORGE & Co.

York, 15th June, 1821. 18tf

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 4tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing, and on her arrival in port.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time, begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5*d.* Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821 82—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 33-tf.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquinise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

BANK NOTICE.

THE public are informed that in future, Bills of the Bank of Upper Canada will be redeemed at par at the Bank of Canada in Montreal.

By order of the Directors.

S. BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
Kingston, Oct. 11, 1821. } 37

HENRY T. BARRELL, & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton; and 30 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco: which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown, 18th October, 1821. 2w36

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. 176m

Resp. Gent's Other

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 40] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY [illegible] 1821 [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fifth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear: NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into Our loyal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought it by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents countermanding you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty-first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and hereof fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the second year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. P. Robinson, Atty. Genl.

Executive Council Office,
York 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient that the following Townships, fronting on the River Credit, should be made to contribute to the Settlement Duty required to be performed on the Crown Reserves in the Township of Toronto, previous to the same being granted or disposed of by Location, at the reduced rate of 5s. per acre, by Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of January, 1819, viz:

The Township No. 1 in the Mississauga Purchase, as advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October last,

Zeta, to be called Eldon
Alpha, advertised as Esquesing, Lake
Beta, Etobicoke,

North of Aspodel, Alma, Dummer
North of Seymour, Mona, Belmont
North of Dummer, Ada, Brought
North of Monaghan, Nadia, Lake
North of Methuen, Tudor
North of Belmont, No, Grantham
North of Belmont, Ase, Angelica
North of Kingsbear, Jos, Barrie
North of Oakley, Norma, Carrendon
North of Otonabee, Ei, Palmerston
North of Belmont, Carlos, Merrigen

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval establishment at Penetanguishene, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Securities, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which will be endorsed, "Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. F. BILLINGS,
Dy Asst Com'y. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

CREDIT RESERVES.

THE Trustees in whom is vested the tract of land on the River Credit purchased from the Mississagua Indians and lately surveyed, with pursuant to their trust, proceed to sell the same by Public Auction, at the Court House Town of York, on Saturday the 17th day of the November next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The tract of land so, is designated on the plan in the Surveyor General's Office by the letter E. It contains 1528 acres, is situate on both sides of the River Credit, and is intersected by Dundas Street.

The terms of sale are as follows: Fifteen per cent of the bid to be paid immediately, and the annual interest on the remainder secured on the premises till the purchaser may choose to redeem the principal.

YORK, 27th Oct. 1821. 37.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District.

BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken a Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz :

Lots No 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland	600	Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.	150	
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con A of said Township, County aforesaid	450	

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz :

		Acres.	*Rds.*	*Perches.*
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	" 33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day —All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821. 36

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be Lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons, who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 36,000 acres each:

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" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Emir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
Duro—North of Otonabee.
Alma—North of Asphodel.
Mora—North of Seymour.
Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Ninia—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" Nee—North of Elzevir.
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" Jee—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Oden.
" Ei—North of Osa and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two seventhes.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

N. B. "Mora—North of Seymour,"
"Ninia—North of Marmora."
"Carlos—North of Mora,"
are excepted in the above Notice

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT.

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allen, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, a excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise of such property are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

Government House,
6th March, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 24 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 30

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 103 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Log 85 by 30

The fourth of Lot 23, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 15 acres cleared, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28 1821. 6tf

LAND.

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Enquire at the Gazette Office.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Paterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain,—Tea, Wines, Spirits and Groceries Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W. NICHOL.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz :

Nos.	1 13 14	Concession D.	600 Acres.
	10 12 13 14	1st Concession	800
	13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road Leuce to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 140 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them

S WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE,

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Eastern Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easterneon corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Mansion House Hotel in the town of York on Saturday the 22d day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors; the amount of Stock necessary to enable the Bank to go into operation being subscribed.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON,
W. B. ROBINSON, } *Committee of management*

York, 5th Nov. 1821. 38

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House.

York, March 1st. 47tf.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing and on her arrival in port.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time, begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual. Bread at 5d. Curly per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821 82—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Dalaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821 21tf. 25

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he intends at the next meeting of the House of Assembly to petition for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Mississippi on his lot No. 3 in the 10th Con. of the Township of Drummond, County of Carlton.

A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Perth 18th June 1821. 6m24

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid.

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821. 24

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract) of the very best quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Bay of Quinte. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 200 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 23tf.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing farm, well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barque for the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given on October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Estates

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Bi brook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

HENRY T. BARRE & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton; and 30 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown, 18th October, 1821. 2w36

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. 17tm

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 41} YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1821. 15s. per ann.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER-CANADA.

YORK, 21st Nov. 1821.

At three o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, being seated on the Throne, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of Parliament with the following

SPEECH:—

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

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you, that our Commissioners for adjusting our financial interests with Lower Canada, have found it impracticable to establish a new agreement, on terms which they could regard as compatible with our just claims. A suspension of receipt has thus unavoidably occurred, in that very material branch of our revenue which accrues from our proportion of the Duties collected at the Port of Quebec.

Deeply as I felt the importance of this embarrassing result, I would not overlook the public convenience, by having recourse to your counsel at a period when your absence from your several Districts might have materially interfered with the administration of Justice; but measures will be resorted to for obviating as much as possible the difficulties which, in this conjuncture, unavoidably occurred.

I have now directed that the papers relative to the proceedings of the Commissioners, shall be immediately submitted to you; and I recommend the consideration of this important subject to your earliest attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Public Accounts, with the estimates for the ensuing year, shall be laid before you without delay. It is satisfactory to observe, that our internal revenue, small as it is, and altogether unequal to our exigencies, has not decreased during the last year, notwithstanding the general depression of trade and agriculture.

Henceforward, the annual expenditure will be considerably lessened by the reductions which have been made in the Militia Pension List under your late Act: and in availing myself of the provision enabling me to borrow on Debenture the sum required to discharge the arrearages due on that head, I was gratified in finding that the negociation of the Loan was immediately effected within the Province.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

The important matter already alluded to, as inducing me to call you thus early together, will demand your first and chief consideration: for until we are relieved from the interruption in the receipt of our principal revenue, the means of advancing public improvement, must necessarily be much circumscribed.

There are doubtless other matters, however, on which your deliberations may be occupied with advantage to your fellow subjects. Looking to the situation of our agricultural interests, I cannot but feel desirous it might be found possible to afford some effectual encouragement to the experiment of cultivating hemp, and such other productions as would find a more constant and profitable demand in the Parent State.

You may be assured that I am always inclined to co-operate heartily with you in every measure in which my duty and judgement will allow me to concur: and I desire to impress upon you, that a continuance of unanimity between the different Branches of the Legislature, is necessary to create confidence in our measures, and to give weight to our representations.

On Friday the 23d inst. the Hon. the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, severally waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the Addresses, of which the following are copies:—

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our thanks to Your Excellency for your speech to both Houses at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature.

We regret that our Commissioners for adjusting our financial interests with Lower Canada have found it impracticable to establish a new agreement on just and reasonable terms, and that the suspension of such a large branch of our revenue as that arising from our proportion of the duties collected at the Port of Quebec is thus occasioned.

We receive with grateful acknowledgements the fresh proof of Your Excellency's successful labors for the benefit of the Province, in providing the means for obviating the difficulties flowing from this embarassing result, till the Legislature could be assembled without public inconvenience.

Our relations with our Sister Province of Lower Canada, shall command our earliest attention as soon as the proceedings of the Commissioners are laid before us; and we are not without hope that the interruption of the receipt of our principal revenue by which the means of advancing public improvement must necessarily be much circumscribed will be speedily removed by the seasonable interference of the Parent State.

We shall not fail to take the agricultural interests of the Province into serious consideration, and shall readily concur in such encouragements for the cultivation of hemp and other products likely to command a steady market, as our limited means may permit.

We thankfully receive Your Excellency's assurances to co-operate heartily with us in every measure in which your duty and judgment will allow you to concur, and deeply sensible of the value of unanimity between the different branches of the Legislature in creating confidence in our measures, and giving weight to our representations, we shall bear it continually in mind.

(Signed) WM. DUMMER POWELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,
22d November, 1821.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I thank you for this Address and rely with confidence on the assurance that you will proceed without delay to the consideration of the important matters which I have recommended to your notice.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to Your Excellency, our most humble thanks

for your gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

While we gratefully acknowledge Your Excellency's consideration in deferring the call of the Legislature to a period when their assembling would least materially interfere with the public interest and convenience, we are deeply sensible of the importance of the Exigency on which Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to desire our Counsel.

It is with extreme regret we learn from Your Excellency that it has been found impracticable to adjust our financial interests with Lower Canada, by establishing a new agreement on terms which our Commissioners could regard as compatible with the just claims of this Province: the consequent suspension of the receipt of that very material Branch of our Revenue which accrues from our proportion of the duties collected at the Port of Quebec, places this Province in a very embarrassing situation, from which we are aware any measures Your Excellency may have been able to resort to, can afford but a partial and temporary relief.

The proceedings of the Commissioners when laid before us and the important Interests involved in their result shall engage our earliest and most earnest attention.

We shall not fail to give due consideration to the Public Accounts, and to the estimates for the ensuing year. It is satisfactory to learn that in the present general depression of Agriculture and Trade our internal Revenue inconsiderable as it is, when compared to the exigencies of the Province, has not decreased during the last year.

The Reduction in the annual expenditure which will be produced by the operation of the late Act for the revision of the Militia Pension list, and the facility with which the authorised loan required for discharging the arrearages due on that head, has been negociated within this Province, are subjects of just congratulation in which we humbly unite with Your Excellency.

Entirely convinced of the necessity of applying our chief consideration to the important matter which has induced Your Excellency to call us thus early together, it will be our first care to seek relief from the interruption in the Receipt of our Provincial Revenue, by which the means of advancing public improvements are at present so much circumscribed. Other matters will necessarily engage a portion of our attention, among which none can be more important than the possibility suggested by Your Excellency of affording effectual encouragement to such of our productions as we hope may find a profitable and certain demand in the Parent State.

We beg to assure Your Excellency that we are fully convinced of Your Excellency's constant desire to promote, by every means in your power the prosperity of this Province, and that in co operating with the other branches of the Legislature in any measures they may devise, Your Excellency will be at all times governed entirely by your sincere opinion of their wisdom and expediency.

With unfeigned desire that in our deliberations we may consult equally the just interests of our Constituents and the Honor of His Majesty's Government, we trust we shall evince the conviction we feel that a continuation of unanimity between the different branches of the Legislature is necessary to create confidence in their measures, and to give weight to their Representations.

(Signed) LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
22d November, 1821.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply.

Nothing could be more satisfactory to me than the general expression of this Address, and the particular assurance that you will give your earliest and most earnest attention to the important objects which I have recommended to your consideration

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Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
York, 21st November, 1821.

Member returned to serve in this present Provincial Parliament.

Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington.

Barnabus Bidwell Esquire, in the room of Daniel Hagerman, Esquire, deceased.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, is prepared to pay to the undermentioned Persons, or their assigns, the sum opposite their respective names on application at his office at any time between the hours of ten and three o'clock agreeably to the following Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS

Referred to in the notice published in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 19th of April last, for the payment of which orders have been received from his Majesty's Government.

NAMES.	CLAIM.	AMOUNT Canada Cury. £	s.	d.
Joseph Brown, Niagara	House at Niagara destroyed by fire whilst occupied by the 41st Regiment.	200	0	0
Grant & Kirby Queenston.	Damages to property at Queenston.	568	0	0
Same Persons.	Rent for different Buildings leased to the Government at Queenston, Chippawa, and Fort Erie.	324	14	11
Geo. Hamilton, Esq Barton.	House at Queenston destroyed by fire whilst occupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery.	2200	0	0
William Wynne, Queenston.	House at Queenston pulled down and the materials there of made use of by the Engineer Department.	145	0	0
Obadiah Dennis, Bertie	Barn set fire to by order to prevent Stores falling into the hands of the enemy.	62	10	0
Thomas Cumming Esq. Chippawa.	Property at Chippewa destroyed by order to meet military purposes, and supplies purchased and furnished.	2649	13	11
Herman Larraway, Grantham	A Boat given up for the use of the troops.	10	0	0
James Boyle, River Thames.	Building destroyed in order to the destruction of Stores	50	0	0
James Crooks, Esquire, Flamborough.	Bricks used by the Engineer Department.	182	18	0
James Rogers, Niagara.	House burnt while occupied by the 49th Regiment	300	0	0
Benj Hardison, Bertie.	For materials of House &c destroyed during the siege of Fort Erie and used by the Engineer Department	282	3	10
Thos M'Cormick, Esq. Niagara.	Damage to House and Premises whilst occupied by His Majesty's troops—And Rents.	635	6	4
Ezra Halton, Gannonoque.	A Scow taken by the order of Captain Owen, Royal Royal Navy.	42	10	0
Wm Mitchell, Kingston.	Two Anchors furnished to the Royal Navy	14	11	0
Abraham Dayton, Elizabethtown.	A Boat furnished to Government.	12	10	0
Charles Jones, Esquire, Brockville.	Disbursements made on account of Government and supplies furnished.	70	8	8
William Wells, Augusta.	Supplies furnished.	173	13	3
Daniel Nettleton. Prescott.	A Scow and Skiff taken for the use of Government.	22	0	0
Aaron Warner, & Simmons & Warner.	Timber furnished to the Engineer Department.	279	0	0
John Green, Saltfleet.	Lumber furnished for the Public Service.	40	0	0
Christopher Arnold, River Thames.	Supplies furnished to the Troops.	37	8	1
John Peck, Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	45	10	0
Joseph Heaslett. Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	9	16	5
Jonathan Hartley, Amherstburg.	Ditto Ditto	90	0	0
Joseph Bissonette, River Raisin.	Ditto. Ditto.	21	3	9
Hon. Angus M'Intosh, Sandwich.	Four new Batteaux, Sails, Oars &c taken for the use of Government	81	8	8
William M'Cartney, Oxford.	Disbursements on account of Government	22	12	6
Louis Tradelle, River Thames.	Carrying Public Dispatches, and supplies furnished to the troops.	80	0	0
Daniel Jones, Esquire. Brockville.	Lumber supplied to Hospital at Brockville.	6	0	0
Oliver Everts, Augusta.	Supplies furnished.	18	13	10

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m — 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland	600	Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.	150	
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid	450	

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

		Acres.	*Rds*	*Perches.*
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	" 33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 32
15th Sept. 1821. }

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 36
17th Oct. 1821. }

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, (1822.) at the same place, and have in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1821.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee. It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL HIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres each:

Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa

" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Emir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
" Duro—North of Otonabee.
" Alma—North of Apsodel.
" Mora—North of Seymour.
" Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Ninia—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" Nia—North of Elzevir.
" Aye—North of Caladar.
" Jas—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Olden.
" Et—North of Osa and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

N. B. *" Mora—North of Seymour,"
*" Ninia—North of Marmora."
*" Carlos—North of Mora,"
are excepted in the above Notice
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket. JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz :

—A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
North of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Ave	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF.

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822, and ending the 31st of December following.

SEALED Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract and other particulars, may beknown on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y. As't. Com'y. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE annual meeting of the Society of Friends to the Stranger in distress, being on Friday the 30th Instant, the Members are requested to assemble at Forrest's Hotel on that day at one o'clock, afternoon to receive the Reports of its officers and fix the future meeting of the Society.

By Order
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON.
Secretary.

York, 26th November 1821.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers having erected a POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge, beg leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they will pay the highest price in Goods for Ashes delivered at their works.

They also beg leave to inform the Farmers and the Public in general, that they are ready to purchase grain of all kinds, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Buck-wheat, for Cash and Goods at the highest market price.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

YORK, 24th November, 1821. 41-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821 21tf. 25

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11 if

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz :

Nos. 12 13 14	Concession D.	600 Acres.
10 12 13 14	1st Concession	800
13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Mansion House Hotel in the town of York on Saturday the 22d day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors : the amount of Stock necessary to enable the Bank to go into operation being subscribed.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON,
W. B. ROBINSON, } *Committee of management.*

York, 5th Nov. 1821. 38

Mrs. Gault offers

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 42] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1821. 15s. per ann.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the surveys of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 86,000 Acres each: Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa.

" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Emir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
" Duro—North of Otonabee.
" Alma—North of Asphodel.
" Mora—North of Seymour.
" Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Ninia—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" No—North of Elzevir.
" Aye—North of Caladar.
" Jus—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Olden.
" Et—North of Oso and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a percentage on the Lands surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys are conducted conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two sevenths, the peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

N. B. *" Mora—North of Seymour,"
*" Ninia—North of Marmora."
*" Carlos—North of Mora,"
are excepted in the above Notice
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit an hypothecation of the Patent Fee It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m— 32

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, is prepared to pay to the undermentioned Persons, or their assigns, the sum opposite their respective names on application at his office at any time between the hours of ten and three o'clock, agreeably to the following Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS

Referred to in the notice published in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 19th of April last, for the payment of which orders have been received from his Majesty's Government.

NAMES.	CLAIM.	AMOUNT, Canada Cur'y. £	s.	d.
Joseph Brown, Niagara	House at Niagara destroyed by fire whilst occupied by the 41st Regiment.	300	0	0
Grant & Kirby Queenston.	Damages to property at Queenston.	563	0	0
Same Persons.	Rent for different Buildings leased to the Government at Queenston, Chippawa, and Fort Erie.	324	14	11
Geo. Hamilton, Esq Barton.	House at Queenston destroyed by fire whilst occupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery.	2300	0	0
William Wynne, Queenston.	House at Queenston pulled downand the materials there of made use of by the Engineer Department.	145	0	0
Obadiah Dennis, Bertie	Barn set fire to by order to prevent Stores falling into the hands of the enemy.	62	10	0
Thomas Cumming Esq. Chippawa.	Property at Chippawa destroyed by order, to meet military purposes, and supplies purchased and furnished.	2640	13	11
Herman Leeraway, Grantham	A Boat given up for the use of the troops.	10	0	0
James Beebe, River Thames	Building destroyed in order to the destruction of Stores	50	0	0
James Crooks, Esquire, Fitzgibbon	Bricks used by the Engineer Department.	162	15	0
James Rogers, Niagara.	House burnt while occupied by the 49th Regiment.	300	0	0
Benj. Hardison, Bertie.	For materials in House &c. destroyed during the siege of Fort Erie and used by the Engineer Department	282	3	10
Thos M'Cormick, Esq. Niagara	Damage to House and Premises whilst occupied by His Majesty's troops—And Rents.	638	6	4
Ezra Hatson, Gananoque.	A Scow taken by the order of Captain Owen, Royal Royal Navy.	42	10	0
Wm Macbell, Kingston.	Two Anchors furnished to the Royal Navy	14	11	0
Abraham Dayton, Elizabethtown.	A Boat furnished to Government.	12	10	0
Charles Jones, Esquire, Brockville.	Disbursements made on account of Government and supplies furnished	70	8	8
William Wells Augusta.	Supplies furnished.	173	13	3
Daniel Nettleton, Prescott	A Scow and Skiff taken for the use of Government.	22	0	0
Aaron Warner, & Simmons & Warner,	Timber furnished to the Engineer Department.	279	0	0
John Green, Saltfleet.	Lumber furnished for the Public Service	40	0	0
Christopher Arnold, River Thames	Supplies furnished to the Troops.	37	8	1
John Peck, Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	45	10	0
Joseph Hoagton, Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	9	16	5
Jonathon Hartley, Amherstburg	Ditto Ditto	90	0	0
Joseph Bessonette, River Raisi	Ditto. Ditto.	21	3	9
Hon. Angus M'Intosh, Sandwich.	Four new Batteaux, Sails, Oars &c. taken for the use of Government	81	8	8
William M'Cartney, Oxford.	Disbursements on account of Government	22	12	6
Louis Trudelle, River Thames.	Carrying Public Dispatches. and supplies furnished to the troops.	80	0	0
Daniel Jones, Esquire. Brockville.	Lumber supplied to Hospital at Brockville.	5	0	0
Oliver Everts, Augusta.	Supplies furnished	18	13	10

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
Receiver General.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th N v. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Elton

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
Ditto		Dover
North of Asphodel	Amal	Dunsse
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yra	Burleigh
N. of Mamora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angicarra
N. of Kaimebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Cherendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methven

JOHN SMALL,
C. F. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822, and ending the 31st of December following.

SEALED Tenders to be delivered in to this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless a Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dy Ass't Comy. Gen'l

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

Surrogate Court,
District of Johnstown, } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the (L. S.) Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.

GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots Nos 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland	600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.	150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid	450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

	No.	*Acres.*	*Rds*	*Perches.*
	6	14	0	10
	21	1	3	6
	29	5	2	0
	31	2	0	0
Part of	33 & 34	20	0	0
	56	17	0	0
	38	14	0	24
	40	16	0	0
	42	6	2	53
	61 & 62	6	0	12
	70	12	1	30
	77	17	2	16
	79	19	3	0
	27	1	0	20
	69	0	3	27
	12	3	0	12
	1	0	3	6
	17	1	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct 1821. } 36

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, (1822) at the same place, and have in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1821.

FOR JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

NOT OFFICIAL.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers having erected a POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge, beg leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they will pay the highest price in Goods for Ashes delivered at their works.

They also beg leave to inform the Farmers and the Public in general, that they are ready to purchase grain of all kinds, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Buck-wheat, for Cash and Goods at the highest mark t price.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 24th November, 1821. 41-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfred, Moss and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf 25

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11 tf

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.			
12	13	14	Concession D. 600 Acres.
10	12	13 14	1st Concession 800
		13	2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1100 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Man ion House Hotel in the town of York on Saturday the 22d day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors; the amount of Stock necessary to enable the Bank to go into operation being subscribed.

W. ALLAN,
D. BOULTON,
W. B. ROBINSON, } *Committee of management.*

York, 5th Nov. 1821. 38

EDWARD OATES begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Packet, the Richmond, has commenced running between this port and Niagara, and as he intends commanding her himself, the public may depend upon receiving every accommodation in his power.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Oates, York, Mr. Andrew Heron, Niagara, or at the Duke of Richmond Coffee-House. 4tf.

York, March 1st.

N. B.—The Richmond will fire a Gun one hour before sailing and on her arrival in port.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the third Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to establish the Line run by Lewis Grant, Deputy Surveyor, between the Second and Third Concessions of Osnabruck aforesaid. 24

Cornwall, July 14th, 1821.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5d. Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept 27th 1821. 82—tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C Gazette Office. 33-tf.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal harbour the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook. 300 Acres

No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100

Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400

For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

HENRY T. BARRELL, & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton; and 30 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco: which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown 18th October, 1821. 2w36

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we the undersigned, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the establishment of a Market and Fair, in the Village of Perth, in the County of Carlton.

ALEXANDER THOM,
ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
JOSIAS TAYLER.

Perth, June 17th, 1821. 176m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received instructions to put in collection such Notes and Accounts due to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. as are not settled promptly.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1821. W NICHOL.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th. concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25. in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28 1821. 6tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.
FOR SALE
30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easterno corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or raftst with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 48] YORK, UPPER-CANADA: MONDAY DECEMBER 10, 1821. 15s.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th October, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 10th day of December next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for the survey of the undermentioned nine Townships in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres each:

Township of Zeta—East of Thorah and north of Mariposa.
" Fenelon—East of Zeta.
" Emir—North of Emily.
" Lake—North of Smith.
Duro—North of Otonabee.
Alma—North of Asphodel.
Mora—North of Seymour.
Yea—North of Alma.
" Carlos—North of Mora.

Also in the Midland District and of about the same content as the foregoing.

Township of Ninia—North of Marmora.
" Tudor—North of Madoc.
" Nor—North of Elzevir.
" Aye—North of Caladar.
" Jos—North of Kennebec.
" Norma—North of Olden.
" Et—North of Oso and west of Dalhousie in the District of Johnstown.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the distribution of the two sevenths.

The ordinary settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, for the Lands granted in compensation of Survey.

The Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the Land granted.

N. B. "Mora—North of Seymour,"
"Nine—North of Marmora."
"Carlos—North of Mora."
are excepted in the above Notice

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee. It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, where he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment thereof of such proportion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification: that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, with a performance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted with in Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Com.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Garrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22 there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said sheriff pretious to the day of sale. 4

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex Com

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m—3f

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, is prepared to pay to the undermentioned Persons, or their assigns, the sums opposite their respective names on application at his office at any time between the hours of ten and three o'clock, agreeably to the following Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS

Referred to in the notice published in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 19th of April last, for the payment of which orders have been received from his Majesty's Government.

NAMES.	CLAIM.	AMOUNT, Canada Cur'y. £	s.	d.
Joseph Brown, Niagara	House at Niagara destroyed by fire whilst occupied by the 41st Regiment.	390	0	0
Grant & Kirby Queenston. Same Persons.	Damages to property at Queenston.	568	0	0
	Rent for different Buildings leased to the Government at Queenston, Chippewa, and Fort Erie	324	14	11
Geo. Hamilton, Esq Burton	House at Queenston destroyed by fire whilst occupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery.	200	0	0
William Wynne, Queenston.	House at Queen ton pulled down & the materials there of made use of by the Engineer Department.	145	0	0
Quadish Dennis, Bertie	Barn set fire to by order, to prevent Stores falling into the hands of the enemy.	62	10	0
Thomas Cumming Esq. Chippewa.	Property at Chippewa destroyed by order, to meet military purposes, and supplies purchased and furnished.	2649	13	11
Herman Larraway, Grantham	A Boat given up for the use of the troops.	10	0	0
James Boyle, River Thames	Building destroyed in order to the destruction of Stores.	50	0	0
James Crooks, Esquire, Flamborough.	Bricks used by the Engineer Department.	162	18	0
James Rogers, Niagara.	House burnt while occupied by the 49th Regiment	300	0	0
Benj. Hardison, Bertie.	For materials of House &c. destroyed during the siege of Fort Erie and used by the Engineer Department	282	3	10
Thos M'Cormick, Esq. Niagara	Damage to House and Premises whilst occupied by His Majesty's troops—And Rents.	638	6	4
Ezra Halton, Gananoque.	A Scow taken by the order of Captain Owen, Royal Royal Navy.	42	10	0
Wm. Mitchell, Kingston.	Two Anchors furnished to the Royal Navy	14	11	0
Abraham Dayton, Elizabethtown.	A Boat furnished to Government.	12	10	0
Charles Jones, Esquire, Brockville.	Disbursements made on account of Government and supplies furnished.	20	8	8
William Wells Augusta.	Supplies furnished.	173	13	3
Daniel Nettleton, Prescott.	A Scow and Skiff taken for the use of Government.	22	0	0
Aaron Warner, & Simmons & Warner.	Timber furnished to the Engineer Department.	270	0	0
John Green, Saltfleet.	Lumber furnished for the Public Service.	40	0	0
Christopher Arnold, River Thames.	Supplies furnished to the Troops.	37	8	1
John Peck, Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	45	11	0
Joseph Hazlett. Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	9	16	5
Jonathan Hackley, Amherstburg.	Ditto Ditto	90	0	0
Joseph Bassonette, River Raisin.	Ditto. Ditto.	21	3	9
Hon. Angus M'Intosh, Sandwich.	Four new Batteaux, Sails, Oars &c taken for the use of Government	81	8	8
William M'Cartney, Oxford.	Disbursements on account of Government	22	12	6
Lieut. Tradelle, River Thames.	Carrying Public Dispatches, and supplies furnished to the troops.	80	0	0
Daniel Jones, Esquire. Brock ille.	Lumber supplied to Hospital at Brockville.	5	0	0
Oliver Everts, Augusta.	Supplies furnished.	18	13	10

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a plan of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta,	to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps			Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake		Harvey
E. of do.			Dover
North of Asphodel	Amal		Dmmer
N. of Seymour	Mora		Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea		Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia		Lake
N. of Madoc			Tudor
N. of Elzevver	No		Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaminar	Aye		Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus		Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma		Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et		Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822, and ending the 31st of December following.

SEALED Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS, *D'y. Ass't Com'y. Gen'l*

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the (L. S.) Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD. *Surrogate, District of Johnstown.*

GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court, District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Leys, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland 600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con. 150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

		Acres.	Rds	Perches.
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	5	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of "	33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	
"	12	3	0	
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821. } 36

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, 1822, at the same place, and have in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1821.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers having erected a POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge, beg leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they will pay the highest price in Goods for Ashes delivered at their works.

They also beg leave to inform the Farmers and the Public in general, that they are ready to purchase grain of all kinds, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Buck wheat, for Cash and Goods at the highest market price.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

YORK, 24th November, 1821. 41-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Camden, Adrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821 21tf. 25

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 20th April 41 11 tf

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos.	12 13 14	Concession D.	600 Acres.
	10 12 13 14	1st Concession	800
	13	2d Concession	200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Man ion House Hotel in the town of York on Saturday the 22d day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors; the amount of Stock necessary to enable the Bank to go into operation being subscribed.

W. ALLAN, D. BOULTON, W. B. ROBINSON, } *Committee of management.*

York, 5th Nov. 1821. 38

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Biebrook. 300 Acres
No. 6 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

HENRY T. BARREL, & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton; and 30 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco: which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown, 18th October, 1821. 2w36

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the Town of York, on Monday the 31st day of December instant to receive the applications of persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences, for the year ensuing.

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace, H. D.

DISTRICT OF GORE. } NOTICE to Retailers and Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, Shop, Still and Innkeepers' Licences will be issued at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, in the aforesaid District, on Saturday the 5th day of January next; and all persons desirous of taking out a Licence for either of the aforesaid purposes, are requested to take notice and attend accordingly

JOHN WILLSON, *Inspector*

Saltfleet 19th Nov. 1821.

N. B. No forbearance will be used or indulgence given to any person selling or distilling Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

J. W. *Insp.*

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual. Bread at 3d. Curly. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821. 82—tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 4½ miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 500 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 33-tf.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barque use the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.
FOR SALE
30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

SITUATED in the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

AN ACCOUNT of Awards to the Americans Loyalists, made by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, under the Convention of 1802, with the United States of North America, together with the Amount of the Dividends paid thereon and the Balances still due to the said Loyalists.

NAMES.	Sums awarded. £	s	d	Total of Dividends paid £	s	d	Balances still due. £	s	d
Rev. Samuel Allen	2524	0	0	1172	4	6	1351	15	6
Andrew Allen	6977	15	9	3240	14	1	3737	1	8
Gerard G Beekman	565	16	3	234	18	3	330	18	0
Thomas Bibby	2000	0	0	928	17	8	270	18	0
Daniel Cone	1800	0	0	835	19	6	964	0	6
Rev. Robert Cooper	3000	0	0	1393	5	10	1606	14	2
Mary Cooper	4968	4	8	2306	15	3	2661	9	5
Abraham Cuyler	4152	8	9	1928	19	5	2223	18	4
Oliver De Lancey	4568	0	0	2089	18	10	2470	1	2
Daniel Dulaney	14193	0	0	6591	13	6	7601	6	6
Crawford Davidson assignee of Short	3355	18	5	1558	11	11	1797	6	6
Samuel Douglass executors	7000	0	0	3251	0	8	3748	19	7
Geo Fidlott's ex'rs.	26099	8	10	12121	8	1	13978	0	9
Judith Fotscroft	274	14	6	127	11	9	147	2	8
Gen Edmund Fanning	1800	0	0	835	19	6	964	0	6
Ada n Gordon	8818	4	8	4095	9	4	4723	15	4
William Hanway	16187	3	10	7517	16	10	8669	7	0
James Holmes	834	5	0	387	9	0	446	16	0
James Hume	1518	0	0	705	0	1	812	19	11
Mary Hatch, executrix of E Hatch	550	0	0	255	8	9	294	11	3
Thomas Hutchinson	300	0	0	139	6	7	160	11	5
Rt Rev C. Inglis	1711	12	3	794	18	6	916	13	9
John Inneigan's ex'rs.	2800	0	0	1300	8	2	1499	11	10
Ann Jones	1500	0	0	696	12	6	803	7	6
Rev. Cavalier Jonet's Executors	5000	10	7	2322	8	1	2678	2	6
John Kane	2000	0	0	928	17	3	1071	2	9
T H Littler	8000	0	0	4179	17	8	4820	2	4
Richard Lechmere	600	0	0	278	13	2	321	6	10
Jno Lane for Paston commissioner & Governor Hutchinson	2784	5	6	1293	2	1	1491	3	5
Do for Jno & Wm. Simpson	2000	0	0	928	17	3	1071	2	9
Do for Anth'y Latimer	5000	0	0	2322	8	2	2677	16	10
Isaac Lowe	6000	0	0	2786	11	9	3213	8	3
Robert Livin	2525	19	9	1172	1	3	1353	18	6
Jno Mallet, deceased, exec'r. of Kemp	2300	0	0	1068	3	10	1231	16	2
Joseph Martyr in right of his wife	250	0	0	116	2	1	133	17	11
James Moss	3500	0	0	1625	10	2	1874	9	10
John Miller's ex'rs.	700	0	0	325	2	0	374	18	0
Ch M'Ivers ex'r of M'Ivers	4000	0	0	1857	14	6	2142	5	6
Nicholas Ogden	7439	0	0	3454	18	1	3984	1	11
Rebecca Ogilvie	4872	13	0	2263	0	3	2609	12	9
Robert W Powell	19000	0	0	8824	4	1	10175	15	11
Robert Pol ner	294	10	0	136	15	5	157	14	7
Joseph Rutherford	685	0	0	318	3	8	366	17	4
Jno Savage's ex'rs.	1171	12	9	544	2	10	627	9	11
Stephen Skinner	9000	0	0	4170	17	8	4829	2	4
Do for Kearsey	94	7	2	439	1	1	505	6	1
Anna Jane Simpson	800	0	0	371	10	10	428	9	2
Charles Shaw	650	0	9	301	17	7	348	2	5
Rob Sheddon and John Goodrich	2500	0	0	1161	1	7	1338	18	5
Tos. Simpson's ex'rs	1821	19	6	845	19	0	976	0	6
Wm Taylor's ex'rs	500	0	0	232	4	3	267	15	0
Alex Walton adm'r of Phillips	6000	0	0	2786	11	9	3213	8	3
John Weatherhead	1136	1	6	527	12	7	608	8	11
Ann White and others ex'rs of Thomas White	6000	0	0	2786	11	9	3213	8	3
Wm Walton adm'r of Walton	2000	0	0	928	17	3	1071	2	9
55 Claimants.	227,837	12	8	105813	11	8	122024	1	0

These awards include interest only to the 1st June, 1804, from which time interest will be now to be calculated on the above Balances.

It is also to be remarked that owing to the loss of evidence by deaths and other causes, the awards do not amount upon an average to more than one third of the losses actually sustained.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 44 YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY DECEMBER 17 1821 10s. per annum.

By Authority.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

George Rykert, Land Surveyor.

R. P. Hotham, Register Counties of Prescott and Russell, vice Fortune resigned.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit an hproportion of the Patent Fee It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of voiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification: that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Conn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well-finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland				600 Acres.
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.				150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con A of said Township, County aforesaid				450
ALSO				
The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:				
		Acres.	*Rds*	*Perches.*
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	8
"	29	3	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of "	33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	20
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821 } 36

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, (1822) at the same place, and have in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1821.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, is prepared to pay to the undermentioned Persons, or their assigns, the sums opposite their respective names on application at his office at any time between the hours of ten and three o'clock agreeably to the following Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS

Referred to in the notice published in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 19th of April last, for the payment of which orders have been received from his Majesty's Government.

NAMES.	CLAIM.	AMOUNT, Canada Cury. £	s.	d.
Joseph Brown, Niagara	House at Niagara destroyed by fire whilst occupied by the 41st Regiment	300	0	0
Grant & Kirby Queenston. Same Persons.	Damages to property at Queenston	568	0	0
	Rent for different Buildings leased to the Government at Queenston, Chippawa, and Fort Erie	324	14	11
Geo. Hamilton, Esq Barton.	House at Queenston destroyed by fire whilst occupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery	2300	0	0
William Wynne, Queenston.	House at Queenston pulled down & the materials there of made use of by the Engineer Department.	145	0	0
Charles Dennis, Bertie	Barn set fire to by order, to prevent Stores falling into the hands of the enemy	62	10	0
Thomas Cumming Esq. Chippawa.	Property at Chippawa destroyed by order, to meet military purposes, and supplies purchased and furnished.	2349	13	11
Herman Larraway, Grantham.	A Boat given up for the use of the troops.	10	0	0
James Bixby, River Thames	Building destroyed in order to the destruction of Stores	50	0	0
James Crooks, Esquire, Flamborough.	Bricks used by the Engineer Department	162	18	0
James Rogers, Niagara.	House burnt while occupied by the 49th Regiment	300	0	0
Benj. Hardison, Bertie.	For materials of House &c. destroyed during the siege of Fort Erie and used by the Engineer Department	232	3	10
Thos. M'Cormick, Esq. Niagara	Damage to House and Premises whilst occupied by His Majesty's troops—And Rents.	638	6	4
Ezra Halton, Gananoque.	A Scow taken by the order of Captain Owen, Royal Royal Navy.	42	10	0
Wm. Mitchell, Kingston	Two Anchors furnished to the Royal Navy	14	11	0
Abraham Dayton, Elizabethtown.	A Boat furnished to Government.	12	10	0
Charles Jones Esquire, Brockville.	Disbursements made on account of Government and supplies furnished.	70	8	8
William Wells, Augusta.	Supplies furnished.	173	13	3
Daniel Nettleton. Prescott.	A Scow and Skiff taken for the use of Government.	22	0	0
Aaron Warner, & Simmons & Warner.	Timber furnished to the Engineer Department.	279	0	0
John Green, Saltfleet.	Lumber furnished for the Pacific Service.	40	0	0
Christopher Arnold, River Thames.	Supplies furnished to the Troops.	37	8	1
John Peck, Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	45	10	0
John Alexander Ditto.	Ditto Ditto	9	16	5
Jonathan Hartley, Amherstburg.	Ditto Ditto	90	0	0
Joseph Brownrigg, River Rasin.	Ditto. Ditto	21	3	9
Hon. Angus M'Intosh, Sandwich.	Four new Batteaux, Sails, Oars &c. taken for the use of Government	81	8	8
William M'Cartney, Oxford.	Disbursements on account of Government	22	12	6
Lewis Goodrich, River Thames.	Carrying Public Dispatches, and supplies furnished to the troops.	80	0	0
Daniel Jones, Esquire. Brock ille.	Lumber supplied to Hospital at Brockville.	5	0	0
Oliver Everts, Augusta.	Supplies furnished	18	13	10

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

		To be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Lately advertised as Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Dover
North of Aspheodel	Amal	Emmer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Egmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Bexinga
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Axe	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Ernest
N. of Oddin	Norma	Carleton
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Meredith

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval establishment at Penetanguishine, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF.

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822, and ending the 31st of December following.

SEALED Tenders to be delivered in to this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tender for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS, *Dy. Ass't Comy. Genl*

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 29th Sept 1821. 3m—32

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers having erected a POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge, beg leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they will pay the highest price in Goods for Ashes delivered at their works.

They also beg leave to inform the Farmers and the Public in general, that they are ready to purchase grain of all kinds, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Buck wheat, for Cash and Goods at the highest market price.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

YORK, 24th November, 1821. 41-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Caradoc, Alfrid, Mosa and Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1821. 21tf. 25

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. 1f 11 tf

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery and Ironware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is enabled very low for Cash.

The Unrivalled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz:

Nos. 12 13 14 Concession D. 600 Acres.
10 12 13 14 1st Concession 800
13 24 Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Man ion House Hotel in the town of York on Saturday the 22d day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors: the amount of Stock necessary to enable the Bank to go into operation being subscribed.

W. ALLAN, D. BOULTON, W. B. ROBINSON, } *Committee of management.*

York, 5th Nov 1821. 38

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.
York, 10th Aug. 1821. 27tf

HENRY T. BARRELL, & Co.

OF Youngstown have just received 200 Quarter Chests of very superior

HYSON SKIN TEA,

of the latest importation from Canton: and 80 Kegs of Richmond Tobacco: which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Youngstown, 18th October, 1821. 2w36

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread at 5*d.* Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, 8 Oct 27th 1821 82—tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Napanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of Leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C Gazette Office. 33-tf.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL, *Agent for the Trustees*

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE,

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the Town of York, on Monday the 31st day of December Instant, to receive the applications of persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences, for the year ensuing.

S HEWARD.
Clk Peace. H. D.

DISTRICT OF GORE. } NOTICE to Retailers and Distillers of Spirituous Liquors Shop, Still and Innkeepers' Licences will be issued at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, in the aforesaid District, on Friday the 5th day of January next; and all persons desirous of taking out a Licence for either of the aforesaid purposes, are requested to take notice and attend accordingly.

JOHN WILLSON, *Inspector*

Saltfleet 19th Nov. 1821.

N B. No forbearance will be used or indulgence given to any person selling or distilling Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

J W *Insp.*

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf.

TO LEASE,

A Pleasant Farm upon the Humber, containing about 170 acres of which 50 or 60 are well cleared. A good new Dwelling House, an Orchard and other conveniencies, are on the premises. Enquire at the Gazette office.

CEDAR PICKETS.

ABOUT one hundred sound Pickets for sale. For price enquire at this office.

CHURCH PEW.

A DOUBLE PEW [No. 19.] in the Gallery, to be sold or leased.

Enquire at this office.

York Dec. 14th.

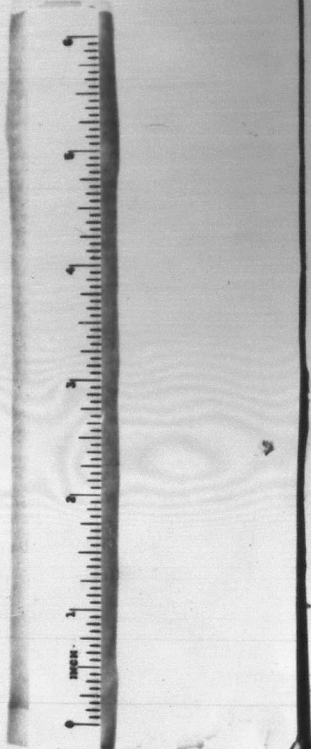
LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.



Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 48] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY DECEMBER 24, 1821. [Price 6d.

By Authority.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, a excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjourn the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

Above property Any person or persons having any claim on the same property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, will please advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff before the day of sale 4

Newcastle District } SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Execution issued at the suits of Mr. S. His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Armor and Francis Lays, have taken in Execution all that of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz;

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland 600 Acres
" Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con. do. 150
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of said Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:

		Acres.	R's	Perches.
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	3	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	18
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	32
"	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'f*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. } 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821 } 36

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, (1822) at the same place and hour, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1821.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Government House,
6th March, 1821. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL
Clk. C.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the Town of York, on Monday the 31st day of December Instant, to receive the applications of persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences, for the year ensuing.

S. HEWARD,
Clk Peace. H. D.

DISTRICT OF GORE. } NOTICE to Retailers and Distillers of Spirituous Liquors Shop, Still and Innkeepers' Licences will be issued at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, in the aforesaid District, on Friday the 5th day of January next; and all persons desirous of taking out a Licence for either of the aforesaid purposes, are requested to take notice and attend accordingly.

JOHN WILLSON, *Inspector*

Saltfleet 19th Nov. 1821.

N B. No forbearance will be used or indulgence given to any person selling or distilling Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

J W *Insp.*

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE front ½ of Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. of Markham, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are under good improvement, with one square timber House 28 by 34 feet, one do. 20 by 24, one Barn 30 by 66 feet, and one do. 28 by 35.

The front half of Lot No. 26, in the above Concession, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres under good improvement, having one square timber House 20 by 30 feet, and a Barn 85 by 30.

One fourth of Lot 28, in the same Concession, containing 50 acres, 18 acres improved, with a good House and Barn.

A durable stream runs through all the Lots, sufficient to carry a Mill; for further particulars enquire of

EZEKIEL BENSON.

York, March 28, 1821. 6tf.

TO LEASE,

A Pleasant Farm upon the Humber, containing about 170 acres of which 50 or 60 are well cleared. A good new Dwelling House, an Orchard and other convenciencies, are on the premises. Enquire at the Gazette office.

CEDAR PICKETS.

ABOUT one hundred sound Pickets for sale. For price enquire at this office.

CHURCH PEW.

A DOUBLE PEW [No. 19.] in the Gallery, to be sold or leased.

Enquire at this office.

York Dec. 14th.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

LAND.

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, in a Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Earnestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the north by a small lake: the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unleased Reserves adjoin the said land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Upper Canada Gazette.

No. 46} YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY DECEMBER 24, 1821 {Price 6d.

By Authority.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee. It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle } By virtue of two writs of Execution issued
District } out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lays, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

		Acres.	R's.	Perches.
Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland		600	Acres	
Lots 17 & 18 Broken Lots, 1st Con.		150	"	
Lots 12 13 14 16 & 17 in the Broken Con A of said Township, County aforesaid		450	"	
ALSO				
The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz:				
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	8
"	29	3	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	" 33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	49	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	30
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
"	27	1	0	25
"	69	0		27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'f*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. 32

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
EB'R. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821 36

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, (1822) at the same place and hour, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1821.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Government House,
6th March, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL
Clk. C.

REPEATED

Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a Line of communication through certain remote Townships, for enclosing ment thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
North of Asphodel	Anal	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Modoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF.

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822 and ending the 31st of December following.

SEALED Tenders to be delivered in to this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tenders for supplying the Roy l Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dy Asst Com'y. Gen'l
Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for paying Militia Pensions hereby gives notice that payment of the Arrears due to the several Claimants up to the 30th June, 1821, who shall produce the vouchers required by Law, will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant.

York, 20th Sept. 1821. 3m— 32

NOT OFFICIAL.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper Canada held at York on Saturday the 22d December 1821, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until the first Saturday after the prorogation of the present session of the Parliament, a Bill being before the House to alter some of the provisions of the present Act.

W. ALLAN, D. BOULTON Junr. W. B. ROBINSON. } Committee of Management.

York, 22d December. 45

A GOOD SPECULATION.

ON Saturday the 5th of Jan. 1822, by J. BURKE, will be sold by Auction,

A House and Lot,

near the Market Place, in the Town of York, formerly occupied by Mr Pettison, Tinsmith.

This property is in an eligible situation; and is now leased for a term of years to a good tenant at $110 per annum. Conditions to be made known at the time of sale.

York, 22d December, 1821. 2w45

CHURCH PEW.

A DOUBLE PEW [No. 19.] in the Gallery, to be sold or leased,

Enquire at this office.

York Dec. 14th.

CEDAR PICKETS.

ABOUT one hundred sound Pickets for sale. For price enquire at this office.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers having erected a POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge, beg leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they will pay the highest price in Goods for Ashes delivered at their works

They also beg leave to inform the Farmers and the Public in general, that they are ready to purchase grain of all kinds, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Buck-wheat, for Cash and Goods at the highest market price.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

YORK, 24th November, 1821. 41—tf.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. 11 11 tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable tract of LAND in the Township of Scarboro' viz

Nos.	12	13	14 Concession D. 600 Acres.
10	12	13	14 1st Concession 800
		13	2d Concession 200—1600

The above Lands are situate on the main road hence to Kingston, 13 miles from York, and between Cornell's well known Farm and Mills. 1400 Acres lie in a body without the intervention of a Crown or Clergy reserve. A plan of them may be seen on application to the Editor or owner.

Also 932 Acres of Crown and Clergy reserves adjoining the above lands for sale for the rent paid on them.

S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the Town of York, on Monday the 31st day of December inst. to receive the applications of persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences, for the year ensuing.

S. HEWARD,
Clk Peace. H. D.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 31 and west half of 32 in the 9th Concession of Binbrook, 300 Acres
No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet 100
Nos 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Barlington 400
For terms apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 10th Aug. 1821. 3tf

For sale at this Office.

THE YORK ALMANAC
AND
PROVINCIAL CALENDAR,
Containing

Epochs and Common Notes
Chronological Cycles
Moveable Feasts
Commencement of Seasons
Eclipses
Calendar
Remark Events since 1700
Royal Family of Gt Britain
Cabinet Ministers
Gov. in Chief of B. N. A.
Civil List of Upper Canada.
Lieut Governor
Office of Government
Legislative Council
House of Assembly
Executive Council
Public Departments
Court of King's Bench
Crown Office
Surveyor General's Office
Clergy of Estab Church
Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves
Barristers
Attornies
Commrs. of Prof. Estates
Medical Board—Licentiates
Land Boards
Commrs. of the Peace
——— to adm. Oath of A
Surrogate Court

Judges & Clerks of D. Courts
Sheriffs
Treasurers
Quarter Sess. of the Peace
Clerks of the Peace
Inspectors of Licences
Collectors of Customs
District Schoolmasters
Registers of Deeds, &c.
Public Notaries
Coroners
Deputy Surveyors
Inspect. of Beef and Pork
——— Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes
Militia List
Royal Naval Establishment
Military Staff of U C.
Thermometrical Journal
Postmasters in U C
Distances between the several Post Offices
List of Counties and Townships in each District
Abstract of part of the Assessment and Population Ret.
Various Tables of the value and weight of Gold Coins over or under weight, in grains, &c.
Fairs

Price 1s 3d (for Cash only)

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market Place York, 15th Aug. 1821. 20tf

WHEAT.

WANTED a Thousand Bushel of Wheat at the Still House of the Subscriber, for which payment will be made one half in cash and the remainder in trade.

Any quantity of

WHISKEY,

will be exchanged at said Still House for Wheat or other grain on as good terms as at any other Distillery in the Province.

A. N. McNABB.

Markham, 22d December, 1821. 2n45.

DISTRICT OF GORE. } NOTICE to Retailers and Distillers of Spirituous Liquors Shop, Still and Innkeepers' Licences will be issued at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, in the aforesaid District, on Friday the 5th day of January next; and all persons desirous of taking out a Licence for either of the aforesaid purposes, are requested to take notice and attend accordingly

JOHN WILLSON, *Inspector*

Saltfleet 19th Nov. 1821.

N B No forbearance will be used or indulgence given to any person selling or distilling Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

J. W. *Insp.*

LAND.

FOR SALE, a hundred and twenty five acres of Land, for sale, situate in the Gore between the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, bounded on the East by the Township road, and on the South by a small lake; the road to the Nappanee Mills passing through the tract; distant about 7 or 8 miles from the Town of Kingston. Two unlocated Reserves of Land join the said Land.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors during her late husband's time begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that she continues to carry on business at the York Hotel; where she hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her customers, to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread 3d 5d Carry. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821 82—tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, in the Township of Tyendinaga (formerly the Mohawk tract,) of the very first quality, situated on the main road about 40 miles from Kingston, and five or six miles from the Nappanee mills. The purchaser will have an opportunity of leasing 300 acres of Crown Reserves adjoining. The Settlement Duty is performed. Enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 33—tf.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.
FOR SALE

80,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

TO LEASE.

A Pleasant Farm upon the Humber, containing about 170 acres, of which 50 or 60 are well cleared. A good new Dwelling House, an Orchard and other conveniencies, are on the premises. Enquire at the Gazette office.

LAND FOR SALE.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1821. 15 s. per annum

By Authority.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 26th Dec. 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia, viz:

EAST YORK REGIMENT.

	Commission dated.
ut. John Karr, to be Captain vice John Playter resigned	17th Dec. 1821.
ut. George Duggan, to be Lieutenant ice Karr promoted.	18th do.
gn John Gamble, to be Lieutenant vice McArthur resigned.	19th do.
ign A. S. Thomson, to be Lieutenant ice Secor resigned	20th do.
ign George Hamilton, to be Lieutenant ice Cane removed from the District.	21st do.
rge Munro, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gamble promoted.	17th do.
C. Montgomerie, Gent. to be Ensign ice Thomson promoted.	18th do.
hard Robinson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice t. Dickson removed from the District.	19th do.
omas M. Radenhurst, Gent. to be Ensign vice Wm. Dickson removed from the District	20th do.
nanuel Playter, Gent. to be Ensign.	21st do.

WEST YORK REGIMENT

ut Charles Dennison, to be Captain, vice Geale deceased.	18th do.
eut nant George Dennison, to be Captain vice Merrigold resigned	19th do.
ter McDougall, late of the Indian Department to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw, removed from the District.	22nd do.
sign James McNabb, to be Lieutenant vice Charles Dennison promoted.	24th do.
nsign Allan Robinette, to be Lieutenant vice George Dennison promoted	26th do.
rles Richardson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Nabb promoted.	24th do.
mes Merrigold, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robinette promoted	26th do.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to permit a Troop of Cavalry to be raised within the limits of the First Regiment of Lincoln Militia.

Appointments to the 1st Troop of Lincoln Cavalry.

	Commission dated.
ptain S. P. Jarvis, from the late 2d York Regiment to be Captain.	17th Dec. 1821.
utenant John Claus, from do. do. to be Lieutenant	17th do.
gn Robert Dickson, from do. do. to e Cornet.	

The above Troop to be attached to the First Regiment of Lincoln Militia.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia.

Upper Canada.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with-held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee It is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District. } BY virtue of two writs of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suits of Mr. Shaw Armor and Francis Lay, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Charles Fothergill, viz:

Lots No. 12 13 & 15 in the 1st Concession T ship of Monaghan, County of Nort

Lots 17 & 18

Lots 12 13 14 15 & 17 in the Broken Con. A of [illegible] Township, County aforesaid 450

ALSO

The following Lots situate in the village of Port Hope and in the Township of Hope, County of Durham, viz :

		Acres.	Rds	Perches.
No.	6	14	0	10
"	21	1	3	6
"	29	3	2	0
"	31	2	0	0
Part of	" 33 & 34	20	0	0
"	36	17	0	0
"	38	14	0	24
"	40	16	0	0
"	42	6	2	38
"	61 & 62	6	0	12
"	70	12	1	36
"	77	17	2	16
"	79	19	3	0
A	27	1	0	20
	69	0	3	27
"	12	3	0	12
"	1	0	3	6
"	17	4	2	8

Which will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Brown in the village of Port Hope, at 12 o'clock in the day.—All Persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or other incumbrance are requested to give notice at my office previous to the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBEN'R. PERRY, *D. Sh'ff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 15th Sept. 1821. 82

THE above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of November next, at the same place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
Eb'r. PERRY, Dep'y. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 17th Oct. 1821 86

THE above Sale is Postponed until the 21st day of January next, (1822.) at the same place and hour, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the mortgagee of part of the Premises.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 30th Nov. 1821.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Government House,
6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL
Clk. C.

Executive Council Office
York, 7th Nov. 1821

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish [illegible] of communication through certain remote T[illegible] for encouragement thereof Grants will be made [illegible] Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the [illegible] of Settlement Duty and taking out Patent for the [illegible] within two years from the date of the Location, at the [illegible] Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz :

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the [illegible] veyor General's Office on the 10th of October, as [illegible] &c., to be called Eldon, Fenelon, Verulam, Harvey, Dysart, Dunsford, Burleigh, Lake, Tudor, Grantham, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Methuen

N. of Eldon		
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	
N. of Smith	Lake	
E. of do.		
North of Asphodel	Amal	
N. of Seymour	Mora	
N. of Dummer	Yva	
N. of Marmora	Ninia	
N. of Madoc		
N. of Elzevir	No	
N. of Kalador	Aye	
N. of Kennebec	Jus	
N. of Olden	Norma	
N. of Oso	Et	
N. of Belmont	Carlos	

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

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for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January 1822 and ending the 31st of December following.

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The conditions of Contract and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dy. Ass't Com'y. Gen'l

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1821.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Tickets, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

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Cl'k Ex. Coun.

NOT OFFICIAL.

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WOOD & ANDERSON.

YORK, 24th November, 1821. 41-tf.

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Having lately repaired and enlarged her house, she will be able to afford additional accommodation to travellers.

JANE JORDAN.

N. B. The Bakery business carried on as usual Bread 4d Cur'y. per Loaf.

York, Sept. 27th 1821. 41-tf.

[illegible] be sold or [illegible]

[illegible] and Pickets for sale. For price [illegible] office

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S. WASHBURN.

York 24 July 1821. 23tf.

NOTICE

THERE will be a meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the Town of York, on Monday the first day of December next, to receive the applications of persons desirous obtaining Tavern Licences, for the year ensuing.

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace, H. D.

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No. 8 in the 3d Concession of Saltfleet

Nos. 28 and 29 in the 4th Concession of Darlington

For terms apply at the Gazette Office

York, 10th Aug. 1821.

For sale

THE [illegible]

PROVIN[illegible]

Epochs and Common Chronological Cycles
Moveable Feasts
Commencement of Seasons
Eclipses
Calendar
Remark. Events since 1700
Royal Family of Gt. Britain
Cabinet Ministers
Gov. in Chief of Br. N. A.
Civil List of Upper Canada
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Office of Government
Legislative Council
House of Assembly
Executive Council
Public Departments
Court of King's Bench
Crown Office
Surveyor General's Office
Clergy of Estab. Church
Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves
Barristers
Attornies
Comm'rs. of Forf. Estates
Medical Board—Licentiates
Land Boards
Comms. of the Peace
——— to adm. Oath of A.
Surrogate Court

Pearl Ashes
Militia List
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List of Counties and Townships in each District
Abstract of part of the Assessment and Population Ret.
Various Tables of the value and weight of Gold Coins over or under weight, in grains, &c. &c.

[illegible] 14 in [illegible] seventh [illegible] ate. [illegible] For parti[illegible]

TO LEASE.

Farm upon the Humber, containing about ... of ... 60 acre well cleared. A ... Orchard and other convenience ... Enquire at the Gazette office.

TO BE RENTED

... Saw Mills in this Village belonging to ... the late Richard Hart, Esquire, together ... a very valuable grazing Farm well wa... These Mills possess many local ad... the immediate vicinity of the principal ... of produce and conveyance of ... for Navigation) as at all times easy. ... or more years as may be agreed on, ... in October next. For terms and ...

... NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees
24.

...ONERS.

... hereby gives no... the several ... produce the ... day the ...

... cation ... Mrs. G... pressed ... ended appro... which she ... burn, (her ... Mrs. G. will be happy to ... the improvement of Young L... their Studies ... Grammar, History, ... my, The Globes, Drawing and Cra... Ladies who have been Pupils of Mrs. G. will ... Mrs. Cockburn's School, free of Entrance Money, and Miss Purcellare under the necessity of requiring mediate payment of all their accounts.

York, 24th Dec 1821. 45

WRAPPING PAPER.

A Few Reams of Wrapping Paper to be sold cheap, at this Office.

NOTICE.

A POWER of Attorney I gave to L. Stoutenborough, I have revoked.

RICHARD VAN AMAM.

York, Dec. 24th, 1821. 45

A GOOD SPECULATION,

ON Saturday the 5th of Jan. 1822, by J. BURKE, will be sold by Auction,

A House and Lot,

near the Market Place, in the Town of York, formerly occupied by Mr Pattison, Tinsmith.

This property is in an eligible situation, and is now leased for a term of years to a good tenant at $110 per annum. Conditions to be made known at the time of sale.

York, 22d December, 1821. 2w45

WHEAT.

WANTED a Thousand Bushels of Wheat at the Still House of the Sub... for which payment will be ... one half in cash and the remainder in trade.

Any quantity of

WHISKEY,

... exchanged at said Still House for Wheat or other ... on as good terms as at any other Distillery in the Pro...

A. N. McNABB.

..., 22d December, 1821. 2m45.

BANK NOTICE.

... the Subscribers to the Bank of Upper ... on Saturday the 22d Decem... adjourn the meeting until the ... the present session of ... House to alter some ...

... Junr } Committee of Management.
... 46

THE YORK WEEKLY POST.

Vol. I.] YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1821. [No. 1.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 8.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES BILL.

The Atty. Gen. moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more certain prevention of illegal marriages in this Province.

He introduced his motion by observing, that his opportunity of observation at the administration of Justice in this Province had convinced him of the necessity of the alterations in the Criminal Law which it was his object to effect by the present Bill. Illegal Marriages were frequent in all parts of the Province; for every Circuit, presentments were made by the Grand Juries, and informations were put into his hands complaining of persons for pretending to solemnize Marriage, who were wholly unauthorized by law to perform that duty, or who having legal authority disregarded all the forms prescribed by Law and married persons without publication of banns, or license. This offence formerly subjected the party in England to a penalty of one fine, by the provisions of several Statutes, but those laws had given place to the Marriage Act of 26 Geo. 2d, which declared it to be felony and consolved it with transportation for 14 years. This law had in England been generally regarded as severe. We had however adopted it in our general adoption of the Criminal Law of England, and the only mode of punishing the offence of illegal solemnization of Marriage which had become so common, was by prosecuting under this highly penal Statute. That it was evident the Juries were unwilling to pronounce persons guilty of felony whom they had respectedand listened to as their moral teachers, and for an offence which they did not seem to think involved much moral guilt, however mischievous in its consequences. They had therefore in most instances or at least in many rather done violence to their duty than to their feelings, and against the most direct evidence had either acquitted the party altogether, or found him guilty but not feloniously, in one case it was guilty but unknowingly. Where they had convicted they hadfrequently passed their verdict with a earnest recommendation to mercy. The consequence was, that the offence had hitherto escaped all punishment, and the example gave in the case of most dangerous tendency to the administration of justice generally. He proposed therefore to re-do the punishment more certain by making it less severe. The proposed Act created no new disabilities. It merely provided generally that all who solemnize said marriage without legal authority, or who having authority shall solemnize it without the necessary license or publication of banns should forfeit £100. The evils which resulted from Illegal Marriages were remediable, and must be provided against, for the issue of such Marriages were of course illegitimate and could not inherit.

Mr. Nichol said he had it in contemplation to bring in a bill to extend the right of marriage to the ministers of every religious denomination of Christians in this country; and therefore opposed the motion of the hon. gentleman, who might wait for the introduction of his [Mr Nichol's] bill, and add such clauses as he thought proper to put down illegal marriages after its enactment. He (Mr. Nichol) should support that law which enabled every man to worship God according to his conscience and with out which there could be no true religion." To exercise, fully free and unbridled mental, was what the people require, and what that house had a right to support, and not to drive persons from the country and make them cross the river, for exercising in their own societies, the sacred functions of our nature. He stated the learned Gentleman of Methodists were not as well entitled to that privilege as the Presbyterians and Catholics? that Church whose doctrine was to condemn, as the Church of England, damnable and heretical, or as the Magistrates of the country, many of whom were of his estimation in his mind, and against some of whom he could, if he thought proper, bring forward charges to show their high infliction for such an ordinance There were in his District 13 000 souls and not one Clergyman of the established church, and unless on the piety and discipline of the Clergymen that that bill was brought in to oppress and put down, what must be the state of society? The dissenting Clergymen were no burdens to the state, they were supported by the voluntary contributions of their societies, and the country, if any, arising from that ordinance should centre amongst themselves, and he looked to good and pious and christian benevolence to put that to flight, which if carried, might lead to the worst consequences. He well knew that to England where laws were so rigidly enforced, upon that subject, that a young couple, of warm affections, might proceed to Gretna Green and become legally united by a blacksmith; but in this country no such impediments existed, and therefore extend to every christian denomination in the country.

Mr. Hagerman expressed in regret that the object of the present bill should be so entirely misunderstood or grossly misrepresented he did not understand why "Religious Toleration" should be at all connected with the subject matter of consideration. The question which the Bill presented to the House was, whether the punishment now inflicted on persons solemnizing marriage contrary to Law should be mantained less severe [—] It was generally admitted in the Country that the existing Law was too highly penal, and the hon. and learned Atty. Gen. had given such information to the House as must satisfy them of the fact, if any doubts had previously existed; not one certainly could be more necessary than that the offence of marriage should be placed on such grounds as to remove it from visitation; upon the legality of its celebration depended the fortunes and peace of families. As the Law now stood, offenders frequently escaped with impunity; to remedy this injury to Society was the only object of the Bill. As to the Bill which the hon. member (Mr. Nichol) declared it to be his intention to introduce, Mr. H. was unwilling to give any assurance on the subject of it, but he would pledge himself to that hon. gentleman that he would find his (Mr. H's) sentiments on the subject of "Religious Toleration" as liberal as that of any man, but he would at the same time take occasion to remark that we were not to infer that there was an "Established Church" in the Country notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. member who seemed to question the fact.

Mr. Baldwin in reply to what had fallen from the honourable from Norfolk, must say that he would be very sorry to see a provision to celebrate matrimony extended to all classes of religious sectaries. The Bill proposed by the Attorney General, as recommended by him, he highly approved; to nothing could be more important to the peace and well being of society, than preserving this safeguard untouched. The established church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic religion, have all established modes and ceremonies for the celebration of marriage. Remove this protection, and the peace of society is broken up—families become all of variance, property becomes uncertain, one of the chief pillars of public morals is broken down, and the whole country becomes bastardized. What condition would society result in if the followers of Jemima, the children of peace, and several other pretenders to religious distinctions, were permitted to celebrate marriage according to their strange notions of the rite? He must doubt the wisdom of such intitude.

Mr. John Wilson said it was impossible to know any thing about a Bill until it was read, but from what he had heard of its re-petting; it motives, he would vote against the Bill.

Mr. Charles Jones thought the proposed Statute in this part of the Province was too severe; and the Judges Circuits one of the worst, for instance—to commit the delinquents were off as opinions sometimes, he insisted, should lies of Wood, Buck's Theological Dictionary, and Scripture, &c. he done to remedy it. He set had their religious infection and the opinion of the hon. gentleman that the Bill should be extended, he felt no opposition on this head ceremony.—Methodists, he said, were a most respectable class of the Bill that was about to be introduced, he thought there of people, and fully entitled to the privileges of solemnizing would on court it.

Mr. James Wilson said he was aware from what had happened lately in this Province that something was aimed at and were also entitled to the same privileges. Quakers and Tunkers by some person: he heard that men who had preached the Gospel there people would not be deterred by any law passed in this part were actually trampled out of the Province; if the Bill House; however, Methodists might object to the Bill, but those went to lighten the present penalty, he would vote in its favour two sects Menonists and Tunkers would never object to it, but he was apprehensive it might be intended for some particular sect or sects, he should however be happy to find by the bill, were wholly unobjectionable, and fully entitled to the privileges of solemnizing marriage—and also Menonists or Tunkers, he was of opinion that the feelings of such characters as he had, was contrary to the Constitution of the Province. We were religious he hurt by what had fallen from some honorable members, and hoped this bill did not wish.

The Bill was then read a first time. Upon motion for its second reading,

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February 14.

The Atty. Gen. moved for the first reading of the Tavern License Bill.—Ordered

The bill is framed to prevent persons having only Tavern Licenses from retailing spirits, Wine, &c. to be taken out of the house; and if they offend, to subject them to the same penalty as though they had not Tavern License.

Mr. John Wilson, said that in many cases evil might arise from the passing of this Bill; that in remote parts of the country, where Merchants or Store-keepers were not numerous, in the event of sickness, &c. it would be necessary to apply to a Tavern to procure those liquors.

Ordered, That the Tavern License Bill be read a 2d time on Friday next.

Committee of the whole on the Illegal Marriage Bill.

The Atty Gen said the provisions of this Bill were of that nature that he hoped the House would have no hesitation in adopting them On a former occasion when introducing the Bill, he had explained particularly the evils it was intended to remedy. It imposed no restrictions that did not exist before, and interfered with no one religious sect more than another. There could be no difference of opinion as to the evils arising from illegal marriages solemnized or pretended to be solemnized by persons having no authority to perform that ceremony, and it was equally necessary that those who were legally competent to so solemnize marriage should observe the forms prescribed by Law, that the parents or friends of the parties concerned might have an opportunity of preventing improper marriages, and that means might be taken to forbid them where legal impediments existed. That however willing he might be to extend the power of solemnizing marriage to other respectable religious sects who were known and acknowledged he would never consent to extend it, as some seemed to wish, to every travelling preacher and to the ministers and teachers of every sect of Christians. Whatever might be the decision of the House, however, on the Bill now before the House for that purpose, it could not affect the present Bill. For it would still be necessary to punish those who had no authority to solemnize Marriage but did presume to do it, and also those who having authority, disregarded the prescribed forms. The object of this Bill was general; to restrain improper and illegal marriages in this Province; and every well wisher of social order must feel anxious that this object should be attained. Under the existing Law, the crime of performing this ceremony illegally, he did say, was he thought too severe; and it was evident it was generally thought so, for sometimes the Juries would not convict, and where there had been convictions the lenity of the Executive Government had produced them and this offence might be said to have heretofore escaped punishment altogether. To remedy this, the present Bill was intended to; but the penalty of £100 inflicted that intention was changed, and it now only goes to make the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, not cognizable by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, but by the Superior Courts

Mr. John Wilson in a very long speech stated his objections to the Bill.—He did not think that any Law existed in this Province by which Ministers of any description were punishable for solemnizing Marriage—He said, the experience of all ages proved, that there was no trial in the human character so prevalent, as a disposition, on the part of those in power, to compel others to receive and adopt their religious opinions and principles—and it was known that they succeeded at various times and in different countries according to their power of compulsion—for his own part, he would grant the full enjoyment of all rights, and religious liberty to all classes and denominations of Christians, and would not interfere with the Laws of England against Popish practices, as regarded the Roman Catholics, he did not object to the Church of England, and contended that Marriages was a solemn religious rite and was entered by Romans and Greeks, and was a most solemn ceremony.—Methodists, he said, were a most respectable class of people, and fully entitled to the privileges of solemnizing Marriages—and also Menonists or Tunkers, he was of opinion that the feelings of such characters as he had, was contrary to the Constitution of the Province. We were Religious he hurt by what had fallen from some honorable members, and hoped this bill did not wish.

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under certain restrictions, and would vote for this Bill if they were introduced therein. He knew them to be a deserving Clergy men, as would not grant it except to such of them as were recommended for the encouragement of the Church of England in some other part of the British Dominions. Methodists might be admitted—they did not differ materially (as believed) from the established Church in their belief or doctrines; but though they who showed an entire zeal generally than other sects, and would grant them a Bill, if they were as responsible to the Colonists of the Province as the Clergy of the Church of England performed their stations, and might solemnize marriage in one place and none from another, or not let go to the States and reside there. He could not in conscience vote for the marriage of all sects, merely of such as might entertain the most absurd and ridiculous principles, and by affording such privileges only, to prejudice more on our acknowledgement, we should be leading the way to very bad consequences.

The Speaker now said he would support this Bill in every stage. If the sects were specifically set down; but without that, he could not give his consent to it.

The question was then put and carried in the Committee, which now rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Burwell moved for leave to bring up the Petition of G. Wilson.—Ordered.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Petition of the Sergeant at Arms be referred to a Committee.

The Atty Gen. moved as an amendment to the above motion, that the words "and 5 members to be chosen by ballot" be added.

Mr. Rogers then put the above question with the amendment, and the latter was put to the vote and for persons and agreed.—Ordered.

The House rose and adjourned to 11 o'clock P. M.

February 15

The Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Gover. or, in answer to His Excellency's Speech on the subject of unappropriated Townships, reported an Address accordingly.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported on the Petition of Edmund M'Ilwain and John Bisset and.

The Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Gover. or, in answer to his Speech relative to the Railway, be Governor in Chief, on the subject of opening the road in a line with Dundas street, at the boundary line between the Province and the United States, reported an Address accordingly.

The question being put to the House for the 3d reading of the Illegal Marriage Bill,

Mr. John Wilson rose and said that he viewed this Bill as affording benefit to the Province, and as such he should vote for it. But according to our Constitution, no religious restrictions could be put on any of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, and that he would never consent to any clause contained in that Bill, that there should be no penalty, viz. on account of religious principles or practices. By this Bill there were a penalty to be inflicted on those who should solemnize marriage, as would be subject to the Constitution. By this Bill a Roman Catholic Priest was allowed to solemnize Christians, and established from another source or motive; he was surprised that his own Catholics were allowed the privilege of performing the ceremony of marriage, and not others equally united in Law and equity, were deprived of it. He thought it a little extraordinary that this Bill of Exemption should take place. He should oppose it in the present stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Nichol said that this Bill should not have gone to the House, and proposed to be read a third time that day, for the encouragement, his unqualified approbation, and opposition. He considered that it is Bill was brought in to no good end. What was before the Legislature of any, the last Session of the 2d was in force in this Province. He said that it was stated that the Law was in force here, and argued, that if this were the case, it made it unnecessary to bring in such a Bill. Such a bill, as occurring, persons offending, not to be twice punished for the same crime, and subject to the penalties inflicted by the Bill from 24, and by this Bill 40 pds. He was not disposed to extend the privilege, either to the magistrates, as he was not necessary to observe, that in many parts of this Province they were not such to be trusted to. He stated that this Bill was of great interest to the people of this Province, and said it should not be hurried through the House; he wished to incorporate Master Bill with it was he could counteract its bad effects and then he would have no objection to it. He thought that the purpose he moved that the Illegal Marriage Bill be re-committed till to-morrow.

The Atty Gen. said, he would have no objection that the Bill be re-committed, only that he knew members were now prepared with every necessary information on it, and did not see why any necessary information should be necessary to the Bill but not go, he said, to prevent persons from solemnizing marriage who had not a right to do so by Law; it only provided a penalty in case they had not a right to do so, and the penalty inflicted was somewhat by ignorance and mere mild than what the present Law inflicted. If Methodists had now a right to marry, this Bill would not prevent them. He felt no personal interest in the Bill, but wished it should be passed with the same consideration as other Bills, and he must say, he thought the opposition to its introduction and this attempt to delay it, did not show a disposition to act fairly. He thought he was doing a good general service when he drew it, and was still convinced that was the case; he would oppose, therefore, the recommitment of it, and he should propound at it in a different manner from that in which other Bills were treated, he would have nothing more to do with it.

Mr. Rogers opposed the Bill in the present shape.

Mr. Baldwin said that Bill should not pass, as persons offending against it, would be subject to two punishments, viz. that provided by this Bill, and 56 Geo. 2d, as was very properly observed by the hon. member, (Mr. Nichol.) He would prefer letting this Law stand as it now is with the doubt you call it, and did not think, could on the necessity of this address, that even the penalties and fines of the 2d Geo. 2d, was at all too great; and, it must be allowed that banishment from this Province, had not half the terrors of transportation from En land.

Mr. J Jones thought that the Bill was not unfairly and unkindly treated in all its stages—as to objecting to this Bill because it did not repeal the 26th Geo. 2d. He was astonished the learned gentleman who just sat down, (Mr. Baldwin) did not know better; he should have been aware that we could not repeal a British Statute. If the clause that the punishment to be inflicted by this Bill was severer, they should oppose it—if not, they should support the Bill. It was stated by the hon member, (Mr. Baldwin) that it was better to let the matter lie in doubt; things lying in doubt, might serve this hon. member and others, who were Lawyers; but where doubts existed, they should be explained; and when such hon members on this side and they were to look to the independent Juries of the Country, it was full time that something should be done.

Mr. John Wilson and Mr. Petersen expressed.

Mr Attn Mr Lean thought the question was sufficiently discussed, and would vote against the Bill being re-committed.

Mr. Crooks wished the Bill to be re-committed, and that some amendment should be made, as to the distance necessary for a magistrate to have power of marrying, from the residence of a minister of the Established Church. He thought the distance of 18 miles too far, and was of opinion that it should be lessened to 8 miles.

The House then divided on Mr. Nichol's motion of re-commitment which was carried, when there appeared in favour of the motion 12, against it 11—majority 1.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Road Bill.

Mr. Baldwin moved that it be re-ad, that it is inexpedient to make any grant of money in the present stage of the Road Act this Session, and that it be printed for the information of the members during the Recess.

Mr. Rogers moved as an amendment, that the words concerning the printing of the Bill be expunged.—Negatived.

Mr. Baldwin's original motion, for printing it, &c. was put and carried.

Committee of the whole, on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill

Mr. Crooks moved his amendment to the Bill, that instead of 18 miles from the resident Clergymen of the Established Church, a magistrate should be allowed to marry within six miles of such Clergymen.

Mr. Nichol thought it best to let it as an amendment be over for further consideration till to-morrow.

Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Salem Preservation Bill was read a 2d time. House went into Committee thereon.

Mr. Rutton said the principal object of this Bill was to encourage the growth of Pitsaws, but it might have other good effects: it might prevent an abuse occurring in Mills, Burns, &c. from the Logs being on the ice at night, the notch mark and of rivers and streams, the present practice of drawing with cattle.

On the 2d reading read, Mr. Rabbit said he was opposed to the clause subjecting the offender to summary jurisdiction which was the case of 11 dollars every eighteen hund winters and 5 dollars for every log above that number, before the Quarter Sessions. In the former case, they were brought before single magistrate or two, on perhaps well-qualified to judge of the value, before a Bench of Magistrates fully competent.

Mr. Hagerman thought it would be proper that proceedings should be had against the owners of the mills and not the millers, as it prevented the Salmon from passing up the interior, and materially injured the poor inhabitants residing there.

Mr. Rutton said he would be affected by this Bill, but was unconscious to make a Law which would not affect some persons. He thought that Physicians who had been employed in the Army or Navy, and who passed such examination as the Governor or Executive Council might direct, should not be put on a footing of any time with common students.

Mr. Baldwin thought it would be too severe, that a person assisting his neighbour in distress with a little medicine, should be subject to a penalty of £100—He thought the Bill must be a part of the Medical Act, and also to clauses for loans, &c. and that it appeared that only one recommendation had been received by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, and from that, forwarding a Medical Board for public benefit to be proposed and read certain Resolutions to be entered into by the House, and concluded by stating his wish to see rid of the press of Argent first, and also to see the Bill read a 3d time. He thought it right, might be considered by an address from both Houses to His Excellency, as by repealing the Act by which he was appointed.

Mr. Nichol was of opinion that it would not add much to the dignity of the Province, after appointing this Agent, (who he understood was a gentleman of high respectability,) to be underhood was a gentleman of high respectability,) to be underhood was a gentleman of high respectability,) to be underh

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA

" A Bill, to provide for the Trial of Impeachments in this Province," being at present under discussion in the House of Assembly, the following extracts from the proceedings of the Legislative Council, relative to the same important subject, will no doubt be highly interesting to the public at this moment. — Editors of the two preceding Journals of the Legislative Council, page 69.

TUESDAY, 3d March, 1818.

The Members sworn[ed], were:

The Honourable the Chief Justice, Speaker;

The Honourable Messrs. Hale, Dunkerley, De Gaspe, Ryland, Caldwell, Grant, Revd. J. O. Plessis, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec; Irvine, Percival, Pattoull, Scott, Coffin, McKenzie, De Lery.

The Honourable Mr. Ryland, from the Committee charged to draw up an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to thank His Royal Highness for the signification of his pleasure on the subject of the Address of this House of the third day of March, 1817, Reported that the Committee had prepared the said address, which was read by the Clerk, was agreed to by the House, and is as follows:

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Lower-Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, do beseech Your Royal Highness to accept our humble and grateful thanks for the signification of Your Royal Highness's most gracious pleasure (in answer to the Address of this House of the third day of March, 1817,) that, in the case of an Impeachment of the Governor in Chief, or the Lieutenant Governor, or the Judges of the Province, for, and in all similar cases of Impeachments whatsoever the same shall be preferred by the Assembly, to adjudge the charges preferred against the party accused, and the party accused shall be left to the Legislative Council.

" We, at the same time, humbly beg leave to assure Your Royal Highness that this great and important Prerogative of the Crown is considered upon the Legislative Council, as declared by this House as the highest mark of confidence that the Crown can repose upon it, and that it will ever be the constant study and endeavour of this Council, to act in all such important matters, which under this arrangement will devolve upon the Legislative Council, so as to give complete satisfaction to Your Royal Highness, and to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this province."

CHARGE. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, respecting that to be humbly laid before this House by His Excellency the Governor in Chief in his last speech to this House.

Journals for 1818. Page 56.

The Members sworn[ed], were:

The Honourable the Chief Justice, Speaker;

The Honourable Messrs. De St. Ours, Hale, Dunkerley, Caldwell, De Gaspe, Ryland, Revd. J. O. Plessis, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec, Percival, De Salaberry, Bates, Scott, Coffin, McKenzie, Taschereau.

It was moved to resolve, by the Honorable Mr. De St. Ours, as we are informed,

That the declaration of the late Governor in Chief, of the 2d day of March last, upon the subject of the Address of this House to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the 3d day of March, 1817, did give to the Legislative Council full and complete authority, in the case of Mr. Justice Foucher, and in all similar cases of Impeachments, whenever the same shall be preferred by the Assembly, to adjudge the charges preferred against the party accused, and that the party accused shall be left to the Legislative Council.

And the question being put on the motion of

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered that the consideration of this motion be postponed to Monday next.

The same being objected to, after debate,

The question of concurrence being put on the motion of postponement,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Extract from the printed Journals of the Legislative Council, for the year 1819, page 243.

Wednesday, 10th *February*.

The Members convened, were

The Honorable the Chief Justice, Speaker;

The Honorable Messrs. De St. Ours, Hale, Dunkerley, Caldwell, De Gaspe, Cuthbert, Burns, Scott, Coffin, Taschereau, McKenzie, Ferguson, De Lery.

The House, according to order, resumed the debates on the motion of Friday last, " that the Address of this House to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the 2d day of March last, from the subject of the Address of this House to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the 3d day of March last, from the subject of legislative Council full and complete authority, in the case of Mr. Justice Foucher, and in all cases of Impeachments whenever the same shall be preferred by the Assembly before this House, to adjudge the charges preferred against the party accused, and to refer to His Majesty the opinion and advice of the House thereon; that in the exercise of the powers and privileges granted by the Crown in all such cases as Impeachments, the Council will be guided, as far as circumstances will permit, by the Rules, usages and precedents to be found in the Journals of the Imperial Parliament, subject nevertheless to such special instructions as this House may, from time to time, receive from the crown, through His Majesty's Representative, for its guidance and direction, and which a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the Address of this House, of the 3d day of March last, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, be sent by one of the Masters in Ordinary to the House of Assembly.

It was moved,

Whether this be a single motion or not

It was resolved that the said motion was a single motion.

The Honorable Mr. Irvine moved, and the said motion being read, after debate,

It was moved,

That

tion—The Counsel for Petitioners produced at the Bar, Charles Fothergill, Esq. as a witness.—After considerable debate on the propriety of admitting Mr. Fothergill's evidence in consequence of his being one of the petitioners, &c., he was objected to by a vote of the House, and Mr. James Baldwin was called to the Bar and Sworn.—The examination of this witness continued till half past 7 o'clock p. m. when the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

February 14th.

The Petition of the inhabitants of the Township of Hallowell, and others, was read.—It prayed for the establishment of a Loan Office in this Province.—After this Petition was read,

Mr. James Wilson rose and observed, that the nature and object of this petition was, to relieve the inhabitants of this Province from the present embarrassment occasioned by the scarcity of the circulating medium.—He hoped it would, like many other gen. projects, meet with opposition; but if it should not succeed, he hoped that something would arise from it, that would be of use to the country.—For his own part, he thought the present petition would be greatly benefitted by it.—But the leading interest would be greatly benefitted by it.—He requested that the hon. and learned gentlemen composing the House of Assembly, would give this matter their serious consideration.—In neighbouring countries, there was much more support given to enterprize than in Upper Canada; and the reason he would ask was there that something should not be done to promote the welfare of this Province?—He was certain the Merchants, &c. of Lower Canada would give every encouragement to such a measure as this—at present the people of the South had many advantages over the inhabitants of this Province—they filled every market, bye and easy—at this object of this petition was complied with, it would contribute in a great measure, to the advancement of all put business in a much better state in this Province, than it has heretofore been in. It might be said, that this measure was a "Yankee trick," but he denied that, and hoped that no person would entertain any such opinion—from his own experience in business, he knew its necessity, and hoped it would be established: and, from the number of enlightened Members that were in the House, the country entertained the highest expectations.

Mr. James Wilson then moved, that the Atty. Gen'l. Messrs. McLean of Frontenac, Peter Robinson, Rattz, Crooks and Burnett, be a Committee to take into consideration the petition of the inhabitants of the Township of Hallowell and others, praying for the establishment of a Loan-Office in this Province.

Mr. Baldwin thought that this was a matter of high importance to the interests of the Province, and hoped it would get due consideration—he was of opinion, that no proper steps could be taken without the interference of the Legislature, and wished that Gentlemen who were better acquainted with Banking systems than he was, would deliver their opinions; he feared that the Committee composed was rather confined, and was desirous that other Gentlemen be included in it, who were extensively engaged in Mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Allan McLean considered it would be better to refer the subject of this petition to the Committee on Internal Resources.

Mr. Burwell was of the same opinion, and made a motion for that purpose.

Mr. C. Jones opposed Mr. Burwell's motion, and observed, that the Committee on Internal Resources had more than enough to do, without being burthened with the present petition—he was of opinion, that the proper steps could not be obtained

LONDON, Nov. 21.

STATISTICS.

In Great Britain the number of men capable of bearing arms, en masse, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is 2,744,945, or about four in every seventeen males.

The total number of inhabited houses in England, in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1790, there were 1,319,215. In 1750, the surveyors of the house and window duties returned 805,421; and in 1781, 1,260,816.

In 1801, the proportion of persons to a house in England were five and two-thirds; in Wales, five; in England and Wales, five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two-fifths; and in Great Britain, five and five sixths.

Total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,899, and of females, 5,492,304, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

There are in Great Britain six millions of males, and in Ireland, three millions; of whom the year 1812, 800,000 were in arms, that is in the proportion of one to eleven.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700; every month, about 28,892, every week 6,398; every day, 914; and every hour, about 40.

The proportion of deaths of women to that of men is 63 to fifty-four.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly, and of sixty-three marriages, three only are observed to be without offspring.

In country places there are, on an average, four children born of each marriage. In cities and large towns the proportion is seven to every two marriages.

The married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males, as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as three to one but that of the widows who remarry to that of widowers as four to five.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is, to those who die during the warm season, as seven to four.

Half of all that are born die before they attain seventeen years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as one to sixty-five.

The proportion of males born, to that of females, is as seven to six to twenty-five.

In the ten parts of Great Britain there are 152 females to 100 males; and in manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males.

Taking the whole population of Great Britain, according to the last enumeration, 1,089,104, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 126.

The small pox, in the natural way, usually carries off eight out of every hundred. By inoculation, one dies out of three hundred; but according to Dr. Wilson, one in two hundred and fifty dies of inoculated small-pox.

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, the number of deaths in London, from small pox, was 74 out of every 1000.

In the last thirty years of the same century, the deaths from the same cause were about one tenth of the whole mortality, or 93 out of every 1000. Inoculation for the small pox has, therefore actually multiplied the disease which it was intended to ameliorate, in the proportion of 93 to four.

It is estimated that of the number of persons who are blind, one in four lose their sight by the small pox.

Out of more than 40,000 cases where sight has fallen under the observation of an eminent physician, he never met with one to which a person with red or light brown hair had the small pox to condemn.

The Clergy of the Church of England, including their families, form about one eighteth part of the population of England.

In the county of Somerset, the number of males to that of females, is in the proportion of 100 to 101; and in the four western counties of England, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, the number of males to that of females is as 88 to 100.

It appears from tables, from 1772 to 1787, that seventy out in eight of the cases of insanity, are imputed to religious fanaticism.

According to Dr. Simmons, 6000 insane patients have been admitted into St. Luke's Hospital in the course of the last thirty years, half of whom have recovered. Out of 6000 patients, 78 were aged 70 years and upwards, only one in five of whom were cured.

According to the population returns of 1811, taking the integral number of twenty, there were in England, seven employed in agriculture, nine in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and four who lived either on rentals of lands or houses, or on the interest arising from accumulation of money In Wales the farmers are to the manufacturers as two to one, or three to three; the above mentioned classes in the proportion of eight, four, and two.

A nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford to employ the one hundredth part of its population in the profession of arms. The quota which England could afford, according to this proportion, in addition to its military and naval establishment previous to the peace of 1814, without exhaustion, would be 170,000, of which 70,000 would suffice for the navy, and 100,000 for the army.

Londongrave Eel.—A few days ago, an eel of the common species, but of extraordinary dimensions, got entangled in the herring cruives in the Frith of Forth, near Higgin's Neuk On being approached by the fishermen, it flopped its tail most violently, and had it struck either of them, there is no doubt it would have forfeited his life for his temerity. Aware of their danger, they cautiously approached it, and after many efforts succeeded in fixing it with a hook, in which way it was hauled out and dragged it on shore, where they triumphed over their victim. When measured it was found to be 13 feet in length, and two feet in girth at the middle. The skin, which is studded, and which, we understand is in the possession of Mr. Higgins, the proprietor of the cruvies, must excite the attention of the naturalist. Part of the fish being dressed, was found to be most delicate eating.—*Stirling Journal.*

The Female Benevolent Society of Dumfries put up a public notice that they had determined not to illuminate in honor of a woman who is a disgrace to her sex; and that if any of their widows were broken they would repair them out of the society's funds, and the next day dismiss their Charity School, in which 150 poor children had been taught to read, and stop their yearly gift of 40 pounds per annum to poor families in distress.——A copper plate printer and his wife have been seized in Birmingham charged with forging Bank of England notes. 10,000 pounds of which were found on their premises with the plates. They fabricated as high as 20 pound notes —*Mr Jeffrey*, the advocate, has been elected Rector of the University of Glasgow.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Northern Expedition.—It is a certain as important to notice, that there can be no doubt of the vessels having crossed the Magnetic Meridian and entered the Polar Sea.

Our readers may remember Captain Scoresby's conjecture with regard to the mean temperature during twelve months at the North Pole, being from 10 to 12 degrees below zero. His hypothesis was found to be erroneous; for our navigators ascertained, that even in the latitude where they wintered, the mean annual temperature was two degrees below zero! On sir John Ross's return home, they underwent great hardships; of which it was no small aggravation, that for the last nine months they were upon short allowance of bread, and during the summer months, of other necessaries, thus adding the cravings of hunger to the pinches of frost.

It affords a striking instance of the right feeling and characteristic perseverance of British seamen, to tell that the men who could not be buoyed up by the same shoal of fame which seduced their officers to suffering and hardship; bore every deprivation not merely with patience and equanimity, but with good humour. Frog-mutiny when they had reached, from a day of fatiguing and unproductive search for game, they wrapped themselves in their blankets, to try by sleep to forget their exhausted appetites which they durst not satisfy; or when they should, by encroaching on their next day's scanty allowance, or on their own real stock, be in the end confined to those dreary regions starving and without subsistence. Notwithstanding this, never a murmur escaped on these; but for patience, fortitude and firmness, they displayed a picture unsurpassed even by the noblest examples of Sarah Seamen.

The following anecdote is worth preserving:—"Long plays was one of the amusements devised to while away the long night of the Polar Circle. A drama was written by Mr. Parry solely to please the men, and called" The North West Passage. The scenery was painted by Mr. Beechy, and the officers were the performers The delight of the crew was cogreat, that they not only clapped, but loudly cheered the actors on every favourable improvement. One of the latter was so amused with this that on making an exit he was induced to go into the house to see how the thing looked. He happened to place himself immediately behind the bulwarks and another man, who exclaimed with rapture "Oh, it's beautiful! it's beautiful!" "Beautiful, dapes call it," returned the boatswain, "Beautiful !" I say by G—— it's philosophy!"

A translation of *A system of education for the Infant King of Rome*, has just appeared in England, published along with the original French. It is stated to have been drawn up by the Imperial Council of State, with the approbation, and under the personal superintendance, of the Emperor Napoleon; and that the plan has been extended to the education of the other French Princes of the Blood. This is very singular, and, in some respects, a very able work. It is quite characteristic of the French Senate and style of writing. The master like that of Napole — — There are some great truths, and fine moral and philosophical principles, strangely mingled with a theatrical air. The spirit of liberty, however, is interwoven in every page, and the true and doctrine of liberality and feeling—while the name of the Emperor is every where used like that of the Deity, as the only source of happiness possible to the whole. The most treacherous, with hypocrisy and terror, as the means, are cooverily recommended to the sovereign and the people as is justly observed, it did not escape the penetrating eye of Napoleon, that his political scheme, like that of Mahomet, could only life makes a deep impression upon the mind; and, for this purpose, he established a military education upon a national basis, of which he himself was the only director. He consulted the members of the University, and they appointed the professors in all the public schools. The present system is merely an epitome of the general and of his political government.

A vessel arrived at London from India, was boarded on the 29th of september, from a boat from the island of Ascension, and a gentleman informed that a regiment had recently been joined in the interior of the island. Every attention had been made to raise plants, but not the least vegetation can be effected.

A small man who left St. Petersburg on the 10th of October, states, that the winter had commenced with the greatest rigour.

A stone coffin, containing a perfect skeleton, of very large dimensions, was recently found on Rodway-hill, near Bristol. Circumstances induce a belief that this coffin has lain in the earth ever since the days of King Stephen.

Letters from Sierra Leone, that when the Queen of England took leave of Bergerac at St. Cloud's, she gave him for his past services, an annuity of 2000 sterling, and a commission of Lieutenant-Governor, the isle's Victoria, whom he has sent to a boarding school at Paris. It is added that Bergerac has purchased the Villa, formerly the residence of his royal master.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that the *Acorn*, one Cab, both in the West Indian trade, were built in the same year, at the same place, launched on the same day, and both sunk at the same time.

Budget of Spain—The Budget for the present year, as agreed to in the Cortes, is as follows:—

Expenditures - - - - - - - -	702,302,864
Revenue - - - - - - - - -	350,534,271
Deficit - - - - - - - - -	151,768,571

The deficiency is supplied by a loan of 200 millions of reals. The King of Spain has sanctioned the decrees relative to the Liberty of the Press.

On the 30th of November, Mrs. Carlisle was brought to the Court of King's Bench, to plead to a new information for publishing a seditious book.

There is a new fitting steam vessels plying on the Clyde; the smallest is 28 tons burthen, the largest 240; the aggregate tonnage is 2560. Their draught of water from 3 to 6½ feet, and strength from 4 to 30 horses.

Cats stuck Pigs.—John Palin, one of the principal conspirators in this plot, and for whom a reward of 200l. was offered, has been arrested, and after an examination, was committed. He denied having had any thing to do with Thistlewood, logs, &c.

A poor man purchased a lottery ticket at Paris.—on passing the office, he saw the number which he had purchased on board, as drawn to the capital prize; he entered the office, and when the clerk confirmed the news, he dropped down in a fit of convulsions, and expired without a groan.

An attempt has been made on the life of the Princess of Comberland, by the firing of a pistol through the window of her chamber. The ball passed within a few inches of the head of the Princess.

Bermuda papers contain accounts from Jamaica to the 20th of December. On the 13th, the Governor, (Duke of Manchester) while returning from his morning ride, the swinging tree of his carriole gave way, and the horses took fright, and set off at full speed. In endeavouring to stop them, the carriole struck against the step of a door, and the Governor was thrown with such violence as to fracture his scull. On examination, a piece as to the scull, the size of a half dollar, was found near the spot where the accident happened. Ten other pieces were extracted from the wound. His Grace was enabled after the operation, to dress-ribe how the accident happened, and at the latest dates, hopes were entertained of his recovery. The parliament was adjourned immediately.

The Jamaica papers state, that Lord Cochrane has been appointed Admiral, and Admiral Blanco taken a post in the army. The intelligence of the capture of Lima, had been received; four of Cochrane's vessels were sunk. The fleet was composed of 20 sail.

Prussia is said to have declared for the independency, owing to the success of Lieze

The kingdom of Quito has shaken off the Spanish yoke. Army has arrived at Savanilla.

Discovery Ship.—The lords of the admiralty have printed, lithographically, a chart of the Hecla and Griper, on the north west expedition. Some copies of the chart have been distributed among their friends and men of science, which convey some information of the position of Lancaster's Sound. Measured by the eye, without reference to a scale, it appears to be about 150 miles long, and from twenty to thirty-five miles broad. On leaving the sound the ships proceeded a few miles to the south-east, and then returning to the point from which they had diverged, proceeded in a direct line to the west. Notwithstanding the attempts to decry the value of the discoveries that are accomplished, much commercial benefit has already resulted from the navigation of those trackless seas. the confidence acquired by the experience of captain Ross has this year induced the whalers, who had been intimidated at the horrors of the higher regions, to venture as was suggested, to the mouth of Lancaster sound; and the consequence has been, that they have returned with fuller cargoes than were ever known.

A letter from Baron D'Endelinn has been received by the Queen's Consort, stating fully his reasons for refusing to go to England. He regrets the state of his health being very bad—being such as to require "his most anxious cares;" he then declares he has discovered in a speech of Mr. Brougham's, something so very injurious to the memory of the late Grand Duke, his master, that "he would lose all esteem for himself, if he could lend himself to a cause in which they had dared to blacken so unjustly his late Highness's most sacred memory." He concludes with saying, that, at any rate, the testimony he could give would not be of that use to her Majesty which it is supposed.

Gore's Advertiser of the 30th of November, says, that the best informed merchants of London, speak of a revival of commerce, particularly with Russia.

Letters from Hamburg of the 20th November, announce, that in consequence of the immense quantity of ice in the Elbe, the pilots could not venture to carry downthe ships which were ready for sea.

The ship Ceres, from Savannah, while at the quarantine dock at midnight, on Thursday, parted all her lines and drifted on shore abreast of the Bar, and there quarantined, but by yesterday noon in a very bad situation. Captain M'Leren writes to his consignees:—"I cannot get a boat to or from the shore, with provisions, or any thing I want, although I have lost an anchor—all my crew are frozen and sent to the hospital. I have not once employed, but if an opportunity offers to lighten the ship, shall employ some. The ice has parted all my lines, three or four times, and every time fastened her on board. If I do not lighten the ship before the ice starts again, she may be greatly injured.—It is a dreadful scene of destruction among the shipping here all owing to the frost.

The ice in the North River has increased in thickness, but was not strong enough near the Jersey shore for teams to cross. A great quantity of wood is deposited at Jersey, ready to be brought across by the first passage. No small craft or sloops were crossing yesterday, that three or four temporary taverns were erected upon the ice for their accommodation. A correspondent of the Albany Argus passed upon the ice yesterday, who crossed in the same manner in 1780, and has never till now, had an opportunity to do it again since that period. Considerable apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the sloop Diligence—in the course of the debate, a large number of the Members expressed their wish to go into the general merits of the Election together with the Return;

Mr. Baldwin moved, that it be resolved, that the House do take into consideration the merits of the Election, as well as the Return.

After some further debate on this question, the House divided and here appeared in favour of Mr. Baldwin's motion 30, against it 8, majority 19.

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Mr. J. Jones moved, that the House do go into Committee on the above Bill.

Mr. Gordon thought the House had not prepared to go into Committee on this Bill, & hoped it would not be pressed at present; it was necessary to know the state of the funds, House of Quebec, and this authorized to shew how the Kings Courts will extend the operation of provincial Statutes and how such as are made for the public good.

The Forfeiture Amendment Bill was read a 3d time and passed.

The Petition of the Land-holders of the Township of Markham was read.

Mr. Hagerman moved for leave to bring up a Bill to require all persons a Rising Sun, and other Liquors not Spirituous, to take out Li ences for selling.—Ordered.

At quarter past 7 o'clock, the House adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

March 1st.

Mr. *Speaker of Lords*, moved for leave to bring up the Petition of the inhabitants of Prescot.—Ordered.

The Bill to relieve wrecks propelled by steam from Lighthouse and Tonnage Duty was read a 2d time, when the House went into Committee on it.

Mr. Hagerman stated the object of the Bill, and observed, that it was unnecessary for him to take up the time of the House by any comments on it; the Bill, he hoped, would meet the consideration and generosity of the House—nothing could be more proper than to encourage such persons as the Proprietors of the Steam Boat Frontenac, who had expended so much capital for the public good and convenience, and who had found by experience that the tax paid at this port excluded all profit arising from the capital expended. This was the only Light House, and in consequence of the tax, many of the ships were obliged to alter this usual course, which was from Kingston to this Port, from this to Niagara, touching at this Port on their way up to Kingston from Niagara, and thus a considerable saving here for the purpose of collecting their freight, for one at the other ports, where no Light House duty was to be paid.—The charge for the use of the Frontenac, by the Proprietors of Steam Boat, he argued, also, was not proper to great inconvenience and expence procuring their passage, &c. otherwise; he had no personal interest in this Bill, but supported it on the general principles of justice, and thought that the House should not discourage such persons as those who employed so much capital and enterprize for the good of the country.

Mr. James Wilson, believed it was not in the breast of any hon. Member to oppose this Bill; the Proprietors of this Steam Boat had employed a great capital in building her, and in keeping boats, &c. our country, at its early stage, could not well support the charges they thus incurred; this would be one of the first attempt at building Steam Vessels, in this part, it should meet with every possible aid.

Mr. J. Jones supported the Bill; he thought that encouragement should be held out to every description of enterprize; he said they had it not in their power at present to afford any pecuniary assistance to the Province, but they could make a law.—It was certain the owners of the Frontenac were losing money, and thought that any thing that was possible should be done to encourage them.

Mr. Van Koughnett was in hopes, that when the hon. moves brought in this Bill, he would have shown to this House, that the Light-House would not be a tax upon the Province; it was for the consideration of the House, whether they would exempt the Steam-Boat, and oblige masters of schooners on the lake to pay the whole Light-House duty In consequence of the Steam Boat navigating the lake, the trade of schooners was monopolized by her from those schooners, and if the masters of such small vessels were obliged to pay the whole of the Light-House and Tonnage Duty, it would, in many cases, be more than their entire freight; this would be a great hardship on them, and would be taking from one person, to give to another.

Mr. J. Jones thought that the arguments used by this Hon. Gentleman could have no weight with the Committee. Steam Vessels were navigated with much more expence than small schooners—and were more for the public good, therefore, should not be put on a footing with them. If the Light-House Duty was three times as much as it is, he would rather it should come out of the public funds, and that the Steam-Boat would be exempted from it; as it: Steam Boat was so useful to the country at present.

Mr. Rattan rose to support the Bill, he admitted, that small vessels were discouraged by the Steam-Boat; but, when this mode of conveyance was found much better, it should be encouraged—He did not think it necessary to show, that the

THE YORK WEEKLY POST.

VOL. I.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1821. [No. 3.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *UPPER CANADA.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 28th.

The Tavern License Bill was read a 3d time and passed.

The Forfeited Amendment Bill was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Mr. J. Jones explained the object of this Bill in a few words—which was, to secure bona fide purchasers, &c. of the Estates of Traitors whose claims were previous to the 1st July, 1818 and moved for the adoption of the Preamble.

Mr. Nichol observed, that the circumstance of his absence on account of sickness, prevented him from paying the attention which he wished to this Bill; he was aware that persons were affected by the present Statute, who had just and bona fide claims on the Estates of Traitors—he wished the House to pause a little on this Bill, before they interfered with private property; there had been too little regard paid to this point for some time past, and he wished the House to reflect seriously on it. In other countries private property was thought sacred—but here, in the Province, he was sorry to say, it was looked on with very little respect—he therefore hoped the Committee to rise and report progress, &c.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House was called over and proceeded to the contested Election for the County of Durham. The examination of Mr. Bull was resumed, and lasted till a quarter before 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned till 4.

On opening the House, the Solemn preservation Bill was read a 3d time, and passed, on a division of the House, by a majority of 13 to 11.

Mr. Peter Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of the 4th inhabitants of the Home District.—Ordered.

The House was called over on the Durham contested Election, and proceeded with the examination of Mr. James Boulton. A late hour in the evening, Mr. Ward, the Returning Officer, was called to the Bar, and there questioned on oath by the Counsel for the petitioners; after which, about half past 6 o'clock, the Counsel for the petitioners closed his case.

Mr. G. Ridout, the Counsel for the sitting Member, was then called on to proceed with his defence, which he opened with a speech of considerable length, after which, he headed in the Deeds, and witnesses for the defence, one of whom was called to the Bar and sworn.

At half past 8 o'clock p. m. the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

February 27th.

Mr. Hagerman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the owners of vessels propelled by steam from the payment of Light House and Tonnage Duty.—Ordered

The Roman Catholic Trustee Bill was read a 2d time.

The House was called over on the Durham contested Election, and such witnesses produced on the question of coming the House, in its present investigation and decision, to the legality of the Return made by Mr. Ward, the Returning Officer.—In the course of the debate, a large number of the Members expressed their wish to go into the general merits of the Election together with the Return;

Mr. Baldwin moved, that it be resolved, that the House do take into consideration the merits of the Election, as well as the Return.

After some further debate on this question, the House divided and here appeared in favour of Mr. Baldwin's motion 30, against it 8, majority 19.

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AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	*Glengarry.*	P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*	J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth*	A. Hamilton, Esq.	*Queenston.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*	W. Coulson, Esq.	*Dundas.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*	D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware*
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee*	D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
T. Parker, Esq.	*Bidulph.*	M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
J. G. Beikie, Esq.	*Hamilton.*	W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. D. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*	J. Wilson Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED FOR R. C. HORNE.

Light-House would be a charge to the country, it was for the consideration of the House, whether persons employing so much capital on the public good, did not consider claim to them—he hoped the House would hold out every possible encouragement to this, and every future thing of the kind.

Mr. Hogeroon did not the least doubt, but the speakers, by an foreign vessels would fully pay the expence of the Light-House, and had no objection that all our own vessels otherwise exemption might be relieved from Light House and Tonnage Duty, he was satisfied there would be no charge to the Province on that account.

Mr. Baldwin said, this question required some consideration, he was willing but other persons more conversant with the subject to give their opinions, but begged leave to make his objections to it; he was of opinion that the country could not support improvident speculations, the Steam-Boat Frontenac, he thought, was a speculation of this description. It was a monopoly of the carrying trade, from the small vessels, on this lake, a monopoly, which did not seem to answer the object of the petitioners, which was enlarged trade, whether the whole system of Steam Boats was of service to this Province, it might turn out otherwise—This country was growing rapidly, in war also our neighbours (the Americans) come low, we would be called to action, by the event of a war; in this view, it was to be considered, whether it would be wise to encourage Steam-Boats, to the destruction of every thing like a marine on the lake.—He thought it very improvident to strike at the root of that system of navigation, which might be made at a future day, would afford a quantity of sailors and marines in case of an emergency, which the Steam Boat system would exclude; therefore, he thought it was a question, whether it would be wise to encourage them at all on this lake. If the system was carried on in such a manner as enabled the country to support it, it might be of some benefit; but what great benefit could it be to the country at large, if merchants received their goods a week sooner by the encouragement they had, if they could not afford to pay the extravagance that by the system adopted? He thought the carrying trade left to the usual way, would answer all the necessary purposes of the country, and merchant's goods, &c. could be forwarded in the other ways fully as well as in Steam-Boats; and there was no additional interest to the country If the owners of the Frontenac were on a larger scale than necessary, the country should not be obliged to make a grant for their loss—they had been built on a proper scale, the profits would be large enough to serve themselves, and it would equally answer the public good. The Light-House was a thing of necessity, to save the lives of many, and the destruction of property, &c. to would not, therefore, wish that this revenue should be disturbed, for any other purpose. The Frontenac might fall to pieces, and rot or even sprung a leak, and sink to the bottom, before to keep up this tottering establishment? He thought not. He viewed the institute of the Steam-Boat system, if adopted would completely destroy it.

Mr. McDonell observed that he happened to be at Kingston when the Frontenac was building, that timber and every thing else, was very dear at that time and the expence was very great—He was of opinion that that vessel could not navigate three years hence, and as to the objection of preventing seamen, he did not think it was much to be feared; he would hope there would have been no opposition to the Bill, as he thought that justly required that they should protect the owners of the Steam Boat so far as possible.

Mr. Crooks thought that the Frontenac was an unfortunate speculation—he did not allege any thing against the Bill, but to keep up this tottering establishment? He thought not. He viewed the institute of the Steam-Boat system, if adopted would completely destroy it.

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Mr. Hagerman was satisfied that all persons who embarked money in enterprise, would always act with liberal encouragement from this House. There could not be a doubt but the Frontenac was of the greatest utility to the country. If the House did not now afford some encouragement when the Steam Boat was at an end, what inducement would there be for persons again expending so much capital in similar enterprises? No person would do it, and the public would be deprived of a great advantage

Mr. J. Jones said, that now the landing this Steam Boat was a bad precedent, it should be encouraged; and also every other enterprise which advanced the public good. It was their duty to support every thing of the kind. He would not therefore postpone this question, or any other, of consequence, that came before us at present but to take the matter into consideration now as at any other time.

Mr. Baldwin explained—he did not, he said, speak a word about postponement—but, he insisted that if on our agreement was now laid out, it would be a dangerous precedent, whenever the Steam Boats to be built, to the exclusion of other vessels. If Steam Boats were profitable to merchants, he could not see that they should be exempt from the general duties—If it was on the score of the House that the proprietors of the Frontenac should receive the loss they have sustained, he would not subject to it. The bill should then be brought in to relieve the owners of this Steam Boat from the loss they sustained, and should be confined to it alone, and not extended to others. He would not encourage the building of such Boats or any other speculation that were ruinous.

The Attorney General said, as far as respected this Steam Boat, he thought the Bill would be a support to enterprize, which should be encouraged; and he could see that the Frontenac should not be now put to the whole Light-House duty should be done away As to other vessels raising a marine, he did not think that much was to be done in that way, at present; however, as the business of the country would improve, that point might become of more importance. He thought that every objection, as to justice would be answered, if they would say, that Steam Boats should only pay duty according to the freight they may bring with them. This, he thought, would put the Steam Boat on a footing with the other vessels. It did not appear equal justice that she should be allowed to transport goods, free of duty, and that other vessels should be compelled to pay duty for the same. He would rather that all vessels except foreign vessels, were free from duty—together.

Mr. Hagerman would mention that it was not necessary for our own vessels to pay Light-House or tonnage duty at all—foreign vessels would fully meet the duty necessary for that purpose. It was right our own vessels should be free from all duty, as the masters of vessels could not afford to pay any—If the mode was adopted which was suggested by the learned Atty. Gen. it would make the Steam Boat pay duty for flour, and many other articles which it could not afford it.

Mr. Baldwin thought it might be wise to lessen Light-House and Tonnage duties on all vessels on this Lake; but he would be sorry to see them altogether done away—as they were the foundation of a fund applicable to the navigation of the Lake, and to the improvement of the Harbours. Some duty should be established by the Legislature, and applied in this way, which, above all others, would be most useful to the Country. Improvements were wanting in many ways, and this House would have the power to apply duties in such way as seemed most necessary—Although it might be laid on the Masters of Vessels at present, for convenience, in the end, would pay for it. He thought this Bill should be confined to the Frontenac, if it was meant to enlarge it, and should not apply to other vessels of the kind—he believed she had been already relieved from 1-3 tonnage duty in consequence of her machinery—He would, however, be happy to encourage all enterprize.

Mr. Nichol wished to say a few words on this subject—all the Steam Boats that were built, were built on the faith of being encouraged, in every country, and advantage or profit arose, to the Proprietors, by patent, or other wise. As to encouraging the Frontenac, he was perfectly with the Province, it might turn out otherwise—This country was growing rapidly, in war also our neighbours (the Americans) come low, we would be called to action, by the event of a war; in this view, it was to be considered, whether it would be wise to encourage Steam-Boats, to the destruction of every thing like a marine on the lake.—He thought it very improvident to strike at the root of that system of navigation, which might be made at a future day, would afford a quantity of sailors and marines in case of an emergency, which the Steam Boat system would exclude; therefore, he thought it was a question, whether it would be wise to encourage them at all on this lake. If the system was carried on in such a manner as enabled the country to support it, it might be of some benefit; but what great benefit could it be to the country at large, if merchants received their goods a week sooner by the encouragement they had, if they could not afford to pay the extravagance that by the system adopted? He thought the carrying trade left to the usual way, would answer all the necessary purposes of the country, and merchant's goods, &c. could be forwarded in the other ways fully as well as in Steam-Boats; and there was no additional interest to the country If the owners of the Frontenac were on a larger scale than necessary, the country should not be obliged to make a grant for their loss—they had been built on a proper scale, the profits would be large enough to serve themselves, and it would equally answer the public good. The Light-House was a thing of necessity, to save the lives of many, and the destruction of property, &c. to would not, therefore, wish that this revenue should be disturbed, for any other purpose. The Frontenac might fall to pieces, and rot or even sprung a leak, and sink to the bottom, before to keep up this tottering establishment? He thought not. He viewed the institute of the Steam-Boat system, if adopted would completely destroy it.

Mr. McDonell observed that he happened to be at Kingston when the Frontenac was building, that timber and every thing else, was very dear at that time and the expence was very great—He was of opinion that that vessel could not navigate three years hence, and as to the objection of preventing seamen, he did not think it was much to be feared; he would hope there would have been no opposition to the Bill, as he thought that justly required that they should protect the owners of the Steam Boat so far as possible.

Mr. Crooks thought that the Frontenac was an unfortunate speculation—he did not allege any thing against the Bill, but it was from Glengarry and York. He was of opinion that the Steam Boat was of great advantage to Merchants in obtaining their goods regularly—that it was a saving of expence to passengers to travellers from the States, who came for amusement, &c. and spent money in the Province. He was himself the owner of a vessel on this Lake, but that would not influence his opinion on this subject. He would propose a clause that the Act should be limited to three years.

Mr. Hagerman was satisfied that all persons who embarked money in enterprise, would always act with liberal encouragement from this House. There could not be a doubt but the Frontenac was of the greatest utility to the country. If the House did not now afford some encouragement when the Steam Boat was at an end, what inducement would there be for persons again expending so much capital in similar enterprises? No person would do it, and the public would be deprived of a great advantage

Mr. J. Jones said, that now the landing this Steam Boat was a bad precedent, it should be encouraged; and also every other enterprise which advanced the public good. It was their duty to support every thing of the kind. He would not therefore postpone this question, or any other, of consequence, that came before us at present but to take the matter into consideration now as at any other time.

Mr. Baldwin explained—he did not, he said, speak a word about postponement—but, he insisted that if on our agreement was now laid out, it would be a dangerous precedent, whenever the Steam Boats to be built, to the exclusion of other vessels. If Steam Boats were profitable to merchants, he could not see that they should be exempt from the general duties—If it was on the score of the House that the proprietors of the Frontenac should receive the loss they have sustained, he would not subject to it. The bill should then be brought in to relieve the owners of this Steam Boat from the loss they sustained, and should be confined to it alone, and not extended to others. He would not encourage the building of such Boats or any other speculation that were ruinous.

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arrived at Grenville; the man 38 years old, is 5 feet 8 inch in height; the woman, his sister, aged 32 years, is 5 feet 11 inches high; they are both very well made.

A Yorkshire paper says, that the Fellow Canadians are getting up an address of thanks to such gentlemen as have been distinguished for their efforts in their right upon the character of her Majesty, by promoting illumination.

During the illumination at Wakefield, York, the following handbill made its appearance :—

"ILLUMINATION.—To the friends of the Queen.—The Gentlemen who are promoters of the intended illumination this evening, in honor of Queen Caroline's triumph! earnestly request the assistance of every man in Wakefield. To think that any conduct deserving of imitation, and are desirous of being thought liberal, but will make a point of appearing at their windows, during the illumination, in order that gentlemen may know those friends friends."

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Paris papers of the 20th, contain the speech of the French King to the legislature, on the 18th inst.

Speech of the King of France, delivered in person from the Throne, in the Palace of the Louvre, to the Peers and Deputies.

"Gentlemen—Having reached the end of a year memorable in the early part by calamitous events, but subsequently full of hope and consolation, let us return thanks to Divine Providence for our new blessings

"My house was a house of mourning: a child has been granted to my ardent prayers: France having mingled her tears with mine, has shared with transport my joy and gratitude.

"The Almighty has not limited his protection—one owes to him the consummation of peace, the source of all our prosperity. Time has strengthened the alliance of which France forms a part. This alliance, whilst it averts all causes for war, must also secure to the world the most durable social order or the political equilibrium might be expected.

"These dangers because daily more distant, yet will I not withhold, in this solemn communication with my people the declaration of the past year, how much my heart must be touched from the part of virtuous enemy, and that, retrace the steps of sanctity and honour, it must be through pain and disgrace. King, is delighted for the glory of having for the second time accepted snatched away, and her interests exposed to a restless spirit of anarchy which else detests.

"Time has it happened that this spirit has been unable to stop the course of my prosperity. On the interior peace crowns all the laborious activity, which has been applied with equal anxiety to Agriculture, to Arts, and to Commerce.

"The Powers, which are at first view the guardians of the retrenchments which I have prescribed, and the solidity of our national credit, enable me to propose to you, in this very session, a further reduction of the taxes, and that which support the available expenditure. This alleviation will be the more welcome as it will produce a more equal distribution of the public burthens. This success renders more dear to me the duties which loyalty imposes.

"To perfect the movement of the great political bodies created by the charter—to put the various branches of the government in harmony with the new institutions—to inspire general confidence in the stability of the throne, and in the inviolability of the laws, which protect the interest of all; such is the object of my exertions. For the accomplishment of that object two conditions are necessary—time and tranquility. We ought not to expect from incipient institutions what can only be expected from their entire development, and the moral influence they are destined to form. Until then let us acknowledge that, in public affairs, patience and moderation are also powers; and the all others will deceive the least. Let us not forget that liberty is our important object, that it is impossible for the government to maintain it, without the primary guarantees of liberty, if it be not armed with a power commensurate with the difficulties with which it is environed.

"Every thing, gentlemen, which in modifications in our electoral system will produce the benefits which I flattered myself we should derive from them. Whatever augments the energy and the independence of the electors, adds to the dignity and the authority of the Crown. This session will terminate, if I trust, the work so auspiciously begun by the last By strengthening the harmony reciprocal relations between the Monarch and the Chambers, we shall at length succeed in founding the system of government which so vast a Monarchy shall require in time to come, and which the present state of France and of Europe still more imperiously commands

"It is for the accomplishment of those objects that I am desirous for the prolongation of the days which may be still reserved for me; it is for the accomplishment of them, that we ought mutually to depend, you, Gentlemen, upon my fidelity and unalterable will, and I upon your loyal and constant support."

The King was received by a deputation of twelve Peers and twenty five Deputies in the saloon, adjoining the Gallery of Apollo.

An address from a clergyman to his parishioners on the present exhibition of popular feeling.

Nothing can be more abhorrent from my feelings or more contrary to my principles, than to address the flock of which I am the appointed shepherd, on the political dissentions which agitate and convulse the world. I am far from being one of those who would plead for peace by the contentions of hostile parties, or make the house of God a vehicle for any topic which are unconnected with pure and undefiled religion. But I am also required to make delusion there—to the Customs Authorities within fifteen days from the 16th December of the present year (1820.) Those goods will then be stamped and deposited where the said authorities shall appoint until further orders. Which is my opinion, that if they are undermined, seems a duty that I am called upon to perform, not only as a private christian, but even as a minister of the gospel.

And here can I fail to look back, with sensations of the bitterest regret, upon that great queen* and illustrious woman, who was for more than half a century, the brightest ornament of the court of Britain, as she was the most effectual safeguard ? When can calculate the benefits of her pure example, of her unstained reputation, of the determined stand which she made against vice, however high in birth and exalted in rank ?

The court over which she presided, was the most correct in christendom; and the steady influx which emanated from the throne, though it shone brightness upon those by whom it was immediately surrounded, shed a radiance as clear, though it might not be as strong, upon the humblest cottage in the most remote part of her dominions.

When the end reserve of the picture is before me, and its melancholy consequences are anticipated, can I, as one of the constituted guardians of the public morals, be silent with innocence ? I view " the signs of the times" with the most melancholy forbodings. And, however hopeless I may be that any thing which I can say will influence even my own parishioners, amidst the general madness which I see around me, I will raise my own individual voice against those who can triumph in the victory, not of unblemished honour, not of established innocence, not of decency and decorum, but of popular clamour and opposition to " the powers that be." I must say, that the general tendency to rejoice for one whom her warm of sufferance will scarcely venture to praise, whose many of his offences have openly and decidedly censured, is a scandle to piety and not to truth, is a departure from Christian morality, a " loving of darkness rather than light." an encouragement of those " whose deeds are evil."

Let it not be supposed from the example, which fills our streets with riot, is not over the counties in our country, but over men as distinguished by party and hatred as they are by rank and influence. Let it not be supposed that the triumph was chimerical, but by no means disproved, not by unanimity, but by a majority of two-thirds of the house of commons, which, to say nothing of the corruption of boroughs, and by unconstitutional influence in all who were upon expectation ? And " How is the fine gold become dim ! how is the most fine gold changed !"

My brethren ! do you not see the mischief of all this ? Do you not see the triumph, not of the opposition over the ministry, but of the many over the higher, but of trinity over duality ? Do you not see virtues, in proportion to power party ?

Women wives, and sisters, and daughters ! In had a lesson of morality do we give them, by thus offering the incense of our praise, adore at our adultery, to consult, which, to say the least of it, is not what the Lord requires of us, and which he knows we cannot but to see that we, female whom he loved remember !

Was non-intercourse the interest of our subjects, and tell the unhappy truth, that for the last year, how many have excluded from the part of virtuous society, and that, retrace the steps of sanctity and honour, it must be through pain and disgrace. King, is delighted for the glory of having for the second time accepted snatched away, and her interests exposed to a restless spirit of anarchy which else detests.

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* The late Queen.

umph in the victory, not of unblemished honour, not of established innocence, not of decency and decorum, not of popular clamour and opposition to " the powers that be." I must say, that the general tendency to rejoice for one whom her warm of sufferance will scarcely venture to praise, whose many of his offences have openly and decidedly censured, is a scandle to piety and not to truth, is a departure from Christian morality, a " loving of darkness rather than light." an encouragement of those " whose deeds are evil."

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.

There is no sale for moulded grain, and scarcely any demand for Flour

New York Potashes have been purchased for the French market at 70s. per cwt.

On the 5th inst. they received the address of the Common Council of London, voted a few days before for the dismissal of Ministers. Mr. Alderman Wood was the only alderman who was present, out of the Court of the Common Council were present. The king's answer was very brief. He observed to the addressers that whatever were the promoters of the measure, he could not object in view from to inflame the worst of passions, and revolutions which had produced the calamities that it was at present engaged in. His Majesty then abrupt. left the throne, and there was no kissing of hands. After the levee, Lord Sidmouth had a long interview with the Duke of Wellington and Viscount Sidmouth were present.

In the neighborhood of Isleham, in Sodfordshire, a piece of land about 12 acres, said lately for eleven hundred and thirty pounds sterling.

Messrs Baring and Co. of London, and Hope & Co of Amsterdam, have contracted with the Russian Government for a new loan of 40,000,000 of silver roubles, at 5 per cent. interest.

The Devonshire Bank, (located, we believe, at Exeter,) has stopped payment.

The machinery and plate for the 16 notes, have been completed, and about one million and a half have been printed—20,000 per day are struck off.

The potatoe crop in Ireland, has, this season proved most abundant, and excellent in quality.

The Prince Regent rather has carried into Leith a large smuggling burgher, laden with tea, tobacco, and, as supposed to be the most valuable prize taken for some years.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice, arrested Mrs. Carlile on the 4th inst. on the private indictment, for selling the Life of Paine, and one of the numbers of Wat Tyler, for which she had been tried in the Court of King's Bench, and the verdict afterwards put aside. This makes the the fifth prosecution pending against this persecuted four of them *ex officio* by the Attorney General, for political libels in the Republican, and the one by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which is at present pending.

The total number of Schools in Scotland, of all descriptions, is 3366, in which are taught 176,303 children.

The Concordat between the Court of Rome and Bavaria has been concluded.

Her Royal Highness Princess Maximae of Saxony, died at Dresden on the 10th of November.

It is stated that on the 25th of November, two millions worth of foreign grain was in warehouse on the banks of the Thames.

Two Dwarfs.—A man and a woman, natives of Lapland have

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

Ordered, That the Entry in the Journal at the Legislative Council of the 21st April, 1819, on the order of the day being read for the second reading of the Bill from the Assembly, intituled, "An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money to defray the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen," "that the clause sought by the Bill to defray the expenses of the Civil List, is unprecedented and unconstitutional; and is an assumption on the part of the Assembly, of the most important rights and prerogatives of the Crown; that were this Bill to be passed into a Law, it would give to the Commons of this Province, not merely the constitutional privilege of providing the supplies, but the power also of prescribing to the Crown the manner and description of its servants, and of regulating and rewarding their services individually as the Assembly should from time to time, judge meet or expedient, by which means they would be rendered dependent on an elective body, instead of being dependent on the Crown, and might, eventually, be made instrumental to the overthrow of that authority which by their allegiance they are bound to support," be now read.

Ordered, That so much of the Entry in the Journals of the House of the 24th April, 1819, of the Speech of His Excellency the then Governor in Chief, as states, "You, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, have not disappointed our hopes, and I cannot express you my thanks for the zeal and alacrity you have shewn in all that are immediately belonging to your body. It is with much concern I feel myself compelled to say, that I cannot express to you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, the same satisfaction, nor my approbation of the general result of your labours, (at the expence of so much valuable time) and of the public principles upon which they proceed, as recorded in your Journals. I am compelled upon this ground, to remind you, that before you, to me a part of the sum required for the expence of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, but the Bill of Appropriation which you have thought proper not to pass, is withheld, it appears from the Journals of the Upper House to have been constitutionally rejected; His Majesty's Government has been thereby without the necessary supplies for carrying on the Administration of the Province for the ensuing year, notwithstanding the voluntary offer and pledge given to his Majesty by the readers of your House of Parliament February, 1818, of eight hundred and sixty," be now read.

Ordered, That so much of the Clause 2 of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great-Britain, in the thirty-first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," enacting as follows—"And whereas His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to us, His Majesty's Parliament, his royal intention to divide his Province of Quebec, into two separate Provinces, to be called the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be within each of the said Provinces respectively, a Legislative Council and Assembly, to be severally composed and constituted in the manner hereinafter described; and that in each of the said provinces respectively, his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall have power, during the continuance of this Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Provinces respectively, to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government thereof, such laws not being repugnant to this Act; and that such laws being passed by the said Legislative Council and Assembly, or either of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, or reserved in his Majesty's name, for the pleasure of His Majesty his heirs and successors, shall from time to time, appear to be to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of such Province, or by such persons as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall from time to time appoint to administer the Government within the same, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, by virtue and under the authority of this Act, valid and binding to all intents and purposes whatever within the Province in which the same shall have been passed," be now read.

Ordered, That the 28th Clause of the same Act, viz: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all Acts and Ordinances of the said Legislative Councils or Assemblies respectively, shall be decided by the majority of voices of such Members as shall be present; and that in all cases where the Council or Assembly, as the case shall be, shall have a casting voice," be now read.

Resolved—That the second standing Rule of this House, under the head "Petitions," viz: "That all Acts and Supplies granted to His Majesty, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, are the sole gift of the Assembly of this Province; and that the granting such Acts and Supplies ought to begin with the Assembly; and it is the undoubted right of the Assembly, to direct, limit, and appoint, in all such Acts the end, purpose, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such Grants, which are not alterable by the Legislative Council:"

"That this House will receive no Petition for any sum of money relating to the Public Service, but what is recommended by His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the time:"—be now read.

That the said order in the Journal of the Legislative Council of the 21st April, 1819, and the Speech of his Grace the then Governor in Chief, of the 24th April of the same year, do severally, contain a censure of the Proceedings of this branch of the Legislature.

Resolved—That all censure of any proceedings of this branch of the Legislature, by any of the other branches thereof, is an assumption and exercise of power contrary to Law, a breach of the undoubted rights and privileges of this House, and subversive of the Constitution of Government, as by Law established in this Province.

Resolved—That it is the undoubted right of this House, in voting aids or supplies, or offering money bills for the consent of the other branches of the Legislature (as well as in all its other proceedings under the afore recited Act of the 31st year of the reign of King George the Third) to adopt such order or mode of proceedings as it may find comfortable to its Rules, and to propound such matters, as in its judgment, shall seem direct and most conducive to the peace, welfare, and good government of this Province.

THE Revd. J. L. Mills begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £50 currency from the Garrison Theatrical Amateurs, to be appropriated to the relief of distressed Emigrants. The supply is most seasonable, as the funds raised for this purpose are nearly exhausted.—The Revd. J. L. Mills takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the following sums, which have been subscribed for the same object during the winter, by the Staff, Corps and Departments in the Garrison, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Emigrants' Society.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces £50	0	0
Royal Artillery and Ordnance	-	-	- 30	8	9
Royal Engineer Department	-	-	- 25	3	2
1st. Batta. 69th. Regt.	-	-	- 20	6	8
76th Regt.	-	-	- 22	10	0
Staff	-	-	- 17	12	6
Commissariat Department	-	-	- 12	10	0
Medical Department	-	-	- 10	5	0
Barrack Department	-	-	- 6	10	0
		Total £198	18	3

Quebec, Febry. 21st 1821.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Drury Lane Theatre.—Mr. Wallack last night, made his first appearance before a London audience since his return from America. He has been absent, we believe, three or four years, and left the British stage, a promising and talented actor. After this transatlantic voyage, he returns elevated to the ground of rank in his profession, by the announcement of an appearance in *Hamlet*. He was received in the most gratifying manner by the audience, and his efforts were considerably applauded throughout the play.

Curious Apprehension.—As Mr. Ower, of Thomas-street, Commercial-road, was reading in the ground parlour, he was disturbed by a noise, as if a cat had cut among the cages on the side of the room, and he sung in the dark, and brought him in the parlour, he observed a youth having his head in at the window, the sash of which he had partly raised up, endeavouring, by means of long wire extended at the end, to obtain a canary bird which was in a cage. Hannibal cautiously across the room, and the thief never once perceived Mr. O. till he had hold of him by the arm. He struggled hard to get off, but Mr. Ower secured the young gallant him at the window. He observed the youth's apprehension was about ten years of age, and of so diminutive a stature that he could scarcely reach the window. He was taken to Lambeth-street, Police Office, where he gave his name Wilkins Spencer, and was committed to the Sessions.

Sunday Schools.—It appears, that in no less than 22,454 children are instructed in Sunday Schools, in London, 350,000, attended by nearly 60,000 teachers. The progress of education may be judged from the fact, that above 10,000 per month are now sold of Stuart's well known spelling book, and Perkins's London primer.

Two Warriors of the Island of Otaheite

Manifest *Sun*.—Two natives of the Island of Otaheite in the Pacific Ocean, where capt. Cook lost his life, were on Wednesday brought before the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of being sworn to the oath of Chief of the Sandwich Isles. Their names are Rome-oh-Hum-a-Hoo; it had been the day before represented to his Lordship that the two strangers were brought to the city gaol, on the previous day, on extraordinary charges, and that being desirous, and without money or knowledge of the language or power of making themselves understood, two would in all probability be put under mittimus were not taken to send them back to their native country.

With some difficulty an interpreter was found. He is a young American who had been taken prisoner by the natives of Otaheite, where he had gone in the character of the Seaborer; to one or more social wood, with whi h that island abounds.

The following circumstances came out in the course of the examination:

Mr. Stead, of the clergyman who officiated on board the floating chapel on the River Thames, observed two foreigners in the appeard of seamen, who were very attentive during the performance of the Divine Service, and who gave evident symptoms of their having seen any thing of the kind before. The Rev. Gentleman made different inquiries, and found that they were natives of Otaheite, that they had been brought to this country in an American ship, and had no friend but a Mr. John Tudgay, schoolmaster, and owner of the ship and slop public-house High-street Wapping, who had been supporting them about two months.

Through the medium of the interpreter, it was stated that the two warriors had been fishing at some distance from the shore, in a canoe, and that a boat, load ed an American schooner which had touched at the island for some of their valuable produce, bore down upon them as all prisoners and sailed on the Sabbath day. In the skiff of the latter is a short conference took place between the schooner, and took the prize and crew into Sandwich, were the Spaniards murdered two of the warriors countrymen, and made slaves of the warriors themselves. They were soon after separated, and that all agreed to the authority of the Lord Mayor, who had been supporting them about two months.

The Lord Mayor and the account of the two unfortunate strangers, which was confirmed by the interpreter, the application of the resident of Mr. Tudgay and the clergyman, but at the same time expressed his opinion that there was no fund to be appropriated to the pure purpose, as to accept of that which might spring from a source which had a thousand streams—all generous and active sympathy of Englishmen.

[*Extract of a Private Letter.*]

"I think you will be desirous to know something of the result of Lieut. Parry's expedition to explore a passage to the North Pole; we have not had time to hear from Lieut. Parry himself, but much further than capt. Ross, and is enabled completely to refute his statement as to there being land across Lancaster Sound. For most distinctly from the ship's mast-head, and with the assistance of Capt. Sabine, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who was attached to the expedition, for the purpose of making scientific observations. He writes, 'A coast and horizon of mountains is supposed to be seen from Lancaster Sound, might drive from Baffin's Bay into the Polar sea, through the celebrated Lancaster Sound—a Sound now no more; for we have structured Barrow's Straits (Mr. Barrow is Deputy Secretary to the Admiralty, and by him this last expedition was planned) 150 miles in length. The sides are as straight and as parallel as those of a high road. We shall be with you in a short time, we hope to see something of Captain Somerville Straits, which are alterable by the Legislative Council."

"That this House will receive no Petition for any sum of money relating to the Public Service, but what is recommended by His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the time."—be now read.

That the said order in the Journal of the Legislative Council of the 21st April, 1819, and the Speech of his Grace the then Governor in Chief, of the 24th April of the same year, do severally, contain a censure of the Proceedings of this branch of the Legislature.

Resolved—That all censure of any proceedings of this branch of the Legislature, by any of the other branches thereof, is an assumption and exercise of power contrary to Law, a breach of the undoubted rights and privileges of this House, and subversive of the Constitution of Government, as by Law established in this Province.

Resolved—That it is the undoubted right of this House, in voting aids or supplies, or offering money bills for the consent of the other branches of the Legislature (as well as in all its other proceedings under the afore recited Act of the 31st year of the reign of King George the Third) to adopt such order or mode of proceedings as it may find comfortable to its Rules, and to propound such matters, as in its judgment, shall seem direct and most conducive to the peace, welfare, and good government of this Province.

THE Revd. J. L. Mills begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £50 currency from the Garrison Theatrical Amateurs, to be appropriated to the relief of distressed Emigrants. The supply is most seasonable, as the funds raised for this purpose are nearly exhausted.—The Revd. J. L. Mills takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the following sums, which have been subscribed for the same object during the winter, by the Staff, Corps and Departments in the Garrison, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Emigrants' Society.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces £50	0	0
Royal Artillery and Ordnance	-	-	- 30	8	9
Royal Engineer Department	-	-	- 25	3	2

paper of the 9th instant. The "Lion's Asleep," it seems, is common to every country.

ALBANY, Febry. 8.

A writer in the American says:—"The following facts, drawn from authentic sources, will prove the indispensable necessity of a scheme like the one proposed by the Bill introduced by Mr. Skinner, or some other, to remedy that delay, which has at length almost amounted to a denial of justice."

At the last August term of the supreme court, held at Albany, the causes ordered, were - - - 302
Of which were argued, - - - 64

Leaving undisposed of by the court, - - - 237
Nine days of this term of twenty one days, were consumed in non-enumerated business.

At the last October term, held at Utica, causes noticed, - - - 205
Of which argued, - - - 69

Leaving undisposed of, - - - 136
This delay is common to the whole state, except this city where pace of justice is so sluggish that she may be said as well to have lost her sight as sightless eyes.

At the last sittings there were noticed for trial, causes, 452
Of which were tried, - - - 45
Disposed of by inquest and otherwise, - - 80
Settled by the parties, - - - 14——142

Leaving at once causes to be tried, - - - 309
"Thus it would appear that a suit commenced on the 1st of June, with the utmost diligence on both sides, might be tried in two years, or 30 months, and should there be questions reserved (as in most litigated cases of importance there are) for the decision of all the judges, it might by possibility be detained, and the money collected, if by law and chicane any thing remained to the unfortunate debtor, in four years."

From the Boston Centinel, Jan. 31.

Cold Weather.—Accounts from all quarters agree, that the present winter will justly claim the unenviable notice of meteorology, for the severest for fifty years; and that even the hard one of 1780 must yield the palm to 1821. Every paper we receive furnishes new proofs of this pre-eminence.

Places.	Date.	Hour	Deg of Cold.
Sar. Ms.	Jan. 19,	morning,	23 below 0
Portland Me.	25,	"	17
Hanover, N. H.	26,	"	18
Mount Vernon, N. H.	26,	"	13
Concord N. H.	25,	"	26
Newburyport,	25,	"	16
Concord, Mass.	25,	"	20
Springfield, Mass.	19,	"	10
Boston,	19,	"	17
Northampton, "	19,	"	16
Providence, R. I.	25,	"	10
Do.	26,	evening,	8
Newport, "	25,	morning,	16 1-2
New Haven,	25,	"	17
Hartford, Con.	25,	"	16
Norwich, "	19,	"	10
Albany, N. Y.	19,	"	10
Philadelphia,	25,	"	6
Baltimore,	24,	evening,	9
Greenfield, Mass.	25,	morning,	20 1-2
Northfield, "	25,	"	32
Brattleborough, Vt.	19,	"	25
Albany,	25,	"	20
Hudson, N. Y.	25,	"	20
Ballston Spa,	25,	"	23
Saratoga Springs,	25,	"	30
Buffalo,	25,	"	7
Black Rock,	25,	"	18
Poughkeepsie,	19,	"	20
Bloomingburgh, Sullivan co. N. Y.	24,	"	19
Rutland, Vt.	25,	"	21

Within the last month, no less than nine persons in this town have narrowly escaped falling victims to the practice of warming chambers with coal, all of whom required medical aid for their restoration. On Christmas day, four persons of the same family were found senseless on the floor of the kitchen of their house, and it is related, had been placed on the hearth—the coals in it were supposed to be properly kindled in the open air, and the chimney of the chamber was open. The discovery of the intention of the Bill was, to reimburse the owners of the Frontenac, for the large capital expended on her, and lost; but he did not see why steam vessels generally, should be exempt from the effects of the Bill. If they were dangerous to the public, why not to the proprietors? Neither steam vessels be erected, and that it turns out that they have any claim on the Legislature, they will receive ample assistance, but he thought the proposed Bill would hold out encouragement to improper speculations.

Mr. Jones said the object of this Bill was not to encourage the owners of the Frontenac, if was a general Bill, and not confined to this vessel, as would appear by the very preamble.

Mr. Peters said, if appeared to him almost unnecessary to express his sentiments on this subject; but, he was sorry to differ from most Hon. Gentlemen who spoke, as to the general benefit of the Steam Boat, and thought it was by no means as great as was represented. Those who travelled in her, were generally rich men, and the poor reaped very little benefit from her. It was observed that the persons who entered into the speculations were ruined by it, but not the country, as every other speculation in the country. They might as well relieve merchants who were now losing, or relieve persons for whom no bail bonds were also losing; for Mr. Crooks opposed this hon. gentleman's argument, and observed that the tax of a mill was only 1½ d. which bore no kind of comparison with the duty paid by the Steam Boat, and thought it was the duty of every member of the House to encourage useful speculations.

Mr. Baldwin's amendment confining the Bill to the Frontenac, was put and negatived.

Mr. McCormick said he would vote against the Bill, if it did not include vessels of every description.

Mr. Peter Robinson observed, that unless it extended to vessels of all kinds, he would feel it his duty to oppose it.

The original clause to relieve all vessels propelled by steam, from light house and tonnage duty was put and carried.

After some more discussion which we have not room to insert,

Mr. Crooks moved a clause, that this Act should continue for three years, and till the end of the next session of Parliament, and no longer. This clause was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended.

Mr. Baldwin moved for this Bill to be postponed for further consideration.

Mr. Hagerman moved, that the Bill to relieve vessels propelled by steam, from light-house and tonnage duty, be engrossed, and read a 3d time to-morrow.

On this question the House divided and there appearing 18 votes on each side, the Speaker decided *in favour* of the post ponement.

Mr. Hagerman gave notice, that he would to-morrow move, that the Bill to relieve steam vessels from light house and tonnage duty be read a 3d time on Monday.

The House was now called over on the Durham contested election, and Mr. Ridout, the Counsel for the sitting member, was called on to proceed with his defence. He observed that he might, should not be limited to questions, but he thought at this time he wished to prepare himself; he thought it unnecessary to go into a wide range that the opposite Counsel had taken; but would confine himself first to the question whether the petitioners were legally entitled to a vote, and secondly, to the propriety of the conduct of Mr Ward, the Returning Officer, whose character, he observed, was known to every person in this House, as well as to others, most respected and popular. He argued that the information used to compel the Returning officer to take the Lists on Ticket votes was illegal, and that it was objected that the objection to these from the commencement. That the Returning Officer refusing the electors by empties; that he asked could this be, when their own witnesses proved that Mr Fothergill read the Statute to a packed meeting, and refused to hear on their part, stating at the same time to them, that the Location Ticket votes were objected to by the Returning Officer? He gave as a reason why the Returning Officer was aware that those Delegates, or any other persons, had not the right to vote under the Statute, but which we must done. He argued that the Statute gives the persons who held Certificates, issued by the Government of the day, a right to vote, and that the objection to the Location Tickets in this Province these Certificates were given to persons who were properly speaking U. E. loyalists—That even this was doubtful, as the Statute says, he-one, who had been driven from their homes, and who were put again in possession of those premises which they had previously enjoyed by virtue of old settlement, at the early part of the 21st of the late King, George the Third was supposed) it was impossible that Parliament could have been prepared with proper Location Tickets; and in general Emigrants that the Executive would not be entitled to vote on these Tickets did not confer upon the other more than a temporary at will; they could be removed at pleasure, the Tickets were given to persons, and ordered to be delivered to them on equitable claim on Government until all the conditions were fulfilled. If the Crown saw fit to compel with the conditions of their agreement on their Tickets, they could but have a right to hold them at pleasure. The Location Tickets, as the Tickets were all lodged in a particular office so to the conditions were performed and the fees paid To constitute an equitable Freehold, all the conditions upon which the property was bestowed must be completed; certainly where the title had not been completed through the act of the vendor the case was different; and that the Statute of Elizabeth applied to persons who were not completed owing to their own neglect. The 31st of the King, was the only guide for this House, which plainly defined the title required to give a vote. The learned Counsel read the Statute, and called attention to the words as to Escheats; to show that the Returning Officer was a judicial officer, and as such had a right to consider and reject improper votes. He observed at any time during the Election, and to strike out any that he considered illegal, before he declared the person having the majority of legal votes. The act of the Returning Candidate was conducive to protect himself: he should on the scrutiny that took place immediately after the close of the Poll: at which a though many votes were struck off, no attempt was made on the part to persecute the Returning Officer, as the London Tory Committee, good or bad to a least remark at that time was made respecting them: that this conduct tended to confirm the Returning Officer, with the exception of Mr. Ward, who had expressed suspicion, their ill-policy, and completely to ridicule him, if any justification were necessary, where both the law and the oath he had been dictated the course he should pursue.

The House adjourned at one o'clock till four.

On opening the House, Mr. Walsh moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the preservation of Deer, throughout the Province. Ordered.

The House went into Committee on the Parish and Town Officers Bill; which was, after discussion, referred to a select committee.

Mr. Baldwin moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money to the improvement of the Roads appointed by the Commissioners.

This being objected to as a private Bill, which should be brought in by petition, the motion was withdrawn.

The House went into Committee on the Petition of Mr. Hagerman, and after discussion referred to a select committee.

Mr. Baldwin moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money to the improvement of the Roads appointed by the Commissioners.

This being objected to as a private Bill, which should be brought in by petition, the motion was withdrawn.

The House went into Committee on the Parish and Town Officers Bill; which was, after discussion,

come to York? If he had private business of his own; without his determination on this subject.
he believed he expected that £50 which he understood, from Mr. Mr. Baldwin then moved, that it be resolved, that the Return
Perrin. The Returning Officer advised witness not to come of Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. sitting Member for the County of
to York unless his expenses were paid: He also showed wit- Durham, is improperly and illegally seated, and that he and Samuel S. Wil-
ness a Letter, a part of which he (the Returning Officer) read, mot, Esq. shall retain his seat in this House.
and stated that it was a missing link (Mr P.) not to come to Mr. Baldwin said, his reason for proposing this resolution
Toronto in the summer, unless his expenses were paid. was, to bring the question to a conclusion, as he had been informed
Mr. Nichol rose and observed, that he thought this was a by several of the Members of this House referred to here, on this im-
final enquiry, he observed the proceedings, and debated the portant trial, they were till of different cases, and apparent
costs of justice in this case. It as he said it was the bounden contradictions. There were many hon. members present
duty of the House to inquire strictly into it, and to punish the who were not present when the Returning Officer's Books
parties concerned in the misuse of their power. He said they were sent for, and coming to this question, armed with the many argu-
were now in a fair train, and that a gross and infamous con- ments contained in them; but those Hon. Gentlemen, he was
spiracy appeared to be on foot. He moved, that it be resolved, convinced, came forward with principles of justice to
that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Sergeant at the parties concerned, justice to themselves and their constitu-
Arms, or his deputy, directing him forthwith to proceed to ar- ents, and justice to the country at large: they have kept a
rest Joseph Fortune, Esq. Returning Officer, for the Coun- steady eye, both to the interests of the parties concerned, and
ties of Prescott & Russel, and to produce him at the Bar to the interests of the country at large. It was the wish of some
of this House.—Ordered. hon. gentlemen to confine the House, first, to their decision on
Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that an humble ad- the Return, and then to go into the merits of the Election; but
dress be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, this was over, that in the House of Commons in England, where
praying him to advance to Allan M. Nobbs, Esq. Sergeant at the merits of the Election, merits and Return were both con-
Arms, the sum of £70, to enable him to defray his expenses in sidered, came forward with principles of justice to
executing the Orders of this House and assuring him that parties concerned, justice to themselves and their constitu-
this House will make good the same.—Ordered. ents, and justice to the country at large: they have kept a
Mr. Nichol said there was something material of a Letter, and steady eye, both to the interests of the parties concerned, and
was sure, and, therefore, he thought they could not suppose to the interests of the country at large. It was the wish of some
that Joseph Fortune, Esq. Returning Officer for the Counties hon. gentlemen to confine the House, first, to their decision on
of Prescott & Russell, he directed to produce in person at the the Return, and then to go into the merits of the Election; but
Bar of this House, any Letter or other Communication, tending to prevent this, they were told of different cases, and apparent
him from attending to give evidence at the Bar of this House. contradictions. There were many hon. members present
Mr. Baldwin thought that the House was losing much time, who were not present when the Returning Officer's Books
was going beyond what the House was bound to do, as it were sent for, which he (Mr. Baldwin) thought necessary
might tend to criminate the Returning Officer. to enable him to form a correct judgment on the subject.
Mr. Nichol differed from the hon. member (Mr. Baldwin) Mr. Nichol differed from the hon. member (Mr. Baldwin)
as he considered the Returning Officer already guilty by his as he considered the Returning Officer already guilty by his
own Letter. The Resolution was not to criminate that offi- own Letter. The Resolution was not to criminate that offi-
cer but others who wrote the Letter: he believed the Letter was cer but others who wrote the Letter: he believed the Letter was
to his knowledge left on the floor or this House by the person to his knowledge left on the floor or this House by the person
who wrote it. He said the House had a right to call for persons who wrote it. He said the House had a right to call for persons
and papers, and this was the case without any enquiry. and papers, and this was the case without any enquiry.
The above motion was put and carried. The above motion was put and carried.
James Sanderson (a Constable for the sitting member,) address- James Sanderson (a Constable for the sitting member,) address-
ed the House in a short speech, and begg'd the House to ed the House in a short speech, and begg'd the House to
grant him such indulgence as was consistent with their Rules, grant him such indulgence as was consistent with their Rules,
as he was a young Practitioner at the Bar. as he was a young Practitioner at the Bar.
The Solicitor General opposed his case, as Counsel for the Peti- The Solicitor General opposed his case, as Counsel for the Peti-
tioner, in a speech of considerable length. He called in mind tioner, in a speech of considerable length. He called in mind
his first witness, who was one of the Deputies of the Returning his first witness, who was one of the Deputies of the Returning
Officer for the counties of Prescott & Russell. This witness Officer for the counties of Prescott & Russell. This witness
after answering a few questions, produced a Copy of the after answering a few questions, produced a Copy of the
Poll Book, which was objected to as not being signed by the Poll Book, which was objected to as not being signed by the
Returning Officer, it not being signed by the Returning Returning Officer, it not being signed by the Returning
Officer. Officer.
The cause of the House was, that the original Poll Book The cause of the House was, that the original Poll Book
was the proper evidence to be produced. was the proper evidence to be produced.
The further consideration of the Prescott contested Elec- The further consideration of the Prescott contested Elec-
tion was postponed till Monday the 19th Inst. tion was postponed till Monday the 19th Inst.
At half past 8 o'clock, P. M. the House adjourned till 3 At half past 8 o'clock, P. M. the House adjourned till 3
o'clock to-morrow. o'clock to-morrow.

March 24.

The House was called over on the Durham contested Elec- The House was called over on the Durham contested Elec-
tion. tion.

Mr. Nichol rose & observed, that while the subject of the Dur- Mr. Nichol rose & observed, that while the subject of the Dur-
ham Election was under consideration, the great question ham Election was under consideration, the great question
seemed to him to be, whether or not the Location Tickets were seemed to him to be, whether or not the Location Tickets were
entitled to a vote—he knew, that he could not vote in deciding entitled to a vote—he knew, that he could not vote in deciding
the merits of this Election; but he was in duty bound to ex- the merits of this Election; but he was in duty bound to ex-
press his sentiments on any subject connected with the Elec- press his sentiments on any subject connected with the Elec-
tion previous. tion previous.
The first point was, were the Location Tic- The first point was, were the Location Tic-
kets a freehold? There were other questions on the Dur- kets a freehold? There were other questions on the Dur-
ham Election besides this: but the Returning Officer had ham Election besides this: but the Returning Officer had
been largely interrogated on this point, and in order to decide been largely interrogated on this point, and in order to decide
this great question, he would propose the following Resolu- this great question, he would propose the following Resolu-
tion to Be-Enacted, that the Location Tickets, issued by the tion to Be-Enacted, that the Location Tickets, issued by the
Lieut. Governor and Council of the Province of Upper Canada, Lieut. Governor and Council of the Province of Upper Canada,
do not confer on a sufficient right to vote. do not confer on a sufficient right to vote.
This Resolution was This Resolution was
framed from his interpretation of the Law, which, he hoped, framed from his interpretation of the Law, which, he hoped,
would be adopted by the House. He apprehended that the 31st would be adopted by the House. He apprehended that the 31st
Hi by which it was compleated for those re-ines to make Hi by which it was compleated for those re-ines to make
their own Laws: providing that such Laws were not repug- their own Laws: providing that such Laws were not repug-
nant with the statute. Therefore, he argued, that no enact- nant with the statute. Therefore, he argued, that no enact-
ment which was Law, or declaration of Law, which was repug- ment which was Law, or declaration of Law, which was repug-
nant to this Act of, and of course, they could not ab-pt Location nant to this Act of, and of course, they could not ab-pt Location
Tickets, as a freehold, as our House stated that no person could Tickets, as a freehold, as our House stated that no person could
vote except freehold. And on the contrary the Lieut. Governor vote except freehold. And on the contrary the Lieut. Governor
and Council of the Province of Quebec. This enactment and Council of the Province of Quebec. This enactment
he contende was positive and that it had it no in their power to he contende was positive and that it had it no in their power to
exceed or retrench it. The second and most important point, exceed or retrench it. The second and most important point,
that exclusive of freehold, the Elective Franchise should be that exclusive of freehold, the Elective Franchise should be
limited to such persons only as held these certificates, and they limited to such persons only as held these certificates, and they
could not vote after the Act. He then quoted another clause, could not vote after the Act. He then quoted another clause,
stating, that Members were to be chosen by freehold &c. and stating, that Members were to be chosen by freehold &c. and
the certificates of the Governor and Council of the Province of the certificates of the Governor and Council of the Province of
Quebec He argued, that those certificates were not consider- Quebec He argued, that those certificates were not consider-
ed as a freehold, by the very words of the Act, and that at ed as a freehold, by the very words of the Act, and that at
that when these two Provinces were divided, the Law was that when these two Provinces were divided, the Law was
made to enable U. E. Loyalists and others, who held lands by made to enable U. E. Loyalists and others, who held lands by
certificates, and who, from the division of the Province, had certificates, and who, from the division of the Province, had
not obtained, or could not immediately obtain patents for them, not obtained, or could not immediately obtain patents for them,
to vote at the then approaching Election, and if this Act had to vote at the then approaching Election, and if this Act had
been meant to go further, it would have continued the certifi- been meant to go further, it would have continued the certifi-
cates of the Governor and Council of both Provinces respec- cates of the Governor and Council of both Provinces respec-
tively, as this Province was separated from the Lower Pro- tively, as this Province was separated from the Lower Pro-
vince by the passing of that very Act. It was manifested by vince by the passing of that very Act. It was manifested by
Gentlemen of the Long Robe, that the Location Tickets of this Gentlemen of the Long Robe, that the Location Tickets of this
Province were an equitable Freehold: if so, why were the Province were an equitable Freehold: if so, why were the
certificates of the Governor, &c. of Quebec, specified in the certificates of the Governor, &c. of Quebec, specified in the
Act, and the distinction made between them and freehold? Act, and the distinction made between them and freehold?
they were the same as our Location Tickets, yet, this Act they were the same as our Location Tickets, yet, this Act
mentions freeholds, &c. first, and last of all extends the Elec- mentions freeholds, &c. first, and last of all extends the Elec-
tive Franchise to the certificates of the Governor and Council tive Franchise to the certificates of the Governor and Council
of the Province of Quebec. This was the Act, he said, of the of the Province of Quebec. This was the Act, he said, of the
British Parliament, which they could neither alter nor enlarge, British Parliament, which they could neither alter nor enlarge,
and fully set it out this question, that a Location Ticket of this and fully set it out this question, that a Location Ticket of this
Province was not entitled to a vote. In this construction of the Province was not entitled to a vote. In this construction of the
Act he was warranted by the opinion of the hon. and learned Act he was warranted by the opinion of the hon. and learned
Attorney General, as given at a former session, when the bill Attorney General, as given at a former session, when the bill
for increasing the Representation was under consideration. His for increasing the Representation was under consideration. His
Excellency the Lieut. Governor, had by Message recommend- Excellency the Lieut. Governor, had by Message recommend-
ed the House to provide for the representation of an University, ed the House to provide for the representation of an University,
and this recommendation, he (Mr. N.) had been anxious to and this recommendation, he (Mr. N.) had been anxious to
carry into effect; a difficulty, however, had occurred, as the carry into effect; a difficulty, however, had occurred, as the
31st of His late Majesty had made no provision for such a 31st of His late Majesty had made no provision for such a
case. He, (Mr. N.) did, on that occasion, consult the hon. & case. He, (Mr. N.) did, on that occasion, consult the hon. &
learned Gentleman, who concurred with him and freeholds learned Gentleman, who concurred with him and freeholds
after much consul-ration a clause was introduced, enabling the after much consul-ration a clause was introduced, enabling the
Lieut. Governor by proclamation to declare the tract of Terri- Lieut. Governor by proclamation to declare the tract of Terri-
tory on which the University should be placed, a Circle, and tory on which the University should be placed, a Circle, and
that the Members should be chosen by freeholders, who, in addi- that the Members should be chosen by freeholders, who, in addi-
tion to their vote in the convocation should be qualified ac- tion to their vote in the convocation should be qualified ac-
cording to the provisions of the 31st of the late King. cording to the provisions of the 31st of the late King.
Mr. Baldwin said, the Resolution he was about to offer would Mr. Baldwin said, the Resolution he was about to offer would
express his sentiments, and perhaps enable the House to come express his sentiments, and perhaps enable the House to come

administered that a riot took place that evening, after the close administered that a riot took place that evening, after the close
of the Poll, and 60 special constables were sworn in to of the Poll, and 60 special constables were sworn in to
keep the peace next morning; that there was no risk nor ap- keep the peace next morning; that there was no risk nor ap-
prehension of any on any day during the time of Polling; that prehension of any on any day during the time of Polling; that
of such persons as were possessed of Lands, &c. being held by of such persons as were possessed of Lands, &c. being held by
freehold, &c. or by certificate of the Governor and Council of freehold, &c. or by certificate of the Governor and Council of
the Province of Quebec. It appeared to him, that the object the Province of Quebec. It appeared to him, that the object
of this Law was, to enable those to vote who held certificates of this Law was, to enable those to vote who held certificates
and Location Tickets were as equitable freehold, but what Court could force the Government to give a Deed for the Lands held by Location Tickets, if they pleased to refuse it? It was true, that it was open to the opposite side to Government would withdraw their pre- tence, that nothing was done or said by the Returning Officer tence, that nothing was done or said by the Returning Officer
regarding the Canada votes; that Mr Ward then stepped into regarding the Canada votes; that Mr Ward then stepped into
the front room, took his instructions and read his oath to the the front room, took his instructions and read his oath to the
by-standers, and stated by that he was bound to return the by-standers, and stated by that he was bound to return the
Candidate who had the majority of legal votes, and that he Candidate who had the majority of legal votes, and that he
had double upon the right of the Canada people to vote on Lo- had double upon the right of the Canada people to vote on Lo-
cation Tickets, but having received counsel, he had now no cation Tickets, but having received counsel, he had now no
doubt but that on a right to vote, and that he then de- doubt but that on a right to vote, and that he then de-
clared Mr. Wilmot duly elected; that he did so without add clared Mr. Wilmot duly elected; that he did so without add
ing a word; that he then left the room, and that Mr. Boulton, ing a word; that he then left the room, and that Mr. Boulton,
as Counsel for the Petitioner, and in presence of the Poll Clerks as Counsel for the Petitioner, and in presence of the Poll Clerks
as follows, under Mr. Wilmot 731, Boulton 731, and 645, as follows, under Mr. Wilmot 731, Boulton 731, and 645,
if I find the Return of Return was then recorded, and the if I find the Return of Return was then recorded, and the
Poll Book remained in the same state till the next week, when Poll Book remained in the same state till the next week, when
it was entered at Mr. Ward's Office to correspond with the Re- it was entered at Mr. Ward's Office to correspond with the Re-
turn, when a question was asked and the reply given as the turn, when a question was asked and the reply given as the
Return was recorded. From all which, he (Mr J.) had no doubt Return was recorded. From all which, he (Mr J.) had no doubt
that those names were entered on the Poll, subject to future that those names were entered on the Poll, subject to future
consideration, and formed no part of the Poll as finally closed. consideration, and formed no part of the Poll as finally closed.
Boulton; that they were not nor could be struck off at the Boulton; that they were not nor could be struck off at the
scrutiny, no evidence having been offered or received to this scrutiny, no evidence having been offered or received to this
purpose their right to vote; that the Book was then signed purpose their right to vote; that the Book was then signed
by the Returning Officer and Clerks, although he was not by the Returning Officer and Clerks, although he was not
present at the Election; and that consequently, the Returning Officer present at the Election; and that consequently, the Returning Officer
according to all the cases which he had been able to see, and according to all the cases which he had been able to see, and
if necessary could vote, acted illegally, and ought to have re- if necessary could vote, acted illegally, and ought to have re-
turned Mr. Boulton as duly elected, as the majority of votes admitted turned Mr. Boulton as duly elected, as the majority of votes admitted
by himself upon the Poll and not afterwards struck out by himself upon the Poll and not afterwards struck out
As to the second point; all the cases proved most clearly As to the second point; all the cases proved most clearly
in his mind, that the Location Ticket gives to the holder in his mind, that the Location Ticket gives to the holder
the actual occupation of the land as equitable freehold. The the actual occupation of the land as equitable freehold. The
Assessment and many other of our Provincial Acts recogni- Assessment and many other of our Provincial Acts recogni-
zance estate in the locatee which, not being a legal estate zance estate in the locatee which, not being a legal estate
but one of equity of redemption, must be an equitable but one of equity of redemption, must be an equitable
freehold. But if it is not an equitable freehold, they are cer- freehold. But if it is not an equitable freehold, they are cer-
tainly come within the equitable construction of the 31st of the tainly come within the equitable construction of the 31st of the
late King, which says that those persons who have purchased late King, which says that those persons who have purchased
others, by persons possessed of land held by certificate under others, by persons possessed of land held by certificate under
the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of
Upper Canada, and of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. Upper Canada, and of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c.
That the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. (see p. 80) were That the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. (see p. 80) were
such formed the Province of Quebec at the time this Act was such formed the Province of Quebec at the time this Act was
passed; and the intention of the Legislature must have been passed; and the intention of the Legislature must have been
to qualify all persons to vote who had the same estate in land to qualify all persons to vote who had the same estate in land
as those holding the certificates therein described. It as those holding the certificates therein described. It
a principle not to be contradicted, that all remedial Statutes a principle not to be contradicted, that all remedial Statutes
and such as extend the Elective franchise, should be construed and such as extend the Elective franchise, should be construed
as liberally. He expressed himself therefore without hesita- as liberally. He expressed himself therefore without hesita-
tion opinion, that the holders of the Location Tickets in question tion opinion, that the holders of the Location Tickets in question
have a right to vote, and he must therefore vote against the have a right to vote, and he must therefore vote against the
petition proposed to be set aside. He should take up no time petition proposed to be set aside. He should take up no time
on the subject, but content himself with having briefly on the subject, but content himself with having briefly
given the reasons which induced him to vote against the re- given the reasons which induced him to vote against the re-
solution, leaving it to every member to give such reasons solution, leaving it to every member to give such reasons
for his opinion as he pleased. He then moved the question for his opinion as he pleased. He then moved the question
which was put, and on the vote which he had taken, which was put, and on the vote which he had taken,
he should think just and right. he should think just and right.
The Attorney General said in delivering his judgement upon The Attorney General said in delivering his judgement upon
this Question, he was sure every gentleman would have this Question, he was sure every gentleman would have
first, much satisfaction at the reflection that the consideration first, much satisfaction at the reflection that the consideration
of it was wholly unembarrassed by any unpleasant circumstance of it was wholly unembarrassed by any unpleasant circumstance
affecting either of the Candidates. All the Gentlemen affecting either of the Candidates. All the Gentlemen
knew that the conduct of both those gentlemen had been in knew that the conduct of both those gentlemen had been in
all respects open and liberal, and there could be no room for all respects open and liberal, and there could be no room for
imagining that a wish could exist in the mind of any hon. imagining that a wish could exist in the mind of any hon.
member to refuse to them from any imputation, which might member to refuse to them from any imputation, which might
in the slightest degree impair the high honors which they in the slightest degree impair the high honors which they
enjoyed in their public stations. He was happy to say, enjoyed in their public stations. He was happy to say,
that they were both men of honor and respectability; and that they were both men of honor and respectability; and
the House could not feel disposed to attach greater or the House could not feel disposed to attach greater or
less importance to the conduct of either of them, than less importance to the conduct of either of them, than
they would have done in a supposed case—suppose they would have done in a supposed case—suppo-
pose on the second day of the Election, instead of the Canada pose on the second day of the Election, instead of the Canada
voters, 150 persons of the most respectable character in the voters, 150 persons of the most respectable character in the
County, had come to the Poll—a detachment, for instance, of col- County, had come to the Poll—a detachment, for instance, of col-
lers on their march from Kingston—suppose they had really lers on their march from Kingston—suppose they had really
come forward in a riot-ous manner and tendered their votes for come forward in a riot-ous manner and tendered their votes for
Mr. Boulton—suppose they did not take the oath, but were put Mr. Boulton—suppose they did not take the oath, but were put
down; the Returning Officer would first desire them to go about down; the Returning Officer would first desire them to go about
their business; but if all attempts to keep peace were vain, he their business; but if all attempts to keep peace were vain, he
would then read the Riot Act, and command them to go away would then read the Riot Act, and command them to go away
here; he would shut up his books and go home: he might be here; he would shut up his books and go home: he might be
prevented from acting at all, but could it be supposed that to prevented from acting at all, but could it be supposed that to
preserve the peace, he would be guilty of a corrupt act, preserve the peace, he would be guilty of a corrupt act,
subversive of nothing short of the clearest evidence to subversive of nothing short of the clearest evidence to
suspect him of wilful and corrupt partiality. The simple quee suspect him of wilful and corrupt partiality. The simple quee
stion now, as it respected his conduct in taking the Poll was, stion now, as it respected his conduct in taking the Poll was,
whether it was legal or illegal: and if illegal, whether it was so mate- whether it was legal or illegal: and if illegal, whether it was so mate-
rially so as to make the Election void. He said he could have rially so as to make the Election void. He said he could have
wished the Resolution before the House had been confined to wished the Resolution before the House had been confined to
this one point. But a distinct judgment might have been given this one point. But a distinct judgment might have been given
upon the legality of the Return, before the second question, upon the legality of the Return, before the second question,
which regarded the merits of the Election, was come into. which regarded the merits of the Election, was come into.
That the resolution now before the House, embraced both That the resolution now before the House, embraced both
points, and the Returning Officer, who had held an Election for points, and the Returning Officer, who had held an Election for
the County of Durham, on the 3d. July, at which S. S. Wil- the County of Durham, on the 3d. July, at which S. S. Wil-
mot, Esq. the sitting member, and G. S. Boulton, Esq. were mot, Esq. the sitting member, and G. S. Boulton, Esq. were
candidates; that after a close of hustings, a Poll was demanded candidates; that after a close of hustings, a Poll was demanded
by Mr. Wilmot, and granted by the Returning Officer; that in by Mr. Wilmot, and granted by the Returning Officer; that in
the afternoon of that day, a party from the Township of Co- the afternoon of that day, a party from the Township of Co-
lers, from the 15th, with Mr. Kobergell at their head, made lers, from the 15th, with Mr. Kobergell at their head, made
their appearance, with whom, after remaining some short their appearance, with whom, after remaining some short
time about the hustings, the party, with the exception of 50 time about the hustings, the party, with the exception of 50
or 60 came to the Poll to vote, went down to the house of or 60 came to the Poll to vote, went down to the house of
Poll, when they demanded the same Oath to be read to them Poll, when they demanded the same Oath to be read to them
and by the Counsel for the Petitioners, that the Election was and by the Counsel for the Petitioners, that the Election was
the result of the Poll; and if it was illegal, the House should the result of the Poll; and if it was illegal, the House should
set it aside. That the Return would be illegal, but a question set it aside. That the Return would be illegal, but a question
of the legality or illegality of the votes objected to, and if they of the legality or illegality of the votes objected to, and if they
affirmed that they were all legal, the sitting Member returned affirmed that they were all legal, the sitting Member returned
in a void; if illegal, he declared it. By Law, a Returning Offi- in a void; if illegal, he declared it. By Law, a Returning Offi-
cer had 16 days to declare the result, but was not compelled cer had 16 days to declare the result, but was not compelled
to do it before the end of that time. It was said, the Poll to do it before the end of that time. It was said, the Poll
Book was altered: this was merely the alteration of some re- Book was altered: this was merely the alteration of some re-
turns in casting up figures, which was not material to the turns in casting up figures, which was not material to the
real the Election. As to the question whether the Location real the Election. As to the question whether the Location
Tickets were legal or illegal, he observed, that it was asserted Tickets were legal or illegal, he observed, that it was asserted
that they were an equitable freehold, and being so, had a right that they were an equitable freehold, and being so, had a right
to vote. In examining this question, he would take his stand to vote. In examining this question, he would take his stand
on the 31st of the late King. According to this Act, Members on the 31st of the late King. According to this Act, Members
for Counties, &c. were to be chosen by the majority of votes for Counties, &c. were to be chosen by the majority of votes
of such persons as were possessed of Lands, &c. being held by of such persons as were possessed of Lands, &c. being held by
freehold, &c. or by certificate of the Governor and Council of freehold, &c. or by certificate of the Governor and Council of
the Province of Quebec. It appeared to him, that the object the Province of Quebec. It appeared to him, that the object
of this Law was, to enable those to vote who held certificates of this Law was, to enable those to vote who held certificates
and Location Tickets were as equitable as freehold, but what Court could force the Government to give a Deed for the Lands held by Location Tickets, if they pleased to refuse it? It was true, that it was open to the opposite side to Government would withdraw their pre- tence, that nothing was done or said by the Returning Officer tence, that nothing was done or said by the Returning Officer
regarding the Canada votes; that Mr Ward then stepped into regarding the Canada votes; that Mr Ward then stepped into
the front room, took his instructions and read his oath to the the front room, took his instructions and read his oath to the
by-standers, and stated by that he was bound to return the by-standers, and stated by that he was bound to return the
Candidate who had the majority of legal votes, and that he Candidate who had the majority of legal votes, and that he
had double upon the right of the Canada people to vote on Lo- had double upon the right of the Canada people to vote on Lo-
cation Tickets, but having received counsel, he had now no cation Tickets, but having received counsel, he had now no
doubt but that on a right to vote, and that he then de- doubt but that on a right to vote, and that he then de-
clared Mr. Wilmot duly elected; that he did so without add clared Mr. Wilmot duly elected; that he did so without add
ing a word; that he then left the room, and that Mr. Boulton, ing a word; that he then left the room, and that Mr. Boulton,
as Counsel for the Petitioner, and in presence of the Poll Clerks as Counsel for the Petitioner, and in presence of the Poll Clerks
as follows, under Mr. Wilmot 731, Boulton 731, and 645, as follows, under Mr. Wilmot 731, Boulton 731, and 645,
if I find the Return of Return was then recorded, and the if I find the Return of Return was then recorded, and the
Poll Book remained in the same state till the next week, when Poll Book remained in the same state till the next week, when
it was entered at Mr. Ward's Office to correspond with the Re- it was entered at Mr. Ward's Office to correspond with the Re-
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Return was recorded. From all which, he (Mr J.) had no doubt Return was recorded. From all which, he (Mr J.) had no doubt
that those names were entered on the Poll, subject to future that those names were entered on the Poll, subject to future
consideration, and formed no part of the Poll as finally closed. consideration, and formed no part of the Poll as finally closed.
Boulton; that they were not nor could be struck off at the Boulton; that they were not nor could be struck off at the
scrutiny, no evidence having been offered or received to this scrutiny, no evidence having been offered or received to this
purpose their right to vote; that the Book was then signed purpose their right to vote; that the Book was then signed
by the Returning Officer and Clerks, although he was not by the Returning Officer and Clerks, although he was not
present at the Election; and that consequently, the Returning Officer present at the Election; and that consequently, the Returning Officer
according to all the cases which he had been able to see, and according to all the cases which he had been able to see, and
if necessary could vote, acted illegally, and ought to have re- if necessary could vote, acted illegally, and ought to have re-
turned Mr. Boulton as duly elected, as the majority of votes admitted turned Mr. Boulton as duly elected, as the majority of votes admitted
by himself upon the Poll and not afterwards struck out by himself upon the Poll and not afterwards struck out
As to the second point; all the cases proved most clearly As to the second point; all the cases proved most clearly
in his mind, that the Location Ticket gives to the holder in his mind, that the Location Ticket gives to the holder
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Assessment and many other of our Provincial Acts recogni- Assessment and many other of our Provincial Acts recogni-
zance estate in the locatee which, not being a legal estate zance estate in the locatee which, not being a legal estate
but one of equity of redemption, must be an equitable but one of equity of redemption, must be an equitable
freehold. But if it is not an equitable freehold, they are cer- freehold. But if it is not an equitable freehold, they are cer-
tainly come within the equitable construction of the 31st of the tainly come within the equitable construction of the 31st of the
late King, which says that those persons who have purchased late King, which says that those persons who have purchased
others, by persons possessed of land held by certificate under others, by persons possessed of land held by certificate under
the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of
Upper Canada, and of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. Upper Canada, and of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c.
That the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. (see p. 80) were That the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. (see p. 80) were
such formed the Province of Quebec at the time this Act was such formed the Province of Quebec at the time this Act was
passed; and the intention of the Legislature must have been passed; and the intention of the Legislature must have been
to qualify all persons to vote who had the same estate in land to qualify all persons to vote who had the same estate in land
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a principle not to be contradicted, that all remedial Statutes a principle not to be contradicted, that all remedial Statutes
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as liberally. He expressed himself therefore without hesita- as liberally. He expressed himself therefore without hesita-
tion opinion, that the holders of the Location Tickets in question tion opinion, that the holders of the Location Tickets in question
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on the subject, but content himself with having briefly on the subject, but content himself with having briefly
given the reasons which induced him to vote against the re- given the reasons which induced him to vote against the re-
solution, leaving it to every member to give such reasons solution, leaving it to every member to give such reasons
for his opinion as he pleased. He then moved the question for his opinion as he pleased. He then moved the question
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The Attorney General said in delivering his judgement upon The Attorney General said in delivering his judgement upon
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first, much satisfaction at the reflection that the consideration first, much satisfaction at the reflection that the consideration
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affecting either of the Candidates. All the Gentlemen affecting either of the Candidates. All the Gentlemen
knew that the conduct of both those gentlemen had been in knew that the conduct of both those gentlemen had been in
all respects open and liberal, and there could be no room for all respects open and liberal, and there could be no room for
imagining that a wish could exist in the mind of any hon. imagining that a wish could exist in the mind of any hon.
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that they were both men of honor and respectability; and that they were both men of honor and respectability; and
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less importance to the conduct of either of them, than less importance to the conduct of either of them, than
they would have done in a supposed case—suppose they would have done in a supposed case—suppo-
pose on the second day of the Election, instead of the Canada pose on the second day of the Election, instead of the Canada
voters, 150 persons of the most respectable character in the voters, 150 persons of the most respectable character in the
County, had come to the Poll—a detachment, for instance, of col- County, had come to the Poll—a detachment, for instance, of col-
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come forward in a riot-ous manner and tendered their votes for come forward in a riot-ous manner and tendered their votes for
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down; the Returning Officer would first desire them to go about down; the Returning Officer would first desire them to go about
their business; but if all attempts to keep peace were vain, he their business; but if all attempts to keep peace were vain, he
would then read the Riot Act, and command them to go away would then read the Riot Act, and command them to go away
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prevented from acting at all, but could it be supposed that to prevented from acting at all, but could it be supposed that to
preserve the peace, he would be guilty of a corrupt act, preserve the peace, he would be guilty of a corrupt act,
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the afternoon of that day, a party from the Township of Co- the afternoon of that day, a party from the Township of Co-
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or 60 came to the Poll to vote, went down to the house of or 60 came to the Poll to vote, went down to the house of
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the result of the Poll; and if it was illegal, the House should the result of the Poll; and if it was illegal, the House should
set it aside. That the Return would be illegal, but a question set it aside. That the Return would be illegal, but a question
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for Counties, &c. were to be chosen by the majority of votes for Counties, &c. were to be chosen by the majority of votes
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and Location Tickets were as equitable as freehold, but what and Location Tickets were as equitable as freehold, but what

3 Jan
4. gave the Letter
"2. I do not say as to what they did not think he
after they said" was decided whether the Hon. Member
the sitting member thank Colonel Perrin for his zeal

nulled to vote, for such were the words of 31. Geo. 2. Ch. 21. Sec. 20. That they "possessed the lands in their own use and freehold" there was no doubt; they were residing upon them, improving the soil by their labour, and paying taxes for it to their District Treasury. The remaining question turned upon the words "held in freehold." To determine the meaning of these three words should exercise in this instance, it was necessary to see on what ground the right of voting for Counties was granted in England, and to examine the words of our Statute with them.

The words of our statute "possessed of freehold in their own use and lawful ful being by them held in freehold." By 10 Geo. 3. ch. 18. which governs the right of voters for Counties in England, "no person shall vote for any county before he shall have been in the actual possession of the freehold for which he votes of the clear yearly value or the value and rent of 40 shillings." Freehold estate, in the Mother Country, is "what a man hath in fee, or fee tail, or for his life." Here, then, were land and freehold than he owned—possessed of—held in freehold—and was entitled to vote to his own exclusive property, and for whose sake that property is held not yet arrived. It had been argued in the bar that an equitable freehold could only be where there was a remedy in equity to compel a title—that, though a perfect equitable right, it was not a freehold to vote, unless the law case in 6 Peckwell 112. a person was admitted to vote who had only a legal estate, although it was acknowledged that he could not be made to compel a better title. But, on principle, he said, the phrase of lawful freehold could scarcely be too much regarded than the words of the act provided. It certainly was in the power of the King to make the grant for the time, and so could an individual: who had himself bound to give a deed to such his daughter and country to another, and the only remedy he would be an action to recover damages on the bond.

As to the leading principles which had arisen in the question of electoral franchise, he said they were in favour of these voters.

On the general principles of the Constitution of England it is the law which is represented, and not "the corner or occupier." Heywood & Blackburn, 30—and surely land could be represented, which was the business of the State. It had been pointed out as a criterion to determine whether persons have a right to vote at the elections of members of Parliament, to examine whether they were assessed to the tax called "attitude to their wages when elected." Heywood, 81.—This the case with every one of these voters. He did not see by what principle of law or Act of Parliament, the Court could have stated, if assessed only upon grounds of rent, and governed by the decision in the Queen's case, that they had not a good title to all requests similar. But he had gone further—he had stated upon this matter; and he contended that the Commissioners had regarded the tenure under these Tickets or other authorities of the Governor in Council, in the different States they had passed, and using the rights of an absolute owner of the land. He referred to the Act in the Provincial Statute book—and that was such had left out the words of the 31st, which, he contended, were not necessary to be used in order to pass. Every these persons to the King. The Kind of freeholds inherent in these colonies conveyed, was recognized in the Statute 31 Geo. 3 ch. 31 and the British Statute 31 Geo. 3 ch. 31 sec 44 & 45 recite the requests as free hold the titles held under such Grants which could have no other title upon them than one under a deliverance from the Crown, and which therefore from any reserve from grants, and it carefully guards against the injury of intermediate land from grants made of certain lands. The Statute 31 Geo. 3 ch. 31 sec.

served that slender such as title, did not, could not affect the Government of this Colony. He would ask those gentlemen to look around them, and point out one single part of the habitable globe, where the elective franchise was more perfect by free from the influence or interference of Government than in this Province? He was confident no such place existed; and indeed what object could the government have in view by exercising any influence or interference? many riches could not be aimed at; for this was a country where fortunes were seldom acquired by men in power; neither could honors be, argued, for there are none to bestow; and as to the Power of Government had, or could have, was to see Parliament composed of men who understood and promoted the interests of the Province; who those men were was left to the choice of the people, except right in this respect he Mr. H. trusted would ever be preserved to them. It was however for the House to consider whether this right would not be materially impaired, if it could be determined that the votes which were the subject of the present discussion were declared invalid: let him, soon as effect with what justice they could lay taxes on people who were not represented, or with what degree of zeal they could claim wages, (if such they condescended to accept), from men whose voice in their election they disallowed; let them also reflect upon the feelings which such a decision would naturally excite in the minds of those men,—coming from a country where it must be admitted the elective franchise is more perfectly exercised than they would find this Province, a part of the British Empire, free from undue influence, & guided entirely by the will of the people; in this respect they are not ultimately deceived, but they find that long before they are entitled to such rights, they must bear the burthens imposed on the inhabitants of the Province without being permitted to share in the blessings of its Constitution: a decision such as this, must fill their minds with doubts, and would have the most direct tendency to promote discontent and fix in their minds an idea that the greatest injustice had been done them. Mr. H. therefore thought this House would by a contrary determination, show to those who sought this Province as a place of residence, that the Laws of England governed our decisions, without the interference of factious men, or the capricious opinions of power; for he could not believe that any desire to see an increase in wealth and prosperity to increase; and he was satisfied that every thing else was divested of prejudice and party, would exert themselves to do.

He concluded by observing, that being satisfied the Returning Officer had violated his duty in rejecting votes he declared legal, and in receiving votes declared illegal, and Wilmot not having been returned by the majority of legal votes, his seat should be vacated, and a new Writ issued.

Mr No Bird did not pretend to the splendid eloquence of some of the honorable gentlemen who spoke before him, but he possessed common sense and understanding, and could read an Act of Parliament. In his opinion, the Location Tickets could not be considered a freehold under the 31st of the late King. The Atty. Genl. he said, used an argument, which he was sorry to hear coming from such a quarter, that the persons possessing the Location Tickets were entitled to vote (Here the Atty Gen. interrupted Mr No Bird and explained.) (Mr. N.) did not think that any thing was to be done in the emigrants, by withholding the elective franchise from them until they got their Deeds. That was never generally such a description of persons as did not possess that right, before they came here, therefore, there could be no hardship in their waiting to be only upon an equality with other votes. The other gentlemen, (Mr. Hegeman) he said, had said that there was not a word of the persons not being allowed to vote in the Statute, (Mr. N.) said that it was quite unnecessary as the Statute was very well understood without it. As to the argument that the Location Ticket was an equivalent freehold; this he contended, was not the case, a freehold of any description must be in the power of the person holding it; but the very words of the Location Tickets say they are not transferable. Mr. N. then read a Location Ticket granted to himself, and observed that he could never get these lands unless he performed the Settlement Duty; he knew persons who were settled on their Lands and could not get their Deed till the Settlement Duty was completed; and when this duty is completed if the government proceed to withhold their Deeds, who, he asked, could they Petition? It must be the very persons who refused their claims. He would be glad Hon. Gentlemen in a contrary opinion would show any Law to compel the Crown to grant a title; he was certain there was none. The Location Tickets were subject to two contingencies; the neglect of the settlement duty on the part of the holders, in which case the Lands would return to the Crown, and the power of withholding the Deeds on the part of the Crown. Another point was argued, that every person possessed a freehold, he argued, the Location Ticket conveyed no claim to freehold; but were the same as to an Estate at will; no country could exist, although it was attempted in the days, between the Land Board and the Location Tickets, the former being transferable, the latter not transferable. (Mr. N. here introduced an explanation of the word Estate from Johnston's Dictionary.) He said the Location Ticket inhabitants paying taxes, he thought it was very proper that all those who were protected by the Laws should support it. The Atty. Genl's remarks on the Council Members missing on voting, he thought, was not happily applied, as there was an express Law against soldiers being present at Elections. As to the objections against the Location Tickets, stating the influence of Government, he did not see any thing in it so horrible or indecent, as was alleged by some hon. members; they could put any person they pleased into the House of Assembly by the sale of Lands. As to the influence of the Government in this House should be guarded against and members should be chosen according to the existing condition of 31st of the late King, by persons possessed of Lands, & held by freehold, &c. The Returning Officer, he thought acted wrong in putting the Location Ticket votes on the Poll; but was right in striking them off. He stated generally, but not correctly. If the Returning Officer had no right to put the votes on the Poll on the mere assertion of Mr. Bedford, that he would allow Law for them; had he been in the Officer's situation he would not have conducted them in such a manner, it was his duty to reject them at first and his principal error was in receiving them on the Poll at all. If they admitted Location Tickets to have a right to vote, they would put the whole power of returning members to the House of Assembly, in the hands of the Government; and most of the very persons who obtained these Location Tickets, came from the corporations in England, where power and the spirit of corruption appears, where votes are bought and sold at Elections, as a coin or a horse was in this country. If these persons were allowed, they would swarm in this Province like Locusts through the country, therefore, they should be granted against; if the members of this House did not do their duty, they would leave themselves in the eyes of the country, and members would be returned to the House of Assembly who would not pay such a sum on the mouths of every house at seen in this country. He advised the house to be cautious how they would act and the strict line to take in such persons as could [illegible] to either by Parliament, by paying 25 £1. for their votes. Mr. N. concluded by saying if the house came to a decision in favour of such persons, he would have at it for ever.

Mr. Howard to claim his [illegible] said, that he did not [illegible] the present question a matter of ordinary discussion, [illegible] thereof would not reply to the opinions expressed by others he had kept a memorandum of all the Law authorities a which reference had been made by the learned Counsel before the Bar on both sides of the question, and had carefully examined all those authorities himself, and had formed his opinion from the evidence added before the Bar, and the result of those examinations was, which was, that the conduct of the Returning Officer was illegal, he would not say corrupt, but he was decided from the evidence of both the Returning Officer and the Poll Clerk, that there ought to be a new Election, and that Mr. Wilmot had been returned by a majority of votes (Mr. Baldwin's motion) to that effect. Several Gentlemen had expressed their opinions against the Return, who thought they had a right to vote on the Location Tickets, he thought now was the object of his amendment was to decide the question as to be take the sense of the House likely upon each point.

In framing his amendment he had carefully avoided all the element duties in Cases, and whose votes had been received on the Poll Book by the Returning Officer, and afterwards considered by him as not to admit; after the best consideration that he (Mr. H.) had been able to give the subject, had was of opinion that they had a right to vote; because, by the Statute of the 31st year of his late Majesty's Reign, which is the Constitution of this Province as well as Lower Canada, it was provided, that persons holding or possessing Lands by certificate derived under the authority of the Governor and Council of the late province of Quebec, should have the right of voting for members to represent them in the Assembly of each Province; and surely it would be gentlemen enough to say, or suppose for a moment, that the true spirit and meaning of that Act was that it should not extend to the Province of which it was the Constitution? or to say that the faith of the Government of this Province, or of Lower Canada was not entitled to as much confidence in matters of this nature, as that of the late province of Quebec. He (Mr. H.) said he was convinced that those persons had equitable freeholds in every sense of the word, and he was confirmed in this opinion by the opinion, both by its meaning and expression. Mr. Baldwin concluded by moving his amendment, which after some discussion was negatived.

Mr. Joseph Knowlton rose with diffidence to give his opinion, after hearing the eloquent arguments used by the learned gentlemen who spoke before him; but as this was a great and important question, he felt it his duty to say a few words. He thought the Return of Mr. Wilmot was illegal, when there was a majority of votes on the Poll in favour of Mr. Bouton; but he could not vote for the amendment now before the House, as he had a right to vote; as it was not warranted by the 31st of the late king, which gave us our Constitution. It was said, that any person having a Location Ticket had a right to vote, but he contended a freehold right was necessary to entitle him to without having a right to vote. By Law, the freehold should be of the full value of 40s, and was, he asked, of that description? He would ask those gentlemen who had voted for Wilmot, if they were possessed of a freehold worth 40s.? No one could do it. He would vote that the Returning Officer did right in striking off the votes, and against the Return; but would give his vote again at the Location Tickets having any right to vote.

Mr. Allan McLean said, that after this case being so ably discussed, it was unnecessary for him to say much on it, yet he felt himself called upon by the gentlemen who supported both as a magistrate and judicial officer, and was of opinion that he acted improperly on this election; he took votes on the Poll from persons who produced Location Tickets, and without proper evidence, he altered his Poll Book after the Election, contrary to the freedom of election. If he could alter one vote, he could another; this one circumstance was sufficient to make void the Election without any thing else, he said, that if any man died after getting his Location Ticket and performing his settlement duty, his heirs were entitled to a deed, on application to the Commissioners of the Land Boards, therefore, he thought they were entitled to vote.

Mr Andrew McLean did not intend to occupy much of the time of the House, but he thought it necessary to say a few words in support of the hon. Atty Gen and other hon members who had preceded him. He had voted for the present sitting member for the County, and was in good deal of consideration according to the best of his judgment, that the Location Tickets conferred a right to vote, as they were granted by the hon Atty. Gen'l to his personal knowledge, and that the opinion which he had then entertained was the more confirmed on that point by the opinion of the learned Judge who presided at the Election, and it was argued that persons holding lands under the late Government of Canada, were not considered freeholders, a there could be no necessity of issuing to them certificates, being particularly mentioned was because at the time of the passing of the Act of 31st of the late King, Lower Canada and Upper Canada, there was not one freehold in any titles derived from the late province of Upper Canada, and consequently it was necessary to give the inhabitants of this Province a right to vote therefore, as persons holding lands under the late province of Quebec. If this were not the case, there could not have been any Elections in Upper Canada, which every one knows to have been and there Persons therein. He was persuaded that the Location Tickets, as mentioned, were considered by the Legislature of Lower Canada, as they were not considered freeholders, a there could be no necessity of issuing to them certificates

From the Hartford, Con.) Farmers' Almanac, for 1821.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR.

MARCH.

If you wish to know how much the days have lengthened look back to the calendar; the peeping of the frogs and appearance of the birds tell the farmer it is time for him to be stirring. If you have done your duty in February you have now a good, round wood-pile to cut and split up. In packing away your wood in the wood-house, (and a spring I will say take for granted you have) you will be careful to assort the wood in each manner that the greater and the smaller shall come out even—this costs but little labor, and saves much.

If you would be master of your own business, get all your forming implements ready for use, so that you will have no needed to borrow of your neighbour. The borrower is a slave to the lender. The man who sows you oats in March, will not be willing to lend you a chain or a shovel in April. If your plough-irons are dull, if your cranes are broken or your stone-boats bunted, send them to the blacksmith before the ground is clear of frost.

Now make your ox bows and yokes, if you have not on hand sufficient for the year. Lay aside some good timber for ox-carts and bows, for and pitchfork handles; staths, cart ladders and axe-helves; if you should have but little occasion for them this year, they will be ready for the next, and be no worse for seasoning.

Prune your orchards this month if not done the last. The fruit you will procure will nearly or quite pay you for the labor, but next year will present you a rich reward.

Remember "time is money," and that money at 6 per cent. doubles in sixteen years and two thirds. If, by doing your work well and attending to it in season, you can save one day's labor this year, save two within 17 years, that loser is put out to interest.

These hints, though given in March, apply to every month in the year—Drive your business before you, and it will go on easily—but let that drive you and you will find a hard master. Attend strictly to the economy of your family, and you will have no reason to complain of hard times and scarcity of money.

"*Trim, sir, for information,*" said a very grave member of a legislative body, who then made no great figure in the business in which he was engaged, but has since far outgrown in political importance both his own and his neighbours' expectations. "I'm very glad to hear it, and a hyperbole is the very man wants it most. Whether it proceeds from the sense-cency, or some other not revealed, we do not know, but rising members have no superfluity of information when they first take their seats in the House of Representatives of the Congress. We have not kept an accurate account of the various motions of this sort, but we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that more resolutions, calling for information, have been moved this session, (that of any other, (especially considering its length) since the formation of the government. Information is an excellent thing, and, at times, an indispensable thing. Whether this extraordinary call arises from a fear, or a general scarcity among the members when they leave home, or from a disposition to introduce themselves, in this way, to public notice, for the purpose of securing a re-election, or that they are attentive to their duty, and careful of their interests, or from an uneasy restless spirit, which will not suffer them to keep their seats through a session, we pretend not to know. Nor would we by any means be understood to complain of the general plan. If the members are as ignorant of the public affairs as they would seem to be, they are to be better informed, and no one should find fault with them for seeking it.

There ought, however, to be some limit to these multiplied and incessant enquiries in every session. The information obtained, however important in itself will be of no public value, unless brought into some kind of use. A member may grow into such overstanding with knowledge, that he will soon over-eat, out unless he turns it to some public account, instead of deriving benefit from it, neither he nor his constituents will be either practically wiser or better. The first session, no advantage in calling for more information than can be worked up during the session. So much has been asked for this session, and the time has so far elapsed, that many of the members are more than ordinarily diligent and laborious, much of the stock must lie on hand for a future opportunity, or what is more probable, be entirely wasted. The *great business of the session is almost already embarked*, and there will be but about six weeks of it left, in the course of which a new President must be made.—*Am. pap.*

Norristown, (Penn.) Jan. 17.

On Friday night last, about 8 o'clock, the Chain Bridge at Fleming's Ford was broken down by the weight of a six horse team, loaded with Plaster and Salt. The team was in about the middle of the Bridge, some of the chains and timber gave away, and distressing to relate, the waggon, horses and every, together with an immense quantity of timber and boards, fell from the height of 20 feet on the ice beneath, which gave away and let them all into the water, which was about 11 feet deep. The noise alarmed several persons who were near, who ran to their assistance, just in time to save the driver, and dr aw g—ripes &c. were immediately got, and four of the horses were taken out alive, though not without being cut or bruised considerably, the remaining two were drowned by falling in the fall—the waggon was taken out, but the loading remains in the water.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 29.

Remarkable preservation.—Two or three days since, one of the workmen (an Irishman) who was engaged in pulling the shingles from the roof of our Capitol, was accidentally precipitated from his situation, at the top of the building, and must eventually have met with instant death, had he not most providentially been arrested in his descent by a projecting dormer window, which entering deeply into the fleshy part of his thigh, suspended him to the eaves of the house until the necessary aid was afforded him His wound, which was the immediate object of surgical care, is pronounced to be slight, and the honest and industrious laborer is likely soon to be able to make a second ascent, and, we hope, not so dangerous and rapid a descent.—*Star.*

From the Connecticut Times.

Mr Zachariah Spalding, of Brooklaw, improves 43 acres of Land, he keeps six cows, three yearlings, and thirteen sheep. From his six cows he made the ensuing year, as was ascertained, 2,000 weight of cheese, making an average of 338 pounds to an cow. He also made a considerable quantity of butter and skim cheese, from the same cows. He has a number of hogs fatting which will make 2,400 weight of pork. All this done from the produce of his 43 acres—and he will besides have an ample sufficient for the use of his family for ensuing year. Mr. Spalding is what we commonly call an old fashioned farmer, and does not resort to the experienced mode of purchasing manure and plaster, that many farmers do who obtain great crops. His land is by no means fine land, and the labor does not exceed that of one man, that could be hired for 100 dollars a year.

Last Friday, a man boy advancing on the ice to scrape the end of the North Battery wharf, where the rapidity of the current had kept a space open more than 60 feet square, he fell through, and the edge of the ice was so tough that his efforts to d-liver himself were entirely useless. At this critical moment, Julius Cæsar, who was dining in the vicinity, immediately threw off his coat and jacket, and intrepidly sprang into the water, swam to and seized the boy, and not only held him above the water, but prevented the current from sweeping both under the ice, until some men with a pole, assisted him to push the little fellow upon the ice, and afterwards got up himself. By other person was near enough to have effected timely assistance to the child, and unless his thought and act had been instantaneous, even the generous Cæsar would have been lost in vain. Cæsar is said to be only fifteen years old.

A warning to Youths.—On Saturday last a lad by the name of Lyon, while sliding near the Navy Yard, broke through the ice and must have been drawn under it, had the current been running with its usual force. Boats were immediately sent to his assistance from the Frigate Guerriere, but previous to the sight of the ice, found it too thick to penetrate, when Midshipman James F. Kidd sprung upon it and proceeded without hesitation to the lad's relief and fortunately arrived just in time to save him from a watery grave. We take pleasure in recording instances of this nature, and think it deserves the attention of the Humane Society, whose thanks must certainly be gratifying to a gentleman of such philanthropy.

It appears by an official statement that the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, received 92 thousand 500 of counterfeit notes on that Bank as genuine and not discovering the cheat in season to detect those concerned, this amount is lost up the bank. A bad look out.

From the London Courier, Nov. 20.

Her majesty and the mob, yesterday, had their triumphs—though we suspect, if the thoughts of the chief personages in the pageant could be penetrated, they would tell accord with any feelings of exultation. Such a scene as the metropolis yesterday exhibited, ought to have secured a successful issue to candidate, but we have no hesitation in saying it disgraced a Queen. What! A Queen of England partakes in solemn profession through the capital, and just amongst the loudest of the terrest rabble—the most infamous that London can could congregate together.—Where were the nobility of England?—Where were the gentry? Where were the Peeresses, and the ladies of England? Where were the wives and daughters of Queen's these should be marshalled in her train, to do homage to her station, and honor to her character. Alas! not one—a single female was not to be seen in the train.—Even Wood was left to himself, and the Lord Mayor, and his brother Aldermen, or were have permitted their names to swell the list of visitors at Brande-shugh house, was to be found yesterday in all the splendor of his office.

Let us get a step lower, we find, indeed, six Members of Parliament among her followers. Sir! And such a set! Sir Gerard Noel—himself a host in all that regards conjugal virtue and domestic fidelity—Sir Charles Wetherell, that famous pounder of manners without morals—Joseph Hume—the enemy of our Established Church—Peter Moore—with his worthy colleague Mr. Hunt—and last not least—Sir Francis Burdett no less celebrated for his absolute wisdom, than his portable thunderbolts,—and lastly—Sir Robert Wilson—the "stainless knight," the "gallant and generous foe" of every tyrant who ever set a tavern dinner and taste—at meetings. People of England! Read these names! Ponder on the characters of the individuals to whom they belong—and then ask yourselves what the Queen's visit to the City, out of six hundred and forty Members of the House of Commons, found herself honored with their countenance alone.

We have not yet a word upon the burlesque cavalcade of "Gentlemen"—the "Guard of Honor" on horseback—the promiscuous crew of Publicans, Bakers, Butchers, &c. (for such, and no better, were the persons who bestrid their Rosinantes on this occasion. They were only the middle link of the chain, which commenced with the six distinguished Members of Parliament, and ended with a vagabond rabble.

Thus, however, was the Queen attended—and thus we say, she ought to be attended—for thus, nearly, was *that* attended, when even he had a triumphal procession through the streets of London. Her conduct, however, in other respects, has raised the mob, by defying the government, insulting the King, and reviling the Laws, any always be attended. The Morning Chronicle says, that the "immense multitude of people" at the "grand" of the spectacle which was yesterday exhibited; and the Times explains, "so wish all England could have been present to witness a spectacle which, for the first time, perhaps, never before exhibited!" We join in this wish from the very bottom of our hearts; for if all England—nay, all Europe—could have seen the spectacle, they would have seen the perfection of worship—the purity of Queen Caroline, and the national character would have been rescued. But now—all England and all Europe, will *only read* of what took place; and alas! the reading will not be sufficient to counteract the effects of the degrading exhibition. The tatterdemalions, whose squalid appearance excited disgust—and whose ferocious aspect might well terrify the timid—were the only persons in a state of decent decription, as a multitude. The few, the very few exceptions to this general character, detract nothing from its accuracy.

In the midst of the splendid pageantry of yesterday, the following lines were not the least extraordinary. Contrary to the express direction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, as conveyed through other channels, as well as by printed boards in the Cathedral, the audience in the church of yesterday, the following were not the least extraordinary. Contrary to the express direction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, as conveyed through other channels, as well as by printed boards in the Cathedral by the violence of the city constables who refused to obey all orders emanating from the Dean and Chapter.

A Prodigious Potato.—There were raised, at Galloway-house, near Wigtown, the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Galloway, on Wednesday, the 15th November, eight bushels (or eight 60 lb) one pounds) of potatoes, being the produce of one potato, which was raised last season in the field of Egerness, near Carlieston, and preserved by Mr. Kennedy, garden to the Earl of Galloway. The mother potato, which was cut into 8 sets, weighed 3lbs. 7oz. and many of the offspring this year have certainly done justice to such an ancestor, one weighing 3lbs. another 4lbs., a third 3lbs., and many 2lbs. The sets were planted in the open garden in two rows, and received no more attention from Mr Kennedy than any other plants of the same species, being only once covered and hilled up.

Anecdote of the late Gen. Knox since.—This beautiful turned compliment is taken from a Polish journal: a higher eulogy could hardly be prin-ceived on the bone of the late "King," once since wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman at Salisbury; and as he hesitated to send them by his servant lest he should drink a part, he gave the commission to a young man the name of Lobster, and desired him to take the house which he himself usually rode.—On his return young Lobster said that he never would ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time. Knowing asking what he meant, he answered, "As soon as a poor stranger the road takes off his hat and asks the charity of a trifle, your horse stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was afraid I should be driven to give something. In order to satisfy the horse."

Mr. Emlin and Mr. J. Keenble stated some days since that Mr. Kemble had assigned all his property in Covent Garden theatre to his brother. The circumstances attending this generous act of affection deserve to be recorded. It appears that Mr. Kemble had always signified that he intended to bequeath his property, in case of his death, to his brother Charles, but his health not admitting of any more exertions in such a capacity, he determined to anticipate his will, and have the pleasure of bestowing it in person. Mr Charles Kemble had some intimation that his brother intended to make a proof of his affection, but had no conception of the munificence. When the instrument was read, Mr. Charles Kemble was so affected, that he was absolutely deprived of its utterance, and the brothers then fell into each other's arms presenting a scene of the most gratifying nature, and in its effect upon the present present more interesting and impressive than perhaps had ever attended the exertions of their great talents on the stage. It will be gratifying to the public to learn, that Mr. John Kemble has retained what Thompson styles "an elegant sufficiency," which we earnestly hope he will long enjoy, as it is the result of genuine worth and liberality of mind, and will be employed in acts of hospitality and benevolence.

IRELAND.

On the 6th of December, a gentleman was fired upon by a number of highwaymen on the road between Butler's bridge and Ahoe. He escaped without injury. On the same night, a band of robbers, amounting to 30, entered the village of Kilbeggan in the county of Westmeath. They forced their way into a house in which were lodged some of the soldiers of the fifth regiment, who were on their route from Dublin to Athlone, and commenced an attack with them. When they entered the house of G. Brophy, (the proctor at Esker, Kilkenny, murdered him and robbed his house. On the 11th, a person named Prince, a farmer, living at Tullo-hilla upon the fair, was met by four men who demanded his money.—He replied he was but a poor man, but before he had finished his reply, they shot him through the heart. A person in company with Prince made his escape. Some dreadful atrocities have been committed lately in Mayo county. A man had been killed by another with a pitch-fork. His wife was present, and fearing the night previous, that a similar fate would be her's entered, her throat cut, her tongue dragged out and fastened with a large needle to her cheek, in which condition she was left to expire in the agonies of death. It is said that the wretched throat was again cut, but still she survived; a fortnight after, the horrid monster effected his purpose by drowning her.

These dreadful crimes in Ireland are imputed to the extreme poverty that prevails in that country.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Since the latest revolutions in these countries things appear to be in a very unsettled state, arising from the jealousies of the different parties respecting the measures which may be adopted under the new order of affairs. One day every thing appears to be tranquil, and on the day following all is uproar and confusion. Regiments of soldiers parade the streets with loaded cannon, threatening the most serious commotions. In consequence of the great difficulty seems to be in the way of their election laws, which shall give satisfaction to all parties. The party in favour of adopting the Spanish constitution appears to be the strongest, and enforce their will by measures more decisive and alarming than any of their opponents, and the military leaders to swear to whatever they may dictate. These make mounting in some instances to 30,000, meet at night, with flambeaux in hand, in the open fields, to the sound of music, where they demand their will to be obeyed. This unsettled state of things destroys all regular business. The expences of the regiments of cavalry and infantry are enormous, as manifested by the sale of the public journals. One news paper entitled the Star of Lusitania had sold 13,000 copies in the month, and 3000 of the supplement in the evening.

A GARDENER

IS in want of employment. Application to be made to this Office.

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.

ONE who can produce a good character may meet with immediate employment at this Office.

March 21.

Price of Provisions, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

	Flour, per barrel.	Wheat, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Pork, per lb.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	Veal, per lb.	Butter, per lb.	Lard, per lb.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Hay, per cwt.	Straw, per cwt.
Monday	10	5	3	2	1	6	4	5	5	12½	8	2	2	1
Tuesday	10	5	3	2	1	6	4	5	5	12½	8	2	2	1
Wednesday	10	5	3	2	1	6	4	5	5	12½	8	2	2	1
Thursday	10	5	3	2	1	6	4	5	5	12½	8	2	2	1
Friday	10	5	3	2	1	6	4	5	5	12½	8	2	2	1
Saturday	10	5	3	2	1	6	4	5	5	12½	8	2	2	1

TERMS OF THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE AND THE YORK WEEKLY POST.

Both the above papers will be furnished to subscribers for the sum of Twenty Shillings per annum, exclusive of Postage. Subscribers wishing to discontinue, will please to signify their notice, and pay up all arrears, or the subscription will continue to be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six lines and under, 5s 6d—seven to fourteen lines, five shillings; above fourteen lines, four pence per line; for the first insertion, and three pence each subsequent insertion; every subsequent insertion one fourth of the above charges. Advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq.	Glengarry.	F. Robinson, Esq.	Montreal.
Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.	J. Crooks, Esq.	Niagara.
J. Watson, Esq.	Perth.	A. Heathby, Esq.	Queenston.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.	W. Cawdon, Esq.	Dundas.
J. Macaulay, Esq.	Kingston.	D. Secord, Esq.	Ancaster.
A. M'Pherson, Esq.	Napanee.	D. Rose, Esq.	Long Point.
J. Parker, Esq.	Cobourg.	H. Ireland, Esq.	Port Talbot.
J. G. Bertram, Esq.	Hamilton.	W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.
J. D. Smith, Esq.	Turonto.	F. Wilson, Esq.	Amherstburgh.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *UPPER CANADA.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Hatton supported the introduction of this Bill, as he was well convinced that something of the kind was necessary; but to leave it so vague, when it might as well be defined at once, would be such a dooor open for litigation and cross-ruing. His friends assured him, that the evil might prove greater than the benefit. Instead of saying that persons accepting offices of profit & emolu- ments from the Crown," it would be as well to say "all those offices as shall be; as it is well known what offices are at present in the disposal of the Executive Government Commissioners, to the King's Bench, and other such situations which are known to be offices of great trouble, without any little emolument, might otherwise be considered offices of emolument or profit; but to avoid doubt and litigation, and to give the public to learn, that Mr. John Kemble has retained what Thompson styles "an elegant sufficiency," which we earnestly hope he will long enjoy, as it is the result of genuine worth and liberality of mind, and will be employed in acts of hospitality and benevolence.

IRELAND.

On the 6th of December, a gentleman was fired upon by a number of highwaymen on the road between Butler's bridge and Ahoe. He escaped without injury. On the same night, a band of robbers, amounting to 30, entered the village of Kilbeggan in the county of Westmeath. They forced their way into a house in which were lodged some of the soldiers of the fifth regiment, who were on their route from Dublin to Athlone, and commenced an attack with them. When they entered the house of G. Brophy, (the proctor at Esker, Kilkenny, murdered him and robbed his house. On the 11th, a person named Prince, a farmer, living at Tullo-hilla upon the fair, was met by four men who demanded his money.—He replied he was but a poor man, but before he had finished his reply, they shot him through the heart. A person in company with Prince made his escape. Some dreadful atrocities have been committed lately in Mayo county. A man had been killed by another with a pitch-fork. His wife was present, and fearing the night previous, that a similar fate would be her's entered, her throat cut, her tongue dragged out and fastened with a large needle to her cheek, in which condition she was left to expire in the agonies of death. It is said that the wretched throat was again cut, but still she survived; a fortnight after, the horrid monster effected his purpose by drowning her.

These dreadful crimes in Ireland are imputed to the extreme poverty that prevails in that country.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Since the latest revolutions in these countries things appear to be in a very unsettled state, arising from the jealousies of the different parties respecting the measures which may be adopted under the new order of affairs. One day every thing appears to be tranquil, and on the day following all is uproar and confusion. Regiments of soldiers parade the streets with loaded cannon, threatening the most serious commotions. In consequence of the great difficulty seems to be in the way of their election laws, which shall give satisfaction to all parties. The party in favour of adopting the Spanish constitution appears to be the strongest, and enforce their will by measures more decisive and alarming than any of their opponents, and the military leaders to swear to whatever they may dictate. These make mounting in some instances to 30,000, meet at night, with flambeaux in hand, in the open fields, to the sound of music, where they demand their will to be obeyed. This unsettled state of things destroys all regular business. The expences of the regiments of cavalry and infantry are enormous, as manifested by the sale of the public journals. One news paper entitled the Star of Lusitania had sold 13,000 copies in the month, and 3000 of the supplement in the evening.

Mr. Nichol moved that if be resolved, that a conference be requested with the Hon. Legislative Council, on the subject of their amendments to the Bill for securing the independency of the Commons House of Assembly.

Mr. Burwell moved that the House go into consideration of the Bill for the Independency of the Commons House of Assembly in this day three months. The House divided on this motion Yeas 8, Nays 22, Majority, 14.

The motion by Mr. Nichol, for the Conference, was put and agreed.

Mr. Nichol moved that Messrs Baldwin, Kerr, and John Wilson, be a committee to prepare reasons at the conference, to induce the Hon. Legislative Council to recede from their amendments to the Bill for securing the Independency of the Commons House of Assembly.—Ordered.

Mr. Morris moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Market in the Town of Perth, in the county of Carlton.—Ordered, and the Bill read a first time.

Mr. Rogers, from the Committee appointed to inspect the progress of the Bill to Repeal a certain Act, reported that progress against and most attempts, &c. reported that the Bill was read a 1st and 2nd time, referred to a committee of the whole, and had obtained leave to sit again that day at seven.

The House went into the Committee on the Bill for the preservation of deer in this Province.

Mr. Nichol took the chair, and the Bill was read.

Mr. Hagerman thought that no man would commit forgery, but a cool deliberate villain, who should always be united with eagles and ravens, and hold God and man at defiance.

Mr. John Wilson said the Criminal Law of England was too severe, and as this clause by Mr Baldwin went to freeze it more and more, he should support it. He thought it necessary to go into the examination of the Criminal Code at one time; they should begin with one thing first, and in a few years, they would work a wholesome change.

Mr. James Wilson said, they should be very careful, before they should adopt a Law that would take away the life of a fellow mortal. By this Law a man could be executed for uttering or forging a very small note. This Law, took up a good deal of time in debating a Bill for the preservation of Salmon; how much more deliberation, he asked, should they give to that in passing a Bill which would take away the lives of their fellow-men? He was not well acquainted with Laws, and he hoped the House would give him till tomorrow to consider this Bill, as it is a very important one, and he would endeavour to think and even to pray to the Almighty to direct him to such a case. They were talking of establishing a Loan Office in this Province; he thought this would be good, but if we established it with the clause now before the House, many small notes and Bills would get into circulation which might be the means of taking away the lives of many poor unfortunate creatures in this Province; and if they were to pass such a Law, he would request his friends to think and consider this matter, it, before, meet maturely.

Mr. Button said they were now making that Law which was to be the means of taking away the lives of many of their fellow-men. Mr. Baldwin's clause. In they time of the Criminal Law too severe, they should remedy it, otherwise than by such a clause as is proposed.

Mr. Nichol opposed very much the sentiments that fell from the hon. member (Mr Wilson,) and hoped the House would consider that the time was now arrived, when the Criminal Law would be required, and even pray. He would oppose Mr. Baldwin's clause, and support the original Bill; he thought there were strong reasons for doing so. This Bill would make that property which was of little value before; but if it was passed into a Law as proposed, it would, most likely prevent the Bill from passing the other House, and, of course, from passing into a Law. There was a great deal of property in the Province, the loss of which fell from justice in their own country, probably some of them for offences of this nature; if Mr. Baldwin's clause was adopted, these persons would, of course, take the advantage of it, and there were very few Bank Notes, (which that clause excepted) in circulation in this Province.

The motion on Mr. Baldwin's clause was now put and negatived.

The Committee rose, and reported the Bill as amended.

Mr. Nichol moved, that the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of granting a salary to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.—Ordered.

The Act House Bill was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Mr. Hagerman explained the object of this Bill, which was to lay a kind of restriction on Beer Houses, by making it necessary for them to take out Licenses: houses of this description, were frequently disorderly, and a great nuisance in many places, particularly in Kingston and York. He thought it necessary they should be under the control of the magistrates in the different Districts.

Mr. Baldwin said this Bill was palpably devised and wrong in all its principles. The hon. mover (Mr. Hagerman) brought a Petition before the House to encourage Breweries, which, he said, should be encouraged as much as possible; yet this Bill went directly to be in direct opposition to that object. He did not know as to the fact that such a Bill was necessary in Kingston; but he did not wish any restriction to be put on Beer Houses in this Province in York. There were many inhabitants in York who kept small shops and sold Beer &c. which afforded them the means of support, and poor strangers and emigrants, coming to Town, were entertained in them, and saved the heavy expence of putting up in Taverns. If these little shops were prevented from keeping Beer, Cider, &c. the persons entertained in them would be obliged to drink spirituous Liquors, procured from taverns and stores. He did not wish to see the interference of the Magistrates in every small transaction of life. This, he said was a grievance in the country at large, and he would always oppose it. Although the

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Mr. Hagerman said the instrument forged (alluded to by Mr. Wilson) was a Receipt, and this circumstance was an aggravation of the nature of the Offence; and he would submit the sentence in that case; the small Notes and Bills included in this Bill were of a different kind.

Mr. Baldwin said there was one person actually executed in this Province for the sum of 50 dollars; and, however they might deplore the depravity of human nature in these instances, yet, as much lenity should be extended as possible. It would be advisable to talk to strangers from capital punishments, all minor offences in the various transactions between man and man, he would prefer long confinement or some such punishment. He then moved a clause; that every person forging or forging Notes, other than Bank Notes, should be liable to imprisonment for 3 years, or less, at the discretion of the Judge.

Mr. Nichol opposed this clause; he said that banishment from this Province was no punishment at all. He admitted the Criminal Law of England was too severe, but yet some Statutes, he said, were passed by able men; they were very grave things, and should not be hastily altered. He thought there should be a Committee appointed, who would examine the Criminal Law of England, and report.

Mr. J. Jones hoped the Committee would not rise from the clause proposed by Mr. Baldwin. It would be very wrong and unjust, he said, that one man should be executed for forging a Receipt for one shilling, and that a person stealing or forging a large sum, should escape capital punishment.

Mr. Cameron said he thought the Criminal Law of England was too severe, and should be modified to its application to this Province as he conceived nothing of the kind should be done partially; but he would not support Mr. Baldwin's clause.

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The Atty. Gen. moved for leave to bring up the Petition of Thomas Sproule and others.—Ordered.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till 11 to morrow.

March 9th.

The Deer preservation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Illegal Marriage Bill was read a 3d time, and on motion for its passing, the House divided Yeas 21, Nays 19, Majority 2.

Mr. Rogers in absence of Mr. Baldwin, moved a clause, as a Rider, that the Illegal Marriage Bill continue in force for two years, and no longer. The House divided on this motion for 12, against it 14.

The Bill to legislate the issuing of small notes, &c. in this Province, was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Mr. Hagerman, (Atty. Gen.) explained the object of this Bill which was principally to remedy the inconvenience arising from the illegality of small Notes and Bills in the Province, and to put in the power of the Law to punish persons forging or stealing the same.

Mr. Baldwin opposed this Bill in a speech of considerable length; it was not the object he said to legislate against, or adopting generally the Criminal Law of England in this Province. By the Criminal Law of England, if this Bill passed, a person would be subject to capital punishment for forging a Receipt for two shillings. He thought the House should therefore be very cautious in passing this Bill, as the principal object of it was, the passing and issuing of Notes &c. in 1816. The Criminal Law of England, he said, was much too severe on this point, and nothing, but the Commercial weight of that country, could justify it. He did not think that any inconvenience sustained by the country, on account of the illegality of these small Notes, would justify the passing of this Bill, or called for Legislative interference.

Mr. J. Jones said these small Notes and Bills were at present illegal; if the House thought they should be legal, they could pass the Bill; otherwise they would reject it: he thought as to the necessity of their being legal, there could not be a second opinion; it was much to the adv

magistrates might think they acted rightly, they often entertain'd strong prejudices, &c. so as to limit power, have acted under them to the very great injury of His Majesty's subjects; therefore, he would not allow them to interfere, unless in case of absolute necessity; such interference was not for thought property & for such purposes as this Province. In Scotland, where such matters are well regulated, the magistrates were not allowed much interference; yet the horrors of the people were generally known, and the country was regulated to a much better way. He thought that the Revenue arising from this Bill would be very trifling, and its effects on this class of inhabitants would be so bad, as to deprive many of support; but also for the good of the country, he very much wished, which would hold out continual encouragement to informers. If this Law passed, many a poor widow's last blanket would be sold, and a few pence for the price of it would go into the pocket of the informer; this would completely destroy many a poor person now struggling for a living, and he would never consent to such a Bill.

Mr. Hagerman explained; he said this Bill was well considered; it was first suggested to him by the Magistrates of the Town of Kingston, and if it was necessary there, he thought it was so here also. The principal object in the Bill was to place this description of people under the direction of the Magistrates. Many persons now were permitted to sell Beer, sold Spirituous Liquors, to the disadvantage of the Revenue who took out Licenses for Taverns; it was only the lower order of persons who frequented these houses, and every description of mischief originated in them.—As to the arrears, he supposed he believed there were not three farmers in the Province who would not sign a petition to get them under a proper regulation if it was in whose case, they would be kept in a state of misery, & it was in many cases, the persons would rather go to them than to Taverns. This Bill, he admitted, might affect a poor widow, to some bottoms, and should not put much into the Treasury; not he thought it would do great service to the country at large. He was informed by the Magistrates of Kingston, that three houses were a more cover to sell Spirituous Liquors, and he knew himself, that many gentlemen had been taken up before on his account, in Kingston. These regulations were found necessary in England; it was a matter of little personal consequence to him, but he hoped it would engage the notice of the House.

Mr. Nichol did not concur altogether in what fell from either of the hon. gentlemen, (Messrs. Baldwin and Hagerman,) he thought they were both wrong; some deviation from the middle ground between, that had been by both, should be adopted. It was necessary to make some regulation to keep these houses in order; but Magistrates were too fond of granting licenses for little matter, and should not be encouraged in so doing. The partial manner in which no Magistrates acted in Canada, occupied the consideration of the House of Commons three or four long time; and the Magistrates in this Province were very inferior to them, in point of information. Magistrates were also frequently interested, who, having houses to let, or being in public business, should always be excluded from granting Taverns with License, &c. He did not think that any new regulation was necessary for the construction of these houses selling Spirits, as the hon. owner of Pic. Bill stated, that the same had been taken place under the present regulation. He objected also to the Preamble of this Bill, which sets forth that these houses were frequently disorderly—if this were the case, they could be indicted.

Mr. Baldwin thought the whole object of this Bill was, that a few Magistrates in Kingston put their heads together for the purpose of suppressing a few disorderly houses in that description, in the Town of Kingston; but by making it a general Bill, they would suppress many useful houses, kept by well conducted and decent individuals; and that the persons selling Beer, &c. however orderly, would still be as open to the informer and the Magistrate, as those who were disorderly. There were, he said, many houses of this kind in the Town of York; but not one of them disorderly; on the contrary, well conducted. He thought the Bill unwise and unjust in all its bearings, and hoped it would never pass this House.

Mr. Boulton said he would not allow the Magistrates to shut these houses, but was still of opinion they should be licensed. He said he would propose a clause making it necessary for them to take out Licenses under a very small duty, and also to give some security to keep orderly houses. These houses, he thought, were very useful, and it was much better that persons should be encouraged to sell and drink Beer, Cider, &c. than Spirituous Liquors; therefore, he would not consent to any measure that would limit their number.

Mr. Baldwin would oppose this amendment, and the whole tenor of the Bill in any shape. Take away the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and would not bear any comparison with London or Countries. Many persons, incapable of labour, support themselves by this means, and if this Bill passed would be deprived of that opportunity. They were generally poor, and often strangers, who kept these houses, and could not possibly pay one but to any amount.

Mr. C. Jones heard an extraordinary from the hon. mover of this Bill (Mr. Hagerman,) to make him to believe that this Bill was necessary, on such general predictions. It was true as inhabitants were so very fine orderly as he (Mr. Jones) could wish, the Bill was necessary, he could if very much with the hon. mover; but he (Mr. Jones) could assure him, that there was no necessity whatever for it in any other part of the Province.

Mr. Rattan believed this Bill was to be necessary in Kingston, and would support the Bill for that Town alone; but thought it quite unnecessary for any other Town in the Province.

Mr. J. Jones would oppose the measure of confining this Bill to any Town; it was well known, he said, that Beer houses of the most disorderly kind, were kept in every part of this Province.

A message having been sent down from the Hon. Legislative Council, with amendments made by them, to the Bill for the preservation of Salmon, the Clerk was ordered to carry the same to the Chair, and those amendments were read.—To report 2 Thursday next Monday.

Committee of the whole on the Ale House Bill.

Mr. J. Jones resumed.—He thought the Bill should be granted, as it was the value of any revenue arising in that way, but that those Houses should be under the regulation of Magistrates, in the different Districts. He should support the amendment by Mr. Nichol.

The Atty Gen'l considered this Bill useful and necessary. He did intend to have brought in a Bill of that kind himself during this Session, but this one not been introduced; he thought the hon. member (Mr. Baldwin) might take the intention of this Bill. He concurred in most of what fell from the hon. member (Mr. Nichol) on this subject, and thought these houses should be under recognizance to keep them orderly; they should come under the same rules and regulations as Taverns & inns, and if disorderly, they should be suppressed; that was the great object of the Licence. Some improvement, he said, might perhaps be made in the Bill; but in its present shape, a good one. He saw nothing harsh or wrong in it, and would support it.

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CATO'S LETTER TO THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHERWOOD

[From the New Times, of Nov. 21, 1820.]

My Lord—To no one can I with so much propriety as to yourself, both from public and personal reasons, address this Letter, on the late conduct and decision of the House of Peers. Your being associated with that class of men in the House who profess to have no party interests, and who, it is but justice to say, abstain, for occasional errors, practice what they profess, in your opinion and unwearied discharge of your duties, while a Member of the Lower House; your extensive knowledge of the great interests of your country, and your steady endeavours to promote them, have all excited in me the highest admiration of your public conduct, while it has perhaps been increased by the circumstance of our being natives of the same county If therefore, this Letter become more of censure than panegyric, it cannot be ascribed to personal prejudice, or to the blind asperity of a political antagonist.

Seldom has the House of Peers been placed in so delicate and candled a situation as that in which it was placed by the late Bill of Pains and Penalties. It was called upon to legislate for Virtue, and to pronounce judgment upon Royalty itself; the King and the Country were alike matters of its Bar, the one arraying reasons for outraged honour, the other for outraged laws and outraged reputation, and both seeking security for the future. If the momentous subject embraced neither Foreign or Political Relations or Domestic Stumbles, it was of still higher import; it involved the whole character of the Nation, as it is comprehended, not the mere details, but the essence of national welfare; the lords were called upon, not to add to, or degrade the Constitution, but to save its very ground-work—its stability. That Illustrious was, directing his sole attention to foreign alliances and acquisitions, and the gross matters of revenue and expenditure, overlooks the morals and religion of his country, will soon be without an object to guard, or ally to treat with, and a country to govern. The novelty of the case, most unanswerable argument was should have been used as the high trust of the accused person, the unfortunate unseemly point your vote. The element of nineteen twentieths of the who had transacted business in Europe, and who had seen the Nations upon the throne of Peter the great, not of England only, but of brought against the King's wife was false; they had no competthe world; this immense and general current was united by the freedom of the country as they knew no other. It has put a question to the slippery nature of the Whigs, and they conceived that when every thing else, so far as I have been able, " If she be guilty, ought every Lord would honor that every error would be remarked. she to be the Queen ?" and the prompt and emphatic answer every trifling inconsistency detected and made shamed, and every has invariably been, from the most furious of them, " No, if breach of honesty and principle made public, she could not but be the object of universal contempt and detestation, never to be forgotten,—regard for reputation she would be a disgrace it." I believe this opinion, setting the would supply every deficiency of subjects, and that will have leaders out of the question, to be nearly universal. If, Lords (spoken in the pride of duty and honour) over all the corrupt against, and the public insults which were cast upon, her virtu influences of Royalty and Ministers, over all the terrors of the ous character, which those who compose it bear in Italy, their extinction, and past history, your Lordship cannot be unacquainted. all other restraints. For some those appearances were pro- The question of the Queen's guilt or innocence ought never to mising ; on the introduction of the question, the Whigs pro- have been brought before the Peers who have voted against the Bill, particularly of those fessed it to be their intention to treat it judicially, and some parts of their conduct were in accordance with it. Lord Erskine willingly suffered his name to remain on the list of the Secret Committee of the unbelievers, raised a few shouts, and he trembling, he withdrew it; the Bill was brought in, the Bill of Pains and Penalties was introduced, and Lord Erskine admitted that it was counter-treason, and he admitted that it must against the Bill, but, if you had reflected a moment, pubexist as necessary; he stated that it was the only public method lication would have furnished you with the most unanswerthat could be adopted for the punishment of the Queen's able arguments in favour. Have you not ignored the King's crimes. He even seemed to have accounted the great body of the Whig Peers; but their very speech on language, and not even allowed him to speak ? Have you not they were left no longer. The shouts of the mob increased, the organization of the Administration, the Bill was passed, the gratuitous plunder and murder were dying about the country in all directions; the whole cost of Retention took the people of England, and all its leaders were crushed for ever. Old Tunes lurked on its tactic end-black armour, and led Royal Body. Your cannon have forgotten, that for every the van, dragging its writhing and stumbling rear through the trifling, and grievance, it has been her practice to appeal mire and filth of the march, alternately breathing defiance to the worst passions of the multitude, and to make the results grimace, and its impudently blackguard jests over uttering of her own injustice the means of exciting the nation to coarse passages rise on the low faces and brutishness of its coun- discontent and tumult; neither can you have forgotten the fer- tenance, and then raising hoops large as over the savage den stations of its mental and spiritless mien which she threw it, but just before she fell—even Erskine, Hume, Hunt, Cobbett, Sheridan, and Lord Nugent, Wilson, Bennett, and a long list of other ragged and consumptive beaux, brought up the rear. It was a sweet day for Whigs and Radicals, and a right merry holiday, " greeted upon pipe and tabor." They viewed the motley host with surprise and admiration, numbered it five, and listened to its reports, praised its exploits, doled out to it secret supplies, and regarded it as the force with which they should storm the Treasury. A change of their conduct in the House of Peers was now necessary, and Lord Erskine, with a hardened, which I believe no other man in the House could have displayed on the occasion, immediately set to own words, at that time of the Queen's return, and re-clothed with all the brazen which his position long could supply, the empty and unmeaning fallacious opinion with which the radical speakers and writers out of doors could furnish him. As the proceedings advanced, hope, that the future will not be even worse than the past ? said as the cult of the King's wife became more apparent, the House she as I with more propriety—how herself more capable Whig Lords acted with less and less decency, they were content by naked their indirect portmanteau of hopes of office upon the measure, and trusted it as more popular action. No other consequence would have flowed from their conduct ? Are her answers to Addresses now less libel-ous than they were before the Bill ? Are her powers of mischief, or her character for decision, more circumscribed ? Are the powers of the Peers had not, unfortunately, been bewildered by the ideas of some mad-headed individuals of independency, and they, in consequence, were led to act in a manner which they knew to be disgusting at a speculative and controverted point of doctrine! they hope, tumbled into a net which the Whigs with characteristic infancy had spread, and were dragged till the next session, that the same woman had plotted its reputation, violated its laws, squandered its money in the most criminal manner, and that she would do so again—see with its contempt, and if placed her at the head, to mock, and to curse and blaspheme the King, and to furnish matter and conduct for the whole of its families to copy. Having done this, the Peers say, rated! Its not for me to point the dotes of their world, or to anticipate the contempt of posterity, but let them not expect to escape either the one or the other.

Your vote and example, my Lord, are understood to have greatly contributed to this deplorable issue ; the surprise which that vote gave me, was only equalled by that which I felt, on perusing the speech which accompanied it. If the one seemed to be given in breach of every duty of a Judge, the other seemed to be spoken in ignorance of every maxim of a Statesman. You are represented to have admitted your conviction of the guilt, and to have stated, that you opposed the Bill on the ground of public clamour. From what part of the nation, my Lord, did this clamour proceed ? From the Nobility—the Clergy—the Gentry—the Whigs—the Tories—the remnants of the party of the Whigs—the Agricultural, Commercial, or Manufacturing Interests ? No! All these were, either passive, or in favour of the measure. Who then were the clamourers ? The demagogues who have been so long endeavouring to drive the nation to revolution; the dupes who were so lately in a open insurrection against the Constitution, and from whom there was every reason to expect, on any initial movement, Addresses of by cart loads. What were the grounds of this clamour ? Knowledge of the Queen's conduct ? Knowledge of the evidence ? Knowledge of the documents on which the measure was founded ? Not one tittle. It notoriously began with the most blind and complete ignorance on the subject and it was as notoriously the offspring of the most gross delusion. The most abominable principles were put in circulation. Where did this clamour exist ? Almost exclusively in London; and can you find any surprise at it, when you are acquainted with the political feelings which pervaded London and Westminster the many thousands of guineas which have been expended in distributing gratuitous seditious placards and newspapers—the incessant activity which the mob leaders have displayed, and the numerous and base temptations which have been employed to mislead and seduce the populace; Is it for a chancer like this,—raised by such persons, on such grounds, and by such means—that the Peers have given to the Nobles of the land, and guarded—as honour sacrificed—its laws violated—its Crown polluted—its religion and morals endangered, and its Legislature degraded in the eyes ? Shame, shame !! " Publish it not in Gath ! —tell it not to the daughters at Ascalon !"

Your Lordship is requested, by the most sacred duties to your conscience, that when this clamour subsided, the public mind would have been calm and collected, and that the Bill would have been passed by a vast majority. Is it for a chancer like this,—raised by such persons, on such grounds, and by such means—that the Peers have given to the Nobles of the land, and to the world this immense and general current was united by the freedom of the country as they knew no other. It has put a question to the slippery nature of the Whigs, and they conceived that when every thing else, so far as I have been able, " If she be guilty, ought she to be the Queen ?" and the prompt and emphatic answer has invariably been, from the most furious of them, " No, if she be guilty, ought she to be the Queen ?" and the prompt and emphatic answer has invariably been, from the most furious of them, " No, if she be guilty, she could not but be the object of universal contempt and detestation, never to be forgotten,—regard for reputation she would be a disgrace it." I believe this opinion, setting the would supply every deficiency of subjects, and that will have leaders out of the question, to be nearly universal. 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Lord Erskine willingly suffered his name to remain on the list of the Secret Committee of the unbelievers, raised a few shouts, and he trembling, he withdrew it; the Bill was brought in, the Bill of Pains and Penalties was introduced, and Lord Erskine admitted that it was counter-treason, and he admitted that it must against the Bill, but, if you had reflected a moment, pubexist as necessary; he stated that it was the only public method lication would have furnished you with the most unanswerthat could be adopted for the punishment of the Queen's able arguments in favour. Have you not ignored the King's crimes. He even seemed to have accounted the great body of the Whig Peers; but their very speech on language, and not even allowed him to speak ? Have you not they were left no longer. The shouts of the mob increased, the organization of the Administration, the Bill was passed, the gratuitous plunder and murder were dying about the country in all directions; the whole cost of Retention took the people of England, and all its leaders were crushed for ever. Old Tunes lurked on its tactic end-black armour, and led Royal Body. Your cannon have forgotten, that for every the van, dragging its writhing and stumbling rear through the trifling, and grievance, it has been her practice to appeal mire and filth of the march, alternately breathing defiance to the worst passions of the multitude, and to make the results grimace, and its impudently blackguard jests over uttering of her own injustice the means of exciting the nation to coarse passages rise on the low faces and brutishness of its coun- discontent and tumult; neither can you have forgotten the fertenance, and then raising hoops large as over the savage den stations of its mental and spiritless mien which she threw it, but just before she fell—even Erskine, Hume, Hunt, Cobbett, Sheridan, and Lord Nugent, Wilson, Bennett, and a long list of other ragged and consumptive beaux, brought up the rear. It was a sweet day for Whigs and Radicals, and a right merry holiday, " greeted upon pipe and tabor." They viewed the motley host with surprise and admiration, numbered it five, and listened to its reports, praised its exploits, doled out to it secret supplies, and regarded it as the force with which they should storm the Treasury. A change of their conduct in the House of Peers was now necessary, and Lord Erskine, with a hardened, which I believe no other man in the House could have displayed on the occasion, immediately set to own words, at that time of the Queen's return, and re-clothed with all the brazen which his position long could supply, the empty and unmeaning fallacious opinion with which the radical speakers and writers out of doors could furnish him. As the proceedings advanced, hope, that the future will not be even worse than the past ? said as the cult of the King's wife became more apparent, the House she as I with more propriety—how herself more capable Whig Lords acted with less and less decency, they were content by naked their indirect portmanteau of hopes of office upon the measure, and trusted it as more popular action. No other consequence would have flowed from their conduct ? Are her answers to Addresses now less libel-ous than they were before the Bill ? Are her powers of mischief, or her character for decision, more circumscribed ? Are the powers of the Peers had not, unfortunately, been bewildered by the ideas of some mad-headed individuals of independency, and they, in consequence, were led to act in a manner which they knew to be disgusting at a speculative and controverted point of doctrine! they hope, tumbled into a net which the Whigs with characteristic infancy had spread, and were dragged till the next session, that the same woman had plotted its reputation, violated its laws, squandered its money in the most criminal manner, and that she would do so again—see with its contempt, and if placed her at the head, to mock, and to curse and blaspheme the King, and to furnish matter and conduct for the whole of its families to copy. Having done this, the Peers say, rated! Its not for me to point the dotes of their world, or to anticipate the contempt of posterity, but let them not expect to escape either the one or the other.

Your vote and example, my Lord, are understood to have greatly contributed to this deplorable issue ; the surprise which that vote gave me, was only equalled by that which I felt, on perusing the speech which accompanied it. If the one seemed to be given in breach of every duty of a Judge, the other seemed to be spoken in ignorance of every maxim of a Statesman. You are represented to have admitted your conviction of the guilt, and to have stated, that you opposed the Bill on the for its violence, and its consideration regard for the privileges of the subject. He found the country engaged in a desperate war—apparently exhausted—without an ally, and almost without a friend ; and under the guidance it rose in the very plenitude of its greatness. Its fleets and its armies of glory which had not been equalled in its name. Every heart upon each hand, round her throne, the proudest to see for friendship, and the humblest to offer blessings. Why is he now deserted ? Why is that power, of which the memory of his services would reconcile for meritorious conduct, withheld ? And why is that justice, which the meanest of his subjects could obtain, denied him ? Posterity will judge between him and his ungrateful country. It do justice to his reputation, if it can restore soothe his feelings our redress his wrongs.

It I am vainly instructed, my Lord, with regard to the Constitution of my country, the very highest and the most sacred of the duties of the House of Peers, as a separate estate of the realm, is to form a barrier between the Crown and the People, to protect the prerogatives, rights, and privileges of both from the encroachments of either ; to poise the scales equally between them, and to add weight to the one as the other preponderates. In the late struggle between them, the interference of the Commons was an act of aggression. The Crown ought not to extend its prerogatives, nor to infringe on popular rights, but to obtain redress for wrongs, and protection from dishonour ; it sought these legally and constitutionally, and, had they been granted, the nation would have gained by them still more than itself. Has not the House of Peers in this instance been guilty of a gross breach of its duty ? Has it not suffered the most wicked, insolent, and unprincipled, and unconstitutional effort, against equitable right and lawful claim ? Let the Lords lay their hands on their hearts and answer these questions before God and their Country. The democratic Peer is the most crazy of all political masters, and the most blind of all political services. Like the sun to the planets, the Throne gives to the Nobles office, and light, and harmony, and beauty. Behind—they share in the obscuration, and freeze from the chill. Destroyed—they fly into chaos, dash each other to pieces by collision, or fall into the frightful abyss of which nothing but darkness is known.

The time for judicial proceedings is past, but something may yet be done by individual conduct and example. Among the rightful duties of the Peers is that of endeavouring to put an end to the Italian Court in the midst of us. With the characters which those who compose it bear in Italy, their extinction, and past history, your Lordship cannot be unacquainted. The question of the Queen's guilt or innocence ought never to have been brought before the Peers who have voted against the Bill, particularly of those Peers who have been invited to be present on new occasions. It is painful to me to enter on the question, and it is not necessary, it can be more forcibly answered by the consciences of those to whom it is addressed.

Public clamour, my Lord, furnished you with your sole argument against the Bill, but, if you had reflected a moment, publication would have furnished you with the most unanswerable arguments in favour. Have you not ignored the King's crimes, and even allowed him to speak ? Have you not ignored the Queen's ? Have you not ignored the organization of the Administration, the Bill was passed, the gratuitous plunder and murder were dying about the country in all directions; the whole cost of Retention took the people of England, and all its leaders were crushed for ever. Old Tunes lurked on its tactic end-black armour, and led Royal Body. Your cannon have forgotten, that for every the van, dragging its writhing and stumbling rear through the trifling, and grievance, it has been her practice to appeal mire and filth of the march, alternately breathing defiance to the worst passions of the multitude, and to make the results grimace, and its impudently blackguard jests over uttering of her own injustice the means of exciting the nation to coarse passages rise on the low faces and brutishness of its coun- discontent and tumult; neither can you have forgotten the fertenance, and then raising hoops large as over the savage den stations of its mental and spiritless mien which she threw it, but just before she fell—even Erskine, Hume, Hunt, Cobbett, Sheridan, and Lord Nugent, Wilson, Bennett, and a long list of other ragged and consumptive beaux, brought up the rear. It was a sweet day for Whigs and Radicals, and a right merry holiday, " greeted upon pipe and tabor." They viewed the motley host with surprise and admiration, numbered it five, and listened to its reports, praised its exploits, doled out to it secret supplies, and regarded it as the force with which they should storm the Treasury. A change of their conduct in the House of Peers was now necessary, and Lord Erskine, with a hardened, which I believe no other man in the House could have displayed on the occasion, immediately set to own words, at that time of the Queen's return, and re-clothed with all the brazen which his position long could supply, the empty and unmeaning fallacious opinion with which the radical speakers and writers out of doors could furnish him. As the proceedings advanced, hope, that the future will not be even worse than the past ? said as the cult of the King's wife became more apparent, the House she as I with more propriety—how herself more capable Whig Lords acted with less and less decency, they were content by naked their indirect portmanteau of hopes of office upon the measure, and trusted it as more popular action. No other consequence would have flowed from their conduct ? Are her answers to Addresses now less libel-ous than they were before the Bill ? Are her powers of mischief, or her character for decision, more circumscribed ? Are the powers of the Peers had not, unfortunately, been bewildered by the ideas of some mad-headed individuals of independency, and they, in consequence, were led to act in a manner which they knew to be disgusting at a speculative and controverted point of doctrine! they hope, tumbled into a net which the Whigs with characteristic infancy had spread, and were dragged till the next session, that the same woman had plotted its reputation, violated its laws, squandered its money in the most criminal manner, and that she would do so again—see with its contempt, and if placed her at the head, to mock, and to curse and blaspheme the King, and to furnish matter and conduct for the whole of its families to copy. Having done this, the Peers say, rated! Its not for me to point the dotes of their world, or to anticipate the contempt of posterity, but let them not expect to escape either the one or the other.

Your vote and example, my Lord, are understood to have greatly contributed to this deplorable issue ; the surprise which that vote gave me, was only equalled by that which I felt, on perusing the speech which accompanied it. If the one seemed to be given in breach of every duty of a Judge, the other seemed to be spoken in ignorance of every maxim of a Statesman. You are represented to have admitted your conviction of the guilt, and to have stated, that you opposed the Bill on the

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *UPPER CANADA.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

March 16th.

The House went into Committee on the Tavern Licence Bill and after some discussion on the propriety of continuing the present statute granting Magistrates the power of regulating the Licence duty according to the situation, the sense of the House seemed opposed to it, and the Committee rose without making any Report.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Committee of Finance.

A very long debate took place on this Report, which was principally on points of Order, and on the mode of shaping an offer which, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Laws respecting Forfeited Estates was sent down from the Hon. Legislative Council with some amendments, which were read, and Mr. J. Jones moved that these amendments be read a 2d time to-morrow.—Ordered.

March 17th.

Mr. Randall moved for leave to bring up the Petition of E. Whiting of the London District.—Ordered.

Mr. Hagerman moved for leave to bring up the Petition of the Inhabitants of Whitchurch and E. Gwillimbury.—Ordered.

The House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee of Finance.

Mr. Nichol proposed several Resolutions founded on the Report, some of which were adopted, and the Committee then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Bill for regulating the Commercial Intercourse with the United States of America was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Mr. Hagerman explained the object of this Bill. He hoped the intercourse with the U. States would be put on a more permanent footing than heretofore; he was not inclined to encourage an intercourse in such a way, as to prejudice the people of Upper Canada. The agricultural class, it was their bounden dogous to sit at the same table with Bergami's sister, when her ante infamous ones and duties are in evidence before the world, be shunned as one in whom modesty has no part, and chastity but a shadow. It would prevent goods from coming from one country into this Province. There were many poor people in this Province, who had not the means of supplying themselves and their families with the necessaries of life, but from the United States, if they were to impose such restrictions, as would raise the price of provisions on these people. There were now the representation of the " Autocrator," or of a party for " Bindman's Bay?" and he hoped that the answer would be satisfaction ; it might afford leisure for thought, and perhaps—faint ey as is the hope, it ought to be indulged by the Christian—lead to repentance.

On such men as your Lordship and Mr. Wilberforce, myself and that part of the nation whose purity is our country, and whose purity predicates new governments by the superiority, in point of interests and principles, of one set of men over another, rest our hopes in this tremendous crisis; but we expect you to be firm, as well as upright, and to act courageously, as well as uprightly. Impressed with the most religious and moral principles, and the most religious and real, whom she has exfreedom is on the eve of destruction from those who adopt it as their motto and cant to its favor, and the Crown, instead of seeking protection and support in its people, is, by unconstitutionally occupied, in defending its just rights from the incessant attacks of an infuriated democracy. Old feelings are lost; the fine, plastic, enthusiastic spirit which once enveloped the country in spiritual dreams—and that she should be severed from her, and which is now in the place, cold, contracted, selfish, arrogant, & ferocious, which sagacious and senseless as the beast of the field, conceives all her power for the consumption of the Province. The same remarks might apply, he said, to Iron; there was, he believed sufficient ore in the country, but it was not sufficiently worked. He would admit articles for the consumption of the Lower Province, such as Flour, Pork, Pot Ash, Staves, &c. free of duty. This, he said, would bring the carrying trade into the hands of the Canadians; but if they laid prohibitory duties on these articles & required bonds, it would ultimately prevent them coming to this side altogether, as many Farmers could not and would not apply for bonds here, and would be obliged to sell their goods down on their own side to the great injury of the inhabitants of this Province. The sole object, he said, of the great Western Canal, in the state of New York, was, to draw the produce of this part of the States from the market of Montreal and Quebec, to the market of New York, with the produce also of the Western Country. Another consideration was, that the West India market was principally supplied with Flour and Pork, of American produce ; but withstanding the present non-intercourse prevented this, yet, it was well known that these articles were shipped for other free Ports and from them to those Islands and if this mode was found too troublesome they smuggled them. If they admitted the American Flour free of duty, they would still be supply those markets, as it acquired a new character when admitted here, and transported down on the Canadian side. It was the well known policy of the States to prevent their produce from going down the St. Lawrence and, said with this view they have made the great Canal. Mr. H. proceeded at some length on this subject, and concluded by observing that all remote advertised as Packets, used in the trade between this Province and the United States, should be free of tonnage duty, or pay only according to the cargo they contained each trip. This Act, he said should extend, as the present Act, which was limited to the next session of Parliament, it would tend to prevent merchants from entering into extensive speculations.

Mr. Nichol rose, not to make general objections, but to make a few remarks in detail. He concurred in a great measure with the hon. member (Mr. Hagerman); but on looking over the Bill, some things struck him as contrary to the interest of this Province, among them, was the article of Flour, free of duty. Although he would not object to Flour being admitted for exportation, he would oppose it for home consumption, as it would be doing manifest injustice to our own people. There would be an uncertainty in depending on the American produce to supply the West India market, and unless they were certain of a supply they would never send here for it ; they might, in that case, send their flour to Montreal, but they would not meet a demand for it, unless there was a certainty of a supply. He would limit this Act to one year, because then was a Committee investigating the whole resources of this Province, and it would be very wrong to be deprived of any advantage that might arise from their researches. He thought there should be a correspondence with Lower Canada, on this important subject; they were confined to that market to buy, and should, in justice, have the privilege to sell there as since these also. He would admit Pot and Pearl Ashes, free of duty, as he thought this Province could not at present supply them. He agreed with the hon. mover as to the Acts for Packets, and thought they should be free of tonnage duty.—This Bill he said would have come well from the Committee of Resources, and wished it to be deferred until their Report should come in.

Mr. C Jones concurred in the sentiments of the hon. mover of this Bill, and was happy to find the hon. member from Norfolk agreeing in the principal points with them. Every facility should be afforded to the importation of articles intended for exportation : Bonding and other restrictions imposed upon those also, other exported to the United States, had been found injurious to the interests of this Province. In consequence of the existing restrictions, the farmers and merchants in the United States shipped their flour and other articles from some of the lower ports on the St. Lawrence, direct to the markets of the lower Province ; which articles, if admitted freely into our Province, would very much increase the carrying trade, and thereby afford employment to many persons who were inclined to industrious habits, and would also be the means of very much increasing the circulating medium. There was no person on this House who was more opposed to this Bill generally than he was, but only objected to some of its clauses, which he thought would operate against the best interests of this Province. In consequence of the Bill not having been printed for the use of the House, he could not speak to the particular clauses of it, but would reserve his observations until it came before the House.

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Mr. McDonell moved, that the House do now go into Committee of the whole on Supplies ; the House divided on the question ; Yeas, 15, Nays 18, Majority 3.

The House was called over on the Frontier contested Election.

Mr. McNabb, hon. Deputy Sergeant at Arms, who proceeded to arrest Messrs. Fortune and Russell, in consequence of his disobedience to the summons of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, had returned without Mr. Fortune, and was called to the Bar, and interrogated. He said when he went there, Mr. Fortune was in the Lower Province ; witness followed him into the Lower Province, he believed nearly 30 miles, and saw Mr. Fortune there who was in company with Hon. Hamilton Esq. Judge of the District Court, brother to the sitting member, and a Mr. Strange; witness told Mr. Fortune his business, and asked him to go before the House of Assembly, Mr. Fortune said he would go to-morrow morning ; Mr. Fortune told witness that he should come with him, if he would give him two hours to arrange some business for his family ; witness agreed to wait ; but after the exposition of this time Mr. Fortune told witness that he was advised by Judge Hamilton not to come with him, and therefore refused to do so, witness asked Judge Hamilton if he was this advice, in presence of Mr. Fortune, but he denied it, Capt. Bradley told Witness that Mrs Fortune and they were aware of the proceedings against Mr Fortune, before witness went down to arrest Mr. Fortune.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that the conduct of J. Fortune, Esq. Returning Officer at the last Election for the Frontenac contested Election, in refusing to receive the vote of Peter Ditts, is highly contemptuous, a direct violation of his oath of Office, and flagrant breach of the Privileges of this House. This Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, informing him of the above Resolution, and requesting that he will be pleased to direct J. Fortune, Esq. from every situation which he may hold under the Crown.

The House divided on the above Resolution, when there appeared in favour of it 20, against it 3, Majority 27.

Mr. Nichol moved that a free conference be appointed with the Hon. Legislative Council on the subject of the detached Townships.

The Atty. Genl. moved for leave to bring up the Petition of Geo. Duggan, and others, inhabitants of the Town of York.—Ordered.

Mr. Baldwin moved for leave to bring up the Petition of several inhabitants of the District of London.—Ordered.

At half past 6 o'clock the House adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow.

March 20th.

Mr. Rogers moved that it be resolved, that as much inconvenience has arisen, and expence incurred, by entering Petitions on the Journals, it shall not hereafter be necessary for the Clerk to enter such Petitions, unless ordered so to be done.—Carried.

The Petitions of E. Withby of the District of London, E. Phelps, and Benjamin Hoby of the Township of Yonge Front, and Isaac Crooks, Esqr. of West Flamborough, were read.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Whitchurch and East Gwillambury, and also of the Inhabitants of the Township of Toronto, Trafalgar and Etobicoke, were read. This last petition complained of the great inconvenience they suffered for the want of a convenient Grist Mills, and prayed for leave to erect Mills on navigable streams, in such a manner, as not to impede the navigation, or the fish from ascending the same.

The Petition was proceeded to the 1st of the Frontenac contested Election.

Mr. McNabb, hon. Deputy Sergeat at Arms, was sworn, and gave evidence with the substance of what we have stated in yesterday's Report.

Mr. J. Jones moved, that it be resolved, that the Counsel for the petitioner having proceeded to the 1st of the Frontenac contested Election, the Counsel for the sitting Member, and also Clerk of the Peace for said Counties, should proceed to the 2nd

ten, 4 or 5 persons voted for Mr. Hamilton from one Lot, No. 6, to the 6th Concession, Caledonia. Mr. Pattie objected to this, but witness did not hear what answer the Returning Officer made to his objections, nor did he recollect that any of those votes were struck off—believed each of them would had a Location Ticket for his Land; he thought the Returning Officer examined a Mrs. Johnston, a widow, who voted for Mr. Hamilton, and was clearly not the full answer; the evidence was very warm, and he detained her, after many applications to be examined, in order to get out into the open air (from among the people) to answer the questions; he answered Roman Catholic voters with the sign of the cross on the Bible, after Judge Hamilton had suggested to him to do so.

This witness was very ably cross-examined by Mr. Small, Counsel for the sitting Member; but nothing came out, which appeared to differ materially from his examination in chief. It appeared that No. 102, on the copy of the Poll Book, was entered in the Poll Book as Peter Ross, and not Peter Ross Junior; that the name of Peter Ross Junior was originally entered at the bottom of the page, which made the copy true in substance.

Mr. James Wells was called to the Bar, and sworn, after which, the House adjourned, at 6 o'clock P. M. till 10 to-morrow.

March 21.

Mr. Morris moved that the petition of James Crooks, Esq. be referred to the Committee on the petition of Peter Grant.—Ordered.

Mr. Bamfield moved that the petition of John Hardy be referred to a select Committee, and that Messrs. Nichol and Baldwin compose the same.

Some opposition was made to this motion, by Members who thought that if the petitioner had applied to the Lieut. Governor and Council in a proper manner, he would have obtained the prayer of his petition, if his claims were found to be just, to be registered on the U. E. List, from which, he stated in his petition, he was struck off without any reason for it.—After a long discussion, Mr. Randal's motion for a select Committee on this petition was put and resolved.

Mr. McMartin moved for leave to bring up the petition of John and James Dunlap, of the Township of Lancaster in the County of Glengarry.—Ordered.

Mr. Baldwin moved, that the petition of Samuel Holl and Margaret Phelps, be referred to a select Committee.—Ordered.

Mr. Allan McLean moved for leave to bring up the petition of Wm. Hamilton, Esq.—Ordered.

This petition was from the sitting Member from Prescott & Russell, and stated inter certain documents were in the possession of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, (having been sent to him, on a former occasion) which were necessary for his defence in the trial of the contested Election.

The House refused to comply with the prayer of the above petition, and proceeded to the Trial of the Present Election.

The Hon. Sol. Gen'l. appealed to the House, if he did not call witnesses to bring forward, but thought he proved sufficient to make void the Election of Mr. Hamilton; he had proved the Returning Officer guilty of the most gross partiality, which he thought sufficient in itself to set aside the Election; but he could go further, and prove that Mr. Hamilton, the sitting Member, was not eligible, and was disqualified to take his seat, not possessing the property required by Law, and was under a declaration of judgment against Mr. Hamilton from the Crown Office.

Mr. F. Small was called to the Bar and sworn; witness appeared there as Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and produced to the House a Judgment Roll against the property of Wm. Hamilton, Esq. to the amount of £135.

Hon. the Sol. Gen'l. Counsel for the petitioning Candidate closed his case, and Mr. Small, Counsel for the sitting Member, requested time till to-morrow, to make up his defence, by which time, it expected to be able to show the House that this Judgment was satisfied. The application of Mr. Small was granted, and the House deferred the further consideration of the Present Election till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The House went into Committee on the Outlawry Bill, and reported it without amendment.

The Committee of the whole reported the Married Women's Estate Bill without amendment.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for the relief of Robert Bigger, which was rejected.

Contempt of the House on the Bill regulating the Commercial Intercourse with the United States.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till to-morrow.

March 22.

The Outlawry Bill was read a 3d time, and the Atty. Gen'l. moved that it be re-committed on Saturday next.—Ordered.

The House proceeded to the trial of the Prescott Election.

Mr. Small, as Counsel for the sitting Member, commenced the defence.—He quoted Heywood on Elections, and other authorities, to shew that partiality, on the part of the Returning Officer, was not sufficient to vacate the seat of a Member.—He felt grossly at a loss, in his defence, in consequence of this Hon. House refusing the prayer of the Petition of the sitting Member, to address the Lieut. Governor, for certain documents at present in his possession, and which were most material for his defence; he hoped the House would yet comply with that request.

Mr. J. Jones moved for leave to bring up the Petition of James Small, Esq. Counsel for the sitting Member.—Ordered.

Mr. J. Jones moved, that it be resolved, that the Petition of James Small, Esq. therein described and set forth, appears required, in such a way, as to induce the House to grant the prayer of his Petition.—The prayer of the petition Negatived.

At 3 o'clock, this House adjourned for one hour.

On opening the House, Mr. Nichol moved that it be resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to direct the proper Officer to lay before the House, an account of the amount of the Civil Expenditure of the Administration of the Government of this Province, for the years 1815-17-18-19 and 20.—Ordered.

The House proceeded to the trial of the Present Election.

Allan McLean, Esq. was sworn, and examined by Mr. Small Witness heard some accounts from Kingston, which induced him to think the Judge produced against Mr. Hamilton was paid; but could not speak positively on this subject.

Archb. McLean, Esq. was sworn.—He was applied to, in a professional way, for instructions concerning the Lands of Mr. Hamilton, the sitting Member—four Patents and Deeds of witness afterwards issued that 1000 acres of Mr. Hamilton's lands were sold by Mr. Brass, of Kingston, but that the sale did not satisfy the debt, and a part still remained due. Witness could not speak positively, but only from hearsay, as to this point.

Mr. James Wells, who was before sworn, was called to the Bar, and examined by Mr. Small.

This witness, (a very young lad) gave a most clear and distinct evidence, and corroborated most of what was stated by Mr. Morrison, only appearing to differ materially in one point, which was, that Mr. Marston said, after Judge Hamilton suggested to the Returning Officer to use the sign of the cross, in swearing the Roman Catholic voters, they were all sworn in this way either.

Witness was a sworn Poll Clerk—identified the Candidates—the Returning Officer declared Mr. Hamilton duly elected, at the close of the Poll—believed Judge and the Returning Officer declare, at the same time, that there were 59 votes for Mr. Hamilton, and 103 for Mr. Pattie—the Returning Officer told witnesses and Masters, the other Poll Clerk, to take down certain votes on a slip of paper, but gave no reason for so doing, that he recollected—all the voters the Candidates objected to, were taken down—Judge and Returning Officer objected, and the other Clerk, to put them down, marked objected,—both the Clerks returned a copy of the Poll Book to the Returning Officer,—witness never heard the Returning Officer say at the Hustings, that he would strike off the votes that were put on the slip of paper, but he told witness privately, in presence of the other Poll Clerk, Marston, that he would do so and cautioned them not to speak of his intention—saw Judge Hamilton and Allan McLean take votes with the sign of the cross on the Bible, after Judge Hamilton had suggested to him to do so.

This witness was very ably cross-examined by Mr. Small, Counsel for the sitting Member; but nothing came out, which appeared to differ materially from his examination in chief. It appeared that No. 102, on the copy of the Poll Book, was entered in the Poll Book as Peter Ross, and not Peter Ross Junior; that the name of Peter Ross Junior was originally entered at the bottom of the page, which made the copy true in substance.

Mr. James Wells was called to the Bar, and sworn, after which, the House adjourned, at 6 o'clock P. M. till 10 to-morrow.

March 21.

Mr. Morris moved that the petition of James Crooks, Esq. be referred to the Committee on the petition of Peter Grant.—Ordered.

Mr. Bamfield moved that the petition of John Hardy be referred to a select Committee, and that Messrs. Nichol and Baldwin compose the same.

Some opposition was made to this motion, by Members who thought that if the petitioner had applied to the Lieut. Governor and Council in a proper manner, he would have obtained the prayer of his petition, if his claims were found to be just, to be registered on the U. E. List, from which, he stated in his petition, he was struck off without any reason for it.—After a long discussion, Mr. Randal's motion for a select Committee on this petition was put and resolved.

Mr. McMartin moved for leave to bring up the petition of John and James Dunlap, of the Township of Lancaster in the County of Glengarry.—Ordered.

Mr. Baldwin moved, that the petition of Samuel Holl and Margaret Phelps, be referred to a select Committee.—Ordered.

Mr. Allan McLean moved for leave to bring up the petition of Wm. Hamilton, Esq.—Ordered.

This petition was from the sitting Member from Prescott & Russell, and stated inter certain documents were in the possession of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, (having been sent to him, on a former occasion) which were necessary for his defence in the trial of the contested Election.

The House refused to comply with the prayer of the above petition, and proceeded to the Trial of the Present Election.

The Hon. Sol. Gen'l. appealed to the House, if he did not call witnesses to bring forward, but thought he proved sufficient to make void the Election of Mr. Hamilton; he had proved the Returning Officer guilty of the most gross partiality, which he thought sufficient in itself to set aside the Election; but he could go further, and prove that Mr. Hamilton, the sitting Member, was not eligible, and was disqualified to take his seat, not possessing the property required by Law, and was under a declaration of judgment against Mr. Hamilton from the Crown Office.

Mr. F. Small was called to the Bar and sworn; witness appeared there as Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and produced to the House a Judgment Roll against the property of Wm. Hamilton, Esq. to the amount of £135.

Hon. the Sol. Gen'l. Counsel for the petitioning Candidate closed his case, and Mr. Small, Counsel for the sitting Member, requested time till to-morrow, to make up his defence, by which time, it expected to be able to show the House that this Judgment was satisfied. The application of Mr. Small was granted, and the House deferred the further consideration of the Present Election till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The House went into Committee on the Outlawry Bill, and reported it without amendment.

The Committee of the whole reported the Married Women's Estate Bill without amendment.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for the relief of Robert Bigger, which was rejected.

Contempt of the House on the Bill regulating the Commercial Intercourse with the United States.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till to-morrow.

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The Outlawry Bill was read a 3d time, and the Atty. Gen'l. moved that it be re-committed on Saturday next.—Ordered.

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could the party be examined in this Bill? Bill was introduced, but would begin with it first, and afterwards proceed to others. He believed that retrenchment was about to be introduced generally, especially as far as regarded all salaries that would bear reduction; he hoped that gentlemen would support the said resolution. On this motion the House divided, Yeas, 10 nays 19.

It was resolved that the name of William Hamilton Esq. be erased from the Return, and that of David Pattie Esq. substituted.

After which Mr. Pattie was introduced and took his seat.

Mr. Arch. McLean moved for leave to bring up the Petition of Mr. Gates, and others, the witnesses, who attended at the Bar of the House during the Trial of the Prescott Election.—Ordered.

The Committee of the whole on the Bill for the relief of Small Craft reported the Bill, without amendment.

Mr. Hagerman reported from the Committee of the whole on the Bill, for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the Accounts of the Receiver General, to the Address of the House, praying him to dismiss from all Officers under the Crown, Joseph Forster, Esq. Returning Officer for the last Election of Prescott and Russell. His Excellency promised to comply with the Address, and so far as the Law would admit.

The House went into Committee on the Parish and Town Officer Bill.

Mr. C. Jones explained the intention of this Bill, which was, to make some amendments to the Laws now in force respecting Parish and Town Officers, and to combine all the statutes on this subject, in one general Bill.

The Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

At 6½ o'clock the House adjourned till 12, on Monday next.

March, 16th.

The Married Women's Estate Bill, and the Bill for the relief of Small Craft, were read a 3d time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Bill to regulate the Commercial Intercourse with the United States.

Mr. Hagerman explained the object of the Committee's report, on which a duty of 6d per bushel was laid in the last sitting of this Committee.—Ordered.

Mr. Hagerman said, and thought this article could well bear so much of that duty, he said, it would also be a source of productive Revenue. After a long discussion the amendment was negatived.

Mr. Hagerman moved a resolution to extend duty free in this sitting of the Committee, which lasted the whole of this day. The Committee rose and reported the resolution to the House.

Mr. Baldwin moved for leave to bring up the Petition of the Inhabitants of Gore District.—Ordered.

At last past 6 the House adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

March 17th.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Commercial Intercourse Bill, and occupied the whole day in the consideration of the several articles, which were made liable to pay duties in the said Bill. The Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

At 6 o'clock the House adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

March 18th.

Mr. F. Jones moved that the 6th Rule of the House be dispensed with so far as relates to the Petition of many Inhabitants of this Province, and that the same be now read.—Ordered.

The Petition was read, and contain Mill Dams, erected by Mr Hamilton which would obstruct the Navigation of the River. Referred to the select Committee on Mr. Hamilton's Petition.

The House went into consideration on the Bill regulating Commercial Intercourse with the United States, and after several amendments, the Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended.

The following is a statement of the Duties Imposed by this Bill:

	£	s.	d.	
Beer in Bottles,	0	6	0	per doz.
Do. in Cask,	0	1	0	ps.
Cable tarred, and untarred Rope,	0	1	0	cwt.
Cider,	0	1	0	ps. Gal.
Salt	0	0	6	ps. Bushel.
Calf, and other Skins dressed,	0	0	4	ps. each.
Harness Leather,	0	0	4	ps. lb.
Sole Leather,	0	0	3	ps. do.
Nails,	0	0	2	ps. do.
Pork,	0	0	2	ps. Barrel.
Do.	0	10	0	ps. cwt.
Manufactured Tobacco,	0	0	3	ps. lb.
Beef,	0	0	2	ps. Barrel.
Do.	0	10	0	ps. cwt.
Spirits, distilled from grain,	0	2	6	ps. Gal.
Shoes,	0	0	1	ps. Pair.
Do.	0	15	0	ps. Dozen.
Pine Boards, Plank and Oak				
Boards,	1	0	0	ps. 1000 feet.
Pine and Oak Lumber,	1	0	0	ps. do.
All other hewed or squared Lumber,	1	10	0	ps. do.
Shingles,	0	5	0	ps. do.
Chord Wood,	0	5	0	ps. Cord.
Staves,	2	10	0	ps. Head.
Oars	1	5	0	ps. do.
Young Cattle from 3 to 4 years old,	1	15	0	ps. do.
Do.	1	0	0	ps. do.
Live Hogs,	1	0	0	ps. do.
Flour,	0	10	0	ps. Barrel.
Do.	0	0	6	ps. cwt.
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Indian Corn, Rye, and Barley,	0	1	0	ps. do.
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Bacon,	0	0	6	ps. lb.
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On Iron castings and Tin Ware, an ad valoreem Duty of 20 per cent. On all other articles not yet mentioned, an ad valoreem duty of 10 per cent.

The following Articles are admitted duty free: unmanufactured Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Fish, Fish Oil, Plaister of Paris, Gypsum, Coals, Grain, Pulse, Flour, Pork, and other provisions, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Bullion, Specie, and Foreign Coins, Household Furniture in actual use for the purpose of residing therein, not exceeding four travelling horses, waggons, baggage, four Oxen, four Cows, and twenty sheep of the property of the Settler actually residing on the land he has settled upon.

At half past 6 o'clock, adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

March 20.

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Report of the Select Committee on Dec. Townships.

Mr. Hagerman moved for Dividing the District of Johnstown, and that as soon as the county of Lanark shall contain 6000 souls, it may be declared a separate District. This Resolution was warmly supported by Messrs. Morris, Nichol, Bamfield, Lyon, Cook, Wilkinson, Jones, Casselman, and Rogers, and strenuously opposed by the Hon. Speaker, Messrs. Baldwin, Randal, Forsyth, McMartin, Van Koughnett, Malcolm Fraser, and Allan M'Lean.

Mr. Rogers moved that his honorable friend from Norfolk (Mr N.) had stated that he expected strong opposition to the Resolution from him, and had gone so far as to anticipate what his arguments would be, and to answer them, and rather than not have an opportunity of doing so, he would move the question, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Burwell would grant the Speaker a liberal salary; his situation was much more arduous than that of other members. Here Mr. R. read a clause of an English Statute on retrenchment where the Speaker's salary was expressly excepted.

Mr. Rattan said it gave him much pain to hear so much spoken about supporting the dignity of the Speaker with the sum of £200. It was, in his opinion, necessary for the dignity of the House, and the Province also, that they should pay the public debts. As the country was in such a distressed state at present he would vote for this Bill.

Mr. John Wilson would only say a few words, as this matter was so generally spoken to. He wished to notify gentlemen who seemed anxious for general retrenchment, that all matters

The Atty. Gen. moved, that it be resolved, that the several matters contained in the Petition of David Pattie Esq. having been proved to be true, the Election for the Counties of Prescott & Russell is declared void, and that a new Writ shall issue for the Election of a member to serve in this Parliament, for the said counties. On this motion the House divided, Yeas, 19 nays 10.

It was resolved that the name of William Hamilton Esq. be erased from the Return, and that of David Pattie Esq. substituted.

After which Mr. Pattie was introduced and took his seat.

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The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Report of the Select Committee on Dec. Townships.

Mr. Hagerman moved for Dividing the District of Johnstown, and that as soon as the county of Lanark shall contain 6000 souls, it may be declared a separate District. This Resolution was warmly supported by Messrs. Morris, Nichol, Bamfield, Lyon, Cook, Wilkinson, Jones, Casselman, and Rogers, and strenuously opposed by the Hon. Speaker, Messrs. Baldwin, Randal, Forsyth, McMartin, Van Koughnett, Malcolm Fraser, and Allan M'Lean.

Mr. Rogers moved that his honorable friend from Norfolk (Mr N.) had stated that he expected strong opposition to the Resolution from him, and had gone so far as to anticipate what his arguments would be, and to answer them, and rather than not have an opportunity of doing so, he would move the question, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Burwell would grant the Speaker a liberal salary; his situation was much more arduous than that of other members. Here Mr. R. read a clause of an English Statute on retrenchment where the Speaker's salary was expressly excepted.

Mr. Rattan said it gave him much pain to hear so much spoken about supporting the dignity of the Speaker with the sum of £200. It was, in his opinion, necessary for the dignity of the House, and the Province also, that they should pay the public debts. As the country was in such a distressed state at present he would vote for this Bill.

Mr. John Wilson would only say a few words, as this matter was so generally spoken to. He wished to notify gentlemen who seemed anxious for general retrenchment, that all matters

SERVANT WANTED.

A WOMAN or GIRL, who understands plain cooking and washing; enquire at this Office.

York, 3d April, 1821.

Valuable Lands in West Flamborough FOR SALE.

THE following Lots in the Township of Flamborough West, the property of Capt. W. Hamilton, are offered for sale; for particulars, application (post paid) may be made to Captain Wm. Marshall, Lanark, District of Johnston.

1st Concession No.	10		
2d.	" "	8	
4th	" "	20 & 22	1,000 acres in all
5th	" "	8	
6th	" "	8	

York, 4th April, 1821. 7-8.

LETTER OF Mr. HART DAVIS.

London, Dec. 1, 1820.

"My Dear Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter, with the information, that at a numerous and respectable meeting of the county-citizens, at which you were called to the Chair, an Address to the Queen was unanimously voted, which the representatives in Parliament for the City of Bristol, were requested to present to her Majesty.

"It is very painful to me to be obliged to decline a duty which such a respectable body of my Constituents have imposed upon me, and I feel it necessary, in few words, to explain the reasons of my dissent from their wishes.

"I should have felt no difficulty in transmitting this address, conjointly with my worthy Colleague, to the Hon. Keppel Craven, the Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty, being an officer of the British Parliament; To seriously object to paying my personal respects to the Queen, until she has publicly disavowed my injurious letter written and published in her name, and addressed to our most gracious Sovereign.

"If this letter be not a treasonable act, which my legal knowledge does not permit me precisely to determine, it is no testimony of a character so closely bordering upon it, that the loyal subject who loves and honors his King, can consider it in any other light than as leading and intended to bring the King's person and the Monarchy of the country into contempt.

"With this conviction deeply impressed in my mind, is there one of my Constituents, who will not feel that I should dishonour them when next on the Parliament, if, through any base desire of popular applause, I should act in contradiction to it? I will rest my case here, and trust for my apology to the good sense, and loyal feelings of my fellow-citizens.

"Where the honor to be, dear Sir, with

"Sentiments of esteem and regard, your

"Faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) "RICHARD HART DAVIS.

"Richard Bright, Esq. Chairman."

The announcement in the Constitutional, stating that the King of Spain has been invited by the Allied Sovereigns to the Congress at Laybach, is formally contradicted in the Moniteur and Journal des Debats. The Gazette de France, on the contrary, asserts that it is confirmed by a private letter from Madrid of the 6th inst.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Evening.

Attempt to assassinate Col Browne.—It was the duty of the Metropolitan Police to investigate the circumstances of the attempt to assassinate Col Browne, as well known from his connection with the Milan Commission. The account is contained in a letter from the Duke de Rivas, to the Earl of Liverpool. The following statement has been published:—

"Col. Browne some time ago came over to England, where having learnt the particular charges brought against him, he instituted a strict inquiry to collect documents necessary for the refutation of those calumnies. Whilst he was here, he did not conceive the belief that his life would be attempted in Italy; and he mentioned to the gentleman from whom he received the information, that he commonly carried pistols for self-defence. He had recently arranged his affairs at Milan, and had already forwarded the greater part of his property to England, preparatory to his own departure. He was to set out on the 8th inst. returning late in the night and alone from the Opera, he was attacked by two assassins, evidently with no intention of robbery; for though they boarded him, they did not attempt to plunder him of his watch, money or other valuables. The Colonel defended himself resolutely, and a violent struggle ensued, in which he received four wounds in the head, apparently with a knife, and one in the chest, evidently with a stiletto. The last would certainly have been fatal, but for the thickness of his great coat. All the wounds, as it was, the weapon penetrated as far as the left side of the chest, and considerably injured the seventh rib. The Colonel's friend and physician, Dr. Ciceri, was called in, who, on perceiving the nature of the wounds, thought it necessary to require the assistance of two surgeons, Professor Paletta, of the Milan hospital, and both of them continued assiduously to attend their patient. Three of the wounds in the head were pretty deep, one about two inches, but the most dangerous was the wound in the chest; from which, however, his medical attendants are inclined to think fatal consequences will not be apprehended. Dr. Cicceri says, that the acute pain, restlessness and difficulty of breathing; but these symptoms have been alleviated by bleeding. Upon the whole, the Colonel's going up as well as could be expected; he is in the hands of very skilful men, and every possible care and attention can give. The assassins have for the present escaped, but the government has taken every step for their apprehension. The above account is from a letter addressed from the Duke of Leeds to the Earl of Liverpool; and a bulletin by Dr. Cicceri and Professor Paletta, up to six p. m. on the 10th instant, has also been forwarded to the satisfaction of the Colonel's friends. It is hoped, that he will himself be able to write by the next courier."

Friday was settling-day at the Stock Exchange, when one of the leading speculators for a rise, took nearly 1,000,000*l.* of the consols previously purchased for time. This operation was anticipated, and relied on by many as the cause of an advance in the price of the opposite party to the contract for the delivery of the whole that was claimed, the funds remained stationary. All the great speculators for a rise concurred in taking stock to a large amount, although not to the extent of the instance above mentioned. The ability to supply so large a demand, at a short notice, is a singular circumstance. It is sufficient evidence in itself of that which we are assured is the fact, that the public at large have not disposed of their stock for many freely, in the interval since the payment of the dividends. We may add, that there are few indications more certain of a steadily approaching depression of the value of stock. The abundance of money produced by the circulation of the dividends, is at present considered the chief support of the market. Consols for the ordinary account left off yesterday at 69 3-8 to 3-4, without the dividend.

A London paper of the 20th January, says that the Coronation will probably take place on the 15th of May.

The Neapolitans are making vigorous preparations to resist any invasion that may take place from the Austrian forces. The inhabitants are inflated with a desire to defend the national independence, and contribute with alacrity to the progress of the works.

The Earl of Liverpool has stated, in answer to the inquiry of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, as to the probable security of British property in Naples—that he sees no reason why the state of peace, which at present subsists between this country and the kingdom of Naples, should be interrupted; and that instructions will, of course, be given to the British Agents and Authorities in that quarter, to afford every practicable protection to British property, if circumstances should appear to require it.

A Berlin article of January 24, says—Military preparations are the order of the day throughout this city. A very considerable number of horses has been purchased for the army, and the troops are reviewed frequently. The King is expected to go to Laybach, but nothing definitive on that head has yet transpired.

It is stated on authority, that the report of a *truce* having taken place between Lord Stewart and Prince Metternich at Troppau, was totally destitute of foundation.

and; and to this is principally owing the multitude of crimes.]

Extract of a letter, dated Bombay, Aug. 27.

"We are making a quarrel with the Emirs of Sinde. It is said, that our army is Cutch, under Sir Chas. Colville, will take the field 16,000 strong, effective troops. The rains prevent the commencement of actual hostilities, and it probably will not be before October that the first blow will be struck. The Emirs of Sinde are three brothers, Mahometans, and very rich, and having ever been engaged in warfare with Europeans. The Sindeans are described as a very brave and athletic race of people, superior to the Indians in strength and stature. We are not without fears that, at the period when this warfare commences, there may be a simultaneous breaking out in the districts of central India, under the command of Sir John Malcolm, to many parts of these are by no means in a settled state."

The public were last week much amused by the novelty of a mental exhibition of a man moving along the Strand by means of machinery.

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Mr. Hadley, the sanity cure, is about to have a full-length statue of the late King put on the top of Snow-hill, Windsor park, with his hand pointing towards his favorite residence, Windsor Castle.

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Mr. Huddy, the postmaster of Lismore, lately travelled, for the benefit of his health, in a four-wheeled chaise, in which he run, driven by a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedgehog! The occasion of the spectatum was a large red night-cap, which he had purchased in a fair, and which a pig delivered Mr. Huddy is in his 97th year. This exploit attracted a numerous concourse of spectators, and is the theme of conversation in that part of Ireland where the fete was accomplished.

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THE YORK WEEKLY POST.

Vol. I.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1821. [No. 2.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

A Resolution for forming the county of Simcoe, in the Home District, into a separate District, whose limits should contain 6000 souls, was then adopted. Several other Resolutions were adopted, joining the new Townships to different Counties and Districts, according to their situations, after which, the committee rose and reported said Resolutions. On receiving this Report the House divided; yeas, 17, nays 8.

The Bill regulating the Commercial intercourse with the United States, was read a 3d time and passed.

At half past 7 o'clock, adjourned till 11 to morrow.

March 8th.

The Bill framed on the Resolutions of the Committee of the whole on detached Townships, was read.

On the question being put, for the House to go into Committee on the Parish and Town Officer Bill,

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that the House do go into Committee on the Parish and Town Officer Bill this day 3 months hence.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Parish and Town Officer Bill, and after some discussion, the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

Mr. C. Jones brought in a Bill to legalize Marriages heretofore contracted within this Province.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of a Law now in force, granting Poundage to the Rector or General of this Province.—Ordered.

Mr. C. Jones moved for leave to bring in a Bill relative to the Courts of Request in this Province.—Ordered.

The Brockville Police Bill was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Mr. C. Jones stated to the Committee the object of this Bill, which was that the Lieut. Gov. should have power to appoint a certain number of Police Commissioners, who were to establish a Market &c. in the Town of Brockville, and to make Police Regulations in said town.

Mr. Morris said, he was happy that the hon. gentleman had brought forward a Bill to establish a Police in Brockville, and although in general he was very much opposed to the principle, yet might be modified as to meet the wishes of all parties. The appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, possessing so many discretionary powers, he considered objectionable, yet might be modified as to meet the wishes of all parties. The appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, possessing so many discretionary powers, he considered objectionable, yet might be modified as to meet the wishes of all parties. The appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, possessing so many discretionary powers, he considered objectionable, yet might be modified as to meet the wishes of all parties.

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Mr. Rogers said the whole country, in this direction, was much at a loss for a proper landing place that they had sub Head large quays for all the purposes of trade. He lived in that neighbourhood, that it was a matter of general utility and called for the aid of the Legislature; he hoped the House would enfortain the Bill, and when it came before the Committee of the whole, that it would receive the propriety of such a measure.

Mr. F. Robinson moved that the Bill regulating the Commercial Intercourse of this Province with the United States be now read a 3d time; that the 3d Rule of the House be dispensed with, so far as relates to the same. The Bill was read accordingly, and the House went into committee on it.

Mr. F. Robinson moved that the words "Spirits distilled from Grain" in this Bill be expunged, and the words "Distilled Spirits" inserted.—Adopted.

This Bill is extended for two years, and until the then next ensuing session of Parliament.

The above Bill, was read a 3d time this day and passed. On motion for its passing the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole on the Report of the select Committee of Finance. To sit again to-morrow.

The Debenture Bill was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

After some debate on this subject, the Speaker moved an amendment; that no sale of Lands, Tenements &c. made by the Commissioners of Police, appointed under this Act, shall be lawful, without being approved of by the Magistrates, in General Quarter Sessions assembled. This clause was adopted.

The Speaker moved another Clause: That the Magistrates, in General Quarter Sessions, shall have power to appoint a place for a Market in the Town of Brockville.—Adopted.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment, and: That all the Regulations of Commissioners shall be submitted to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.—Negatived.

The Speaker moved an amendment: That all persons rated or assessed by the Commissioners to be appointed under this Act, shall have an appeal to the General Quarter Sessions and that they shall not be obliged to pay the rate or assessment put on them by the said Commissioners, until ordered so to do by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions assembled.—Adopted.

Mr. C. Jones said that the Amendments moved by the hon. Speaker and adopted by the House, were in direct opposition to the spirit of the Bill; he had at the commencement of the discussion, given notice to the Committee that he should oppose the Bill altogether, and he should be ashamed to be found in the House, after the Bill as framed should be altered in the manner it had been altered with the enemy. He therefore moved that the Committee do now rise, and ask leave to sit again this day three months.—This motion was carried.

Mr. Morris was astonished that the hon. gentleman should move to have the Committee rise, and ask leave to sit again this three months.—The Bill when introduced by that hon. gentleman, was objectionable and dangerous, and when he found that the amendments would alter what he conceived to be the very spirit of the Bill, he abandoned it altogether and left the house; he (Mr M.) had taken charge of the Bill, and was astonished at the conduct of the hon. Speaker, many salutary amendments had been made to it, and now when the Bill was nearly gone through with, that hon. gentleman (Mr. Jones) wished it should be lost, because he could not carry it in his own way he wished.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject of the expenses of going from Lower Canada, inclosing a Memorial from Thos. Robert, Esq. Accountant for the additional expense of the Surveyor Gen'l's Department.

A Message was received from the hon. Legislative Council, requesting a conference with this House, on the subject of the Library of the Legislature, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, in the joint Committee Room. Committee of Conference ordered.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Pension Bill. To sit again to-morrow.

At 7 o'clock the House adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

March 31st.

Mr. Morris moved that the Message of His Excellency the Lieut Governor of the 7th February inst. on the subject of the new Road from Richmond to Perth, be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Ordered.

The House went into Committee on the Tavern Licence Bill; but being unready this, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

At 2 o'clock, the House adjourned for an hour.

The House, (after waiting some time from yesterday,) resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Registry amendment Bill, which was adopted, and the Committee reported the same without amendment.

The House went into Committee on the Pension Bill.

After a long discussion on the claims of Teanstairs, during the late war, that Clause of Pensioners was struck out of the List.

A clause was adopted, to appoint two Medical Gentlemen, to be sent by the Medical Board at York, through the different Districts in this Province, for the purpose of examining the Pensioners, at a salary of three guineas per diem, while in discharge of this duty.

At a little past 7 o'clock the House adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday.

Monday April 2.

Mr. John Wilson brought up the Petitions of the Inhabitants of the village of Lancaster and its vicinity, and of the Inhabitants of the Township of Moulton

A Bill founded on the last Petition was read, and an objection made to it, in consequence of the Petition not being signed, (agreed, nemine contradicente,) that the Petition being in such petitions from the country by petition, and which was to fact not signed, should be received.

Mr. Nichol rose to speak to this amendment; he wished the hon. mover of it, would give some reasons for making so extraordinary a motion, which had already been received by the House; he thought the language of the Preamble was correct and true, and that it was expedient at present to make provisions for dividing the Home District into two districts.

He said that this Bill went to divide Districts and Counties; he thought the hon. mover of the Bill (Mr. Nichol) should rather give some reasons in the Committee of the House, why the Inhabitants of those parts, should giving the Inhabitants time and opportunity of being heard, for or against it, by Petition. He wished to know, if that Hon. Gentleman thought that the people would be satisfied after to the Inhabitants of Johnstown or other parts, by postponing this measure until next Session, when they would have an opportunity of being heard; and as the Bill was not the only opportunity of being heard; and as the Bill was not the only opportunity of being heard; and as the Bill was not the only

Bill to create a district of the District of Johnstown was proposed, although he must confess that he considered the present proposition an premature. If this bill should be lost, it would probably be found at a future day, unless he changed his mind, that he (Hon.) would support the division upon the ground of expediency. But he was opposed to the present Bill upon principle; he considered the mode of proceeding adopted in this instance as unconstitutional, and dangerous in its tendency. His Excellency the Hon. Governor's Message related exclusively to unattached Townships, which matter had been referred to a select Committee; that Committee had brought in their report not to refer the matter back to the House, but had proceeded to cutting up and carving nearly the whole Province, according to its own views, without the consent or even knowledge of those most interested. A numerous petition, he had not an opportunity of being heard by Petition; this opportunity they should have. The measure was an, ex-parte, unjust, and uncalled for, in every respect.

Mr. Nichol said he was astonished to hear the opposition given to the Bill at this stage. The information given the hon. member, (Mr. C. Jones) as to the two Townships alluded to was not true; it was a matter of fact, that the two Townships alluded to, belonged originally to the County of Norfolk; and although they were now reckoned in the county of Middlesex, they had been brought in that county contrary to their wishes, and therefore it was not correct to say that they were drawn up to the County of Norfolk, to which they originally belonged. As to what fell from the hon. Speaker upon using the division of Upper Canada into districts, he would answer, that the division was made on political grounds because it was thought necessary to do so; therefore, he would not take up the time of the House with other arguments; he thought there was sufficient good sense in the committee to decide correctly on this point.

Mr. Allan McLean rose to oppose certain parts of this Bill; the Bill, as drawn up when the framed it, were opposed to the wishes of the Lieut. Governor to make provision for unattached Townships; but there was not a word in that Message about dividing Districts. This he said, was a strong reason for opposing the Bill. Another reason, was, that the people of these Districts, had no opportunity of being heard by Petition; the Bill should also, in his opinion, be two sessions before this Bill passed, he said, the people would be turned out of one District into another, and consequently disfranchised, with out having an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. C. Jones said he could not answer for the correctness of the information he had received upon the subject of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide belonging to the county of Middlesex and not to Norfolk, as he was informed by Petition; but the hon. gentleman from Norfolk ought to preserve more temper upon the subject. He would ask that gentleman if the two Townships alluded to were not in the County of Middlesex, and why were they suffered to vote in that County for Members to represent them in Parliament? Middlesex now returned two Members if those Townships were attached to Norfolk they would go to Norfolk that County (Middlesex) would at another Election, return but one Member; and consequently one of the two hon. gentlemen now on the floor of the House for that County, would be deprived of his seat, although he might be the person wish of his present constituents to return him again. This, of itself, was on an unimportant consideration; he therefore hoped that the House would reject the present Bill, and that it would be brought in to provide for the unattached Townships, examined with busier matter.

Mr. Ferrell observed, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Nichol) said the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, formerly belonged to the County of Norfolk; this he (Mr. F.) denied; the original Act, and even the Acts of Parliament, re-annexed and described them as in the County of Middlesex; he therefore had the hon. to propose a clause of an Act recognizing them as belonging to Middlesex, and that the Member (Mr. Nichol) who sent them present in the House, did not expect to R. Mr. B. again disclaimed all personal interest in his opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Nichol explained; he also disclaimed all personal interest and private motives; he supported the bill on public Grounds only.

Mr. Archd McLean said he would oppose this Bill as altogether unparliamentary—Bills for the purpose of dividing Districts, &c. should always be brought in on Petition; but there was nothing of this kind before the House in the present case. He had no objection to divisions being made, if seen properly; and not squeezed on in such a way as this. He thought the Committee, to whom the Message of His Excellency was referred, went beyond their instructions, in the case of the two Townships in taking the two Townships of Bayham and Malahide from the County of Middlesex, without their having an opportunity of petitioning against it; they were also to be considered in Middlesex that County return three Members at present, but at these two Township were taken away it could not do so; therefore the people would be disfranchised. He had no personal feeling upon this subject, but he would oppose the Bill, on account of the bad precedent which would be given should it pass into a Law.

Mr. Boswell believed the hon. gentleman (Mr. Nichol) was anxious to set the people of Middlesex to assist in insulting the Court and Court-house. "One strong reason against giving these two Townships to the County of Norfolk, was that all the inhabitants of Middlesex are far distant from the Court and Court house, they were anxious to have that County divided into a separate District; and the Townships of Bayham and Malahide taken away, would defeat that object.

Mr. Hatch spoke in opposition to the Bill upon similar grounds with those voiced by Mr. Boswell.

Mr. Morris, as far as regarded the division of the District of Johnstown, was well aware, if they were allowed to petition, there would be a majority against the County of Carleton, and that County would never obtain a separation, by numbers, although the inhabitants were all anxious for it.

Mr. McMartin much regretted being under the necessity of differing in opinion from the hon. member from Carleton, (Mr. Morris,) and his honorable colleague, (Mr. McDonell) but he could justify himself on sound principles. In the first place, the Proclamation of His Excellency's Message was referred had divided so widely from the subject thereof, and recognized new matter in no sense connected with nor called for by the Message or by the Bill itself. Many serious inconveniences had been felt in the Home District from the Townships not being attached to it, and if they refused to do this, the People of this Province should immediately address the Imperial Parliament on this important subject.

The Att'y. Gen'l. observed, that this was certainly a question of great interest to this Province, and it would perhaps be well to require a conference with the hon. Legislative Council on the subject. In order to consider the matter, he thought the Committee should rise and ask leave to sit again on Saturday.

Mr. Nichol said, he would oppose the conference with the hon. Legislative Council; as this was a money-matter, in which they were not concerned; it was more particularly the duty of this House.

Mr. James Wilson was much pleased with, and heard with great attention, the remarks of the hon. member from Norfolk; he was a little acquainted with the Parts in the Lower Province himself, and was certain from his own knowledge, that most of the matters stated by that hon. gentleman were true. This, he said, was one of the greatest obstacles to the wealth and prosperity of this Province, he concurred with the observations of the hon. gentleman, that the Outer Province was rarely in doing us justice, and considered the same paid as he believed was a most heavy tax. This House, he said, had the right way to remedy it, was, by application to the Parliament of Great Britain. He was happy to find persons in this House who were ever ready to support every thing with such assiduity and research, as was exhibited by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Nichol) on this subject; and was well pleased with the manner in which business was conducted generally in the House this Session; he hoped this hon. gentleman would step forward all his Resolutions on this subject, that the members might be able to give their votes clearly on the matter. There were many grievances to be complained of in the Province, he was well aware that many Canadian trains and sleighs had ered with goods came up to this Province, and passed the Custom-house without being entered duly on their post, and leaving them for others; therefore, the duties received by this Province from Lower Canada, have been given at mere guess work. This circumstance, on the part of Lower Canada, he, for one, would never tamely submit to; for people in Lower Canada had a right, and just claim, to their share of the duties, in proportion to the goods they consumed; and it was the industry and wealth of this Province that rendered the people of Lower Canada rich.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Committee of the whole on the Tavern Licence Bill.

The original Bill, (as now in operation) was adopted, to continue in force till 1st January, 1822.

Committee of the whole on the Resolutions of the House, concerning the Provincial Agent

Mr. Nichol stated, that in a former sitting of this Committee, four Resolutions were adopted, the object of which, was, to remove the present Provincial Agent, for neglect of duty, and to do away that Office altogether. It appeared now, although the papers are not completed with many communications from that Officer, that letters were received from him by the late Speaker of this House, of which, until lately, he (Mr. Nichol) was totally ignorant, after making a general search for all such communications; although three two communications had received the Agent from some part of the charges, they did not acquit him of the neglectful manner, in which he has at all times performed his duty. Upon a review of the whole case, and the state of the latest of those communications; since that time, the King's Ministers have again agitated the subject of laying a duty on Timber in favor of the Provincial Agent for this Province no information whatever on this very important subject on this account, he would propose to do away that Office altogether. He regretted exceedingly, that any Officer of the House of Assembly should feel himself authorized to keep the documents of that House in his private cabinet, which should be deposited in, and be at the disposition of the House, at all times; the gentleman who did so, he thought, was guilty of a neglect of duty, which should not be treated lightly; he would, therefore, bring this subject before the House by a resolution.

Hon. Mr. Allan moved that Mr. Nichol be desired to move for the Speaker to resume the Chair, and requested the House to be cleared. (The doors remained closed nearly an hour.)

Mr. Nichol resumed; he had been in possession of these documents, he would not have spoken as much on the subject as he had; and in consequence of them, he was obliged to alter the Resolutions which he had prepared. He wished every communication that had been received from the Officer to come fairly before the House, and before the Country, that they may be enabled fully to judge of his services. Mr. N. observed, that the appointment of this Agent, only five letters were received from him, which cost this Province £2500, so that for each of these communications, that Officer received £500 sterling, this was extraordinary, and they might hereafter be very fairly termed the £500 letters.

A long debate ensued on this question; at the close of which, the following resolutions on motion of Mr. Nichol, were adopted:—

That since the appointment of the Provincial Agent, of this Province, only five communications have been officially received from that Officer.

That the question of laying a new duty on timber, has again been agitated by the King's Ministers, and no communication has been received from the Provincial Agent, on that subject.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to repeal the Act appointing a Provincial Agent for this Province.

The Committee rose, and reported the above resolutions. On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided—Yeas 18, Nays 3. Majority 15.

The Marriage Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

At half past 6 o'clock the House adjourned till 12 to-morrow.

April 5th.

The Tavern Licence Bill and the Marriage Confirmation Bill, were read a 3d time and passed.

Committee of the whole on the Provincial Agent repeal bill.

Mr. Morris said he did not rise to support the amendment allowing to Major Fulton a pension for life, the law which created that officer was a useless one, and never should have been enacted, but he rose to say that if the House passed this Bill without making some provision for that Gentleman, he feared they would do an act of extreme injustice; for although the son of a Baronet it was well known that he was not a rich man, and by the nature of his appointment to this office he must have supposed that he would hold the situation for life, and consequently has not endeavored to obtain any other employment.

He, he did not expect much good to result from the appointment of the present Commissioners, who, he was informed, were principally the former persons re-appointed. He was induced by observing that it was contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution that this Province should be taxed by a Sister Colony. This Province should obtain a share of the duties at Quebec on their right—on the Port of Quebec, is a British Province south of the great River St. Lawrence which is passed through this Province, and was as much the right of this Province as of Lower Canada. They should give this Province an account, at present they had not the slightest information on the subject, and were totally ignorant of the goods that were landed and the House that several new Townships had been surveyed, that were not attached to any organized County or District, and recommended a provision by Law for the same. Instead of the Commissioners, he thought that the Inspectors of Districts should be empowered to make the returns.

Mr. Boswell moved an amendment to the clause detaching the Townships of Bayham and Malahide from Middlesex—Negatived.

Mr. Boswell moved an amendment to the clause detaching the Townships of Bayham and Malahide from Middlesex—Negatived.

Mr. Burwell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of Grammar Schools, and to make provision for District Treasurers, for the duties imposed on them thereby.—Ordered.

The House went into Committee on the Road Amendment Bill.

The Committee rose, and reported the Bill as amended.

The Bill was read a 3d time, and the House resolved itself into Committee on it.

The Att'y. Gen'l said, he drew up this Bill according to the Resolutions passed at the last session of the House, on Supplies granted for the adoption of the Provisions.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton rose to protest against the whole proceedings on this Bill. Every Department of Government should have been taken separately, and put to the vote, taking the smallest sum first, as was done in the Bill regulating our Commercial Intercourse with the United States. He did not see why a separate Bill, for each Department, was not brought in, owing to the embarrassed state of the Province, and of their funds, he, for one, would protest against this Bill, until these steps were taken, and he would move that the Committee rise and report progress, and demand most strictly. Objections were made to this, because there was not sufficient time this Session; but he thought the time of the House could be better employed, and that the Bill was also on this subject to the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. Casey said, he took some pains in informing himself on the subject of this Bill, and that there was a positive clause in an Act of Parliament, by which, the items, in detail of the public accounts, should be laid before this House, and until that was complied with, he would vote for no Bill.

Mr. Nichol regretted that these two honorable gentlemen were both out of order; they could not now object to this Bill; they should have made their objections in the House in Committee with all proper order, when the Committee of Supply; this was only a Bill authorising the payment of the money already granted. The Resolutions would be taken into consideration in detail, and amendments proposed by the hon. members of this House. He was anxious for procuring the accounts in detail, as any hon. member on the floor, and only voted the Supplies granted, because they could not immediately obtain the detailed items of the accounts; he would insist on their being laid before the House next Session, and would examine them with a fine tooth comb. He hoped that the House would therefore withdraw their opposition at present.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton had no doubt but the hon. gentleman (Mr. Nichol) wished to do what was right, but he (Mr. H.) could not vote for this Bill in order to pay for supplies, without knowing the detailed accounts of the sums expended, and necessary to be raised; public money should not be raised, except for necessary and pressing purposes, unless what was barely necessary for present use.

Mr. John Wilson rose for information; he wished to know if this Bill and the Resolutions on which it was founded, were to be considered as one; as to those Resolutions, although he voted for them, he confessed he was much in the dark about them, not having the detailed accounts before him. He thought that what was done was premature, yet he was willing to grant an ample supply, so that there might be no difficulty; embarrassment in the way of the Government; he agreed with Mr. Nichol, that the Bill should not immediately become a law; in these times of distress, public money should not be raised unless immediately wanted; but he believed that gentlemen were rather out of order in their observations; Mr. W.) was anxious that the House should be in possession of every item of the public accounts in full detail, and trusted that before the close of this Session, they would be laid before the House; he would consent to every item of what was before granted, and would not object to this Bill for this time; but would never again be prevailed on to vote, whether for or against any Bill, unless fully and clearly before us.

Mr. Crooks said, his hon. friend from Wentworth, (Mr. G. Hamilton) was entitled to great credit, for the attention he paid to this subject; the Bill was the usual one, and he would vote for the House to endeavour to lay down and establish a correct and proper principle to be observed on the subject of the public accounts; on the principle that the Supplies will never be granted, but when the public accounts, in detail, to come fairly before the House, yet, it was necessary that the wheels of Government should not be stopped, and he thought that the Bill should pass, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. G. Hamilton) was right in giving his objections,—his motives were correct.

Mr. Burwell suspected the public accounts would have been produced before this; but it was his full determination to go no further until they were brought forward and considered maturely.

Mr. Gordon said he would at present support the Bill; he voted for the Resolutions on which this Bill was framed, in the Committee of Supply, with great reluctance; because the Resolutions were not laid before the House: they should examine these accounts closely, and be very careful in voting away the people's money; however, he thought the objections to this Bill were too late, as the Supplies were voted by the former Resolutions; he voted for them, but he would never again do so, without having the full statement of detailed accounts before him; the money expended, should be always regularly accounted for ,to this House.

The Att'y. Gen'l. said, the hon. gentleman from Wentworth was not correct in his opposition to this Bill, which was only a Bill of appropriation, the Supplies having been already granted. As to the present estimate, it might be considered large; but it was the smallest estimate that ever came before the House. The hon. gentleman from Wentworth was entitled to great credit, for his industry about the public accounts, notwithstanding he has made an error of £300 in his calculation.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton explained; he had not given any personal knowledge of public accounts; he hoped however, the accounts in detail would be called for, at twenty period of next Session; he was sorry his objections were taken as personal; he was willing to grant the Government as large a sum as was necessary, but would not give one farthing more. If it were not the law to lay the accounts before us, he would not vote for the detail should be laid before us; he thought they should not be too careful in bestowing the people's money.

Mr. Nichol explained; he wished to grant the Government every thing that was necessary, but was loth to obtain the items, in detail, of the accounts; he was not at all desirous to see the Government embarrassed, this was never his wish; but he thought it necessary that the expenditure of the public money should be carefully inspected; he felt every confidence in the present Governor; yet, although all Governors were considered good and wise men, for the time being, by people generally, he could not bring himself to join in this opinion; he thought them as fallible as other people The present opposition, however, he considered unparliamentary, and he would support the bill.

Mr. Morris hoped there would be no further opposition to this Bill; it was drafted according to the Resolutions already adopted, and certainly should pass, without any opposition. He wished also to enquire into the detailed items of the public accounts; but thought it would be fully time enough to do this in the next Session.

Mr. Peterson said he would not vote for this Bill at present when they were giving away the public money, it was their duty to be prudent; he regretted that it had been laid so late before the House for the consideration of it till Monday; there was a Bill at present before the Hon. Legislative Council, (he meant the Bill to provide for the Regulation of Commercial Intercourse with the United States,) and until that Bill passed, he felt it a duty he owed his constituents, to oppose the Supply Bill; the Intercourse Bill was of such importance to this Province, that he would not consent to any Supplies, this Session, by the Representatives of the people, was lost, if that Bill did not pass. He therefore would move that the Committee do rise and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Attorney General was astonished at the arguments used by the honorable gentleman who spoke last—to refuse the necessary Supplies, for the support of the Government, because his favorite Bill (such a principle as this, might have been harboured in the breast of that hon gentleman, and perhaps otherwise, but he never expected to hear a public avowal of it in the House.

Mr. P. Robinson had heard no sufficient reason why the Bill should not pass, unless what was advanced by the hon. member from Prescott; he thought it regretted that it had been so late before the House, and that he would not give his vote on this subject to the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. Nichol regretted that these two honorable gentlemen were both out of order; they could not now object to this Bill; they should have made their objections in the House in Committee with all proper order, when the Committee of Supply; this was only a Bill authorising the payment of the money already granted. The Resolutions would be taken into consideration in detail, and amendments proposed by the hon. members of this House. He was anxious for procuring the accounts in detail, as any hon. member on the floor, and only voted the Supplies granted, because they could not immediately obtain the detailed items of the accounts; he would insist on their being laid before the House next Session, and would examine them with a fine tooth comb. He hoped that the House would therefore withdraw their opposition at present.

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YORK, April 12, 1821.

The principal topics of interest contained in the late English news, are the debates on the subject of a provision for the Queen. On every occasion that has been mentioned, the ministry have very large majorities. Her Majesty has expressed her determination not to accept the £50,000 per annum, which the House voted.

When His Majesty visited the theatres in London, his presence was hailed with the most rapturous and fervent expressions of delight. He also visited the Bank of England, and was received in the most flattering manner by the assembled people.

Several attempts have been made to destroy the royal family of France. A man named Nevon, was arrested; it was ascertained that he had bought a number of knives, and had them ground to a point, and sharpened. Information was given to the police of the circumstance, by one of the persons employed to do the work. Nevon was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed. Several pocket pistols, containing a which powder, mounted to be poisoned, and a considerable sum in gold, were found upon him.

Sir W. Curtis, on the 3d Feb. brought up a petition in the House of Commons, from the inhabitants of the city of London, complaining of the distress.

On the same day Mr Curtis called the attention of the house to an advertisement in the London newspapers, announcing for sale by auction, "the property of the American Flour tax for the use of the troops in the West Indies." Stating the President of the Board of Trade to his place, he would ask that gentleman whether this was true, why Ministers were selling the property of the West Indies, to the manufacturers of our Agriculturists.—(Hear). He would also ask if it was not a fact, that the Canada Company, which was a British subject, should not have a preference of other American flour?

Mr. Curtis read the advertisement, and the petition had been preferred to Bristol, for the West India service, was, that the latter had not been supplied to any extent so long as the former, and that there were three years stored in ships, as it was supposed for sending this country's produce to the West Indies exclusively; but if failed, for the reason he had already stated. He did not see what use it was going to the West Indies, unless it

[From the inadvertence of a journeyman, the last paragraph but one of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor in Chief when closing the late Session of the Lower Canada Parliament was omitted, and not observed by the Editor, the hour being late when the paper went to press. We regret very much that it includes what was left out in our paper of the 20th ult. —Ed.]

"When this Parliament met for the despatch of public business, I did entertain a hope that the experience of the last few years would have led you to a mature and serious consideration of the consequences that would inevitably follow from the three plans should not be remedied; you cannot therefore be surprised that I should now express not only my disappointment but great concern, that the same cause by which at principle should have again defeated the ordinary of your Legislative proceedings.

"Upon this occasion, I think it a duty which I owe to you and to your country to call upon you to consider during the summer the result of the discussions of the Session in all its bearings.

"You will see the administration of the Civil Government left without any pecuniary means but what I shall advance upon my own personal responsibility; you will see individuals suffering under severe and unmerited hardships, resulting for want of that Constitutional authority that is necessary for the payments of the expenses of the Government; you will see the ulterior improvement of the Country nearly at a stand; you will see, in short, the Executive Government in a manner paralized and powerless.

"When I shall again summon you to meet here in Parliament you will come to decide the important question, whether the Government shall be restored to its Constitutional energy, or whether you are to deplore the prospect of lasting misfortune, by a continuance in the present state of things. Important as that question is, there can be no difficulty in the decision.—When the blessings of the British Constitution were granted to this Province, it was not intended to make an ed experience of centuries of practice; there is no question of doubt or difficulty that may not find its precedent in the records of the Imperial Parliament, and I cannot think that any wise guide could be desired.

Office of the Adjutant-General of Militia,
Quebec, 23rd March, 1821.

It has pleased his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, to name as his Provincial Aides-de-Camp, in lieu of Lieut. Col. Prather, deceased:

Lieut. Col. George Taylor, C. B. late Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in these Provinces, and

Charles Dunbarney, late Major in the Canadian Volteigeurs, both these officers to hold the rank of Lieutenant Colonels of the Militia of the Province.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander of the Forces.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
Adjt. Gen. of M. F.

HALIFAX, February 12, 1821.

Provincial Agricultural Society.

By the terms of the charter granted to the Provincial Agricultural Society it was enacted, that a general meeting should annually be held during the sitting of the Legislature, for the purpose of reviewing the progress of the Society during the past year, and of fixing upon such plans as would accelerate its advancement in the course of the ensuing year. In conformity with the general rule, a meeting of the Society was called on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, and was held in the House of Assembly room. It was numerously attended by all classes of society; not less than 6 or 500 people were present before and in the gallery. Both branches of the Provincial Legislature—the council and members of assembly, attested their zeal for the interests of the Institution by honouring it with their distinguished and gratifying presence, by active support.—The magistrates also and other respectable inhabitants of the town, evinced their wishes to advance the prosperity of our agriculture, by very generally attending this appointed meeting.

At half past 12 the Hon. Michael Wallace, in the capacity of Vice President, took the chair; and explained briefly the object of the meeting upon the purposes for which it had been convened.

He stated that according to the constitution of the Society, it was necessary that a meeting of its members should be held at this period, for the examining of the manner in which the Directors had complied with the instructions of the Society in the expenditure of its funds. A report of the Board of proceedings had been drawn up by the secretary, embracing every point of information which the Directors thought necessary and interesting, and which they considered it their duty to perform. He hoped that an attentive review of the progress of last year, would be attended with the most gratifying feelings; would invigorate the exertions of the Society, and better able to perform country to still greater and more noble efforts. He should conclude with observing that if any explanations were necessary Mr. Tonge would of course supply them.

The Secretary then rose and read the following Reports:

The first Report presented to the meeting, contained a very satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the private funds of the Society had been appropriated towards the attainment of the new modes of culture throughout the district of Halifax Proper. A part of its annual income, which was obtained from the subscriptions of the members, had been applied in cattle shows, ploughing matches, and in premiums given in to excite the farmer to activity in his rural labours. Immediately after the establishment of the Society, they had imported from England a very extensive list of the newest and most improved implements,—ploughs, harrows of all descriptions, —turnip harrows, and the drill machinery. All of which had been open to public inspection, that they might become familiar to our different workmen. A sum too had been expended in purchasing a library of agricultural works, that they might consult these in all cases of difficulty, and better able to perform the functions of their important office. They had likewise obtained some Fife Cattle from the mother country, that in their increase capacity of carry might hasten the improvement of our live stock. Part of these animals had been sold; but there were still on hand wintering at Shubenacadie, which in the spring would appear on the Peninsula, to supply the wants of our farmers. And lastly it was stated that a great part of their capital had been vested in the importation of seeds for distribution among the members here as well as to all the subordinate associations throughout the province.

The second Report took a much more wide and general review of their public conduct—It explained in what way the last grant of £1000 had been appropriated, and the benefit it has assisted in the progress of our advancement. The advantages were explained under the six following heads.—1st. The prizes which have been given have drawn attention to manures, and introduced more correct and new modes of culture. 2d. These efforts in manuring and correct cultivation, have shown themselves in the extraordinary products per acre, of which the soil of Nova-Scotia has produced. 3d. In the premiums which have been held out, the still machinery has been introduced throughout all parts of the province, as well as improvements in other implements. 4th. From the exertions of the Board, Oatmeal has been introduced to a great extent as an article of food, and the quantity of oatmeal sown, and flowers. 5th. The live stock has been improved by the importation of good horses, of cattle, and of hogs. 6th. The Central Board has promoted the forming a quality of character, and to preserve at all principle should have again defeated the ordinary of your Legislative proceedings. spring up under its auspices.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

After his Majesty had delivered the Royal Speech, he handed it to the Lord Chancellor, who had receive[d] the right hand side of the throne; and his Lordship thence proceeded to the Woolsack. The King then retired, and having unrobed, returned to, and re-occupied the Royal Carriage.

At an early hour the streets leading from Carlton-house to Westminster, was strewed with gravel, and soon after one, the same avenues were lined with files of the Royal Horse Guards, and Foot Guards, who were marshalled on this occasion, in the most imposing manner, and of course, consisted of persons of all descriptions.

The windows of the houses in Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, and Charing-cross, were filled with ladies and gentlemen of respectable appearance, who waited with great patience for a considerable space of time to witness the splendid spectacle. The barrier gates at Hyde Park, however, was collected to Waterloo-place, immediately opposite Carlton-house, in order to have a view of his Majesty as he came forth.

Precisely at half past one, the great doors of the Palace were thrown open, and the head of the cavalcade advanced—it consisted as usual of a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Royal Carriages followed in their order, drawn by six horses each, in which were the principal Officers of his Majesty's Household. Next came his Majesty, preceded by a party of grenadiers, and the usual number of running footmen and state attendants and followed by a detachment of the Life Guards, in excellent health and spirits, and was dressed in the full dress uniform of a Field Marshal.

The moment his Majesty's carriage was recognised, the great majority of the individuals assembled took of their hats in the most respectful manner; and the Ladies in the windows and balconies waved their handkerchiefs with every exhibition of loyalty among the respectable part of the populace.

From the Horse Guards the manifestations of loyalty continued with the same fervour

Stabled to the above Committee.

As three Gentlemen were opposed to the Bill, an objection was made to their being appointed on the Conference, when the House divided on this motion, and 16 votes being on each side, the Speaker decided in the affirmative.

Committee of the whole, on the Report of the Select Committee on Internal Resources.

Mr. Nichol moved certain Resolutions founded on the above Report, which were adopted. Among others, the following:

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the best mode of encouraging the interests of this Province, is by the improvement of inland navigation, on a scale commensurate with the commercial prosperity of the country—and that a Canal, with Locks, opening a communication from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and thence to Montreal, is necessary, &c. Adopted.

The Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Arch'd M'Lean obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of Pensions, to such Militia Officers who were wounded during the late war with the United States.

Mr. Nichol obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 56th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money towards defraying the expenses of the Civil Administration of the Government of this Province." This Bill was read, and contained a provision for the payment of such Allowances as were granted to persons out of the Civil List fund.

At half past 4 o'clock, P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

April 10.

The House went into Committee on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, of the 7th April, on the subject of appointing two additional Commissioners to meet the five Commissioners appointed on the part of Lower Canada, to regulate the payment of duties, &c. due this Province.

Mr. Peter Robinson moved that it be resolved, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, having stated that five Commissioners were appointed by Lower Canada, on the subject of duties, it is expedient to provide for the appointment of an equal number of Commissioners on the part of this Province.—Adopted.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Bill be brought in, to appoint additional Commissioners from this Province to meet those appointed by Lower Canada.—Adopted.

The Committee rose, and reported the above Resolutions.

Mr. Baldwin, one of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of London, reported thereon, by Bill, which was read a 1st time, for granting a loan of £1500 to Elizabeth Mason, widow of the late John Mason, of London District, Founder, to enable her to prosecute the Foundry Works, established by her late Husband, and which were now falling into a state of decay, for want of tools.

The Bill for establishing a Provincial Bank, in the town of York, was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it. The Capital Stock £80,000—Shares £12 10s.

The Committee adopted the Bill, and reported the same, without amendment. On receiving the Report the House divided—Yeas 13—Nays 3.

Mr. Morris moved that a Conference be requested with the Hon. Legislative Council on the subject of their amendment to the Registry Amendment Bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Robert Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual collecting of duties on Stills, throughout this Province.—Negatived.

Mr. Baldwin moved, that it be resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty be most graciously pleased to grant, that the duties payable by certain inhabitants of this Province, who have suffered losses during the late war with the United States, may be laid before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. McDonell moved as an amendment: That a Conference be requested with the Hon. Legislative Council, on the propriety of a joint Address from both Houses, to His Majesty, on the above subject. Ordered.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Internal Resources.

Certain Resolutions, proposed by Mr. Nichol, were adopted, and the Committee reported the same.

Mr. Nichol moved that a Message be sent to the Hon. Legislative Council, requesting a Conference, on the subject of the Province Disunion Bill. The House divided on this motion—Yeas 16—Nays 13.

Before the above motion was put, Mr. Burwell moved as a amendment to it; that a message be sent to the Hon. Legislative Council to inform them, that this House has concurred in the reasons given by them in the Conference, against the passing of this Bill.—Negatived.

Mr. Arch'd M'Lean moved, that this House concur with the Hon. Legislative Council in their Address relative to Tythes Ordered.

The Bill to repeal the Civil List Appropriation Act, was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it. The Bill was adopted, and the Committee reported it without amendment.

The Bill for the relief of James Crooks, Esq. was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, the House went into Committee on it. Mr. Baldwin explained this Bill, which was for a claim of £317 on the Estate of a trailor who was executed during the late war. The opinion of the Committee was, that it would be unfair to grant relief to Mr. Crooks, the present, as many persons were in a similar, or perhaps worse, situation, to whom they could not afford the same relief although equally entitled to it,—many persons being now in a state of poverty and distress, and Mr. Crooks in affluence. Under this impression, the Committee rose and asked leave to sit again this day three months.—Yeas 17, Nays 11.

The Bill for the relief of Gilman Wilson was read a second time

The House went into Committee on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of granting a Salary to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery is a necessary officer of this House, for the purpose of issuing Writs and amending Returns, &c.—Adopted

Resolved—That as the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has been appointed, and is a useful and necessary officer, he should be remunerated for his past services. Adopted.

The Committee reported the above Resolutions, on receiving which, the House divided—Yeas 16—Nays 8.

Mr. Nichol brought in a Bill, to reduce the Poundage of the different Collectors of Revenue on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into this Province from the United States of America.

At half past 9 o'clock P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

April 11th.

The Provincial Bank Bill, was read a 3d time, and passed. On its passing the House divided—yeas 22, nays 7.

A Bill to facilitate the proceedings in repossing Letters Patent of Lands, was read, and on motion of the Hon. Legislative Council, and read.

The Civil List repeal Bill, was read a 3d time and passed. The Bill for granting a pecuniary aid to the different District Treasurers, on receiving and paying Common School Money, was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it. After some opposition in the Committee, the said Bill was reported, which was adopted, and the Committee reported the Bill as amended.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for the relief of Gilman Wilson Esqr. and adopted the sum of £20 per annum to be given her as a pension for life.

At half past 4 o'clock, adjourned till 11 to-morrow,

April 12.

The Bill for compensating District Treasurers for the trouble imposed on them, in receiving and paying the C. moon School money, was read a 2d time and passed.

The Bill for the relief of John Wagstaff, was read a 3d time and passed.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to take the case of E. Whiting into consideration, was read a 2d time, and on motion of Mr. Randall, the House went into Committee on it. On this motion the House divided,—Yeas 14, nays 7.

It was the opinion of the Committee, that Mr. Whiting should apply again to His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to which a representation of his claims for half pay, &c. having been well grounded, His Excellency would afford him relief. The Committee therefore rose and asked leave to sit again this day 3 months.—On receiving this Report, the House divided,—yeas 21, nays 7.

The Hon. the Legislative Council sent down a joint Address to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty would be pleased to grant half pay to the Officers of the late provincial Militia of this Province who served during the late war. Concurred in.

The Hon. Legislative Council sent down the Provincial Bank Bill, with some amendments to be agreed to, one a Branch of this Bank shall be established in Kingston within two years after the passing of this Act, in case a certain number of shares be subscribed for at that neighbourhood. Concurred in.

The Bill for granting remuneration to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for past services, and to afford a salary to that Officer, was read a 2d time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Messrs. Asty Gwyn, Robert Nichol, Hamilton, Burwell, £400 for past services and £200 a year. Arch. M'Lean and C. Ridout, £300 per annum for life. Messrs. Crooks, Gordon, Ruttan, Baldwin, Casey, and John Wilson, in favour of £50 a year. The latter sum was adopted, to be paid out of the £1500, on the first Instalment.

Mr. Crooks moved a clause to limit this Act to four years.—Adopted.

The Committee reported the Bill as amended. The Bill was read a third time this day, and passed.

Mr. C. Jones moved, that it be resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that His Excellency may be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before this House, at an early day of the next Session of Parliament, detailed statements of all arrears of public money, due and payable, from the first day of January 1821, being in the hands of persons in Office or out of Office, &c. and that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to prosecute all persons for the payment of the same, &c. On this motion the House divided—yeas 12, nays 17.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for appointing two additional Commissioners, to meet the Commissioners appointed by Lower Canada, to treat on the subject of arrears of duties due this Province.

Mr. Burwell proposed the hon. Speaker and Robert Nichol, Esq.

Mr. Baldwin proposed Robert Nichol and John Wilson, Esqrs.

The former motion were appointed by the Committee, to receive £100 each, in advance, for their services, &c.

The Committee reported the Bill as amended.

Mr. James Wilson moved, that it be resolved, that in order to report public Documents to the next Session of Parliament, a select Committee be appointed, to sit during the Recess, and report upon public accounts, with power to send for persons and papers. On this motion the House divided—yeas 10, nays 15.

The House went into Committee on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, relative to the arrears of Revenue due this Province by Lower Canada.

Mr. Nichol moved a number of Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. The whole tenor of these Resolutions went to shew, that this Province was fairly entitled to her proportion of the duties, on imports at the port of Quebec—that the amount of such proportion of duties, was withheld from this Province by Lower Canada, to the serious injury to a large amount—that it was the right of His Majesty to retain such portion of the duties of the Port of Quebec, for the use of this Province, as the Imperial Parliament, in its wisdom, may think fit, &c.

The Committee rose and reported the Resolutions.

Mr. Nichol obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners, to explore and survey the line of a Canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and thence to the Commencement of the River St. Lawrence. The Bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Nichol, was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it

The Bill was adopted,—vesting the power of appointing Commissioners in His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, appropriating the sum of £2,000 to be expended in this project, and giving the Commissioners power to employ Surveyors, Clerks, &c. for executing the work. Their plans &c. to be laid before the Parliament next Session.

Mr. Gordon expressed his approbation of this measure, but was strongly opposed to granting the Commissioners unlimited power in employing Surveyors, Clerks, &c. lest they should bring forward, at a future Session, such contingent expenses, as the House, in the present low state of the finances, would not be able to meet.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended.

At half past 10 o'clock P. M. adjourned till 9 to-morrow.

April 13th.

The Bill appointing the Hon. Speaker and Robert Nichol Esq. two additional Commissioners to treat with the five Commissioners appointed by Lower Canada, was read a third time, and passed.

The Hon. Legislative Council sent down amendments to the Tavern License Bill, which were read; and when committed after the second reading, it was the decision of the Committee that this being a money Bill, the Hon. Legislative Council had no right to make any amendments to it; therefore the Chairman left the Chair, without making any Report.

The Bill appropriating £2000 for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province, was read a third time, and passed.

The Hon. Legislative Council sent down a joint Address to His Majesty on the subject of losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Province during the late War.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Bill for altering the time of holding the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the Home District.

Mr. Baldwin explained the motives for altering the time for holding the Quarter Sessions—which was, because they were frequently held on the days when the Superior Courts were sitting, and the present holdings, in which they were held, was too confined to accommodate both.

Mr. B. moved that the time for holding the Quarter Sessions be altered till the 3d Tuesday in January, April, and July, and the 2d Tuesday in October.—Adopted.

The Committee reported the Bill without amendment. The Attorney-General brought in a Bill for continuing, for a limited time, the Act granting Magistrates the power of regulating the duty on Tavern Licenses, which was read, and continued the former Act for two years, and until the end of the ensuing session of Parliament. This Bill was read a 3d time, adopted in a Committee of the whole, and read a 3d time this day.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the House went into Committee on the Bill for granting a loan of £1500, interest free, for three years, to Elizabeth Mason and Wm. Currie, Founders.

The Committee rose and the Bill as amended.—Ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. On this motion the House divided.—Yeas 16—Nays 10.

Mr. Nichol moved that the 5th Rule be dispensed with, to enable him to move certain Resolutions, on the subject of Commercial Intercourse between this Province and Great Britain. Ordered.

Mr. Nichol then moved several Resolutions, the object of which was to address His Majesty, informing him that from the rapid increase and the number of new Townships forming of our exportation and praying His Majesty to encourage the same.

Mr. Nichol reported the above Address—which was read a third time this day, and passed.

The House went into Committee on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, relative to the Militia Fines, which was referred to the Committee of the whole, on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, of the 3d inst.

Mr. Hagerman moved a Grant of £100 each, was voted to the Hon. Thomas Clark and James Crooks, Esqr. Commissioners, for their services in examining the navigation of the River St. Lawrence; the sum of £333 13s. 6d. to the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Buildings for the use of the Legislature, being the balance due for the execution of the work, and £100 to Grant Powell, Esqr. one of said Commissioners for his trouble in superintending said Buildings. This Committee rose and reported certain Resolutions.

The Speaker announced from the Chair, that an application was made by him to sign a warrant in favour of Wm. Hamilton, Esqr. for his services during the time he retained his seat in the House of Assembly, and he wished to submit the propriety of doing so to the House

A discussion took place on this subject, on which, there was great difference of opinion. The Speaker was of opinion that Mr. Hamilton was not entitled to any wages. Messrs. Baldwin, Burwell, and others, spoke in favor of this opinion, and Messrs Nichol, Att'y Gen'l. Arch'd. M'Lean, and John Wilson, in favour of paying Mr. H's. wages, as long as he retained his seat in the House after writs issued.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that Wm. Hamilton, Esqr. having attended this House as member for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, is entitled to his wages until his election was declared void, and that the Speaker do sign a warrant for the time he served.—Ordered.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till nine to-morrow.

April 14th.

The Joint Address to His Majesty, on the subject of our Commercial Relations with Lower Canada, as sent down from the Upper House, was read a 3d time, and passed.

Mr. Nichol moved that the 5th Rule of the House be dispensed with for the remainder of the Session.—Ordered.

Mr. Nichol moved a Bill on the Resolutions of the Committee of supply, on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of the 3d inst. entitled a Bill to remunerate certain persons therein mentioned, which was read a third time, adopted in Committee of the whole, engrossed, read a 3d time, and passed.

Mr. McDonell moved that the House resolve itself into Committee, on the amendments made by the hon. Legislative Council to the Commissioners' Bill.

This motion met with no much opposition, that it was withdrawn.

The Hon. Legislative Council sent down amendments to the Bill for the better division of the Province which were read.

The House of Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the whole on contingent accounts.

Mr. Nichol moved several Resolutions on the various contingent accounts, which were adopted and reported by the Committee.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the report of the select Committee, on the petition of the Several Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Lincoln, read in the House of Assembly. After some discussion in the Committee,

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that the Sergeant at Arms, is, ex officio, the House Keeper of the House of Assembly, and all the apartments attached thereto, the Clerk's Office excepted.—Adopted.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that the Chamber of Assembly be slut up during the Recess, except when necessary to ventilate the same.—Adopted.

The Committee rose, and reported the above Resolutions.

Mr. McDonnell reported the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to issue his Warrant for the payment of the sums therein mentioned, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Committee of the whole on contingent accounts, which passed the House.

Mr. McDonnell moved, that the rule for one day's notice, be dispensed with, to obtain leave to bring in a Bill to authorise His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to appoint two additional Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by Lower Canada.

This motion after a warm discussion was negatived. A division was called for, when there appeared for the motion, 11, against it, 18.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the amendments sent down from the Upper House to the bill for the better division of the Province into Counties and Districts, were read a second time, and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton moved, that it be Resolved, That 400 Copies of the Journals of this House during this Session, be printed.—Ordered unanimously.

From the National Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The debates of the British Parliament form the most interesting portion of the contents of the late English papers. We have made various extracts tending to exemplify several striking traits in the tenor and tone of the political discussions of that body. The following extracts will serve to have some practical use in the ensuing session in their influence on the conduct of the Administration and the House of Commons, in relation to the proceedings of the Queen's character was so puzzled that she deserved and was worthy to be received by him with the honors appertaining to a Queen of England.—" (Loud Cheering.)

Mr. Peter.—" If ever a state of necessity called for the departure from the ordinary rules which govern the administration of justice, it was when a Queen, about to be arraigned with those dignities which befitted her rank and station, was charged with a grave moral offence; it was to prevent adultery from being committed in the palace of the throne of the country. [Loud cries of hear.]

Mr. Tierney.—" Ministers had brought the House into this unfortunate situation, however any thing was urged against her Majesty, on the score of indiscretion, they had not only selected and embodied all the common place charges which had ever been urged against misconduct institutions, but they had descended even to the lowest dregs of scandal, and had given them that attractive and amusing form which was the very food to gratify the depraved appetites of those who resorted to them. They had lavished the most lavish of money by they had ransacked the vile, and expended the most disgusting materials that had thrown open all that was most sacred to the vulgar gaze, and made those, who ought to be the objects of our veneration and respect, the objects of our loathing and contempt. By thus exposing the domestic misfortunes of the King and Queen, the noble Lord and his colleagues had agitated the whole country, and destroyed the best feelings of civil society. They had placed the throne itself in the most hazardous and precarious situation, and it would require a very strong mind to contemplate, without pain and anxiety, such constitutional measures, entirely to efface the consequences of this most impolitic proceeding."

The concluding words of Sir J. Mackintosh's speech in the House of Commons, are worth notice, as proceeding from one of the Queen's most zealous advocates. He says "The people of England (that is himself and his political friends) thought the Queen acquitted, but they were not satisfied without unanimity—a thing said to be exacted without sufficient evidence." Why not said, that she was "innocent of the deed?" Because, like Macbeth, he found "innocent" much *in too throat.*

From the Kingston Chronicle.

In the York Observer, dated the 22d January last, the following speech is given to the debate in the House of Assembly, on the 8th of November, prior to the second reading of the Bill for Pauperand Pedlicies.

Mr. Boulton, or RICHMOND said, after viewing the whole of the proceeding, that he could not but oppose the Bill. In his mind Ministers betrayed the King, or they were betrayed by the Milan Commissioners. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was sorry that the Bill had such bad support, as he considered it in so unwarrantable a manner upon the conclusion of his speech, on a former day, as such language tended to encourage the Que'n's party, and to give a timid support to the machinations of traitors, the real enemies of his Majesty and the country, were the persons who spread the poison by the introduction of this Bill, directed to the General Assembly of the Nat'n's support it; (hear, hear,) and not the persons who opposed it and vided the wills of that House. (Hear, hear,) He was perfectly satisfied that the Bill could not pass, as he was sure the perjury of the witnesses brought against her, or the foul and unnatural plot set on foot to destroy her, and degrade the nation (hear, hear.) And united with his noble friend (Grosvenor) in saying that no proof could put a degree of guilt to her charge, sufficient for the rejection of a measure, which had nothing for its object, but the dismemberment of the country, (hear, hear.")

This speech is naturally enough attracted our attention, as coming from the Noble Son and Heir of our late lamented Governor General, and we have been since indicted to look into other papers for a report of it, but we have not been able to find it. The debates of the 7th and 8th of November, as published in the Courier, Observer, Weekly Messenger, and other London papers, contain no such speech. Have we been so dazed and stupified into any of the American papers which have come to hand? We have, indeed, strong reason to suspect that it is a mere fabrication, interpolated at the conclusion of the debate after Earl Darnley's speech, by some crafty Editor, for party purposes. We will not positively assert that Mr. Cary has been playing off this trick on his readers:—Though, indeed, his motive for placing the name in large capitals, at the commencement of the speech, cannot be mistaken. We would only give Mr. C. a hint that the authenticity of the foregoing paragraph, which we have copied from the Kingston Chronicle, by some, and positively denied by others, and test if he regards his own credit, as the conductor of a public journal, he will (if he can) immediately remove the suspicions of the former, and disprove the assertions of the latter.

We have not hitherto observed any reply to the above article.—*Ed. W. F.*]

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have received this morning *Lisbon* Papers to the 3d inst. They contain the proceeding of the Cortes on their first assembling, which are of considerable interest. The insurrectionary symptoms, however, which attend this early stage of the disorder, must not be too implicitly relied upon. The dark and ominous passage, which great political changes always generate, have not yet begun to display themselves. The combustible itself is scarcely in motion, and its operations are consequently but imperfectly ascertained. Examples are not wanting to illustrate these opinions. If they were, we refer to Spain, as the most recent.—That country is hastening with rapid strides, to the inevitable goal of successful revolution—a sanctity.—From this chaotic mass, order and beauty may perhaps hereafter arise: but why seek them by such means?

Mr. Nichol moved that it be Resolved, That the passage of all letters, from and to the residents of this House, be paid for by the Clerk, and charged to the Contingent Accounts.—Ordered.

Mr. Nichol moved that it be Resolved, That a Copy of the Upper Canada Gazette be sent to each of the Members of this House, during the Session, and that the Clerk be directed to include the charge for the same in the Contingent Accounts.—Ordered.

The 6th Rule of the House was dispensed with, and Mr. Nichol obtained leave to bring up the Petitions of Wm. H. Merrit, Esqr. Captain of the late Provincial Dragoons, and Peter St. Jean, Esqr. Captain of the late Artillery Drivers, which were read. These Petitions prayed for the allowance of the pay and to be considered as belonging to the Militia Corps of the Province.

Mr. Peter Robinson moved that it be Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish David Pattie, Esqr. with several copies of the Resolutions of this House on the trial of the hon. contested election of Prescott and Russell.—Ordered.

PASSAGE OF THE PO.

This movement concerning which so much scepticism has existed for the last eight days, is positively announced, in letters received yesterday, by the way of Frankfort, to have taken place on the 29th of January, the day originally stated. The following is the extract of a letter dated

"*Frankfort, Feb. 12.*—The important information which follows, is taken from one of our journals."

"*Leghorn, Feb. 2.*—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first subdue the Kingdom of Naples, and thereby secure the rear of our operations and praying His Majesty to encourage the same.

"His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate Junction of Parliaments. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises on his return to give them a constitution.

"We have not time to mention the effect of this intelligence on our exchange.

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the King of Naples has been received in this place, and that it accords in substance, with what is above stated."

To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers have received certain extracts from the Neapolitan Gazette, which not only confirm the contents of the above intelligence, but that the Austrians had positively marched for Naples."

The Augsburg "Gazette Universelle," announces positively, the march of the Austrian troops towards Naples.

Intelligence from Vienna of Jan. 31st, mentions that it is the general belief in that place, that the army under Gen. Frimont had passed the Po. Gen. Bubna had received orders to take the command of the Militia fitted out at Venice. The terms for the passage of the Austrian troops have been concluded with the courts of Florence, Naples and Modena.

An article dated Vienna, the 4th of February states that the Duke de Gaete, had set out on the 30th of January from Laybach, with the ratification of the Treaty signed by him, Hudtfeld, Engr. for his services during the time he retained his seat in the House of Assembly, and he wished to submit the propriety of doing so to the House

A discussion took place on this subject, on which, there was great difference of opinion. The Speaker was of opinion that Mr. Hamilton was not entitled to any wages. Messrs. Baldwin, Burwell, and others, spoke in favor of this opinion, and Messrs Nichol, Att'y Gen'l. Arch'd. M'Lean, and John Wilson, in favour of paying Mr. H's. wages, as long as he retained his seat in the House after writs issued.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that Wm. Hamilton, Esqr. having attended this House as member for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, is entitled to his wages until his election was declared void, and that the Speaker do sign a warrant for the time he served.—Ordered.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till nine to-morrow.

April 14th.

The Joint Address to His Majesty, on the subject of our Commercial Relations with Lower Canada, as sent down from the Upper House, was read a 3d time, and passed.

Mr. Nichol moved that the 5th Rule of the House be dispensed with for the remainder of the Session.—Ordered.

Mr. Nichol moved a Bill on the Resolutions of the Committee of supply, on the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of the 3d inst. entitled a Bill to remunerate certain persons therein mentioned, which was read a third time, adopted in Committee of the whole, engrossed, read a 3d time, and passed.

Mr. McDonell moved that the House resolve itself into Committee, on the amendments made by the hon. Legislative Council to the Commissioners' Bill.

This motion met with no much opposition, that it was withdrawn.

The Hon. Legislative Council sent down amendments to the Bill for the better division of the Province which were read.

The House of Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the whole on contingent accounts.

Mr. Nichol moved several Resolutions on the various contingent accounts, which were adopted and reported by the Committee.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the report of the select Committee, on the petition of the Several Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Lincoln, read in the House of Assembly. After some discussion in the Committee,

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that the Sergeant at Arms, is, ex officio, the House Keeper of the House of Assembly, and all the apartments attached thereto, the Clerk's Office excepted.—Adopted.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that the Chamber of Assembly be slut up during the Recess, except when necessary to ventilate the same.—Adopted.

The Committee rose, and reported the above Resolutions.

Mr. McDonnell reported the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to issue his Warrant for the payment of the sums therein mentioned, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Committee of the whole on contingent accounts, which passed the House.

Mr. McDonnell moved, that the rule for one day's notice, be dispensed with, to obtain leave to bring in a Bill to authorise His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to appoint two additional Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by Lower Canada.

This motion after a warm discussion was negatived. A division was called for, when there appeared for the motion, 11, against it, 18.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the amendments sent down from the Upper House to the bill for the better division of the Province into Counties and Districts, were read a second time, and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton moved, that it be Resolved, That 400 Copies of the Journals of this House during this Session, be printed.—Ordered unanimously.

Mr. Nichol moved that it be Resolved, That the passage of all letters, from and to the residents of this House, be paid for by the Clerk, and charged to the Contingent Accounts.—Ordered.

Mr. Nichol moved that it be Resolved, That a Copy of the Upper Canada Gazette be sent to each of the Members of this House, during the Session, and that the Clerk be directed to include the charge for the same in the Contingent Accounts.—Ordered.

The 6th Rule of the House was dispensed with, and Mr. Nichol obtained leave to bring up the Petitions of Wm. H. Merrit, Esqr. Captain of the late Provincial Dragoons, and Peter St. Jean, Esqr. Captain of the late Artillery Drivers, which were read. These Petitions prayed for the allowance of the pay and to be considered as belonging to the Militia Corps of the Province.

Mr. Peter Robinson moved that it be Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish David Pattie, Esqr. with several copies of the Resolutions of this House on the trial of the hon. contested election of Prescott and Russell.—Ordered.

PASSAGE OF THE PO.

This movement concerning which so much scepticism has existed for the last eight days, is positively announced, in letters received yesterday, by the way of Frankfort, to have taken place on the 29th of January, the day originally stated. The following is the extract of a letter dated

"*Frankfort, Feb. 12.*—The important information which follows, is taken from one of our journals."

"*Leghorn, Feb. 2.*—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first subdue the Kingdom of Naples, and thereby secure the rear of our operations and praying His Majesty to encourage the same.

"His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate Junction of Parliaments. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises on his return to give them a constitution.

"We have not time to mention the effect of this intelligence on our exchange.

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the King of Naples has been received in this place, and that it accords in substance, with what is above stated."

To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers have received certain extracts from the Neapolitan Gazette, which not only confirm the contents of the above intelligence, but that the Austrians had positively marched for Naples."

The Augsburg "Gazette Universelle," announces positively, the march of the Austrian troops towards Naples.

Intelligence from Vienna of Jan. 31st, mentions that it is the general belief in that place, that the army under Gen. Frimont had passed the Po. Gen. Bubna had received orders to take the command of the Militia fitted out at Venice. The terms for the passage of the Austrian troops have been concluded with the courts of Florence, Naples and Modena.

An article dated Vienna, the 4th of February states that the Duke de Gaete, had set out on the 30th of January from Laybach, with the ratification of the Treaty signed by him, Hudtfeld, Engr. for his services during the time he retained his seat in the House of Assembly, and he wished to submit the propriety of doing so to the House

A discussion took place on this subject, on which, there was great difference of opinion. The Speaker was of opinion that Mr. Hamilton was not entitled to any wages. Messrs. Baldwin, Burwell, and others, spoke in favor of this opinion, and Messrs Nichol, Att'y Gen'l. Arch'd. M'Lean, and John Wilson, in favour of paying Mr. H's. wages, as long as he retained his seat in the House after writs issued.

Mr. Nichol moved, that it be resolved, that Wm. Hamilton, Esqr. having attended this House as member for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, is entitled to his wages until his election was declared void, and that the Speaker do sign a warrant for the time he served.—Ordered.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till nine to-morrow.

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THERMOMETRICAL JOURNAL, taken (in the shade) at 7 o'clock A.M. and at 1 and 6 P.M.

Thermometer	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Morning	24	31	33	32	42	32	32	32
April 7th.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Cloudy	Clear.	Clear.
1 P. M.	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.
6 P. M.	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to open Books and receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Bank to be called the "*Bank of Upper Canada,*" authorized by the Act recently passed, give notice that Books for receiving Subscriptions will be opened in the Town of York, at the Store of Messrs. Peter and Wm. Robinson, on the 20th day of April, instant, and in the several Districts of this Province without delay, according to the provisions of the Act; in the hope that sufficient amount of Stock may be subscribed to admit of the opening of the Stockholders in the month of June next.

PETER ROBINSON,
ALEXR. M'DONNELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN.

York 17th April 1824.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. William Shaw, dated Algoa Bay.

The place of our residence is a delightful valley, through which the Bosgen River runs in a curious serpentine manner. There are two or three smaller valleys through which the same river runs, and in each of our stations we are located; but the principal places there are between 20 and 30 families. The village is intended to be built according to the course of the river, with all the gardens adjoining the water: it will unite the beauty of a village with the regularity, in form, but its very irregularity, in my opinion, will constitute its beauty. We have named our place Salem, and I pray that the name which the Lord appeared to bless may be applied in the heart of every inhabitant, and that every visitor may be a witness of the harmony of the whole village.—We are, by the present regulations, Algoa Bay of any party, being about 100 miles distant. We are within sixteen miles of Graham Town, the residence of the Deputy Landrost for the district, and about thirty miles distant from Bathurst, the intended capital of the New Settlements. from Bathurst is near the coast on the Kowie River. The intended town is laid out on a fine plan; I believe it is proposed for the future it appears that the Government will not encourage the residence of the mechanics, &c. of whom great numbers may hereafter be expected to emigrate from the mother country. It is Government continue to future settlers the same support and encouragement as it has given those who have come out this year. It is impossible for any language, however strong, fully to express the care which has been taken to secure the interests of the settlers. A great number of waggons were prepared at immense trouble and expense, and from a great distance, to convey the settlers with the different places of location. Liberal rations of beef, mutton, bread, and flour, viz. ten lbs. have been served to them from the time they left the ship, to the present time. I suppose they will continue for some time longer. A large supply of agricultural implements and various descriptions of tools were allowed to sale at Port Elizabeth at very moderate prices. A liberal quantity of seed corn can be had from the public stores, without cost or expense. I have not seen any one day of mind which they may actually plough. Ten pounds per hundred weight is the price of wheat, and it cannot but give pleasure to you, as you are carefully instructed in the principles and engagement of loyalty to Government and you will not contract for me when I say, that the reports of the Cape never received where rulers are disobeyed, and the good order of society is destroyed.

An alteration in the uniform of the Royal Marines is to take place, and it is said will be carried into effect from the day appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birth day.

The following is the report of the intended reduction of the army:—The whole of the veteran foot dismounted cavalry regiments of the line are to be reduced under five hundred men to the two battalion regiments under five hundred men to the Colonies—and five foot men in the third regiment.

The following changes in the army are to be effected: Admiral Sir A. Leslie Cochrane, at present in the room of Viscount Exmouth; Admiral Hart, vice Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, at present in Plymouth, in the room of Sir John Gore, at Chatham.

A report having been circulated that Mr. J. Gratton, son of the late Right Hon. H. Gratton, was by the receipt of a pension of £300 a year for having given the first information of Bonaparte's escape from Elba, Mr. Gratton has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, in which he reports to be wholly false and that the only reward he obtained was the thanks of the British minister at Florence.

A young man, named George Kettering, a weaver by trade, undertook to stand four hours on one leg, without any support, on a house in Smithfield. The wager was for ten guineas. Before he stood for three hours and three quarters he fainted. He began to speak, but he could not speak, and with difficulty could support himself; however, to the surprise of all he stood out and was carried to bed. He is now recovering, and is expected to be well enough for some time, and some cordial given to him, he recovered.

Bonaparte dies.—A celebrated 4 to, called Caps-All, of the Bonaparte family, died lately in Ireland. The rough is low of this animal weigh'd 266 pounds:—on cut down the breast, he measured not one thickness of wood fat. During the last year he was so weak that he could not speak, and with difficulty could support himself; however, to the surprise of all he stood out and was carried to bed. He is now recovering, and is expected to be well enough for some time, and some cordial given to him, he recovered.

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LONDON, Jan. 24.

We have received the Paris papers of the 19th inclusive, from which we have made no room extracted. The Moniteur contains a commercial decree which is very favourable to Liverpool, but which must give great offence to the Yankees.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

"Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

"Having taken into consideration our ordinance of the 29th July last by which we have granted a premium of six francs per 100 kilogrammes for cotton wool and raw silk, of French growth or produce, and of Europe, exceptin the ports of the United States of America; and being desirous that this may not be abusively applied to cargoes taken on board in countries reputed to be out of Europe, or too near to the countries reputed to be out of Europe, or have provided proofs of the contrary to admit of the distant voyage provided by the regulations, we do, therefore, on the report of the minister of finance, and after consulting the council of state, order what follows:

"Art. 1. The premium granted by our ordinance of the 29th of July last, for cotton wool and raw silk, of French growth or produce, will not be allowed, except on conveyed by French vessels, and the islands in the archipelago taken on board out of Europe, and the islands in the vicinity of its continent, to the exclusion of the United States of America.

"2. The islands of the Canaries, the Azores, Malta, and Madeira, shall not, in consequence, be deemed out of Europe.

"Our minister, secretary of the finances, shall be charged with the execution of this ordinance.

Thuilleries, 10th January, 1821.

"LOUIS.

(Countersigned) "ROY."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Malta papers to the 11th inst. have arrived this morning. It is announced as certain that Lord Exmouth will succeed Lord Combermere in the command of the forces in that station.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 1st of December state that the Greek insurrection had not yet been quelled, and that the Turkish troops were engaged in the siege of Scio.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived at Verona, and the meeting of the Congress at that place is expected to commence immediately.

The Thunderer, 10th January, 1821.

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LONDON, Jan. 25.

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No. 6.—An account of the Revenue arising from duties on merchandize imported from the United States of the Ports of entry within this Province, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1820, inclusive, as far as the several Collectors have reported the same.

The net amount of which is £1313 4 9½

No. 7.—An account of Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, as per returns received from the Collectors belonging, the 21st February 1820, and 21st July.

1821—The net amount of which is 180 10 0

No. 8.—An account of Revenue arising from Licenses issued to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction by the same period as the last account—The net amount of which is 111 4 4

No. 9.—An account of the Tonnage Duty collected between the 1st January and 31st December 1820. £51 13 4½

No. 10.—General Statements of the Receiver General's Receipts and. Payments of the Provincial Revenue between the 1st January and 31st December 1820, and the 1st and 31st January 1821, by which it appears that at the last date there was a balance in the Receiver General's hands of £328 8 8½, subject as in the said statement is noted, to the repayment of a sum of £7500 from the Crown, advanced to carry on the public service.

No's. 12 & 13—Amount of Monies paid by the Receiver General of the Province, in pursuance of warrants issued by His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C. B. Lieut. Governor, and His Honor Samuel Smith, Esq. Administrator out of the funds arising from the duties imposed by the Provincial Legislature between 1st January and 31st December, 1820, and 1st and 31st January 1821.

These warrants appear to contain mcthorgres not warranted by law, or former usages, with the exception of a warrant in favour of Lt. Col. James Fitzgibbon, to defray the unavoidable expenses of assembling and holding a Militia General Court Martial, under the Provincial Act authorising the formation of such court.

No. 14—A schedule of payments made to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors on account of duties between the 1st and 31st January, 1821.—£2588 2 0½

No. 15—An abstract account of the appropriation for the year 1820, towards defraying the expences of the administration of justice, and support of the government of this Province; by which it appears that of the sum granted by Parliament for those purposes, there remains unexpended £2 6 10½, and that there has been a total saving on the last years estimate of £1445 11. 6½. which is now subject to the disposition of Parliament.

No. 16.—A schedule of appropriations made by various Provincial statutes chargeable against the year 1821, £34169 3 10½. This account appears perfectly correct, the Fnonian Agent's salary, and the contingencies of his office, depend upon the continuance of the Fenian law of 1816, which will expire unless continued in this Session.

No. 17.—An Estimate for the year 1821, of the expences of the civil government of Upper Canada, the interest on debts provided by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and paid in England, which contains the same heads of charge as that for the last year, but is less in amount by the sum of £7.10. After deducting from the estimates the probable proceeds of the Crown Revenue under 14th Geo. III. there remains £1436 to be provided by the Provincial Legislature, including the sum of £145 unexpended of the last year's appropriations.

No. 18—An account of Public Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on account of duties on the 31st Dec. 1820, and 5th Jan. 1821. The sum outstanding on 31st Dec. last was £4175 3 0½, of which £2506 8 0½ has been paid into the hands of the Receiver General between that period and the 21st January last as appears by the account in No. 14, which left a balance outstanding on the last as £1288 19 112

No. 19.—An Account from Peter Howard, Esq. of the expenditure of £200 granted by Statute of 58th Geo. III. Chap. 50.

No 20—A Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec between the 6th Jan. and 1st July 1819, on which the Province is entitled to its proportionate amount, £7381 1 6. This amount is for the period up to the 1st July 1819, since which there is no official account of duties at Quebec, the provisional agreement having expired.

On application to the Inspector General it appears that large sums are outstanding in the hands of two officers of some Districts contrary to the provisions of the act to amend the schools law passed in the last Session of the last Provincial Parliament—deductions made by the different treasurers without legal authority, under a claim of per centage, and for appropriations beyond the authority of the act. Your Committee observes that £500 has been lost by the Treasurer of the London District to that District under the auction of the Board of Education, but in direct violation of the law, and in breach of the trust committed to the Trustees and Treasurer, without any account of the application of the remaining balance has been rendered; your Committee are also compelled to remark that £2400 paid to the Treasurer of the Gore District, on account of expenditure has ever been rendered, the consequences of this want of punctuality and breach of duty in public officers, at all times pernicious, are particularly unseasonable at the present moment, when the Provincial Treasury does not afford the means of meeting the charge created by former Acts of the Legislature, and your Committee trust that the treasurers which it may be found necessary to adopt in these instances, may tend to prevent similar abuses in future.

The appropriations under the various Acts of Parliament, as stated in account No. 16, amount together to £34169 3 10½

To which add the amount to be provided

for the present year, 4496 0 0

And the sum advanced from the Crown

Revenue by way of loan 2000 0 0

40665 3 10½

To meet these demands which include the whole arrearage of Militia Pensions, and every charge against the Provincial Treasury to the knowledge of your Committee, the probable resources will be as follows:

Our proportion of Revenue from Lower Canada, for the period between the 1st July 1819, (at which time the provisional agreement expired,) and the 1st January last, should our proportion continue at no more than 1-5th, deducting £33849 17 6, already received on account, £17731 19 0

Amount in Receiver General's hands, 31st Jan. 1821. £328 6 8½

Amount outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors 31st January last, £1588 12 4

Ordinary sum it appears on an average to the Inspector General that on the 31 March instant, 1068 17

£, had been paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Provincial Revenue arising from duties on licenses to Shop-keepers, Innkeepers, Distillers and Wholesale Dealers, £4000 0 0

Duties on importations from the United States, £2000 0 0

Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlers, £150 0 0

Licenses to Auctioneers and duties on sales at auction, £110 0 0

Light House Tonnage Duty, deducting the expence of supporting the Light House at York, £250 0 0

School Monies outstanding £20000 0 0 £29950 7 0½

£11306 1 10½

Upon this estimate of probable resources your Committee have to remark, that their anticipation of Revenue from Lower Canada up to the 1st January last is founded on the printed Report of the Committee of Finance of the Legislature of that Province now in Session, in which they state the amount of duties payable to Upper Canada, (if the proportion continues at 1-5th,) up to the period last mentioned, at £33479 7 1, of which the sum of £4307 10 7 being the proportion of duties imposed by the British Acts, belongs to the Crown Revenue, and being applied to the public uses of the Province, would have unrecorded for about £2000. It is evident that our receipt of duties from Lower Canada as well as the amount of those duties, depends upon the renewal of a provisional agreement with the Province of Lower Canada, or upon the Legislature between 1st January and 31st December, 1820, and 1st and 31st January 1821.

These warrants appear to contain mcthorgres not warranted by law, or former usages, with the exception of a warrant in favour of Lt. Col. James Fitzgibbon, to defray the unavoidable expenses of assembling and holding a Militia General Court Martial, under the Provincial Act authorising the formation of such court.

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Amount outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors 31st January last, £1588 12 4

Ordinary sum it appears on an average to the Inspector General that on the 31 March instant, 1068 17

Upon this estimate of probable resources your Committee have to remark, that their anticipation of Revenue from Lower Canada up to the 1st January last is founded on the printed Report of the Committee of Finance of the Legislature of that Province now in Session, in which they state the amount of duties payable to Upper Canada, (if the proportion continues at 1-5th,) up to the period last mentioned, at £33479 7 1, of which the sum of £4307 10 7 being the proportion of duties imposed by the British Acts, belongs to the Crown Revenue, and being applied to the public uses of the Province, would have unrecorded for about £2000. It is evident that our receipt of duties from Lower Canada as well as the amount of those duties, depends upon the renewal of a provisional agreement with the Province of Lower Canada, or upon the Legislature between 1st January and 31st December, 1820, and 1st and 31st January 1821.

These warrants appear to contain mcthorgres not warranted by law, or former usages, with the exception of a warrant in favour of Lt. Col. James Fitzgibbon, to defray the unavoidable expenses of assembling and holding a Militia General Court Martial, under the Provincial Act authorising the formation of such court.

No. 14—A schedule of payments made to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors on account of duties between the 1st and 31st January, 1821.—£2588 2 0½

No. 15—An abstract account of the appropriation for the year 1820, towards defraying the expences of the administration of justice, and support of the government of this Province; by which it appears that of the sum granted by Parliament for those purposes, there remains unexpended £2 6 10½, and that there has been a total saving on the last years estimate of £1445 11. 6½. which is now subject to the disposition of Parliament.

No. 16.—A schedule of appropriations made by various Provincial statutes chargeable against the year 1821, £34169 3 10½. This account appears perfectly correct, the Fenian Agent's salary, and the contingencies of his office, depend upon the continuance of the Fenian law of 1816, which will expire unless continued in this Session.

No. 17.—An Estimate for the year 1821, of the expences of the civil government of Upper Canada, the interest on debts provided by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and paid in England, which contains the same heads of charge as that for the last year, but is less in amount by the sum of £7.10. After deducting from the estimates the probable proceeds of the Crown Revenue under 14th Geo. III. there remains £1436 to be provided by the Provincial Legislature, including the sum of £145 unexpended of the last year's appropriations.

No. 18—An account of Public Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on account of duties on the 31st Dec. 1820, and 5th Jan. 1821. The sum outstanding on 31st Dec. last was £4175 3 0½, of which £2506 8 0½ has been paid into the hands of the Receiver General between that period and the 21st January last as appears by the account in No. 14, which left a balance outstanding on the last as £1288 19 112

No. 19.—An Account from Peter Howard, Esq. of the expenditure of £200 granted by Statute of 58th Geo. III. Chap. 50.

No 20—A Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec between the 6th Jan. and 1st July 1819, on which the Province is entitled to its proportionate amount, £7381 1 6. This amount is for the period up to the 1st July 1819, since which there is no official account of duties at Quebec, the provisional agreement having expired.

On application to the Inspector General it appears that large sums are outstanding in the hands of two officers of some Districts contrary to the provisions of the act to amend the schools law passed in the last Session of the last Provincial Parliament—deductions made by the different treasurers without legal authority, under a claim of per centage, and for appropriations beyond the authority of the act. Your Committee observes that £500 has been lost by the Treasurer of the London District to that District under the auction of the Board of Education, but in direct violation of the law, and in breach of the trust committed to the Trustees and Treasurer, without any account of the application of the remaining balance has been rendered; your Committee are also compelled to remark that £2400 paid to the Treasurer of the Gore District, on account of expenditure has ever been rendered, the consequences of this want of punctuality and breach of duty in public officers, at all times pernicious, are particularly unseasonable at the present moment, when the Provincial Treasury does not afford the means of meeting the charge created by former Acts of the Legislature, and your Committee trust that the treasurers which it may be found necessary to adopt in these instances, may tend to prevent similar abuses in future.

The appropriations under the various Acts of Parliament, as stated in account No. 16, amount together to £34169 3 10½

To which add the amount to be provided

for the present year, 4496 0 0

And the sum advanced from the Crown

Revenue by way of loan 2000 0 0

40665 3 10½

To meet these demands which include the whole arrearage of Militia Pensions, and every charge against the Provincial Treasury to the knowledge of your Committee, the probable resources will be as follows:

Our proportion of Revenue from Lower Canada, for the period between the 1st July 1819, (at which time the provisional agreement expired,) and the 1st January last, should our proportion continue at no more than 1-5th, deducting £33849 17 6, already received on account, £17731 19 0

Amount in Receiver General's hands, 31st Jan. 1821. £328 6 8½

Amount outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors 31st January last, £1588 12 4

Ordinary sum it appears on an average to the Inspector General that on the 31 March instant, 1068 17

FROM EUROPE.

The King's visit to Drury Lane Theatre.

It is not in our power to day, to give that minute account of His Majesty's visit to Drury Lane Theatre last night, and of his reception there, which the importance and interest of the event deserve. But we should do a violence to our own feelings, were we not to attempt to express the joy of the loyalty of the empire, if we do not at least announce the noble dictates of British sentiment which the occasion elicited. We have witnessed the effects of popular enthusiasm calculated to rouse the heart, and fill it with ecstacy; but we have never before been; but they all fade before the glorious exhibition of last night. The most beloved Monarch that ever won the affections of a great and loyal people, never received more rapturous expressions of attachment, of devotion, of almost maddening rapture, surpassing those which burst forth yesterday evening, upon the King entering the Theatre. The prolonged and simultaneous acclamations still ring upon our ears, and we still feel that thrill of honest English Joy, which God forbid we should ever cease to feel. when our King is welcomed by his people as he deserves. And this joy was the more extraordinary, since it triumphantly proved that the base arts of a base faction —the foul calumnies of privileged slanderers—and the detestable efforts of degenerate Englishmen have rendered him as sordid traders in calumny—have had no operation beyond the corrupted circle in which they originated. It was nearly ten minutes before the enthusiasm of the audience could be so stilled, as to permit the national anthem of "God save the King" to be sung by the performers. This anthem was thrice sung, during the evening, and each time the audience joined in full emphatic cheers in the chorus of each verse. "God save the King! King!" was vociferated from a thousand voices, with an energy that well bespoke the feelings of every heart. *Acclamations* of this description are not easily noted, nor is the operation which the eager loyalty of the audience could apply to their beloved sovereign. was instantly seized. When *Arthur's* song by the performers. This anthem was thrice sung, during the evening, and each time the audience joined in full emphatic cheers in the chorus of each verse. "God save the King! King!" was vociferated from a thousand voices, with an energy that well bespoke the feelings of every heart. *Acclamations* of this description are not easily noted, nor is the operation which the eager loyalty of the audience could apply to their beloved sovereign. was instantly seized. When *Arthur's* shouts of applause, the tumult and protect my King," the audience were three or four of the Queen's friends, who vented to call out her name; but it was like trying to stop a torrent by throwing a stone match to a train of gunpowder, for the explosion of loyal feeling which instantly burst forth decisively showed what was the real influence her Majesty's cause possessed. We can only add, that the King seemed deeply sensible of the affectionate demonstrations of attachment which were displayed. He repeatedly bowed to the audience in the most graceful manner, and more than once laid his hand upon his heart, the most forcible and eloquence of which act perfectly electrified the house. After he withdrew, the audience gave three unanimous and hearty cheers, and then gradually retired.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

New Comet.—Signor Pons, astronomer of the Duchy of Lucca, discovered on the 12th of last month between six and seven o'clock at night, in the constellation of Pegasus, a comet, with very extraordinary nature. It appears like a white spot, not unlike one of a kernel form, and with a very small tail. On the 22d Signor Pons continued his observations, that the Comet had not changed its position, but that its tail was becoming more visible, and its light had acquired greater intensity. He thence concluded, that the Comet will become more and more luminous, and to such a degree as to be visible to the naked eye. Astronomers have fixed its right ascension at 0 deg. 30 min. and its northern declination at 5 deg. between the stars of the sixth magnitude x and e of Pegasus.

An investigation of the numerous records of the city of Exeter has lately taken place. These valuable strides of antiquity have been found in a wretched state, in a private apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected. Upwards of 100 manuscripts have already been discovered and examined by the Rev. Geo. Oliver, Thomas Jones, Esq. &c.; many of them are beautifully written on five vellum, and present some curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest yet found is of the time of King William Rufus, 1090, being about the period that Osbern, a valuary, was bishop of that see. Exeter; and it is thought some earlier manuscripts may still be discovered.

Sale of Mr. Kemble's Library.—The following are the prices of some of the lots; *Sir Degare*, a Poetical Romance, eighteen leaves; printed by Wynkyn de Worde; 35*l.* 10*s. Here begn nneth a ful Treatyse of the Byrth & Prophesye of Merlin*, a Poem; printed by the same; 26*l* 15*s* 6*d. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, a Manuscript of the 14th or 15th century, 21*l.* 10*s* 6*d.* An extraordinary Collection of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Play Bills, from the year 1751 to the present time, were purchased by Sir Gregory Page Turner, for 109*l.* A Collection of Spanish Comedies, was bought by Mr. Heber, of Hodnet. Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, first edition, inlaid throughout, not a very superb copy, was bought by Mr. Boswell, at the enormous sum of 112*l* 7*s.*

As a proof of the "glorious uncertainty of the law," the following authentic anecdote may not be uninteresting to our readers:—At the Assizes of a Western County, before the present Lord Chief Justice Abbott, a notorious character was arraigned at the bar for stealing seven geese.—The property was found in his possession, and every evidence adduced, so as to leave no doubt, in the mind of every person present, of a conviction. The Judge, after summing up the evidence, turned to the prisoner (or his decence re-called the old woman (prosecutor's servant) who identified the geese to be the property of her master. "Now, my good woman," said the prisoner, "those geese were your master's; now will you swear that these were no ganders amongst them?" "Yes," answered the old woman pertly, "there was one *gander* and six *geese*." "Now my Lord," said the prisoner, addressing himself to the Court, "I stand here charged with stealing seven geese, whereas it appears in evidence that they were six geese and one gander. His Lordship took an immediate advantage of the admission, which the Legislature between 1st January and 31st December, 1820, and 1st and 31st January 1821. and Judge held to be a good one, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged

The following strange but well attested occurrence, actually took place a few days since.

A non-servant in the employ of the Rev. Dr. Palmer of Tarcombe, near Chard, being taken ill, the medical attendant on the family was sent for, who prescribed for the man a bolus from the family medicine chest, and having wrapped up paper the grain-weights used in weighing out the proper proportion of the drugs, left them on the table, and went to them the bolus, which he desired one of the children in bed-land, to carry to the man servant, with instructions to take immediately in trouble. Some hours afterwards, his master came to enquire about the patient, and found him suffering in violent symptoms which the man attributed to the strange kind of medicine the Doctor had ordered for him, and which he said he could never have got through, but for not cutting it smaller pieces;" but he thanked God that, though it was rather rough and sharpish he had got it all down." This account puzzled his master exceedingly, who, however, soon discovered that the man had actually swallowed in the bolus all the brass grain-weights, instead of the bolus, which was found lying on the table, in his master's room! Proper remedies were immediately applied, and the following day this unconscious dose from the man's stomach, who subsequently recovered from his illness. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this instance of implicit faith in the power of the curative art, or a similar exhibition of astonishing, but unconscious eating" unfledged animals walking on two legs."—*Bristol Mercury.*

Two Lighters are to be built in this yard, solely of African timber, and of the largest scantling that can be procured from the East Indies. Frames of other vessels of larger size are also to be set up of the same kind of timber. The consumption of English timber, it is hoped, will be as much as possible, and indeed the fine qualities of dift sort for which the oak of Old England is famed, will supersede the extensive use of the use in our forests for a considerable time. The Semiramis frigate, Captain Warren, full of teak, is now fitting here.—*Plymouth Paper.*

Tuesday the Old Bailey Sessions ended, when sentence of death was passed on 13 prisoners, 3 were sentenced to be transported for life, 2 for fourteen years, 1 for seven years; 2 to 2 imprisonment in the House of Correction for 2 years; thirty-one to the House of Correction for Middlesex; and five in Newgate for various periods.—Larrah Maynard, a deaf and dumb girl was put to the bar on Tuesday, charged with stealing a watch. The prisoner was remarkably handsome, and defended herself by signs, which she employed apparently with perfect intelligence and great animation. Several of the law witnessed their assistance; and her innocence being satisfactorily established, the jury acquitted her.

[From Ackermann's Repository of Arts.]

LONDON FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Morning Dress.—A wrapping dress composed of exclusive of the stuff of the gown, which is fastened close to the throat in the back of the neck, but is a little sloped in front, and is worn over all round so as to form a pelerine; it wraps across before, and sloped in front of the bosom, and is confined by a rouleau of patriotism. Thirty-six thousand men have been raised in the militia regiments and legions; 24,000 have been completely clothed, armed, and disciplined in Catalonia, and 12,000 will be in depot in the course of January.—" What is most prime worthy," says the General, "is that, with all their noble enthusiasm, the inhabitants of the Abruzzi display the arms of prudence and skill. The skirt is moderately wide; it wraps across the left side, and hangs only a little deeper in front than behind. The sleeve is easy, but not wide; it is finished at the wrist by folds of gros de Naples, to correspond dy in colour with the gown. The pelerine is also of gros de Naples, it is rather broad, and fastens with a gold clasp at the side

The Musk Deer.—In the review of Fraser's tour through the Himalaya mountains [Quarterly, No. XLVII] we find the following account of the animal which yields the fashionable perfume called musk. Mr Fraser calls the animal the musk deer: though it has generally been denominated the musk cat:

The musk deer is an animal by no means common in any situation, but keeps entirely to the most inaccessible and remote heights among rocks and forests that defy the foot of man. They cannot endure heat, and several young ones which were presented to us invariably perished, after being exposed a few days to the warmth of a lower region. The figure of the musk deer is somewhat singular. It retains the size of a fallow doe, or small buck, and its body and legs are completely those of a deer. The head, however, bears no resemblance to that of a hog; the eye is black and full, but not so large as that of a deer usually is; and the sharp snout, and wrinkled countenance give it a considerable resemblance to a pig's head, which is rendered more remarkable by the two tusks that project from the upper jaw, and hang pointing downward, considerably over the lower; and their colour is dark brown. It is commonly known that the musk is contained in a liquid state in a small bag near the navel of the animal. When it is caught, the bag is taken just as it is found, and cut from the beast while yet alive. A small hollow reed is inserted into it that the musk may not suffer, as it would be apt to do, from want of air; and the whole is tied around with a sinew of the animal. In this state, when it has dried, which it does in the shape of small brown grains, it is sold, together with the skin for twice it weight in silver. It is said that theanimal must be caught alive in order to obtain its musk. Should it be shot, the drug (its affirmed) is absorbed into the body, and consequently not only lost, but the animal is rendered unsaleable. The great value of the article makes the animal an object of great request. Wherever, therefore it is understood that a musk deer has been seen on any particular hill, the whole country in turned out to hunt him down. This alone would tend to create a scarcity of the animal; and if it is as rare on the hills to the south eastward, and on the opposite side of the Himalaya range, as it is in that portion between the Sutley and Alaknunds, there is little danger that the market will ever be overstocked by the genuine musk.

THE UNICORN.

In the forty seventh number of that invaluable work, the Quarterly Review, received from London, we find another amusing and interesting article in relation to the snowy range of the Himalya mountains, forming that stupendous buttress which supports on the south the elevated table land of Central Asia. The article of which we speak, is a review of a tour through a part of these mountains, to the sources of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. In the course of the review, the writer introduces a letter from a British officer commanding in the hilly country east of Nepaul, to the marquis of Hastings, stating that the *Unicorn*, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists at this moment in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. The description of the animal corresponds exactly with the Unicorn of the ancients. The hoofs are divided, and the size that of a horse from twelve to thirteen hands high; fierce and extremely wild; seldom, if ever caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh is used for food. The person who gave the information to the author of the letter (Major Latter,) has repeatedly seen those animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds like wild buffaloes.—The drawing accompanying the letter shows some resemblance to the horse, but has cloven hoofs, a long curved horn growing out of the forehead, and a boar shaped tail. From its herding together, observes the reviewer, as the Unicorn of the scriptures is said to do, as well as from the rest of the description, it is evident that it cannot be the rhinoceros, which is a solitary animal.

CONTRAST.—The Comforts of Human Life, by R. Heron, were written in a prison under the most distressing circumstances. The Miseries of Human Life by Beresford, were, on the contrary composed in a drawing-room, where the author was surrounded by all the good things of this world. A striking contrast will be found to exist between authors & their works; melancholy writers being usually the most jocular and lively in society, and humorists in theory, but the most lugubrious of animals in practice. Burton, the author of The Anatomy of Melancholy, was extremely facetious in conversation.

Composition for healing wounds in Trees.

Take of dry pounded chalk, three measures, and of common vegetable tar one measure; mix them thoroughly and boil them, with a low heat, till the composition becomes of the consistency of bees-wax, it may be preserved for use in this state any length of time; if chalk cannot conveniently be got, dry brickdust may be subsaitured.

Application—After the broken or decayed limb has been sawed off, the whole of the sawed end must be carefully pared away, and the rough edges of the bark, in particular, must be made quite smooth; the doing of this properly is of great consequence; then lay on the thickness of half a crown, over the wounded place, and over the edges of the surrounding bark, it should be spread with a hot trowel.

A singular discovery has been made in the south of Africa, about ten miles north of Cape Town. Whilst digging in the earth a piece of timber was found buried, which on being traced led to the complete disinterment of a ship, or other large vessel that was buried some feet beneath the surface. The wood is in excellent preservation, and appears to be cedar. A more complete account of this extraordinary circumstance is shortly expected.

Productive Crop.—We some days ago published an account of a very productive crop of barley, raised to the eastward. We believe the following instance in our state equals, if not exceeds it. Mr. Peter Wager, at his farm at Montgomery square, from *five acres* of spring barley, raised 225 bushels, weighing 52 and half lbs. per bushel, which he sold to Mr. George Pepper, brewer of this city, who was so much pleased with its qualities, that he has reserved it for *seed*.—*Poulson's Phila. D. Adv.*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

You tell us Rome was glorious, not profuse.

Expenses paid by the possessor of a lot of moderate front, within three years, exclusive of taxes.	
Filling up in front, to *oblige* his neighbors,	$20
Extension of a street, for the same purpose,	300
Assessment for leveling another street to *serve* his neighbors,	10
Filling a second time, to *oblige*—he cannot tell *who*,	55
Paving, a *convenience* for *those* who performed the work,	125
Do. footway, for the *convenience* of *passengers*,	50
	$600
Cost of lot,	$4,700
	$5,300
Present value,	2,300
Profit and loss account,	$3,000

Misery loves company.—We think it would be no very hard matter to produce many instances in Albany, of very exact counterparts to the above; except that in some cases, "the profit and loss account" would probably be in favor of Baltimore *Alb. Gaz.*

Extraordinary case.—M. Gourbillon, in his travels in Sicily, in 1819, gives the following strange statement:

"Nothing is more remarkable, says M. Gourbillon, than the constitution of the consulates of this city, Messina. The American Consul is a Russian; the Russian Consul a German; the German Consul a Dutchman; the Dutch Consul a Swiss; the Neapolitan Consul a Frenchman; and the French Consul is a Neapolitan. Not one of them has ever been in the country which employs him, nor can speak its language. These are six nations very singularly represented! These Consuls are, however, a good sort of people, who occupy themselves very steadily with their affairs; and the last mentioned of them is a musician and poet, and plays ill enough indeed on the flute."

The Russian American company has received intelligence from their colony at Sitka, which states, that there are Russian families in the North of Behring's Straits, under 67 north latitude, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm above a century ago. The directors of the company expects in a short time a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence

On rendering Cloth incombustible.—Mr. Guy Lussac has proposed a means of rendering the various tissues of cloth, stuffs, &c. incombustible; and the means he recommends appear superior to those which as yet have been proposed; that the combustibility of these substances is diminished by their having been immersed in solution of certain salts, as of alum, muriate of soda, &c. has been long known. Mr. Gay Lussac considered that those salts should possess this property most eminently, which entered most readily into fusion, being enabled by that means to cover perfectly the fibre of the substances, and preserve them from the contact of the air. Guided by this thought, he substituted phosphate of ammonia and borates of soda for alum, &c. and he found that muslins thus treated could be placed in contact with ignited bodies, without danger. They were carbonized, but would not inflame.

Sir E. Home has communicated to the British Royal Society some experiments tending to prove that black protects from the head of the sun better than white. We believe Franklin from some experiments adopted a contrary opinion.

Effect of Bad Company.—Greatest part of Thursday the presiding Alderman at the Town Hall, Southwark, J. J. Smith, was occupied in the investigation of a most heart-rending affair, where the son was charged with burglary in his own father's house, supported by the testimony of his mother and brother. The prosecutor, whose name was Raymond, is in a respectable way, as a lighterman at Horsleydown, and had reared a large family with credit. The prisoner, from his youth, had abandoned himself to dissolute habits, to bad company, and, to support his extravagance, had committed innumerable depredations on his father's property, all of which had been hitherto overlooked. On Tuesday morning last, about two o'clock, he effected an entrance into his father's house, by forcing open several locks and bolts, with all the dexterity of an accomplished house breaker; having gained the inside in safety, he proceeded to the room in which his parents slept, the lock of which he contrived to pick, without awakening any one within. He found, to his great disappointment, that no arrangement such which he was unacquainted had been made in the vicinities of the bureau and boxes, so that he could not get at them for that night; and he was compelled to rest content with all he could find in the pockets of his father and mother, which amounted to 1l. 14s 6d. and a few halfpence. All this the prisoner took, then left the room, and proceeded cautiously to the third floor, where his brothers, [two lads of 12 or 14] slept, with the intention of picking their pockets also; but the moon shining brightly through the window, disclosed his person to one of the boys who was awake, and gave an alarm. The prisoner instantly fled; his father dressed hastily and went in pursuit; he met the prisoner against the church of Allhallows, Barking, but the moment he attempted to collar him, the latter attacked and beat him most brutally, and would have effected his escape, but for the timely intervention of the beadle of Tower Ward, who took him to the watch-house, and found a sum of money on his person equal to that which the prosecutor had been robbed of. The money was produced, and the prisoner's mother swore it was the exact sum that had been stolen out of her pocket; she also identified a penny-piece which had been in her possession a fortnight, from its having the name of a cutler at Uxbridge engraved upon it. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, carelessly observed, that the money was his own, and that all his mother had asserted about the penny-piece was false! Mr. Alderman Smith observed, that the case was one of a most painful nature, and it was his duty to commit him to the Assizes for trial. The prisoner's father, with tears in his eyes, requested the magistrate to take off the capital part of the charge, as he did not wish to take his life, although it was his wish to send him out of the country. The Alderman informed him that however he might regret it, the law did not allow him to grant his request.

The prisoner was then fully committed, and the parties were ordered to attend on Friday to be bound over.

Vaccination.—The following letter on the interesting subject of vaccination, has been addressed by the celebrated Dr. Jenner to a lady resident near Devizes:—

"My dear Madam,—You ask me if I have any reason to doubt the efficacy of vaccination, as a certain preventive of the infection of small-pox. Various, you tell me, are the opinions on this subject; I beg pardon for opposing your declaration; be assured there is but one opinion among medical men who have conducted the practice with that attention which it requires, according to the rules I have precisely laid down. The island might have been entirely freed from the pestilence many years ago, if its wisdom in this respect had kept pace with many of the Continental kingdoms, where small-pox has been entirely unknown for many years; and for ages previously to the introduction of the new practice, it had frequently raged with unconscionable fury. I do not know how its merits can be set in a more intelligible or convincing point of view, than by giving you the substance of a quotation from a very recent publication on the subject by Mr. Cross, an eminent surgeon at Norwich, where, through the folly and obstinacy of the people, the small-pox lately committed great havoc. He tells us that 10,000 of this population who had been vaccinated, lived in the midst of a contaminated atmosphere, and exceptions to complete protection, after perfect vaccination, were so few as not to be worth detailing; on the other hand, out of 3000 who had neglected to be vaccinated, 580 individuals died, and some who had been inoculated with irregular small-pox caught the disease a second time!! What you have heard respecting my opinion of re-vaccinating in seven years, has no foundation in truth. Perfect vaccination is permanent in its influence. It is quite terrible to see the obstinacy of the people, but the basis of it rests with the superior orders; coercion, however, has never a good effect, but quote the contrary. It is shocking to contrast the conduct of people at home with that of those abroad. Let the country be ever so extensive, ever so populous, where vaccination has been solely and universally propagated, small-pox has been wholly got out of, and never brought back again, even after periods of years have elapsed in most instances. I am sorry to find the poor people around you are so infatuated, but does the fault lie with them? I remain, dear Madam, very faithfully yours.

EDWARD JENNER.

Berkley, Jan. 11, 1821.

It is said in a Paris newspaper, that Mr. Chateaubriand has sold his manuscript *History of France*, upon which he had been for sometime employed, for 960,000.

Mr. Jouy, the author of the Hermit in Paris, &c. delivered, last winter at the Atheneum of that capital, a course of lectures *on morality applied to politics*. A great number of ladies attended the course, according to the Paris papers.

Price of Provisions, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Timothy Seed	Clover Seed	Flax Seed	Dried Apples	Potatoes	Onions	Hay	Straw	Beef, Mutton, Veal	Pork	Butter, Lard	Cheese	Geese	Turkeys	Fowls	Ducks	Eggs	Flour	Oatmeal	Pearl Ashes	Pot Ashes
Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.	Bush.	Bush.	Ton	Load	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	each	each	pair	pair	doz.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
0 10	0 6	0 4	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2½	0 1½	0 2	0 12	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 12	0 3	0 3	0 3
0 11	0 7	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 15	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 7	0 7	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 15	0 4	0 4	0 4

TERMS OF THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE AND THE YORK WEEKLY POST.

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From the London Observer, 5th August.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Our next gracious monarch is now "upon the seas," and the whole Irish population are, perhaps, at this moment straining their sight for a view of the auspicious bark which, for the first time, bears to their shores a Sovereign of the House of Brunswick. We have no doubt of his fervid and enthusiastic reception. He has always been the friend of Ireland, and the companions whom he most esteemed have been selected from her people. She has not only shared his privacy, and sweetened his pleasures, but she has been the genius of his councils and the guide to his glory. The wit of Sheridan illumined his youth—the friendship of Moore directed his manhood—Castlereagh devised in the cabinet what Wellington achieved in the field; and the first act of the crowned King, has been a person at tribute to the country which made his regency servile first in our annals. A thousand associations render Ireland dear to George the Fourth, and George the Fourth dear to Ireland. When he was not only far from power, but opposed to power she clung to him with prodigal affection; the address of 400 was one of the first fruits of her infant independence; and his Coronation Gazette proves that he does not forget it. Nine Irish names elevated to the peerage are proofs that prosperity is not always without a heart, and that even in palaces gratitude may be found with. But even independent of my personal affection for the reigning King, he visit presents a phenomenon to Ireland: it represents the first instance in Irish history of an Irish domestic visiting her as a friend. When other Monarchs went, it was not a visit, but a visitation. Blood heralded their approach, blood marked their progress, blood stroked their return! Even their success, (if the accession of the Brunswick dynasty, but two trifles, yet mixed the bitter with cup of a little Hanoverian Lowerings—"in what history," said a modern cavalier, "is one history, St. Hercules, shall I find an answer out of the Irish Lord in Lord next." "Indeed I do not know, sir, Lord," replied Languish, "unless it be in a cousin and a half (apart.")

The first regular ground of invasion was that of Henry II. It had its origin in ambition, its pretence in adultery, and its successful justification in a Papal Edict. From the hour that Henry landed with his army at Waterford, till his presentation of the staff at Ardeen at Cashel his entire march, was marked only by unanimous homage and extorted submission; and the refusal of Dublin to grant the Shannon to greet him, proved how partially that fine old city shone which elsewhere acknowledged him, was more ostentatious than sincere. His time was spent in opposing the piety for the benefit of the clergy; and the troops only proof concluded afterwards at Windsor, between him and Roderick, showed in its conditions that even Adrian's edict had not been unheeded by his authority. Henry passed to Carnsmore at Dublin, and it is curious to mark that there was not a single house, even in the metropolis, large enough to receive him. He was obliged to construct one of the timber and wattles, according to the custom of the country.

Twenty-four years after the visit of John, who remained three months, during which time the circumstance most worthy of remark is, that it was peaceable. It would be beside our purpose to recount the cruel and unchristian tale of Ireland's misgovernment from that period till Cromwell wrote upon her fields, in letters of blood, what fire, his murderous predecessors at her hands put to the flue rest. On the 15th of April, 1650, he landed at Dublin with a numerous army,—and he knew Irish and cold blooded massacre in the town of Drogheda, were the precedent to a series of exterminations, to oppress one, and desolations, to outrage unprecedented for being a period. Peace succeeded a famine followed in the train of war, and a system of ruthless no rising extermination left, now, in three fourths of the country, a single native to record, or mourn the inhumanity of the conquest. Two whole nations were depopulated that profession the rich lots of their ancestors were driven, like so many wild beasts into Clare and Connaught, and a proclamation was issued, stating that, after the 1st March, 1654, any Irish Catholic, man, woman or child, found in any other part of the kingdom, they might be legally put to death without charge or trial. This sanguine, terrific, and literally unheard, confiscation did not succeed, was denominated by the Protestant act of Grace! His remorseless pretensions to compensation of a Highland chief, including, of course, a brace of hounds, each of such an outrage was, because it was a salvation for cattle. Had travelled about six hundred miles for that purpose—plan of universal extermination. Nearly four centuries have now elapsed since the visit of the regal republican; but its traces are still in many places frightfully discernible; the confiscation grant, the name from which it took its date, for both, are abbey, are the landmarks of his progress, his power, and his impolicy. His immortality is preserved in the ruins he made, and he cannot die! After the death of Cromwell, and the subsequent base restoration of the Stuarts, James the Second, infatuated as he was once more, by his evil presence, filled Ireland with blood and misery to its. A legal by education, a tyrant by instinct, and a rebel by nature, he ruined beneath his banner the party at the by a full view of his Majesty and the royal Duke's upon his very moment he called to his standard. I had been standing in that position for many hours, and my people of a brave people and then betrayed them to the ingratitude of his own dastard person. An outcast from England and ex- ankle was one of the planters in the fields of my right arm, and my pelled by his own subjects from her throne, this greatness propelled a rabble here at point-blank range, I heard him distinctly call out, "Lord, Lord, O Lord, there is a gentleman with a pistol!" to which I answered, "the pistol will do you no harm, Madam," but a dreadful scene immediately followed. By the anxiety of the ladies, which induced them to crowd round me, I was deprived of the power of using my right arm, and my pistol fell from my hand. I then, with my left hand, endeavoured to draw my sword, but found it entangled in the skirts of my coat, which prevented me from doing so. I then made a desperate effort to disengage myself from the crowd, and succeeded in getting my sword out of the scabbard, when I received a violent blow on the head from behind, which brought me to the ground. I was then seized by a number of persons, who disarmed me, and I was conducted to the Castle of Edinburgh, where I remained a prisoner for nearly two years. I was then liberated, and returned to my native country, where I remained in peace for a few years, when I was again arrested, and sent to Fort George, where I remained a prisoner for nearly seven years more

tain from Vienna, Augsburg, Frankfort, &c. are purely fabrications, as not one word or line is to be found in the treaty concluded between Prussia and Turkey. Surely a few days may be expected to terminate these speculations, and present us with facts decisive of the issue of the question. It will be seen, by a proceeding, article, that in the city the municipal, a strong pressure prevailed of the amicable adjustment of the differences between the Porte and the Russian Cabinet. But the whole tenor of the news brought by the French Papers is against the supposition.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

"Yesterday morning the Duke of Wellington took leave of the King and the members of the Royal Family.

The state of affairs between Russia and Turkey may render acceptable to our readers a summary of the relations in which these Powers reciprocally stand with regard to the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire, and to each other :—

Russia founds her right to interfere, in certain cases, on behalf of a portion of the subjects of the Porte, upon the treaty of Kainardgi, in 1774, which was confirmed by that of Jassy, in 1792, and that of Bucharest, in 1812, and by which she restored to that Power all Bessarabia, with the towns of Akerman, Kilia, Ismail, and the Forts as of Bender and also the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, upon conditions of which the following made part :—The Porte promised to protect the Christian religion and churches without hindering in any manner the free exercise of the former, or putting any obstacle in the way of repairing the latter or building new ones and further to restore to the convents, and to private persons, the lands taken from them in the district of Akerman, Kilia, Ismail, and Bender, and to hold no ecclesiastic in that district for consideration which their office requires. She also promised that she would regard baim and grant generally all the existing taxes, and would receive them through the medium of deputies to be sent every two years; that the Pacha, Governor, or any other persons whatever, should have no power to demand other payment or impositions of any kind: in fine that the natives should have all the advantages which they enjoyed during the reign of Mahomet IV. The Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia were to be allowed to have at the Porte, Charges d'Affaires of the Christian communion to watch over the interests of those principalities; and those agents were to be treated with the kindness and regard previously enjoyed by the ministers of nation. And lastly, the Ministers of the Russian Court were to be permitted to speak in favour of those principalities, when ever circumstances might require it. Russia, on her part, ceded to the Porte the isles of the Archipelago, which she had seized, stipulating for the inhabitants to guard, the same privileges as the Subjects of Moldavia and the treaty of Bucharest further guaranteed to the Servians, "the right of administering their internal affairs, upon paying to the Porte, a small contribution."

LONDON, Sept. 2

By the arrival of the Stanmore packet, at Falmouth, letters have been received from Lisbon to the 21st of August, from which are extremely important, inasmuch as they afford ample proof of the instability of the king of Portugal, under the present state of affairs in that kingdom. The insurrection of the military is assuming a tone which is likely to lead to most unpleasant consequences. A general review of the Portuguese troops, under the orders of General Sepulcida, the military Commandant of the city of Lisbon, took place in the square of the Terreiro do Pace, in the presence of the King, who had placed himself at one of the windows of the Royal Palace.— Before the review concluded, the King being in conversation with several persons of rank, accidentally turned his back to the troops in the square. On the first persons who noticed the circumstance was Gen Peniche, who immediately observed to several of the officers, that the King had placed himself in that position, in order to show his contempt and disgust of the army. This report, in a few minutes, was current throughout every regiment review, which occasioned from every side—" Fora, fora," (Off. off.) This exclamations was addressed to his King. So great was the insult at this moment, that apprehensions were entertained that some acts of violence would be committed on the King, and all those around him. After a short time it is said, however, he succeeded in mastering himself and, he assured the troops that nothing was further from his intentions than that of being guilty of what was attributed to him. He left—he add, that the devil in person of the King had the effect of subduing the anger of the troops.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

(From the Journal de Paris).

"All the attention of our Monarch is now exclusively fixed upon Turkey, and especially upon Constantinople and Besserabia, for it is at Constantinople that the important question at present war will be decided, and it is from Bessarabia that the Russian armies will proceed to the invasion of Turkey, should war take place. Up to this day we have received no positive news from Constantinople. It is certain that on the 3rd of July no further than July 31, have received Vienna, and at the period of Strogonoff was, it is affirmed, detained at Bucharest by violent tempests. According to other reports of Forte, fortified the wasting that war would inevitably ensue if M. Strogonoff execution his project, had itself solicited him to continue his stay, to which he had consented after—very off reply.

"A recent letter received from Vienna, containing the following passage :— The Divan, having at length declared that it would adhere to the proposed arrangements of the Minister of the Mediating Powers of Constantinople, have had several conferences with Baron Strogonoff when they persuaded not without much difficulty, to return to Bucharest, where they have been three or four days on board the vessel in which he had embarked." The next courier from Constantinople will doubtless supply us with positive accounts as to the issue of the negotiations.

AUGSBURG, Aug. 26.

"A courier, which arrived to day, has brought a letter from Brody, of the 11th, and others from Odessa of the 13th instant.

"They contain long details of the preparations for war, which are spreading as well in Bessarabia as in other frontier provinces of Russia.

"All the corps which form the army of Count Wittgenstein, have marched to concentrate on the Pruth. This General in chief has visited, with great circumspection, all the positions. He now waits for orders to advance.

"With respect to Jassy Pacha, his army is concentrated on the right bank of the Pruth. It is now very numerous and animated with an infinited confidence in the issue of impending war. The Porte himself—sent orations for the commencement of hostilities. The advance posts of both armies are in mutual observation ; but at the departure of the courier, not a moment had been fired on either side.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26.

"A second Russian army of 180,000 men, is now coming on the banks of the Dwina, A third, which will consist of 150,000 m., will also be on foot here in the course of two months. All the troops will be abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions.

Advices from the borders of the Danube state, that war between the Ottoman Porte and Russia only be considered certain.

"*Borders of the Danube, July 28.*

"Besides the considerable forces which are already established in this quarter, a second army is forming of 120,000 men, of which several divisions are already concentrated, and orders are issued for the transition of another army, to consist of 150,000 before the beginning of the month of September.— The Cabinet negociates" says our soldiers, "*but the arm advances.*" The shrewd intention of a certain foreign junior subject of the Porte, we can no find in the Divan, which we laugh at and pity its folly. There is, perhaps, no power that has more need of our unity than the very one which has been represented as having all at once transformed itself into an active ally of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.

The public tranquility has been again seriously disturbed here, within these few days. On the 23th of July accounts were received from the Peloponnesus, which the Divan care fully concealed. The people, however, soon got at that they were of an unfavorable nature ; it was rumored that the Greeks daily grew stronger, and had obtained great advantages, that the new Turkish fleet was entirely destroyed, &c. On the 27th in the morning, bands of assassins, who have long since infested the city, assembled, and jointly resolved to bid defiance to the forces of the Sultan. A party of Janissaries joined them. They fell on the Greeks, and massacred all they met, without distinction, but continued plundered at discretion, and above 200 Greeks were killed The Government did not resolve till evening to have these bands dispersed ; but after that time, all was quiet, except in the Fauxbourg of Galata, and that of the departure of three men of war, which were ordered to sail for the mouth of the Danube, to the Admiral of the fleet at Sebastopol, on to be by the Emperor at St. Petersburg. They add that M. de Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador, who had very much exasperated M. Strogonoff in Odessa, were received with respect and attended by the authorities and the most distinguished inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You are no doubt aware that the object of Lord Welling ton's visit to Paris was for the purpose of urging the French Government to join us in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander. You are also aware that 50,000 of the allied forces are already in French territory, and that the departure of three more divisions is only delayed by official despatches and private information, that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while it put together as considered by Napoleon, the present disposition must be accordingly a matter of course. The Duke of Wellington with France to the Rhine. Save, the Isle of Frederick, and one of the West India colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should attack the Isle of Bourbon and Martinique. Louis is said to have entered into the project, and referred Lord Wellington to the Minister at War. The latter was equally well disposed ; but, before he proceeded, he called for more positive

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liberal - subscription.

The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in addition to his annual subscription of *Five Hundred Dollars*, paid for the last three years, to the Albany County Agricultural Society, has renewed his subscription for the same sum, to be paid annually, for three years to come.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

In the year 1663, captain Walter Folger, from this town, on a whaling voyage, anchored in the harbor of Saguus, in company with another vessel, which was made fast to his vessel, besides being anchored. In the middle of the night the vessels were carried out of the harbor, in the most peculiar manner perhaps ever known. Finding themselves in this situation, they cut the warps that fastened them together, and upon taking up the anchors, they found that a whale called a hump back, had taken the anchor of captain Folger's vessel in its mouth, and was making a run with the two vessels! The whale was hove up, killed, and taken on board.!!!

Death of a Bear.

At Middlebury, N. Y. Mr. Martin Pholand, leaving a wife and three children. The death of Mr. Pholand, we are informed, was occasioned in the following manner:—He and Mr. Crum had caught some sun-fish for the purpose of putting into a certain pond; while alive in the vessel containing them, they undertook to see which could swallow the most and largest of the same; each swallowed three *alive*, and on Mr. Pholand's attempting to swallow a fourth, about the width of a man's three fingers, it stuck in his throat so tight he could not get it down A part of the fish was extracted just before he expired

The Duke of Athol.—At the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Perth, on Saturday the 11th instant, James Murray was brought to the bar, accused of writing threatening letters to the Duke of Athol. By the indictment it appeared, that in the month of July, 1820, the prisoner had written to his Grace, offering to make known, for a pecuniary consideration a conspiracy, in which the Duke, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, was materially interested. His Grace accordingly met him in the porter's lodge at Dunkeld, when the prisoner presented him with a letter, in which he stated that he had claims upon the estate of Soltzary, now the property of the Duke; and that, unless his Grace would instantly give him the sum of 5000l. or a check upon his banker for that amount, his life should pay the forfeit. In the letter he stated that he would allow five minutes for consideration; and that if the Duke did not within that space comply with his demand, the prisoner had two pistols in his possession, with the one he would blow his Grace's brains out, and with the other his own, being determined not to survive the want of his property. By the manly and decisive conduct of his Grace, it appeared that the prisoner's attempt was frustrated, and his person secured. The prisoner, a tall elderly looking man, pleaded guilty.—Mr. Urquhart, counsel for the panuel, urged in alleviation of the crime, the obvious defect of intention which is implied, and endeavored to show that there was no serious intention on the part of the prisoner to commit murder, who never doubted that he would accomplish his object by threats alone. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years transportation.

Precaution.—The novel just published under this title, is of the Cadebs school. It will please both the young and the old: the former will like it because incalcutes in every page the value of *precaution* on entering the matrimonial state. The author is extremely happy in his delineation of character. The portrait of Mr. Benedict, an elderly old Bachelor, whom a disappointment of the heart has early driven into retirement, after sitting one session in parliament, and acting the courtier and the beau for one season at the commencement of the last reign, is particularly amusing: and the readiness with which he connects his monotonous present with his gayer past by finding likenesses in every one whom he encounters, is unlike, to Lord Gosford, the companion of his former days, or Lady Juliana, the mistress of his youth. has something in it not less entertaining to the imagination, than touching to the affections. The portraits of the Jarvis's, the Chatterton's, and the Mesceley's, are all admirably drawn; in short, we may congratulate the public on the accession of a new novelist, possessing talents of no ordinary cast.

(From Madame de Stael's Ten Year's Exile.)

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.

I had at last the pleasure of seeing that monarch, equally absolute by law and custom, and so moderate from his own disposition. The Empress Elizabeth, to whom I was at first presented, appeared to me the tutelary angel of Russia. Her manners are extremely reserved, but what she says is full of life, and it is from the focus of all generous ideas that her sentiments and opinions have derived strength and warmth. While I listened to her, I was affected by something inexpressible, which did not proceed from her grandeur, but from the harmony of her soul; so long was it since of concord between power and virtue. As I was conversing with the empress, the door opened, and the Emperor Alexander did me the honor to come and talk with me, What first struck me in him was such an expression of goodness and dignity, that the two qualities appeared inseparable, and in him to form only one. I was afraid to pronounce a word to which any real meaning can be attached.

The Emperor Alexander, on the contrary, conversed with me as statesmen in England would have done, who place their strength in themselves, and not in the barriers with which they are surrounded. The Emperor Alexander, whom Napoleon has endeavored to misrepresent, has a most remarkable understanding and information, I do not believe that in the whole extent of his empire he could find a minister better versed than himself in all that belong to the judgment and direction of public affairs. He did not disguise from me his regret for the admiration to which he had rendered himself in his intercourse with Napoleon. "I believe," said he, "that in the same way, he entertained a great enthusiasm for Frederic II. In this sort of illusion, produced by an extraordinary character, there is always a generous motive, whatsoever may be the errors that result from it. The Emperor Alexander however described with great sagacity the effect produced upon him by these conversations with Napoleon. "I was afraid," said the emperor, "of his opposite ideas, as if one must be astonished at each, without thinking of their being contradictory. He related to me also the lessons *a la Machiavel* which Napoleon had thought proper to give him: "You see," said he, " I am careful to keep my ministers and generals at variance among themselves, in order that each may reveal to me the faults of the other; I keep up around me a continual jealousy by the manner I treat those who are about me: one day one thinks himself the favorite, the next day another, so that no one is ever certain of my favor."

In obtaining the conviction of the good faith of the Emperor Alexander, in his relations of Napoleon, I was at the same time convinced that he would not imitate the example of the unfortunate sovereigns of Germany, and would sign no peace with him who is equally the enemy of people and kings. A noble soul cannot be twice deceived by the same person. Alexander gives and withdraws his confidence with the greatest reflection. His youth and personal advantages have not, at the beginning of his reign, allowed him be suspected of levity; but he is serious, even as much so as a man may be who has known misfortune. Alexander expressed to me his regret at not being a great captain: I replied to this noble modesty, that a sovereign was much more rare than a general, and that the support of the publick feelings of his people, by his example, was achieving the greatest victory, and the first of the kind which had ever been gained. The Emperor talked to me with enthusiasm of his nation, and of all that it was capable of becoming. He expressed to me the desire, which all the world knows him to entertain, of ameliorating the state of the peasants still subject to slavery. "Sire," said I to him, "your character is a constitution for your empire, and your conscience is the guarantee of it." "Were that even the case," replied he, "I should only be a fortunate accident," Noble words! the first of the kind, I believe, which an absolute monarch ever pronounced! How many virtues it requires, in a despot, properly to estimate despotism! and how many virtues also, properly to abuse it, when the nation which he governs is almost astonished at such signal moderation.

From the emperor's I went to his respectable mother's, that princess to whom calumny has never been able to impute a sentiment unconnected with the happiness of her husband, her children, or the family of unfortunate persons of whom she is the protectress. I shall relate further on, in what manner she governs that empire of charity, which she exercises in the midst of the omnipotent empire of her son. She lives in the palace of the Taurida, and to get to her apartment you have to cross a hall, built by Prince Potemkin, of incomparable grandeur; a winter garden occupies a part of it, and you see the trees and plants through the pillars which surround the middle inclosure. Every thing in this residence is colossal; the conceptions of the prince who built it were fantastically gigantic. He had towns built in the Crimea, solely that the empress might see them on her passage; he ordered the assault of a fortress, to please a beautiful woman, the Princess Dologoruski, who had disdained his suit.

CITY OF MEXICO.

From the Baltimore Intelligencer.

Messrs Editors —I have sent you a description of the city of Mexico, abridged from the travels of the Baron de Humbolt, who stated that city on the patronage of the Spanish King. It may be interesting to your readers, as it is a city of which very little is known; owing to the extreme jealousy of the Spaniards in rigidly excluding foreigners.—It is also the capital of a province which is daily assuming a more interesting aspect.

The city of Mexico in situated in a wide surrounded by verdant and lofty mountains. The capital so attracted by the Spaniards, exhibits, perhaps, alone trait, though a more august and majestic appearance. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, and Philadelphia, in some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent, which can be compared to the capital of New Spain: it the author's level of the ground on which it stands, for the regular city and breadth of the streets, and the symmetry of the public edifices. The architecture generally is of a very pure style, and there are even edifices of very beautiful proportions. The habitations and gates are all of free-stone. The royal palace, and the school of mines, for which the country furnished a sum of more than three millions of francs, (1,000,000 pounds sterling) would adorn the principal places of Paris or London.—Four great palaces are now building, and by Mexican artists, palaces of the Academy of Fine Arts of the city of three palaces exhibits a very beautiful and pure style of execution equally. The Mint is a truly sublime and correct specimen paved with porphyry flags, and covered with an immense, richly ornamented with bronze, containing an exposition statues of the Kings of Spain. The cathedral is the largest and most remarkable for its excellent proportions. The two spires of the church have seven bells apiece, and they are chosen and well tuned. The sky which generally attracts the attention of the traveller on his first arrival, is hardly noticed here. The air is mild, and the climate is unchangeable. The city is surrounded with villas and stations, and is very populous. 2. The Treasury, from which, since the beginning of the 18th century, upwards of 300 millions of dollars have been coined! 3. The convent, among which the good convent of St. Francis is particularly distinguished, from its size and magnificence, and the splendid riches of the order of Francis 4. The Hospital, or rather the various Hospitals, of which, the one numbers 600, the other 200 children and old people. 5. The Alcadia, a fine edifice of white free-stone, in which are preserved the principal archives of the province. Mines, with the collections in physic, mechanics and conchology. The Botanical Garden, which a extensive, but very unproductive. 8. The edifices of the University and public Library. 9. The equestrian statue of King Charles the Fourth. According to the most recent and last enumeration there, the population of the city of Mexico appears to be from 135 to 140,000 souls. The clergy of Mexico are extremely numer ous. The Archbishop possesses a revenue of 600 000 livres (14 400, sterling.) The revenue of the Inquisition amounts to 1,200,000 livres. The Viceroy of Mexico is also supplied. The greater part of the rents are collected on the Chinampas, called by the Europeans floating gardens. They are formed with rafts of reeds. The edges of these gardens are generally ornamented with flowers. The promenade in boats around the Chinampas, is one of the most agreeable that can be enjoyed in the environs of Mexico.

No city of the new continent, without even excepting those of the United States, can display such great solid and scientific establishments as the capital of Mexico. In the Academy of the Arts, a number of young people are educated, at the expense of the state, who are born in any part of Germany. The collection of casts brought to Mexico, cost the King 200,000 francs.

The revenue of the Academy of Fine Arts already amounts to 125,000 francs. It is impossible not to perceive the influence of this establishment on the taste of the nation. What a contrast to the wretched state of the arts in the capitals of all the provinces of Europe! Those manufactures which frequently cost a million to a million and a half of francs, would appear to no advantage in the first streets of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, or London. The Mexicans have not yet a public square, but are already in possession of the equestrian statue of King Charles the Fourth which with the exception of the Marcus Aurelius at Rome, is the finest monument of style, every thing in which is common in this way in Europe.—Information is communicated gratis at the Academy of Fine Arts. The architectural works of the capital of Mexico are so great, that the author, notwithstanding the low rate of wages, the aspect edifice for the school of mines will cost at least 3,000,000 francs.

Nothing can present a more rich and varied appearance than the valley, which in a fine summer morning, we transport ourselves to the top of one of the towers of the cathedral of Mexico. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the Lake of Tezcuco, whose basin, surrounded by the mountains and boarders, brings to mind the most beautiful lakes of the mountains of Switzerland. Large avenues of elms and poplars lead in every direction to the capital, and to its numerous country-houses, over arches and regular elevations, cross the plain, and exhibit an appearance equally agreeable and interesting

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LONDON, Aug. 22.

THE LIFE GUARDS.

Yesterday morning, it having been generally understood that the first regiment of life guards, which was out on duty during the whole of Tuesday the 11th inst, would be drawn up in rank, in their barrack yard, in order to be inspected by the officers of the Sovereign's household, as who have given evidence on the Coroner's inquests, the Knightsbridge barracks was the an early hour, be engaged by crowds of persons, anxious to know the result. The manner was to take place at one o'clock, and strict orders had been given to every man to appear in the new regimentals and accoutrements which he was to wear on the occasion of her Majesty's funeral; but these were not all been out, were desired to consult with corbeaux. It being apprehended that the crowd would force their way through the gates, a party of regulars were stationed there under the command of Captain Vyse, to draw on, they were found of great service during the day in the streets, and kept the police in check.

The barracks, about twenty acres in number, began to assume a scene of bustle and activity at an early hour. Officers of the Commanding, the men ordered first to the right hand, and afterwards in the riding room, at all the men were ready to mount, when every one had been satisfied that his dress was correct, and each of his accoutrements, which, in the course of the day, would inspect the principal places of Paris or London.—Four great palaces are now building, and by Mexican artists, palaces of the Academy of Fine Arts of the city of three palaces exhibits a very beautiful and pure style of execution equally. The Mint is a truly sublime and correct specimen paved with porphyry flags, and covered with an immense, richly ornamented with bronze, containing an exposition statues of the Kings of Spain. The cathedral is the largest and most remarkable for its excellent proportions. The two spires of the church have seven bells apiece, and they are chosen and well tuned. The sky which generally attracts the attention of the traveller on his first arrival, is hardly noticed here. The air is mild, and the climate is unchangeable. The city is surrounded with villas and stations, and is very populous. 2. The Treasury, from which, since the beginning of the 18th century, upwards of 300 millions of dollars have been coined! 3. The convent, among which the good convent of St. Francis is particularly distinguished, from its size and magnificence, and the splendid riches of the order of Francis 4. The Hospital, or rather the various Hospitals, of which, the one numbers 600, the other 200 children and old people. 5. The Alcadia, a fine edifice of white free-stone, in which are preserved the principal archives of the province. Mines, with the collections in physic, mechanics and conchology. The Botanical Garden, which a extensive, but very unproductive. 8. The edifices of the University and public Library. 9. The equestrian statue of King Charles the Fourth. According to the most recent and last enumeration there, the population of the city of Mexico appears to be from 135 to 140,000 souls. The clergy of Mexico are extremely numer ous. The Archbishop possesses a revenue of 600 000 livres (14 400, sterling.) The revenue of the Inquisition amounts to 1,200,000 livres. The Viceroy of Mexico is also supplied. The greater part of the rents are collected on the Chinampas, called by the Europeans floating gardens. They are formed with rafts of reeds. The edges of these gardens are generally ornamented with flowers. The promenade in boats around the Chinampas, is one of the most agreeable that can be enjoyed in the environs of Mexico.

No city of the new continent, without even excepting those of the United States, can display such great solid and scientific establishments as the capital of Mexico. In the Academy of the Arts, a number of young people are educated, at the expense of the state, who are born in any part of Germany. The collection of casts brought to Mexico, cost the King 200,000 francs.

The revenue of the Academy of Fine Arts already amounts to 125,000 francs. It is impossible not to perceive the influence of this establishment on the taste of the nation. What a contrast to the wretched state of the arts in the capitals of all the provinces of Europe! Those manufactures which frequently cost a million to a million and a half of francs, would appear to no advantage in the first streets of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, or London. The Mexicans have not yet a public square, but are already in possession of the equestrian statue of King Charles the Fourth which with the exception of the Marcus Aurelius at Rome, is the finest monument of style, every thing in which is common in this way in Europe.—Information is communicated gratis at the Academy of Fine Arts. The architectural works of the capital of Mexico are so great, that the author, notwithstanding the low rate of wages, the aspect edifice for the school of mines will cost at least 3,000,000 francs.

Nothing can present a more rich and varied appearance than the valley, which in a fine summer morning, we transport ourselves to the top of one of the towers of the cathedral of Mexico. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the Lake of Tezcuco, whose basin, surrounded by the mountains and boarders, brings to mind the most beautiful lakes of the mountains of Switzerland. Large avenues of elms and poplars lead in every direction to the capital, and to its numerous country-houses, over arches and regular elevations, cross the plain, and exhibit an appearance equally agreeable and interesting

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THE LIFE GUARDS.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, an immense number of vehicles filled with elegant company, crowded the roads of Putney from London Bridge, and a stranger would have no eager were the inmates multitude to have a particular view of him, that by mid day all the seats near the Royal pavilion were fully occupied. All his gracious Majesty's household, and the chief object of her Majesty, during her residence in this country, to cherish and promote.

His Majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart which distinguishes the character of the faithful people of Ireland, and he knows them with a heart full of affection towards them, and with a confident and grateful persuasion, that in this portion of his subjects, and in every other portion, he will not be given in vain. I have the honour to be, with sincere truth and regard, my Lord, your Excellency's most obedient and faithful servant, }

"SIDMOUTH.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant"

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

tury half-Sterne, which deserve to be recorded. The Life Guards on coming up to the rear of the Halt in front, distinguished a regular solid assemblage of men in front of the line, sustaining and repelling a most furious able onset of the French, called out to them, as if it had been on parade in the Park, "Brave Blues! don't you further front, and we'll alter them."

A Life Guardsman who, from being bald, was known among his comrades by the appellation of the Marquis of Granby, had his horse shot under him, and lost his hat; but he immediately rose, and though he last attacked a cuirassier, whom he killed, mounted his horse and rode forward, his comrades cheering—"Well done, Marquis of Granby!"

Among the officers attended to the Duke of Wellington, was the late Lieut. Col. Erskine. He had his left arm carried off by a cannon ball, and 1 of two fingers of his right hand. When the former event shot had thrown him from his horse, and as he lay bleeding upon the ground in this mangl d condition, the French mounted cuirassiers and trumpets being heard close behind, he seized his hat with his four losing shattered arm and waving it around him cheered his companions, in the midst of the dying and the dead.

The Marquis of Anglesea, then E rl of Uxbridge, had to cope of the hussars to the charge covering the with the rally

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JOHN REID has published a second edition, with considerable additions, of the *Essays on Hypochondriasis, and other Nervous Affections.* On a subject like this, many people feel inclined to dwell with an intense personal interest; and they will certainly not be repelled by the style in which Dr. Reid has treated it. We have seldom read a more entertaining performance. Many anecdotes, and some of a ludicrous nature, are detailed. In one instance, the Doctor was asked for bark, or some correct native medicine, to enable his patient to go through an impending suit in Chancery. He was not then ill, but he expected to be so; and, we think, very reasonably. The style of these essays is lively and spirited, exhibiting great ease of composition, and happiness of illustration.

To those who take much interest in the enjoyments of the table, Mr. ACCUM's *Treatise on Culinary Chemistry, and the scientific principles of Cookery*, will form an attractive object of study. After sundry philosophical disquisitions on the food of man, and an exposition of the importance of the art of cookery, he proceeds to analyze the general operations of the kitchen, and concludes with recommending and explaining the best and most wholesome of its preparations. To some such work as this, Mr. ACCUM was in duty in the public bound, having in his previous Treatise on the "Adulteration of Food, and Culinary Poisons," stepped a horror of ordinary etiquette in our minds, which it is unquestionably the purpose of the present volume to allay. Our satisfaction is great on finding, on this occasion, not Death, but "Health in the Pot." We are once more reconciled to the flesh-pots of Egypt. For what we shall venture to receive, we shall be thankful to Mr. ACCUM. To say the truth, there are many plain and useful directions laid down here, for which house keepers are indebted to him; being free from the cavilous generally advanced against the recipes of professed cooks—scarcity of materials and good glory of expence. This work is published by Mr. ACCUM, into whose hands it came in consequence of some unfortunate circumstances, well known to the public.

"The fortunes D. SYMES has completed his third and final tour, and after various misadventures in search of a wife, altogether different from those of CAESAR, has passed from matrimony into sovereignty. The deserts of this author Doctor is much to be deplored. He was one of those who might exclaim with the Irish some boy—What a funny thing it is to be alive!" For with the Doctor, life and sin were synonymous. His adventures, however, as here recorded, illustrated with appropriate plates, are not to remain so. His epitaph ought to be an epigram, and his requiem a chorus of hearty laughter—in which the reader, who takes in hand this original and grotesque piece of drollery, will have no objection to join.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. PERSONS,

Whatever contributes to promote a knowledge of rural or domestic economy must of course conduce to the public good. To this end I have thought it might be useful to make known the following mode of feeding Cows, which I have pursued during the past winter, and which has appeared to me to combine the advantage of affording a nutritious succulent food, at perhaps as small an expense, as is compatible with the object of productiveness. I have but two Cows, both of which are young, and neither of them remarkable for excellence. As labor was cheap, and could easily be spared, it occured to me, in the beginning of winter, that I would try to keep them chiefly on cut straw. This, when the weather would permit, I soaked in water, and mixed with it, both when soked and dry, a small quantity of Indian meal, in the proportion of one quart of the meal to a bushel of the cut straw, and occasionally adding an handful of old salt pounded fine.—Three bushels of straw so prepared were found sufficient for the feeding of the two Cows, with the addition of a peck and an half of potatoes given to them in the middle of the day, and a boiling of hay at night. The expense of feeding in the manner described above may be thus estimated, the figures expressing cents and hundredths:

3 bushels of cut straw, weighing 16 1-2 pounds at $2 1-2 ton, cost - - - Cents 2 38
3 quarts of Indian meal, at 25 cts bushel, 3 91
1 1-2 peck of potatoes, at 1s, bushel, 6 25
16 pounds of hay, at $10 ton, 7 14

Cents 19 68

thus making the expense of keeping one cow, through the winter, upon an average less than ten cents a day. Put as I had to purchase all the provender which I used, and as a considerable part of the value of the articles, being all of them with exception of the meal very bulky, consists in the expense of conveying them to market, it is apparent that a person who raises his own feed on his own land can perform the same operation at about three fourths the cost. Where it suits the convenience of the party, turnips or carrots can be substituted for potatoes, both of which may be raised at about as small an expense, taking into account cultivation, product and value, and the first of which is thought, particularly by the English agriculturalists, to be as good an article of food for cows, and the last a better. And wheat or rye bran, when not cleaned very closely, might also be substituted in some cases with advantage for the Indian meal. It appears besides that hay is the dearest article in the above list, costing nearly three times as much as the straw, much more than potatoes, and nearly as much as an equal weight of Indian meal. It would be gratifying if this publication were to lead some of our intelligent farmers to think further on this subject, and it is possible some person, who has had more experience than the writer, might suggest a different combination of provender which may be still cheaper, and yet equally nutritious and productive of milk My two cows eat readily their allowance of food as stated above, and have kept in perfectly good order. Although by no means of more than ordinary goodness, they furnished a plentiful supply of milk for all the purposes of a family consisting of eleven persons, have enabled us to make about seven pounds of butter of excellent quality a week, and to keep a number of pigs thriving and very fat.

There is a circumstance relating to the feeding of cows which may be worth mentioning. Every one knows that water, when very cold, cannot be swallowed but in small quantities at a time, and that with some pain, and neither men nor animals can drink as freely of cold liquids in cold weather, as they can when either the drink or the weather is temperate. I am persuaded it would be beneficial if, in very cold weather, the chill could be taken from the water, before it is given to cows. They would drink more, and would of course give more milk.—This practice, I have heard, has been adopted by some farmers to the North of England; and it might be introduced here with facility, in most cases where persons water their cows from a well adjoining their dwellings. From the general introduction of the principles of economy into our fire places, most persons have now the opportunity of keeping a constant supply of hot water; a pail full of which poured into the trough where the cows are watered would temper the chilled water, and make a mixture which would be more palatable to them, and would be drunk more freely.

The cow has been emphatically styled the poor man's friend. And I shall conclude my remarks by a brief calculation of the advantage of keeping a cow, which, where the milk can be either used or sold, will demonstrate the truth of the assertion. It is reasonable to calculate that a cow may have during the year grass feed, upon an average, for about 24 weeks. This at 50 cents a week will cost $12 00

Dry feed for the remaining 28 weeks, it has been shewn, will cost $19 48

Making $31 48

for the annual expense of keeping a cow. Taking into account the time a cow, one with another, will go dry prior to calving, and estimating the worth of the calf equivalent to the milk which the family does not obtain while the calf sucks, and it will be a moderate calculation to allow that a cow of middling excellence may yield on an average seven quarts of milk a day throughout the year, if taken care of as she deserves to be. This will give 49 quarts a week, or 2538 quarts in the year. The lowest price I have heard of milk being sold for is four cents the quart. But, to reduce the price even to three cents the quart, so as to cut off the idea of a retailing profit, the worth of the milk will amount to $76 14, which will leave a balance of advantage, in favor of keeping a cow, of $44 96, supposing that the feeding and tending can be performed within the limits of the ordinary assistance in a family, and that the manure is an offset for the expense of stable room.

A member of the Hartford Agricultural Society.

May 1, 1821.

MARRIAGES

In England, Mr Alex. Mitchell, aged 109 years (much afflicted with the palsy,) to a middle aged highly accomplished Miss Jane Hammond, aged 19 years.—At Great Torrington, Honor Down, aged 77, to a youth of 16. Her youngest son is more than double the age of her present husband.—In Manchester, Mr. Edward Honey, musician, aged 32, to Mrs Ingram, musician, aged 29, both blind. What renders this union more singular, is, that she is his sixth wife, and he her fifth husband.

Steam-boats.—We have before us a list of the steam-boats, which plied up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with their tonnage, &c. on the 19th January last. They are alphabetically arranged. Their numbers and tonnage are really astonishing. There are not less than *twenty* employed. The Feliciana is 408 tons; the Tennessee 416; the Manhattan 427; the Columbus 450; but the United States, Capt. Hart, is of the astonishing size of *six hundred and forty six tons!*—There is one steam-boat on Lake Pontchartrain; one on Plaquemine lake; and one on Mobile bay. There are several more boats now on the stocks; and the number for the transportation of passengers and cargoes is so rapidly increasing, as will outstrip any moderate calculation. The river is occasionally animated by the smoking boats passing each other; in many stretches, several are sometimes visible; and along the levee at New-Orleans, twenty steam-boats or more are sometimes to be seen together. The people of the Mississippi ought to erect a statue to the genius of Fulton, in the most conspicuous part of New Orleans.—*Richmond Comp.*

A letter from the Post Master at New London N. H. mentions that the whirlwind came across the N. W. end of Sunapee Lake and passed over the S. W. end of Kearsarge mountain, making a path of 30 rods wide across New London, and taking in buildings the distance of a quarter of a mile, each side of its path. There are demolished by the whirlwind, one saw mill, nine barns, three dwellings, four sheds, and several dwelling houses, and other buildings partly down. Several orchards, and 250 acres of wood blown down, with injury to walls, fences, fields, cattle and property of every kind. No lives lost in New London. Four persons were killed in Warner, and a number very severely wounded.

Singular Prediction.—A man of the name of Barry, who lives near this town, and in as good health and spirits as we ever saw a man of his age, has got a grave stone cut in memory of his father and mother—the former died at the age of 103, and the latter 83 years; and underneath it says,—"This stone was erected by James Barry, of Ballyquin, who died May the 1st 1826, aged 95; also his wife Catherine Barry, alias Power, who died May 5, 1825, aged 85 years."—*Chanel Paper.*

Married.—On Wednesday, Mr. John Penny, to Miss Isabella Penny, both of Preston:—

The Lady thought upon a plan
To turn a penny—just to try it:
She laid her *Penny* out on man,
And got a handsome *Penny* by it.

THE TRUE!

From the Washington Gazette.

SKETCH OF AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

Enter the office in the morning and pick up the papers to see what we can garner from our contemporaries, for the gratification of our readers. Agree to exchange and propose to subscribe for our paper. Pressed with the proposition, we make all possible haste to receive it, but to our infinite mortification find, at the end of—, that he was out of money, but would send one, and call in a few days and pay us.—Re-commence reading, and stopping third with our flesh—on the second sweat is upon the floor a hundred we hold them "come in" when a gentleman enters and accosts us with—"Sir I have a handbill for you to print, and should be glad if it could be done so as." "Very good, sir," we reply, "it shall be immediately attended to." He thanks us for our accommodating, requests us to send it to—, steps complacently to charge it to his account, and then retires. Another rap board—"come in,"—a boy from the country enters—"I saw an advertisement for the next paper, and sending that Mr. ——, has received our bill, and no money—sent him at that moment; he will, however, call in a few days and pay the old and new one together. Annoy a good deal—so sets with an advertisement, and enquires, 'can this appear in your next paper?'—O yes, sir.' Very good he retires, no money of course. Immediately another enters, with a letter—Request him to take a seat; but he cannot tarry; he calls 'good morning,' and retires. Read the letter—Sir, I am very much pleased with your notices on a recent war subject; and you will therefore erase my name from your subscription list, I will call in a day or two and pay you.'—By and by in comes the paper maker, and wants some money—get some for him—put him off as well as we can. The printers calls unbidden—"No money to buy any more, would rather send a set." Here, Bob, take these bills and try to collect some money; but here, Tom, we should see you too. Don't stay—run sir—go, sir; enter a subscriber—"I wonder how it happened that I got no paper the last time?" I don't know indeed—I reserved to the place you ordered." While endeavoring to satisfy him—proof is rushed out. Begin to read the proof, and another calls for copy. Copy is furnished.—In comes Mr.——, is at Philadelphia, Mr.——, is in Baltimore, Mr.——, is in the country, Mr.——, had no change about him, Mr.——, says you must send again, Mr.——, says you owed me a note to him for money, where the hell is he will dodge and pay you.—So there is no money.—Attempt again to read the proof, just interrupted again by another call for money. While endeavoring to tell the best story we can, in comes Tom, with a face similar to Bob's. The person goes away disappointed, and leaves us mortified. Tom is sent to the post office—While he is gone, the proof is finished, the scissors to work with a bundle of letters; commence reading the letters, find one a long communication from a friend, which it would be improper to insert; another a complaint for not having published a philippic against a friend; a third a communication on an indifferent subject, on which we have the postage to pay; and a fourth an order for the paper, but without the advance enclosed. Others collect the printer's money and put it into their own pocket.

"Variety is the very spice of life,
Which gives it all its flavor."

But with an editor it is generally a very unpleasant flavor, since his varieties are sometimes calculated to bring vexation upon vexation.

It is true we sometimes meet with events, a little different from those we have here detailed, or our readers may imagine how it would be with us.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings per annum. [20s. if sent by Post] Subscribers wishing to discontinue, to give notice of previous notice, and pay up all arrears up to the subscription will continue to be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six lines and under, 2s 6d—seven to fourteen lines, five shillings; above fourteen lines, four pence per line; for the first insertion of each advertisement; every subsequent insertion one fourth of the above charged. Advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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BLANK DEEDS
AND
MEMORIALS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ISSUES MISSING

YORK WEEKLY POST.

Vol. I.] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1819. [No.

From the United States.

Extract from Mr. Gist's Address, Delivered before the Albany County Agricultural Society.

I shall not take the liberty, gentlemen, to point out some of our prevalent errors in our husbandry, and to suggest such improvements, as, in the opinion, may come within the means of most ordinary enterprise and capital.

The [illegible] and suitable application of manures, from one of the best resources of a good farmer. We have certainly left, in all collections [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the

pound to the impoverishing influence of the wealthy, and on public materially improved.

While various opinions continue to be entertained, as to the manner in which gypsum, or plaster of paris, exerts upon vegetation, the fact of its being a cheap and highly beneficial application in certain soils, is now universally admitted. Its effects upon the oldest are wonderful; and by the application of a few bushels, poor and exhausted soils have been made to produce abundant crops, and whole districts to double their agricultural products. As a general rule, gypsum benefits all kind of soils, except those that are habitually wet, and to still clayey and even sandy soils of the latter I have known it do well where the surface was undulating. On grass, the best time to sow it is when vegetation starts in the spring, at the rate of one bushel per acre, and the same quantity immediately after the hay is taken from the ground. A greater dressing seldom proves beneficial, and in sometimes of disservice. On corn and potatoes, it is generally applied in the growing plant, though, on the former, Judge Peters and Mr. Taylor concur in recommending, as a preferable mode, that it be sown broad cast, at the rate of two bushels per acre, previous to the last ploughing.

Another point of primary importance in rural farming, but to which our country is deficient, is the draining of wet and marshy grounds. Much of our best-watered land is not only rendered useless by this neglect but, in cases, and spicy apples of the orchard. These wet seasons, becomes the focal source of sickness and death to the neighbors, which good cultivation would annually devote a few days after the crop had been secured to ditching their wet grounds, and directing the water off from those bogs and brush, they would generally become fit for cultivation, and by proper attention to the health of their neighbors, would amply remunerate them for their labor.

Another source upon you, gentlemen, the importance of attending to the best breeds of stock, and of keeping them well. It costs no more to keep a sheep which flees well to bring you six shillings or a dollar a pound, than one which fleeces a-much less quantity, or whose carcase is worth at market from four to ten dollars, than one which is only worth three or four dollars. The Merino and Leicester breeds are among us; and the extra cost of procuring them in the first instance, is soon recompensed by the increased value of their flocks. Wool is becoming a valuable staple of our country, and the attention to its good stock is likely to increase in a ratio, greater than the increase of our flocks. It will not be exaggerated to say, that one hundred sheep have increased tenfold within the last ten years; and yet the supply is inadequate to the demand, that a merchant in New York recently imported a cargo of wool from Liverpool, which he sold to our manufacturers at a handsome profit. This fact should do away any doubts which may exist in the minds of our growers, as to the home demand for this article.

The advantages of a good breed of neat cattle, of horses, and of swine, over bad ones, must be equally apparent. The former generally require less food to subsist them than the latter, as they grow less, and are more docile and orderly in their habits.

But the advantages of good feeding, whether we regard the fleece, the labor, the milk, or the carcase, are much greater than would be imagined on a superficial view, particularly to milch cows. The English dairy of agriculture once published an account of the expense of keeping, and of the product and profit, of a cow kept by William Crump, of Lewes. The cow was generally fed on a half bushel of grains, malt dust and shorts, per day, besides roots and grass and kept in a stable. The expense of her keeping was stated at £8 5 5 ($1015) per annum, and amounted to $411 in four years; and yet the net profit of the cow are stated to have amounted to $170 a year, or $680 for the whole time. The cow gave from 5 to 22 quarts of milk per day, which produced from five to eighteen pounds of butter per week. The skim milk and manure were taken into the account of profits.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository afford a cow equally remarkable. Mr. Oakes, of Gardner, purchased a cow in 1815, which had been selected out of a drove. She was then five years old. With ordinary keeping, he made from her, in that year, 170 lbs. butter. In 1814, he fed her with ten bushels of meal, and she produced him 300 lbs butter. In 1815, he gave her from 20 to 25 bushels of meal, and her butter exceeded 400 lbs. In 1816, she was fed with a bushel of meal per week, and all her skim milk; and between the 5th April and 2nd September, she produced 464 lbs. pounds, and her calf five weeks of the time. The cow was exhibited at the latter date, and took the premium at Brighton fair.

With the same attention to feeding, and care in grooming and preserving our best animals, that has been bestowed upon these subjects in Great Britain, I am persuaded that our cattle might, in a few years, be made to equal any in the world.

As improved implements of agriculture are coming into use, as their advantages are appreciated, I will quit my stand I designed to say on that subject, and invite your attention to gardens and orchards, as not on any and profit.

The predecessors of a good kitchen garden, cultivate correctly in the maintenance and health of a family. They afford an agreeable variety in our diet, and are one of the best ornaments in the vicinity of a farm house. Half an acre of ground, devoted to garden fruit, and the cultivation attended to, in general terms more profitable, in the economy of a family, than any other two acres upon a farm. When in travelling, we see a garden abounding with vegetables, and filled with fruit trees in abundance, and ornamented with borders and flowers, we immediately ascribe to the unknown possessors, industry, good taste, hospitality and comfort. And I would be disingenuous did I not add that the female part of the family cannot in for a large share of the imputed merit. The expense of cultivating such a garden is comparatively trifling, and the gratification is charming and even lasting, or on a lowery day, aided by the always ready assistance of the females, is all that is requisite.

From trees, whether of the orchard or garden, are to be procured additional profit. A gentleman in this neighborhood has sold garden fruit from two acres of his ground for more than $1000; and I know of orchards which yield the proprietors from $30 to $1000 per annum. But independent of consideration of profit, the association of fairing, for our families and friends, a succession of garden fruit, is of itself ample compensation for the trouble of raising it. And how pleasant it is in a social mind, especially to the sons of New England, to participate the hospitality of their fathers, by treating a circle of neighbors, with a mess of sweet corn, a dish of peas, a basket of fine fruit, and a warm evening's fire with the work of the garden, or the hoeball, become greatly shorted by the torrents which descended in all direction from the mountains, and with such extreme rapidity, that because very difficult for them to escape the danger of being overwhelmed by the waters, or greatly benefited by the violence of the storm. The cotton mills in Hollywell sustained much damage from the extraordinary torrent, having no way thrown down lower stories with such rapid progress, that two of the people employed in the works were greatly astonished, the lower rooms becoming literally filled with water in few seconds. Great and repeated inundations of which were crying in all directions for help, and flying for security to the sides of the hills. The copper works were also speedily filled with the flood which created so incontestible degree of alarm. On the waters reaching the heated steam furnaces, the latter acted, with an explosive force—hitting a heavy piece of timber, and throwing it with such force and sequence took fire; and it was not without difficulty extinguished. Coals and lead and copper ore were washed in considerable quantities from the different works in the neighborhood. On Saturday morning the match below Hed, we'll, presented a scene of desolation, in which were discernible the wrecks of valuable property which had been swept away by the impetuous deluge. Coal, copper and lead ore, cotton packs, broken machinery, dead cattle, house-hold furniture, stacks of hay, shrubs of trees, and in fact all kinds of materials which lay in the progress of the storm, were forced before the storm. It is said that the loss sustained by the cotton and copper works is estimated at several thousand pounds; and it is also reported that three persons were drowned by the ravaging deluge.—*Chester Courier.*

PARIS, Oct. 15.

On the 9th inst. about 250 Liberals gave a dinner to M. Lafayette, on his return as Deputy for that city. There were present Liberty, the Constitution, and the Charter, represented on a board by the Goddess of Liberty, where there was a display of fine works, new books, and other amusements, in honor of that Deputy—without consequently the company did not confine themselves to the repast of "Lafayette's favorite article" dinner mentioned, which cannot be reported, and would, indeed, the necessity of its hearty character to partake of the sumptuous and delicious fare provided by the gentleman, two pre-eminent for the perfect of the town, and the other by the mayor of the city, to be honored, and had the desired effect, without the aid of wine.

The following is the proclamation of the Prefect of the department:—

"Complaints of Lyons—the tranquility which we enjoy was accidentally disturbed in the evening of last year. A crowd assembled & uttered cries tending to the overthrow of the power. In a short time the tumult was suppressed, and the public peace restored. Order, it now still more confirmed, seemed to give promise of which might be viewed as hostile, entered our walls, and roused by their scandalous clamours, peaceful citizens.

"These deplorable excesses are manifest violation of the laws which protect and guarantee our liberty. They are the first days. Inhabitants of Lyons—you shall be more faithful years. Vain would be the attempt to disguise that immoral attitude which would forever and blindly give you. You form no other wishes

grieved at the heart of man by the law of the gospel as well as by that of nature, the every government is bound to protect the persons and properties of its subjects. Setting out with these principles, she concludes that the two powers, if they pulled together, might easily not only induce, but even compel the Grand Seignior to consent to the measures mentioned above, and to cause to the Greeks full and entire protection for their religion, Laws and properties. The Divan, it is supposed, would be more tractable on this head, as it is not but perceive the danger which threatens the European part of its empire. As to the objection which will doubtless be made, that the Sultan, deposed by the Muftis and Ulemas, a fanatical body, and on a numerous and undisciplined soldiery, cannot offer coercive means for the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty, the Memoir replies that, in the extremity to which the Porte is reduced, all the exterior dispute on might be easily obtained; and consequently all the necessary guarantees against the rebellion of them, or whether side it might be, England and France would be entitled to require the right of interposing vengeance on the rebellion, in case of impunity of the Agents of the Turkish Government.

Hereafterward according to the author of the Memoir, we shall state that none of those inconveniences which the humanity manifest, and of which George IV. has been the means for nearly four centuries, will be incurred, because the interests of the Seignior will cease to more insecure or spoliations, and the Agents of the Sultan, the subjects, or the people or dare to commit the outrages with which they have been familiarized, when they shall be convinced that no influence or intrigue will be able to withdraw them from a punishment deserved.

The Memoir was then enjoyed in the unknown to their ancestors for perhaps two centuries; for it is not only more to the interest of the Turks that they have to the Greeks, but also to every respect, as regards equal rights in religion, under their own empire. The history of the other country presents such a mass of cruel, unjust, & preposterous acts from Peter, I. it cannot be discredited, says the author of the Memoir, that any other mode of assisting the Greeks would so much offend the ottoman power, as to produce the immediate rupture of the alliance. This would be the case even though Greece was declared independent; for it is to be observed, that the Greeks profess the same religion as the Russians, and that they are more attached to it than the latter. Their hatred and fanaticism against nations which profess not their religion are well known.—Russia would therefore exert over the Greeks the same influence as that now exercised over the confederation of the Rhine, and even a greater. The latter was regulated only on form, whereas the former would be founded upon force and active principles. The opponent of Europe, therefore, requires that the Ottoman throne should be preserved, for if this throne were once destroyed, the colossal power of Russia would become if by mere formidable in Europe & for itself the immense resources which it would find in Greece."

Advices from Genoa of the 21 October, state that by the latest accounts from Tuscany, the contagion had been received at that place. At Corsica, on the Marseilles, were daily. Funerals, several fatal cases, and convalescents, with sporadic attacks of the 14th September, of the extremity of Cape Bon, were severe effects. Agreeable reports proceeding the north for Levant. An Agenine Xebec bearing despatches from Smyrna, fell in with a large Greek pirate which it captured, with 90 men on board. At Port Zante, stating that the Turkish fleet had put to sea and to destroy without leaving a vestige, if possible, Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara, pests which from the coast of the Greek flotilla and traders.

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—you only utter the cry—Long live the King, long live the Bourbons."

The bodies lately exhumed on the gates of the Seraglio, were those of Yeli Pacha, the son of Ali of Janina, and of his son Mehemed Pacha. These deaths have been provoked by the intrigues of Ishmael Pacha, and of Behir Thersekadar.—They have insinuated to the Divan, that Yeli and his son had deposited a sum of 25,000,000 at Santa Maura, of which they declared the English General, Sir F. Adam, to be lord in case of their death. A negotiation to remove the money had been entered into with the Turkish Chief, whom we have named. They reasoned that a Pacha being a slave employed by his Highness the Sultan, was not likely to make a will, except in favour of the sovereign, and in consequence they demanded the deposite. The reply was that Yeli and others could not be divested of the property." A second demand was made, a reply was given, and the Divan, in order to end the loss of the difficulty, ordered the heads of the two persons to be cut off who had been employed to replace the treasure.

A Madrid article, of October 4, says, Francis Villanueva, charged with having endeavoured to subjugate the Republican for the Constitutional system, was condemned on the 24th September, by the Tribunal of the Four Readers of Sarragosa, to eight years banishment in the city of Santa Maria de Benaventa, in one of the Canary Islands, to be deprived of his commission and rank, and to pay the costs of the process. The proceedings against Caguet de Notaire are continued with great activity.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

The extraordinary Cortes of Spain was opened on the 25th ult. and a very cordial disposition appears to exist between the King and the Deputies. His Majesty's speech stated briefly the subjects which he intended to submit to the consideration of the Cortes, the military ordinance, the plan of decree of the organization of the naval force, and the decree for the organization of the marine militia. Other points are to be brought before the Extraordinary Cortes, namely the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquility of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of Customs, and some steps to prevent the introduction of a false or defective foreign currency. His Majesty in conclusion, assured the Representatives of Spain that his people should always consider the Cortes as the firmest supporter of the constitutional throne.

To which the President replied, that the country was indebted to His Majesty for calling this extraordinary Cortes, this they considered as an auspicious testimony of mutual love and confidence. The Spanish nation, he added, has declared against absolute despotism and anarchy; though desirous of liberty they ask only such liberty as may be founded on the laws and that does not degenerate into licentiousness.—They will support a government but a limited monarchy, such as the constitution has established, and they entertain the most unbounded love and respect for which his Majesty's person. The subsequent sitting a project of law was introduced for a new division of the territory of Spain, conformable to the recommendations of the speech from the throne, and the subject is likely to be warmly debated in every stage of the proceedings.—One of the objects which is to engage the attention of the extraordinary Cortes, is the introduction of tranquility to the Americas.

Ohio River.—The legislature of Ohio having appropriated $10,000 for deepening the channel of the river between Pittsburg and Wheeling, the work has progressed as far as the state line, with a success and economy beyond all expectation. "Time for" says a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette) will the major obstructions have been entirely removed, and what was but a short time since, a dangerous and almost impracticable navigation is now rendered perfectly safe, and comparatively easy, and we feel duly warranted in saying, that for a sum of money not greatly exceeding the appropriated, the Ohio river will to the river of the Pittsburgh Gazette) will to

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

ADDRESS TO THE NUMBY AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.

Arn thou lust wall'd about (how sit-uge a story!)
In Thebes' streets, three thousand years ago,
When the Mem-nonium was in all its glory,
And Time had not begun to overthr w
Those temples, palaces, and pil-l ars proud,
Of which the very ru-ins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long-e-nough hast acted Dummy.
Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tune;
Till art standing on thy legs, above ground, Mummy!
Be minding the affairs of the nine-,
Not like true bones or dry-embalmed creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features.

Tell me; for oh! these thou canst recollect,
To whom shalt we assign the Sphinx's name?
Who cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either pyramid that by his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a mistake?
Did Thebes a hundred gates indeed sustain; by Homer?

Pitch, pe-thaps were a Manic, and forbidden
To bath to tell the mysteries of the tr-de—
Then say what see-et-s elo-dy was hid-n
In Memn-on's sister which it no-ne-ply's?
Perhaps they were a Priest—if so, my st-ry lies
Are rem-, for priests ell never owns it- faggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinion'd fl-t,
Has rob-n-bob'd with Pharaoh, all so to-gins,
Or dropp'd a bribe, mi- in Homer's hat,
Or diff'd what was in Upper Dahlon's case;
Or sold, by Solomon's and-i-quities,
About as the great Temple's con-ec-tion.

Lord—not on these if it had, who a-sm'd,
Anon- my form wouldst find if not knot-bled;
For I am ver- real, and-ured, a d-mb-nd'd,
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled.
Attempt sports to have be-n,
As my fore limp proved race was run.

Thou coul-t develope, if that mither'd tongue
Might tell us what tones sightless orbs have seen,
How the wor-d look-d when it was fresh and young,
And the gay creeds of old-n ti-e green;
Or was it then so old that His ory's pages
Contain'd no record of its e-rly ages?

Still silent, mommio-mistive elf?
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows;
But, grabber, tell us something of thyself,
Reveal the secret of thy prison-house;
Since in the word of s-ri-tis! on b-st sleep-r's,
What hast thou seen—what str-nge adventur- s-m
be-n?

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We have above ground seen some strange mutations;
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen, we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust be n humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head,
When the great Persian conqu-ror came, Cambyses,
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with fire and sword,
Or when Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And mock the Pharaoh—did not a d-mdee
Wave o'er the ma-ble Memnon fel- a-nder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confi-'d,
The a-cne of thy present life-time fill—
A lot it has thro-bb'd to be the first leathern breast,
And o-er-whom that day she-k-bone roll'd;
Have eh-ek-ws clothed it- sr- knees, and kiss'd that face?
What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh! Immortal o- the dead!
Imperishable type of vane-wence!
Postumous man, who quit-t thy narrow bed,
And standest sudden-ly o this our presence,
Thou will hear nothing till the Judgment morning,
When the great trumps hall thrill thee with its warning.

Why should this wor-bless fragment endure,
If its ending guest be lost forever?
O, let us keep the soul enbalm'd and pure
In living virtue, that when -ach must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bl-om.

Farming in extreme."—In Bot-ct's range, sh-rell-d in Cl-v-land county, in this state, it is mentioned that major Hall, of Duchess county, has taken a farm which he intends to stock with one thousand merino sheep. And H. Hood, Esq has taken a notion to run a sheep farm, to stock with 500 one hundred and fifty full blooded merinoes are already secured on, with a number of neat cattle of the full Bakewell breed. At this rate, we may soon say, well done Cleveland.

At the cattle show in Essex, the premium of 15 dollars was awarded to Capt. John Barr, of Salem for his bright red ox, 7 years old. It appeared that she gave a 316 day 741 2 -allons of milk, weighing 7301 lbs. Supposing her to [illegible] The milk sold for $149 40; her tallow for $6 6—1 at $147.

Black Eyes, &c.

A writer in the Pharmaceutic Advertiser, recommends the mucilaginous or inner skin of the common hen's egg, to be applied to recent contusions or bruises on the face, parts mostly in children, who are perpetually liable to them from falls, rubbing against furniture, &c. It allowed to remain on, a few hours will restore the part to a healthy state, preventing or extravasation of blood, which otherwise will remain visible for a long time.

Gum pentacia from oil extracted from the Cocoa nut, is said to give more extremely hardened and white gelly, and, from its solid form and pleasant smell, a preferable tooth cosmetic to oil.

From the Johnstown Republican, Nov. 21.

In Bar the lawyer was no more than a fit an unruly cock full of deadly poison." James S Bar-d the lawyer in our court he-e at this village, which commenced its session on the 5th inst. before his honor Judge Platt, among a variety of suits which were brought, was one to the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars were obtained as damages to cause of slander.

Family spinner.—A vertical family spinning machine recently invented by Mr. John Brown, of Providence, which it is said may be afforded at a very small expense, can be managed by any one who can operate the old fashioned spinning wheel, and will turn off more than four times as much yarn, with one hand as two women.

From the N. Y. Daily Gazette.

We are gratified to find that the culture of flax is becoming an object of interest among the agriculturists in our country, particularly in the eastern states. The importance of the article for domestic consumption, and the immense sums annually sent out of country for the various fabrics manufactured both go to show the necessity of much greater attention to the subject than it has nevertheless gained during our fathers.

Although large quantities of flax are always raised in our country, we shall impert a vast proportion of the article that are used—as it is believed, that it will not only be attended with profit, but interesting to the preparation of the flax necessary even for the finest manufactures, we might, at no distant period, work up the raw material to great profit, and return in the country a large proportion of the money that is now sent abroad for foreign linens manufactured.

Our great difficulty in the way of our country was in the use of flax for the fabrics has been, the want of an efficient and cheap process for cleaning the flax. The process of rotting flax in water or dew, is generally attended with much hazard and labor; and the beauty of it is always impaired by that mode of preparation. We are much gratified at being able to state, that a machine has been invented in this city, which, as far as we are able to judge from our own observation, and the opinions of a number of highly respectable gentlemen, will fully remove the difficulties that have hitherto existed with regard to it, and answer all the purposes that the inventor had in view, or the largest can desire.

The inventor of this machine is Anthony Dey, Esq. assisted in his operations by Mr James M'Donald. both of this city. Mr. Dey raised the past season 60 acres of flax on rented land, which he has in New Jersey. As it would be impossible, without the most great expense, to procure this large quantity of flax dressed in the usual manner, and not being able to obtain the machines in use in Great Britain, he undertook to form one for his own use; and succeeded to his utmost wish and to the astonishment of all the persons that the inventor had in view, or the largest can desire.

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The machine is intended to be moved by animal or water power—it dresses flax in an unretted state, and of course saves all the expense and evils of retting; and it is supposed when moved by water power equal to that of a yoke of oxen, will dress a ton of flax in a day.

Its operations are such, that it will carry through the machine three lengths of flax in a minute; and its performance is superior to any thing that has yet been done. After having passed three times through the machine, it fits to be hackled in the usual manner previously to the process of every former flax would be hackled. It will be seen in the first order. We have a sample at this office, which is composed of one-fifth tow and two-fifths fibre, in very little manner to fine flax-silk. It is certain, very far superior to every proper flax, by flax that we have ever seen dressed in our country; and as far as we may be allowed to judge, would be fit to be worked into the finest fabrics of which flax is now applied.

The whole expense of dressing flax in this machine, including that of boiling also, it is supposed by the inventor will not exceed two cents per pound. It might be done cheaper if the ground or tow should be preserved; it is very apparent that one machine will be sufficient to dress all the flax in a town.

By dressing flax in an unretted state, there is one fact that much is saved in quantity as well as quality; as nothing in either mode is essentially injured by its appearance. Unretted flax is also said to be much stronger and more substantial than that which is rotted.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE (NC.) ADVOCATE.

"If you employ a Farmer instead of a Physician you must be contented to be treated like an Ass."

FATAL QUARRELL.

An instance [illegible] occurred near the village of Ellicott's Mills, [illegible] from which place we have received the following particulars, in a letter from a gentleman of the medical profession in that village, to his friend in this city.

"On the 6th inst. a duel was fought between Dr. Hodge of the medical profession in this village, and Mr. Thomas Sewell, a young gentleman of this place, with pistols, each party having received only two balls. Dr. Hodge fell at the first fire, and expired in about two hours after. Mr. Sewell received a ball in his thigh, which has since been extracted, and is now doing well. The cause of the duel was a dispute between the parties relative to the character of a young lady, which originated at a ball on the evening of the 5th inst. Dr. Hodge was a native of Baltimore, and has left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely fate."

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings per annum. [illegible] 2d if sent by Post subscriptions, and pay up all arrears, on the subscription will soon cease to be charged

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six lines and under, 3s 6d—every [illegible] line, five shillings. Those who favour us with their advertisements are requested to send them early, as it is impossible to insert them after the first week without a special direction, inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly

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FROM EUROPE.

HANOVER, Oct 10.

This being the day which His M-jesty appointed for making his public entry into the capital of his hereditary dominions, an immense concourse of people assembled at an early hour on the road to Herrenhausen. The long vistas leading to the palace, which are near two miles long, were lined on the sides by whole regiments of cavalry, dressed in splendid uniform, and on the other side was seen pedestrians, of different ranks and classes, but for the most part very respectable in appearance. The different streets through which the procession was to pass, were strewed with the gayest flowers that so late a season afforded, nor was any thing omitted that could enhance a scene strikingly imposing in itself, without the aid of an adventitious display. Among the most distinguished orches that were erected, the two which stood at the extremity of the grand avenue leading to the palace, were particularly conspicuous. The Stranes from the grand arch to the Duke of Cambridge's house, occupying a circuitous route, were lined with numerous bodies of the most respectable inhabitants, dressed in their costly uniforms and what ornaments each of them had a number of the-n, and displayed a bunch of leaves in each hat. Over a great silk cockade the Hanoverian cockade was placed, and in the hat or bonnet of each female was seen a bunch of the same leaves. The Duke of Cambridge's house, which is in the immediate vicinity of the palace, was decorated with much taste and elegance, and displayed a number of various-colored flags, with the Hanoverian arms in the centre. At half past 10 o'clock the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his son Prince George, and preceded by a numerous staff, entered the palace, where he was received by His M-jesty's household, and conducted to the apartment of His M-jesty's person. The Duke of Cumberland rode on the right of his M-jesty, and the Duke of Cambridge on the left. The M-jesty was dressed in a plain suit of scarlet cloth, with a star of the Guelphic order on his breast, and wore a cocked hat. The Princes were dressed in full uniform, and wore the star of their respective orders. The Duke of Cambridge rode on a beautiful white charger, and the Duke of Cumberland on a dark bay horse, which he managed with much dexterity. The Princes were mounted on fine grey horses. The procession was preceded by a numerous staff, and the whole was closed by a numerous body of cavalry. The M-jesty was received at the palace gate by the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princes dismounted and followed the carriage of the M-jesty, which was drawn by eight beautiful grey horses

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The British Empire.—The pt. debts of Great Britain, at the close, in 1811, was 811,000,000, exclusive of the sums for their grandeur, and of grandeur in the shape of their shipping. Compare the war and Mr. Pitt

The Times gives a laughable account of an awkward mistake which it recently occurred in England to appears, is about, find a popular preacher, who was intimate in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread, a favorite with Lady Augusta Murray, (Duchess of Sussex,) had received invitations from both to dinner on the same day. He wrote two notes in answer, but in his hurry sent the one intended for Lady Murray to Mrs. Whitbread, and that for Mrs. W. to Lady Murray.

Copy of the first note.—" Dear Duchess, a thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, will accept it, though to do so, I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife."

Copy of the other Note.—The Rev. H presents his respectful compliments to Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and regrets that the sudden indisposition of his aunt, from whom he has great expectations, will prevent him from indulging himself in the high honor of waiting upon the family to dinner this evening."

No man could ever be more disappointed, than when he received the following note from Mr. Whitbread:

" Lady Elizabeth Whitbread presents her compliments to the Rev. H. and doubts not but that when in unison with the society of Dukes and Duchesses, he will kindly condescend to put up with the humble fare of a brewer and his wife."

A Winter Comfort.—Last night about the hour of 8 o'clock, Mr. Brady appeared on the river Liffey, in his Mercier Chapel, amidst the shouts of assembled hundreds of persons, who crowded the Barrister's Steps, Aston's quay, and Carlisle bridge, attracted by the sight so novel. The Chapel appeared to be drawn by two horses, who seemed as if swimming, and the prow were held by Mr. Brady. The intrepid chaplain fired several shots, during his voyage or drive; a bow from which a lighted flambeau was kept waving, followed him the entire way.

Dublin Morning Post, Sept 25.

Remarkable return in Breeding and Feeding.

Mr. Bunnity, of the neighbourhood of Carlisle, bought a lot of the small Highland Breed of cattle at last year's Dunse Fair, from Mr. M'Neel of Colonsay; he this season had 80 calves from the lot, and of such quality as cannot be surpassed. The following is a statement of the weight of one of them will suffice as a specimen of what may be attained by good stock & feeding :—

A calf, 16 weeks and four days old, exclusive of hoose fat and offals, weighed, the master quarter, 140 lbs the two hind quarters 120 lbs. in all 22 stones 12 lbs. or 14 lb to the stone; it was fed on milk, and its mother had nothing but the grass.

DECEMBER.

The year is closing. Let us inquire of ourselves whether we have used the hours and duties of it as we ought. Let us not be disposed to say, how short has been this year, until we have examined whether we have made a wise and suitable improvement of the three hundred and sixty five days which have been allowed time. Has no part of this time hung heavy upon your hands? Are there no minutes, no whole hours and in our reckoning since the first day of January 1821? It is to be feared that we have greater cause to regret the *misimprovement*, than the *abstinent* of our time.

The flowers which a few days past were clothed in youth and beauty, present to us now, but a dreary prospect. This should make us thoughtful—and it is a full instruction. But even winter and age delight with them their enjoyments and comforts as do the Spring, Summer and Autumn. hours become slightly improved. This is the season for *social* and not for *intellectual* improvement, and for repose. There is nothing better for a man, said Solomon, than that he should eat and drink, and that he should make his soul enjoy good in his labour.

ON THE UNRESTRICTED MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

Nothing is more common than the use of what we usually portray language in speaking on the subject. People talk of swallowing down poisons and rendering draughts; but these expressions have ceased to be figurative. That we daily are of the poisoned, though we have seen it demonstrated to be at once the sole cause of all the sufferings, the poverty, and the crime to be found in this country, we still proceed without any attempt to lessen or to arrest it.—We convert the sustenance of our harvests which the bounty of Providence has bestowed, into a potion for poisons; the ingredient is a devil! There is not one restraint on the production of the article, but on the facility it affords for its distribution. Men who are too late to work, are allowed easily with out a check, to reduce others to lose their senses, their property and their honesty in these infernal dens. Formerly a dram could only be obtained at taverns, but now every store, in the country, is turned into a dram shop; while in the cities there are up in every street and at every corner. Numbers are led to purchase it—until for his family's sake is solely exposed to the temptation of intoxication. No home without pining a victim of these fiends. Nor, but for who h he would have gone to the family. If he passes them at first, they are sure to decoy him at last. Fatigued, thirsty, and seeing them surrounded with the companions, he may go by a few times, but he begins to enter by degrees, the practice soon becomes a habit, and he finally consumes his earnings and his strength without further profit or attraction.—Yet with all this acknowledged, this fearful, and the fear increasing, evil, when a moderate tax would be none should upon it, a tax that would enjoy all the evils traders the treasury, and be levied upon the most careless of all luxuries. we find the legislators of this nation shrink from imposing it, for fear of popularity! Shortly they ought to look with some pity on the wretch who has been drawn into the commission of crime through intoxication, and the cheapness and facilities, for which they have declined to remove."

THE INFLEXIBLE MAGISTRATE.

In the year 1506, James Lynch Fitz-stephen, merchant, being elected mayor of Galway, in Ireland, went (as only can, commander of one of his ships, to Bilboa, in Spain, for a cargo of wine.—Former dealings at this place were the means of recommending the father's credit, which young Lynch took the advantage of, to receive the money for his own use, which his father had entrusted him with for the cargo. The Spaniard who supplied him on this occasion sent his nephew with him to Ireland, to receive the debt and to establish further correspondence. The young man, who were most of an age, sailed together with that seeming satisfaction which a congenial sensations generally creates among mankind. Open and generous, the Spaniard soon gained the pleasures which he should enjoy with such a friend in a place then remote. Value for qualities which we are no longer to be in for but in the narrations of other times. The ship proceeded on her voyage, & every day must bring them nearer the place of destination, and discover the friend intended by Lynch, he determined the stain of a resolution of throwing his friend overboard. After meditating the sentiments of the hands on board, he brought the major part of them to his purposes by promises of reward, and the rest by fear. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was seized in his bed, and thrown overboard. A few days more brought them to port. Lynch's father and family received them with joy, and a short time beheld on him a sufficient capital to set him up in business.

Security had lulled every sense of danger, and Lynch proposed to sue for a beautiful girl, the daughter of a neighbor, in marriage; his terms were accepted, and the day fixed, elated with his success in this yet unpunished villainy, whose one of the sailors who had been with him on his voyage to Spain was taken ill, and finding himself at the point of death sent for his father and communicated a full relation of the horrid deed in which he had committed on the high seas. The father, though struck speechless at the astonishment and grief, at length struck off the bonds which in case the parent to natural passivity. "Jo shall take do course," said the indignant magistrate and he in ten minutes had his son ex with the rest of the crew, and threw them into prison; they all confessed the crime; a criminal process was made out against them, and in a few days a small town in the west of Ireland beheld at the gallows by very few tears to mark the lot of a murderer. Father sitting in judgment, like another Lucius Junius Brutus, on his own son, and, like him to condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice.—Were any other but your wretched father your judge, (and the infinitive is guilty,) I might drop a tear over my child's misfortunes, and solace me his side, though stained with murder—but you must die. These are the last drops which shall quench the sparks of nature; and, if your date have been long, Heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of its fellow creature.'

He was led back to prison, and a short time appointed for his execution. Amusement set on the face of every one within this little community, which at most did not consist of more than three thousand people. The relations of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by all the solemnities of nature and compassion to spare his son. His wretched mother, whose family name was Black, drew in deputation to the heads of her own family, and at length prevailed on them to for the honor of their house, to rescue her from the ignominy of the death and being on their cause. They armed to deliver him from prison, when his father being informed of their intentions, had him conveyed to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of Justice. He made the executioner fasten the rope to his neck. "You have but little time to live my son," said he "let the care of your soul employ the few moments, take the last embrace of your unhappy father." He then ordered the rope to be well secured to a window, and compelled the constables to throw the body out; a few minutes passed to the son's existence. Under the window in Lombard Street, to this day, a skull and bones, cut in black marble, are to be seen, which the father put as a memento mori.

The celebrated alabaster Sarcophagus, which lately arrived from Alexandria, was yesterday uncased, and deposited in the British Museum. This antique is certainly a very extraordinary and admirable specimen of the arts of Egypt. The sarcophagus is nine feet long, and about four feet high, apparently a single piece, and that of a very fine alabaster. It is shaped like a modern coffin, and is more than large enough to hold the mummy with all its cerements. which is preserved in it here been deposited. Within this ponderous receptacle, which is upon the outside, interior & exterior, from top to bottom. They are studded the innumerable figures, of which there are long processions, in various compartments and attitudes, some, indeed, in gallies in long galleys, bending as in a worship. All are from an inch to an inch & a half high. Between these are compartments of symbols, the eye, the lotus, the asp, &c. The serpent occurs frequently. Also some instances of considerable size, and with much expression. Also some instances of considerable size, and with much expression. Also some instances of considerable size, and with much expression

1822

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Upper Canada Gazette

YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1822. 15s. PER ANNUM.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION,

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighth day of March, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of January last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of March, instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the fifteenth day of April next, coming, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command. P. M.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint William H. Kilborn, Gent. to be a Surveyor of Lands within this Province.

Errata.

The name of Arch'd. McLean, Esq. M. P. should have appeared in the last Gazette as a Member of the Land Board for the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, and for Donald McDonald, Esq. to be a Member *for. read* Donald McDonell, Esq.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 4th March, 1822.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Militia Forces:

Lieut. Colonel Robert Nichol to take Rank as Colonel from the 1st January 1820.

Captain Duncan Mc Donell, from the 1st Regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel in the 2nd Regiment vice Donald Mc Donel Promoted 1st January 1822.

By Command of His Excellency,
the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN, Colonel.
Adj Gen'l. Militia,
Upper Canada.

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } IS hereby Given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the town of York on Monday the Eighteenth day of March Instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at which hall Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice that they be respectively then and there Present to do those things which to them Severally belongs.

SAMUEL SIDOUT.
Sheriff

Sheriff. Office 4th March 1822

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th March, 1822.

WHEREAS the Lease of the Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburgh has lately expired, and whereas from the great importance of such an establishment for public convenience it is desirable that a new Lease should issue with as little delay as possible,

Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Ex. Com.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Com.*

Surrogate Court,
District of Johnstown. } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the (L. S.) Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.

GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee as it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, who he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on Issuing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification: that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is please, to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket. JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a time of commencement through certain remote Townships for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
North of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Elmount
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nuna	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebenezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kemmebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. C. E. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed to manage the affairs of the Two Subscription Bridges, propose a meeting of the Subscribers to be held at the Mansion house Hotel in York on Tuesday the 12th Instant at one o'clock when their Report will be laid before them.

THOMAS BRIGHT.
WILLIAM SMITH.
E. ANGELL Engineer.

York, 8th March 1822.

FOR SALE.

(Chiefly on Credit for several Years.)

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated Town Lot in York belonging to Major Loring, nearly opposite the Solicitor General's House, being Lot No 2 on the north end of Market Street, containing one Acre of Land, enclosed by board and paling fences, and having thereon a number of very productive Fruit Trees of excellent quality. There are also on the Premises some small Out Houses and a Spacious Cellar substantially walled up with stone upwards of seven feet high, and ready for the erection of a dwelling house of large dimensions From the cellar there is a large covered Drain leading to and communicating with that judicious work called the Magistrates Sewer, an advantage in which only one or two other inhabitants at present participate.

For further particulars apply to George Ridout, Esq.
York, Feb. 25, 1822. 4w5t

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquadise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

PETER PATERSON begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place, York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11 tf

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

SITUATED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half long the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Upper Canada Gazette

47] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1822. 15 s. per annum.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighth day of March, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Seventeenth day of January last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of March, instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the fifteenth day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket. JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

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A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

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N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
North of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Beaver	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Ayo	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th March, 1822.

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Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

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JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Surrogate Court,
District of Johnstown, } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the (L. S.) Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.

GEO. MALLOCH, *Register S. Court,*
pro tem. Johnstown.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Location not gratuitous the fourth part of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that to all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared andfenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on saturday the thirteenth day of April, 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the most elegible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King-Street, in the centre of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of Geo. Duggan, being 86 feet in front, on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several small Lots for sale and on lease on Stuart's Lane, leading to and from the Market.

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alex. Wood, Esquire, York.

13th March, 1822. 57tf.

FOR SALE.

(Chiefly on Credit for several Years.)

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated Town Lot in York belonging to Major Lotting, nearly opposite the Solicitor General's House, being Lot No. 2 on the north side of Market Street, containing one Acre of Land, enclosed by board and paling fences, and having thereon a number of very productive Fruit Trees of excellent quality. There are also on the Premises some small Out Houses and a Spacious Cellar substantially walled up with stone upwards of seven feet high, and ready for the erection of a dwelling house of large dimensions. From the cellar there is a large covered Drain leading to and communicating with that judicious work called the Magistrates Sewer, an advantage in which only one or two other inhabitants at present participate.

For further particulars apply to George Ridout, Esq.

York, Feb. 25, 1822. 4w54

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those settlers who every facility to water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 12 miles distant from the Forty-Mile Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road to [illegible] and water.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

TOBE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquinise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24.

PETER PATERSON, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries, Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place, York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Paterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York, 29th April. tf 11 tf

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

W. W. Baldesmie Esqr

Upper Canada Gazette

[41] YORK, UPPER-CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1822. [15s. per annum]

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the fifteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifteenth day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the twenty third day of May next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command. P. M.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to grant a Licence as a Land Surveyor to Robert Currie, Gentleman.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER,

Adjutant General's Office,
YORK UPPER CANADA,
12th April, 1822.

No. 1.—THE Lieutenant Governor, has much satisfaction in announcing to the Militia of the Province, that the Colors have been received which His Majesty had been graciously pleased to command should be prepared for the late incorporated Battalion, and which in commemoration of the services rendered by the Corps of that Frontier, are inscribed with the word "NIAGARA."

No. 2.—As the Officers and Soldiers who composed the late incorporated Battalion, are now serving in the different County Regiments throughout the Province, these Colors will be lodged in the Government House, until the formation of a similar Corps, shall require their being brought into the Field; and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that the honorable testimony thus afforded of the high sense His Majesty has been pleased to entertain of the Zeal and Gallantry of the Militia of Upper Canada, and the proud distinction which attends these Banners, will not fail to excite the most animating recollections, whenever the Country shall again call for their services.

No. 3.—The East and West Regiments of York Militia, having their places of Assembly near the seat of Government, will be formed in Line, at eleven o'clock, on the 23d instant, His Majesty's Birth Day, on the road in front of the Government House, their Right on the Bridge: a Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File, from each Regiment, with Officers and Sergeants in proportion, the whole under the Command of a Field Officer, will be formed in front of the Centre, to receive the Colors, as the representatives of the Militia of the Province and will escort them to the Government House.

By Command of His Excellency,
the Lieutenant Governor.
N. COFFIN, Colonel.
Adj Gen'l, Militia Forces.

MEMORANDUM.

It is suggested to Colonels ALLAN and GIVINS, to employ on the Guard of Honor, such Officers and Soldiers of their respective Regiments, as may have belonged to the late Incorporated Battalion.

N. C.

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Royal Family, and Principal Nobility and Gentry of England.

THE MONUMENTAL TROPHY IN HONOR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY

KING GEORGE III.

(DESIGNED, AND TO BE EXECUTED BY MATTHEW WYATT.)

THE Memory of His late Majesty has been endeared to the British Nation, not only by the firmness of his public principles, and the purity of his private virtues, but by the lustre these derived from the severe trial to which they were subjected, at a period when the spirit of the age was strongly opposed even to the merits of Royalty.

To a liberal and loyal people, it must be gratifying to have an opportunity of testifying their respect for such an example of Royal Worth. It is therefore intended to erect by Public Subscription, a Monument, which may record to future generations, the sense which the present age entertains of the many blessings enjoyed under the mild and beneficent sway of George III.

Books opened for receiving Subscriptions at WILLIAM ALLAN'S, Esquire, York.

N. B Subscribers are requested to be particular in writing their names and designations, as it is intended to record them in Bronze on the Pedestal of the Monument.

Government House, 6th *March*, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the (L. s.) Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.

GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court, District of Johnstown.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York March 30 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this office on or before Wednesday the 15th day of May next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships, in the Johnstown District, containing about 66,000 acres each-That is to say; The Township of Lavant in the rear of Dalhousie

" " Dering in the rear of Lanark
" " Packenham in the rear of Ramsay,
" " Fitz-Roy in the rear of Huntley
" " Torbolton in the rear of March

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, Two Sufficient Surities will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the Instructions that will be delivered from this Office and that all Inaccuracies or Errors in the Survey be made good at the Expense of the Contractors.

The Lands to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the Distribution of the two Sevenths.

The peremptory Settlement Duty on each Lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, on the lands granted in compensation of Survey. The Patents to issue without Fee, & without the Clause of Limitation as to the Sale of the Land granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Stilwell Willson, at the suit of Darey Boulton the Younger and William Proudfoot, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No 30 in the 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan, containing 208 acres more or less, about 60 of which are well improved with a House, & Barn, thereon erected, also Lots No. 20 on the east and West side of Yonge Street, in the first Concession of the Township, of York containing 400 acres about 140 of which are well cleared and fenced with Two wood Houses, and several Barns, thereon erected a good orchard &c. &c. all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May, next at the Market House in York, at the Hour of Noon and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 15*th March*, 1822

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Land and Tenements of Thomas Humberstone, at the Suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 14, on the West Side of Young Street, in the Township of York, about 60 Acres of which are well cleared and fenced with a good House, Barn, and other out Houses, thereon erected, all of which Property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, ensuing at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriffs Office, York. 15*th March*, 1822

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale.

Executive Council Office.
York 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office.
York March 20th 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that sealed proposals for a Lease of the Ferry near the Falls of Niagara, to be given to the highest bidder for a term of three years, will be received at this Office untill the first day of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clerk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
North of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th March, 1822.

WHEREAS the Lease of the Ferry from Presqu'ile to Ogdensburgh has lately expired, and whereas from the great importance of such an establishment for public convenience it is desirable that a new Lease should issue with as little delay as possible.

Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with-held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias
TO WIT. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 4,

---

NOT OFFICIAL.

BY PERMISSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c. &c &c.

YORK SUBSCRIPTION BRIDGES

A PUBLIC Subscription (among the Inhabitants) has been entered into, to defray the expences of erecting two Bridges on the river Don, leading from the East end of this Town towards the South to the Peninsula.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	Prov. Cur'y.		
Major Hillier, A. D. C.	£ 2	10	0
The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,	2	0	0
The Hon. John Henry Dunn,	2	10	0
The Hon. James Baby,	2	10	0
Mr. Justice Boulton,	2	10	0
John Small, Esquire, (Clerk of the Crown.)	12	10	0
Henry Boulton, Esquire, (Solicitor Gen'l.)	3	10	0
Col. Coffin, (Adj't. Gen'l)	2	10	0
Thomas Ridout, Sen. Esquire,	2	10	0
William Allan, Esquire,	2	10	0
Grant Powell, Esquire,	1	5	0
Samuel Ridout, Esquire,	1	5	0
J. S. Baldwin, Esquire,	1	0	0
S. Heward, Esquire,	2	10	0
James E. Small, Esquire,	2	5	0
Charles Small, Esquire,	2	10	0
S. Washburn, Esquire,	2	10	0
W. J. Macaulay, Esquire,	1	5	0
William Crookshank, Esquire,	2	0	0
A. Mercer, Esquire,	1	5	0
George Boulton, Esquire, (Port Hope,)	1	5	0
Thomas Taylor, Esquire,	2	10	0
Joseph Sprague, Esquire,	1	5	0
Mr. Geo. Hamilton,	1	5	0
Mr. R. E. Prentice,	1	0	0
Mr. A. Warffe,	2	10	0
Mr. W. B. Jarvis,	1	0	0
Mr. B. Turquand,	0	10	0
Mr. John Dennison, Sen.	5	0	0
Mr. George Denison,	2	10	0
Messrs. John & George Munro,	2	10	0
Mr. Henry Dean,	2	10	0
Mr. Peter M'Dougall,	3	0	0
Mr. George Duggan,	2	10	0

Mr James Nation,	2	0	0
Mr Thomas Bright,	2	10	0
Mr. W. B. Robinson,	1	5	0
Mr. J. W. Gamble,	1	0	0
Mr. Wm. Proudfoot	1	5	0
Mr Jesse Ketchum,	2	0	0
Mr. D. Brooke, Jun.	1	5	0
Mr. R. C. Henderson,	0	10	0
Mr. D. Stegman,	1	5	0
Mr. L. Fairbanks,	1	0	0
Mr. Geo. Playter,	1	5	0
Mr. Joseph Rogers,	1	5	0
Mr. John French,	1	0	0
Mr. W. Roe,	1	5	0
Mr. Thomas Sullivan,	1	5	0
Mr. John Hay,	1	0	0
Mr. J. Biglow,	0	10	0
Mr. John Elliot,	1	0	0
	£108	5	0

(To be Continued.)

N. B. The Pine Timber &c. were given by Peter Robinson, Esq. M. P.

The estimated value of these Bridges amount to £325, of which £20 5s. out of the above Subscriptions has been collected and paid into the hands of Mr. Geo Hamilton (first Clerk in the Receiver General's Office) Receiver.

The Buildings are constructing (by E. Angell, Engineer) with hewn Timbers upon the most approved *European* principle. The one Bridge over the Great Don, (consisting of five Arches) is in a forward state and the other of one Arch over the Little Don will be completed on or before the month of July next, when this line of road will be opened.

Subscribers names will continue to be received by A. Mercer, Esq. and J. Dennis, York, and also by the Committee, Thomas Bright, William Smith, and E. Angell.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. GRAY, Proprietor of the Montreal Herald, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted are requested to present thier claims to her duly attested.

AGNESS GRAY. *Tutrix.*

Montreal, March 16th 1822.

FOR SALE,

THE

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

OF

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OFFERS for the Purchase of this VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT will be received, and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending Purchasers, and Possession, on the First Day of May next; by

AGNESS GRAY, *Tutrix.*

Montreal March 16th, 1822.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL
Agent for the Trustees

Dundas 24th July 1821. 24

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

9w

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 3d April, 1822

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the House of William D. Forest in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of June next ensuing, at ten o'clok in the forenoon, for the annual election of Directors as the Act requires.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

5w

PETER PATTERSON begs leave to inform his Friend and the Public in general, that he has received in addition to his former stock of Goods, a neat assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, including Silks, Ribbons figured and plain.—Also, Wines, Spirits and Groceries. Chrystal Crockery, Hardware, Carpenters tools &c. &c. all of which he is selling very low for Cash.

The Unrivaled Durham Ale now selling at Six Dollars per Barrel.

Market-Place, York, 15th Aug. 1821. 26tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Copartnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of Smith and Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons Indebted to said firm are requested to make payment unto Joseph Smith, as also all persons having any claim on said firm are requested to present the same to Joseph Smith for payment.

JOSEPH SMITH.
JOHN. L. WILLIAMS.

Yarmouth 1st October 1821.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District to Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent, York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

DURHAM ALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, manufactured at the Brewery of Fowke and Webster of Port Hope, to be had, in Barrels and half Barrels, suitable for private families, and also by retail, at the store of Mr. Patterson, market place, York.

The Ale is considered of a superior quality, highly flavored, fine colored, and produced from Malt and Hops.

York. 29th April. 11 tf

FOR SALE,

ONE of the most eligible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King-Street, in the centre of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of Geo. Duggan, being 86 feet in front, on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several small Lots for sale and on lease on Stuart's Lane, leading to and from the Market.

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alex. Wood, Esquire, York.

13th March, 1822. 57tf

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1822

INDEX AT END

THE

Upper Canada Gazette,

NEW SERIES,

AND

WEEKLY REGISTER,

CONJOINED.

VOL. I.

BEING

A FAITHFUL AND COMPREHENSIVE DIGEST,

IN REGULAR SERIES,

OF

THE MOST INTERESTING ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE

CONTAINED IN THE

VARIOUS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,

From April 18th to December 31st, 1822.

WITH

ORIGINAL REFLECTIONS AND COMMENTS,

TENDING TO ILLUSTRATE THE

POLITICS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA;

AND THE

GRADUAL PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN CANADA.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esquire,
EDITOR,
Upper Canada Gazette Office,
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. I. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1822. Vol. I.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the fifteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifteenth day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the twenty third day of May next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Do Summons

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, April 10th, 1822.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to order that the First Regiment of Leeds Militia shall be divided and formed into two Regiments to be called the First and Fourth Regiments of Leeds Militia.

His Excellency is further pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia, viz.—

First Regiment of Leeds.

To be Captain.

	Commission dated
Lieut. Alex. Morris.	11th April. 1822.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Duncan Carley, vice Doak resigned.	10th do do
Ensign Truelove Butler, vice McDonell promoted.	11th do do
Ensign John Purvis, vice Morris do	12th do do
Ensign William Buell, Junr vice Hagerman do	16th do do
Richd. Carley, Gent. vice McNish do	18th do do
Daniel McMartin Gent.	19th do do

To be Ensigns.

John White, Gent vice D. Carley promoted.	10th do do
John Booth, Gent. vice Butler do	11th do do
Matthew Howard, Junr. Gent vice Purvis do.	12th do do
Andrew N. Buell, Gent. vice Beach do	13th do do
William Dunham, Gent vice B. Carley promoted	15th do do
John Williams, Gent, vice Kilborn removed from the Limits of the Regt.	16th do do
John Shipman, Gent vice Buell prom't	17th do do
Thomas Purvis, Gent. Caswell do.	18th do do

Fourth Regiment of Leeds.

Lieut. Colonel Bartholomew Carley, from the First Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel.	10th do do

To be Captains.

Lieut Randall McDonell, from the 1st Regt.	10th do do
Lieut. John Hagerman, from do	12th do do
Lieut John McNish, from do	13th do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Stephen T. Beach, from the 1st Regt.	13th do do
Ensign Barth Carley, Jun. from do.	15th do do
Ensign Stephen Caswell from do.	17th do do

To be Ensigns.

Edward Howard, Gent.	22d do do
David Hunter, Gent.	23d do do
George Mullor, Gent.	24th do do

East York Regiment.

Lieut. Edwd W. Thompson, to be Captain vice Ridout promoted	10th do do
Lieut. & Adjutant John Hunter Samson from the North York Regiment, to be Lieutenant vice Thomson prom'd.	10th do do
John Larrese, Gent, to be Quarter Master	10th do do

North York Regiment.

To be Lieutenants.

Robert Baldwin from the Durham Militia	10th do do
John Smith Gent.	11th do do
John Duggan, Gent.	12th do do

To be Ensigns.

John G FitzGerald, Gent.	10th do do
George Lount Gent.	11th do do

To be Adjutant with the Rank of Captain.

James Martin Cawdell, Gent vice Samson. transferred to the East York	10th do do

First Regiment of Lennox.

Thomas Williams Esquire, to be Major	10th do do
John Clark, Esquire, to be Captain	10th do do

By Command of His Excellency
the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN.
Adjt. Gent Militia Forces.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:—

INDEX AT END

A Township North of Matilpoise, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Thurlow	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oiden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*
Executive Council Office,
York, 7th March, 1822.

WHEREAS the Lease of the Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburgh has lately expired, and whereas from the great importance of such an establishment for public convenience it is desirable that a new Lease should issue with as little delay as possible.

Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next. JOHN BEIKIE.
Deputy Clerk Ex Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.
JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York March 20th 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that sealed proposals for a Lease of the Ferry near the Falls of Niagara, to be given to the highest bidder for a term of three years, will be received at this Office until the first day of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clerk Ex Coun.

In Council, 15th October, 1821

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets no Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Sidwell Willson, at the suit of Darcy Boulton the Younger and William Proudfoot, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 30 in the 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan, containing 208 acres more or less, about 60 of which are well improved with a House, & Barn, thereon erected, also Lots No. 20 on the east and West side of Yonge Street, in the first Concession of the Township, of York containing 400 acres about 140 of which are well cleared and fenced with Two good Houses, and several Barns, thereon erected a good orchard &c. &c. all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May, next at the Market House in York at the Hour of Noon and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
15th March, 1822

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberstone, at the Suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 14, on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, about 80 Acres of which are well cleared and fenced with a good House, Barn, and other out Houses, thereon erected, all of which Property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, ensuing at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER.
Dept. Sher. H. D

Sheriff's Office York,
15th March, 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, sion containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, thereare a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns an excellent well or water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder of for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York March 30 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office on or before Wednesday the 15th day of May next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships, in the Johnstown District, containing about 66,000 acres each that is to say; The Township of Lavant in the rear of Dalhousie

" " Darling in the rear of Lanark
" " Packenham in the rear of Ramsay
" " Fitz-Roy in the rear of Huntley,
" " Torbolton in the rear of March.

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a percentage on the Land Surveyed, Two Sufficient parties will be required that the Surveys be executed conformably to the Instructions that will be delivered from this Office and that all Inaccuracies or Errors in the Survey be made good at the Expense of the Contractors.

The Lands to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the Distribution of the two Seventhes.

The peremptory Settlement Duty on each Lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, on the lands granted in compensation of Survey. The Patents to issue without Fee, & without the Clause of Limitation as to the Sale of the Land granted. THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surrogate Court, } By LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
District of Johnstown, } Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.
GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Royal Family, and Principal Nobility and Gentry of England.

THE MONUMENTAL TROPHY IN HONOR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY

KING GEORGE III.

(DESIGNED, AND TO BE EXECUTED BY MATTHEW WYATT)

THE Memory of His late Majesty has been endeared to the British Nation, not only by the firmness of his public principles, and the purity of his private virtues, but by the lustre these derived from the severe trial to which they were subjected, at a period when the spirit of the age was strongly opposed even to the merits of Royalty.

To a liberal and loyal people, it must be gratifying to have an opportunity of testifying their respect for such an example of Royal Worth. It is therefore intended to erect by Public Subscription, a Monument, which may record to future generations, the sense which the present age entertains of the many blessings enjoyed under the mild and beneficent sway of George III.

Books opened for receiving Subscriptions at WILLIAM ALLAN'S, Esquire, York.

N. B. Subscribers are requested to be particular in writing their names and designations, as it is intended to record them in Bronze on the Pedestal of the Monument.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED.

WE the Subscribers, feeling the want of a Medical Gentleman of liberal education and *undoubted loyalty*, to practice in the Village of BATH, will pay annually, the amount opposite our respective names, to any person of that description, who will establish himself among us.

	£	s.	d.
Peter Davy,	6	5	0
John Clark,	5	0	0
John Carscullen,	3	0	0
Timothy Thomson,	1	0	0
Geo. A. Clark,	1	0	0
William Church,	4	0	0
Samuel Harlow,	1	0	0
Henry Meade,	1	0	0
John Trampour,	1	0	0
John Ham, Sen.	2	0	0
Benjamin Booth,	1	0	0

N. B. These are but a small portion of the inhabitants, who will sign liberally as soon as a Doctor of the above description will settle among us; but in the name of all the residents, we invite such a person, well assured that he will have a wide and extensive practice in and about the Bay of Quinte.

Bath, March 19, 1822. 1. 1w.

EXCELENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of Hope, upon the Main Road leading from York to Kingston, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the S. end Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

MUSKRATS.

THE highest market price will be given, in *Cash*, for good seasonable MUSKRAT SKINS, and for other *Furs*; at the Store of ROBERT COLEMAN, Esquire, Market Place, York.

April 18, 1822. 1 tf.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE
30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

SITUATED in the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to a water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 18 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation.

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent York, Upper-Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

FOR SALE,
THE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
OF
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OFFERS for the Purchase of this VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT will be received, and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending Purchasers, and Possession, on the First Day of May next; by

AGNESS GRAY, *Tutrix.*

Montreal March 16th, 1822.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821. 24

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Copartnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of Smith and Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons Indebted to said firm are requested to make payment unto Joseph Smith, as also all persons having any claim on said firm are requested to present the same to Joseph Smith for payment.

JOSEPH SMITH.
JOHN. L. WILLIAMS.

Yarmouth 1st October 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. WM. GRAY, PROPRIETOR of the MONTREAL HERALD, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted are requested to present their claims to her duly attested.

AGNESS GRAY *Tutrix.*

Montreal, March 16th 1822.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the most eligible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King Street, in the centre of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of Geo. Duggan, being 66 feet in front, on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several small Lots for sale and on lease on Stuart's Lane, leading to and from the Market.

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alex. Wood Esquire, York.

13th March, 1822. 57tf

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

6w

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 3d April, 1822

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank Upper Canada will be held at the House of Wild. Forest, in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of June next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the annual election of Directors as Act requires.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

6w

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 1] *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set downaught in malt* [Vol. 1.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1822

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Subscribers,

We are sorry that necessity obliges us to introduce our first number of the "WEEKLY REGISTER" with an apology. It has been totally out of our power to procure paper of the size and quality we desired for this work. It is our earnest wish to render it respectable in every particular; even to the quality of the paper, and we have induced a manufacturer to make a superior article, of the size we want, purposely for this work.—In the mean time we are obliged to use such as we have been able to procure.

Ever since the Weekly Post has been discontinued we have sent the Gazette to its Subscribers gratis, supposing they would wish to have this Newspaper when published.—We shall therefore continue to regard those Gentlemen as subscribers to the "Upper Canada Gazette and Weekly Register" unless we are certified to the contrary, within the space of one month.

(Signed) THE EDITORS.

Editorial Commentary.

THE arrivals of this week have brought us His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the British Parliament, and a large body of Miscellaneous news; yet little of that extraordinary and decisive character which at once arrests attention, and agitates the mind with all those conflicting emotions which seem to be inseparable from political inquiry.

It is usual for all classes to look with antiety to a Speech from the Throne, its contents being generally indicative of the views of Government on questions of the most vital importance. Happy are we to find that Great Britain is likely to continue at peace with every nation of the globe.—She has need of a long repose, after the tremendous conflict in which she has been, for so many years, engaged;—a conflict that has tried to the uttermost many of her internal resources.—Peace and the energies of her people, will, without doubt, speedily accomplish the renovation of her financial health, which has never been seriously impaired. But; though we are freed from any apprehensions of Foreign war, we are grieved to find it has been necessary for his Majesty to notice the present most alarming and disturbed state of poor Ireland.—Alas, when will the wounds of that unhappy, yet beautiful, portion of the Empire be healed? when will the bright verdure of "*the emerald Isle*" cease to be stained by the blood of her brave sons shed in the lawless tumult of civil broils, and her lovely daughters no longer have occasion to "*hang their harps on the willows*" to sit down and weep?

We have confidence in the wisdom of Parliament and in the well known tried abilities, energy, and character of the present Viceroy.—Though the accounts are gloomy, we have little doubt that tranquility will soon be restored; and we earnestly wish, by an endeavour to remove the true cause so far as it can be done without injury to the Constitution, that measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of scenes so revolting as those which have recently been exhibited in Ireland.

It is impossible to look at the affairs of Turkey without the most lively interest.—Whether that hour is at hand, which sooner or later must come, when the standard of Mahommed will be for ever prostrate in Europe; and when the bright crescent will fade and become dim, before the Cross of Christ, seems to be doubtful.—Notwithstanding the alledged retreat of the Turks from Wallachia and Moldavia, and the revolt of the Servians, we are not in the possession of facts sufficient to decide our opinion as to the result,—yet the portentous demonstrations of Russia, would seem to be as the awful "*hand writing on the wall*," as the Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin, to the unfortunate Sultan Mahmoud.

With respect to the designs of the Emperor Alexander on Turkey, we think there can be but one opinion, perhaps only one wish. The ferocity of the Turks may render it a battle of some difficulty and danger; but the fierceness or the fanaticism of Barbarians, will avail but little against the skill and discipline of European Armies. A very few battles, one or two campaigns will, in all probability, finish the barbarous dominion of the Ottomans in Europe.

Whether it is the wish of the ancient possessors of those Provinces which now form Turkey in Europe, to pass from the cruel and oppressive dominion of the Grand Semor to the Sovereignty of a Power already bound to them by the interests, the ties, and the sympathies of a common Religion,—or it is their desire, to be an independent nation, can not perhaps, be determined by the conduct of the Greek Princes, whose actions may be governed either by private ambition or the gifts of Alexander. At all events it is truly lamentable to see so fine and so large a portion of the earth possessed by a people so hoggish as the Turks, a people who have no other enjoyment in this garden of the world than to trample upon that large abundance which remains after satisfying all their wants.

We have endeavoured to make an interesting selection of notices, under their proper heads, from a large file of English Papers with which we have been favoured, we cannot help wishing, however, that we had been informed of the real cause of the disturbances in Ireland, since it is said by the first Minister of the Crown, according to a statement in the *Morning Post*, "that in no instance, had those outrages displayed a *trace of disaffection towards Government, or assumed a religious complexion*"—Is it possible, that the exactions of *middlemen* have at length become so enormous as to produce such terrible results?

European News.

Great Britain.

The British Parliament met on the 5th of February. His Majesty's Speech will be found below.

Ireland was still in a disturbed state. The latest advices in the London papers of the 7th mention fresh outrages. We have inserted an official document on the state of this country in a subsequent column.

The London Morning Post of the 7th of February, states, that by a mail from Holland it is announced, on the authority of the "Austrian Observer," that the Turkish troops are daily evacuating Wallachia and Moldavia, and proceeding towards the Danube. A general insurrection is stated to have taken place in Servia, the chiefs of which do not hesitate to make unequivocal declaration of their determination to effect the liberty of their country. It is added, that four corps of Russians, under the orders of Generals Wittgenstein, Sacken, Xermanoff and another, had passed the Dniester, and were followed by fresh troops from the interior; but this statement derives no confirmation from any of the accounts received through other channels.

From the Morning Post, of February 7.

This very day the Marquis of Londonderry is to call the attention of the Commons to the state of Ireland; and in the Peers, the Earl of Liverpool has not only laid on the table the correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, but it is already printed, and in the hands of their Lordships, and our readers will find in a preceding column a copy of the fifth Dispatch which is the last and the most important. On or before Friday se'nnight, the Marquis of Londonderry has announced his intention of bringing before Parliament the great question of Agricultural Distress, and of opening the view which Ministers take of the subject and of the remedy proper to be applied. In the course of the following week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on moving for the repeal of the present Act relative to Superannuations, will set forth the reductions which Ministers have made, and describe as far as this can be done so early in the Session, the condition of the revenue, and generally of the finances of the State. The Right Hon. Gentleman has also declared that Government were determined to maintain the public faith inviolate, and that he had no intention of making any alteration in the circulating medium of the country. This readiness to investigate and to explain, at a time when such mighty interests are concerned in the result, is a favourable and promising symptom; nor is it less gratifying to find, that even whilst demanding fresh powers for the Irish Administration to suppress outrage and insubordination, the first Minister of the Crown has declared, that in no instance had those outrages displayed a trace of disaffection towards the Government, or assumed a religious complexion; and that loyalty to the King glowed at this moment in the breasts of the people at Limerick, as fervently as it did last year at Dublin.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

His Majesty proceeded this day, with the usual state, to open the Session of Parliament. In the most popular days of his late Majesty, we never witnessed a greater degee of interest excited in the public mind. As early as eleven o'clock, the whole avenue leading from Carlton House to the House of Lords, was thronged beyond all precedent. The windows were filled with spectators, and every elevated spot had its temporary tenant.

His Majesty quitted Carlton House at twenty minutes before two, and throughout the whole line of his progress, was cheered with the warmest enthusiasm. The immense multitude vied with each other, from the highest to the lowest, in expressions of loyalty and attachment. His Majesty reached the grand entrance to the House of Lords precisely at two. The passages leading to his robing room were filled with beauty and fashion, anxious to approach. His Majesty's entrance to the House was announced by a discharge of artillery.

His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. He was attired in full dress Field-Marshal's uniform.

His Majesty was escorted by a guard of the Royal Blues; but, as there were fewer in attendance than in former occasions, the view of His Majesty's person was less obstructed than heretofore. This arrangement seemed to give very general satisfaction.

His Majesty having robed with the customary ceremonies, immediately entered the House, attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Officers of State. On his Majesty's entrance, the Peers, who wore their robes, and of whom there were a very numerous attendance, together with the Peeresses, stood up, and the other usual forms having been observed, His Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech in a firm and audible voice:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression it must be matter of the deepest concern to me that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen and still prevails in some parts of that country.

I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for that purpose.

Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquility, I have the satisfaction of believing, that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the law, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the revenue has exceeded that of the preceeding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

I have directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

My Lords and Gentlemen

I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place, in the course of the last year, in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition.

I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest.

The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, attract your early attention, and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

I am persuaded, that whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station among the nations of the world.

On moving an Address to the King in answer to his Speech,—the majority in favour of Ministers was 128.

IRISH BENEFICES.

An attempt has been made to shew that the present disturbances in Ireland originate in the enormous amount of the benefices of that Country. Is it be true that their revenues have increased from £45,000 to £679,000 since the year 1799, there may be some grounds for the assertion; but we are inclined to believe that the grievance is not so much in the large amount of the aggregate sum, as in the *manner* in which it iscollected by the *tacksmen* or *middle-men* under landlords, and the *Tythe-gatherers*, which is often vexatious to the last degree. For our own parts we could wish to see that voracious and unprincipled tribe of blood-suckers of the poor and needy transformed into some shape more honest and useful, instead of being injurious to the state by exciting universal discontent.

Ed.

Church Establishment in Ireland.

The Clergy of the established Church of Ireland consists of 4 Archbishops, 18 Bishops, 900 Dignitaries, and about 1200 Parochial Incumbents; and the tythe and church revenues, which, in 1799 amounted to about £45,000 are at this time supposed to be of the value of £679,000 per annum. Mr. Wakefield, from the estimate of well informed persons, has given the value of a few of the Bishopricks, as follows:—The Primacy (Armagh) 14,000*l.* Derry, 12,000*l.* Kilmore, 10,000*l.* Waterford, 7,000*l.* Clogher, 10,000*l.* The livings in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel are worth 35,000*l.* per ann.; of the Bishop of Cloyne, 50,000*l.*; of Cork, 30,000*l.*; of Ferns, 30,000*l.* Killaloe has 108 benefices, many worth 1500*l.* per ann. In the Bishoprick of Cloyne, one living is worth 3,000*l.* one 2,000*l.* and three 1500 each. The Deanary of Down, in 1720, which was worth only 2,000*l.* per annum, now lets for 3,700*l.* The Rectory of Middleton, in the County of Cork, in the year 1735, yielded scarcely 800*l.* per ann. at present it produces upwards of 3,800*l.*

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

We have lately received from our correspondent in London, one of the most important and interesting pamphlets relating to the political and commercial state of the world, that we have ever read. It comprises 210 pages, and is entitled,—"The State of the Nation at the commencement of the year 1822, considered under the four Departments, of the Finance,—Foreign Relations,—Home Department, Colonies and Board of Trade." The work bears internal evidence of having been sanctioned, if not absolutely digested and issued by the Ministry. Certain it is that it is a most able exposition and defence of the conduct of the British system, since the peace; and whoever the writer may have been, he must have had official sources of information to aid him at every step.

The political, and commercial relations of Great Britain, are circumscribed only by the dimensions of the globe; and the work before us, therefore, may in a great measure be considered as a general expose of the commercial and political affairs of all nations, with the views entertained by the British Government towards each. This being the character of the pamphlet, we shall proceed with all due expedition to present our readers with copious extracts from it, in which we shall include all that comes under the head of "Foreign Relations," and the interesting account of the state of Ireland, under the head of the "Home Department."

The pamphlet may fairly be considered as a ministerial statement and vindication of the past conduct of the government, since the year 1814; though the writer has probably been left, at least in some degree to the exercise of his own sagacity, in assuming probabilities for the future. It is not likely that the ministry has so far committed themselves, as to communicate any of their present views and intentions, respecting any of the great concerns and interests of the empires foreign or domestic, to any writer, as being their positive determinations; but enough is said particularly as it regards the quarrel between the Greeks and Turks, to enable us to form pretty correct opinions as to the course both Great Britain & Russia will pursue, in regard to that affair.

We do not think it probable that since the peace there have been no circumstances or occurrences in the conduct of the British Government, which Ministers themselves have regretted though they have not thought proper to avow that regret to the author of the pamphlet, nor to make a frank acknowledgment of any errors into which they may have fallen, in any part of the familiar and intelligible exposition of the "State of the Nation," with which they are said to have thus favoured their country. That is a part of their duty, (if a duty on their part it must be deemed,) which their political opponents have very amply performed for them; and as the latter content themselves with presenting one side of the picture only, containing a tolerably prominent representation of both the real and imaginary faults committed by the Ministry,—it is surely allowable that the former should in their turn favour the public with a full view of the other side also, though it contains all the excellencies of the own character and conduct, and although those excellencies are perhaps rather highly coloured. In treating of their Foreign Relations, the author very fully confirms the view which we have uniformly exhibited of the British Government respecting the existing situation of Turkey. The Ministers have been desirous of upholding that Power, under the idea that its position in the European common wealth is essential to the preservation of the actual arrangements of Europe. It is acknowledged, however, that the Janissaries are "absolute masters," both of the Empire and of the Sultan; and that "it is scarcely possible not to feel for a Sovereign in such circumstances." It may be that the personal character of the Sultan entitles him to their consideration; but why continue to treat with a Monarch, who, it is acknowledged, is destitute of power, and who knows his incompetence with the demands of Russia would incur the forfeiture of his own head?

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Without going into a detail of the new system upon which Europe was settled at the period of the treaties, it may be sufficient to state, that the European Commonwealth was re-constructed upon these principles.

The first was, that there should be such a distribution of power amongst the several principal states as might render each sufficient in itself to maintain its independence, and to withstand any possible incursion of France, till the general confederacy of Europe could move up in defence of the common tranquility.

Secondly, but always subservient to the first principle, the restoration of ancient powers to their former state of possession.

Thirdly, where such restoration was manifestly impossible, or where it seemed expedient to forego it, in pursuit of the more valuable object of rendering each state sufficient to its own defence, in such case to indemnify the suffering power for its lost territories from the common fund of conquest.

The system of Europe was accordingly settled upon these principles. Under the first of them, the kingdom of the Netherlands was erected, and was rendered compact and self sufficient by its annexation to the United Provinces. And as the Netherlands were thus interposed as a barrier between France and Germany, Sardinia, by the annexation of Genoa, was rendered a more adequate barrier between France and Italy. Under the second principle, the Swiss Republics and Italian States were restored as nearly as possible to their ancient condition. Under the third, Austria received an indemnity in Italy—whilst Prussia, who was in some degrees affected by the new changes, and who lost her ancient influence in Holland, received a portion of Saxony. This last modification was indeed further recommended by the new state of things in Germany, and by the extinction, during the wars of the French Revolution, of the Germanic Empire. Under these circumstances, there was no longer any power in Germany sufficiently compact and united to oppose an adequate defensive force against a sudden invasion. Experience had proved, that Prussia, in her actual state, was no equal opponent to France, and that the supposed condition of the smaller principalities, and their compulsory submission to an invading army necessarily threw them as instruments into the hands of the invader. Nor is it necessary to contend, that it would not have been expedient upon many other considerations, to bestow this increase of territory upon Prussia, and to take it from Saxony. If the one had suffered more than any other power in Europe under long and unsparing oppression of France, the other in one shorter term, was merely little entitled to escape the penalty of a war, in which her princes had borne so prominent a part.

As such is the new system upon which Europe is now settled, our duties, under our foreign relations, consist in little more than in a faithful observance of the spirit of the treaties upon which this system is grounded. The leading principle and object of these treaties, and of the condition which they constitute, are the maintenance of the peace of Europe by the personal amity of the sovereigns, and by a system of mediation, which should on the one side, recognize the perfect independence of the several States in their own internal concerns; and, upon the other, should hold forth their common interests, and therein their common ability, to coerce with the general power of Europe in all questions affecting the safety of the whole.

INDEX AT END

It is a malicious and most unjust representation of the character of his system to assert that the allied powers, England amongst them, are bound by these treaties to control the internal concerns of other states, or even to act the arbitrator in dissentions between state and state, upon interests belonging only to themselves. As regards England, the old-fashioned of the treaties are expressed in her treaties, and our contract is known to the latter. If the ministers of some of the other armed powers, may appear to have pressed the assertion of this right of friendly mediation into that of an arbitrative control over all and each of the states on the continent, the excess belongs only to them, and no portion of it attaches to us. They find nothing of this principle in the general treaties; and accordingly the king and government of England do not admit that they are comprehended in the obligation. If the assertion of these pretensions existed at all, it is totally a separate concern of the powers that make them. But it is not perhaps too much to say, that the Holy Alliance of the present time, like the treaty of Pilnitz in the French Revolution, has no other existence, at least in the degree asserted, than in the factious writings of the day.

A very few words will explain intelligibly, our different relations, and the good faith with which we adhere to the spirit of the peace. If we follow them geographically, our first relation is with Portugal, an ancient ally of the British Crown, and one in the name of which we confidently indented to us in the late war, for deliverance and safety.

Under the ancient system of Europe, the object of our alliance with Portugal was to counterpoise the power of the house of Bourbon. Under the former close union of the two Crowns of France and Spain, the common object of jealousy to Portugal and England was necessarily France and Spain; and the natural support of Portugal, a secondary state combining upon a powerful neighbor was England. In the vicissitudes of human affairs, the original reasons for this alliance have passed away; but in the opening of the Brazils to British Commerce a new state of things has arisen, which may render it very doubtful, and till lately much more so, whether our close connexion with Portugal be not our best policy. There can be no doubt but a commercial connexion with France would be more lucrative, as to a pecuniary result, than with Portugal; and, if commerce were the only question, it would be erroneous policy to adopt a minor state in preference to a principal. But as the maintenance of the political relations of Europe and Great Britain is an end of greater value and importance, it is a rule of sound prudence to consult the more valuable object, though with some sacrifice of the secondary one. Recent events, indeed, may render this relation of more problematical value. These events have not, however, as yet, assumed a shape sufficiently determinate to justify further remarks.

As regards the present question it is sufficient that the solemn treaty of Portugal of the present period is another proof of the good faith and moderation of the British Government. It can scarcely be doubted that a monarch in the situation of the King of Portugal should not have made some friendly representation of the difficulties of his condition to the King and Government of Great Britain. It is scarce by possible, that the King of England and the other Allied Sovereigns can have regarded without some feeling the recent proceedings amongst the Portuguese populace. It is equally impossible for the people of England not to feel some indignation at the unworthy levity, to use no other term with which Portugal has forgotten the blood and treasure of England, lavished in her defence. But, under all these circumstances, Portugal is still left to the administration of her own concerns. She is still left to work her way through her own anarchy. There is still encouragement to hope that the fire may burn out without reaching the walls of her neighbor. It remains to be seen, how far the event may justify the expectation—but in the mean time her entire confidence may be assumed as no less a proof of the moderation of England than of the true spirit of the treaties. For, under such a state of circumstances, what becomes of the alledged secret article, that all the King's of Europe should possess the to exclude either the actual heir of the monarchical power of each over his own subject? "Will it admit a doubt, that under the projected constitutions of Spain and Portugal, the Kings of those countries will possess a much less degree of sovereign power, and a much more arduous discharge of their duties as heads of their states, than the former Stadtholder of Holland or the President of America.

To be Continued.

SPAIN.

Important News, via Gibraltar and New York.

By the brig Active, Capt. Noble, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 27th February. It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the recommendation of the King, adopted, on the 18th February, the opinion of their committee relative to sending Commissioners to South America; and, the day following, they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz. that the Cortes should annul the Cordova Convention between Gen. O'Donoju and the Mexican authorities, as also any other treaty, act, or step whatsoever, relative to the acknowledgement of the independance of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other Governments, that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas, and that, therefore, *she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgement of their independence before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted*;—and lastly, that Government be likewise urged to endeavor by every possible means to preserve, and specially to reinforce, such points in those countries as still maintain their relations, with the mother country, and refuse to make common cause with the insurgents.—On the 14th, the King closed the session, and he is said to have expressed himself highly satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

It might be inferred from all this, that nothing but an immediate war with Spain, would be the consequence of the recognition by our Congress of the independence of the South American Governments.—We expect, however, when this fact is known at Madrid, that the King and the Cortes will alter their tone. It is not to be expected that Spain, in her present unsettled state, will think of hostilities with this country. Nor do we imagine, after having given such decided proofs of her inability to retain her South American Provinces, and after the consolidation of power which has taken place, that the Cortes are serious in asserting it to be their intention still to attempt their reduction. We are satisfied, if they do, that they will again be baffled.—*N. Y. Spec.*

NOTICES.

Literary and *Political.*

It has been finally resolved, that the PARTHENON, or *Temple of Minerva*, at ATHENS, shall be adopted as the National Monument of Scotland;—and hopes are entertained that the magnificent structure will be begun, and the foundation-stone laid on the occasion of his Majesty's approaching visit to the Metropolis of Scotland. The Calton Hill, which is the *Acropolis* of Britain is to be the scite of this superb edifice:—the total cost of which, it is said, will not exceed £40,000.

Mrs. Patiat lately died in Wiltshire, who had frequently expressed her hope "to live long enough to see her daughter married, and then she should die cheerfully!" Her wish has been literally accomplished. Her daughter was married; the anxiously affectionate parent took a small piece of the bride cake; drunk the health of the bride and bridegroom in a glass of wine, and instantly expired.

LORD SIDMOUTH has retired from public life.

Many of the British Nobility, and Gentlemen of large Estates have lowered their rents from 10 to 25 per cent; and the truly noble, and patriotic FITZWILLIAM has, in more than one instance, made a reduction of 45 per cent.

In order to relieve the farming interest it is said that the taxes on *Salt*, *Leather* and *Malt*, will be repealed; and that the deficiency thereby created in the revenue will be filled up by a TAX of 2 1-2 per cent on Property.

The DUCHESS of *St. ALBANS*, a few years ago so celebrated for her beauty, is no more.

A Mr. Wilks is writing, "*Memoirs of the late Queen of England*," with her private correspondence, and part of the intended case of *Recrimination*

Singular Tenure.—A Farm at Brookhouse, in Lanksey, in the Parish of Penistone, and County of York, pays yearly to *Godfrey Boswell, Esq.* "a *Snow ball* at *Midsummer*, and a *Red Rose* at *Christmas*."—

The Congress of Columbia, (South America) as an evidence of their gratitude for the eminent services of General BOLIVAR, has resolved to found a City which is to bear his name, and to be the future seat of the government of the Republic.

An extraordinary discovery has recently occurred on account of the order of Knighthood having been conferred on Captain Phillimore of the British Navy, by the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It appears that, before the Union, the Viceroys of Ireland enjoyed the privilege of conferring this honor, but that it was not reserved to them on that occasion, and then devolved wholly on the Sovereign; so that all the Knighthoods bestowed by the Earl of HARDWICK, the Duke of BEDFORD, Earl TALBOT, Duke of RICHMOND, and the Marquis of WELLESLEY, are found to be null and void.

The following are the names of some of the Gentlemen who have been Knighted by the different Lord Lieutenants who have governed here since the union, and whose honors are declared to be null and void:—Sir James Riddall, Sir Arthur Clarke, Sir Edward Stanley, Sir John Ferns, Sir William Smyth, Sir Thomas Whelan, Sir William Betham, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Charles Vernon, Sir John Phillimore, (R. N.) Sir John Burgoyne, Sir John Stephenson, and Sir Thomas Moriarty.

Lord! what will *Mistress* Grundy say?—*Mrs.* Morgan's work of "*Italy*" is upon sale at all the Booksellers. *Mrs.* Morgan's attack upon Mr. Croker is contained in that Lady's——no, that female's novel, called "*Florence M'Carthy*." *Mrs.* Morgan is writing a new work against the Ministry and *The Quarterly Reviewers*; and *Mr.* Charles Morgan, *Mrs.* Morgan's spouse, has a forthcoming production likely, it is said, to attract the attention of the practitioners in midwifery.

Mr. Arthur Clarke's Vapour and Shower Baths are esteemed the best in Dublin.

Mr. James Riddall at present holds his office at the Corn-Exchange, Burgh quay.

The Rt. Hon. CHARLES WATKIN W. WYNNE has been sworn in a Privy Councillor, and has kissed hands on receiving the appointment of President of the Board of Control.

The Rt. Hon. ROBERT PEEL has received the appointment of Secretary of State for the Home Department, *vice* Lord SIDMOUTH, resigned.

WM. HENRY FREEMANTLE, Esq. M. P. has been sworn in a Privy Councillor.

The Censor of the *Warsaw Gazette* has been under arrest for allowing the insertion, in that paper, of an Ode, addressed to His IMPERIAL MAJESTY recommending him to go to war with the Turks.

BELZONI, the justly celebrated Traveller and Antiquarian is preparing to dispose of the fine collection which has been exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in London, with the view of re-exploring those regions which supplied to him such rare illustrations of the monuments of the ancient world.

A family of Laplanders, with their summer and winter residences, domestic implements, and herd of living rein deer are now exhibiting in London. The Deer are decorated in the manner of their country and are seen drawing light carriages and sledges. A Laplander, in his sledge, will travel 100 miles a day with ease. The worthy and intelligent Mr. Bullock has undertaken to naturalize the rein deer in England;—should he succeed, it will prove a permanent advantage to the country, since this noble animal not only feeds upon what is rejected by all other creatures, a species of hard *Lichen*, but is a useful beast of burthen and draught—its skin is valuable—its flesh the finest venison and the milk of the female of the richness and consistency of cream.

It seems by information from Constantinople, received at Paris, that the war which is now carrying on by the Persians against the Turks was not declared by the KING of PERSIA; but, by the PRINCE ROYAL, his son, who has been for six years at variance with his father, on account of being excluded from his succession to the Throne, in favor of his younger brother: he has therefore meditated the foundation of a new Empire for himself, by foreign conquest, intending Bagdad to be the Capital.

It does not seem probable that the family of the BOURBONS will be soon extinct, according to the wishes of the turbulent and disaffected in France, for the DUCHESS of ORLEANS has been delivered of a *fifth* son, who will bear the name of the DUKE of AUMALE.

The Count MONTHOLON, at Paris, has formerly protested against the authenticity of BUONAPARTE'S Will, as published in a certain pamphlet, and from thence into various newspapers.

A magnificent silver VASE has been presented by the DUKE of SOMERSET, as Chairman of the Committee, to DR. C. PARRY, as the representative of Captain PARRY, now engaged in the adventurous voyage to find the northwest passage. This splendid gift was accompanied with an elegant and appropriate address.

Mr. SAMS, of St. James' Street, has executed, in the first style of excellence, a very extraordinary and beautiful engraving, which extends to the length of *Ten Yards*, and gives a perfect view of the Coronation Procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, comprehending every order of persons who assisted in that august ceremony.

The Clerical Almanac of France, for 1822, states the number of Priests *in actual employment*, to be 35,296, of whom 14,870 are above 60 years of age.

The total sum expended for the relief of the Poor in *England* and *Wales* the average of three years, 1748-49-50,—was £689 971; that, for the years 1819-20—was £7,329,594, including sum expended in law during the latter year, the sum total was £8,672,252. What an enormous increase in the course of 70 years.

The price of *Rum*, in many of the West India Islands is so low as not to pay half the cost of the Cask, and several Planters have ceased to manufacture it,—the same as to *Molasses*,—Sugar too, is so low as to bring the Estates in the leeward Islands, in debt.

NEW HOLLAND

We have often been told that Ministers wished to divert the strong current of Emigration which, for so many years, has been directed to this western Continent, towards southern Africa and New Holland.—The beautiful language in which the *Courier* notices the arrival of some Australian intelligence would seem to strengthen such an opinion—for there cannot be a more successful mode of attracting attention than by drawing pictures in colours like these.

We have received this morning New South Wales papers to August 12th. They are, as usual, replete with interesting matter; not in the ordinary sense of these words, but as exhibiting to an inquisitive and philosophical mind the progressive developments of social life in a region which, thirty years ago, was the undisputed abode of ferocious savages. Nor is it the comparison of the past and present alone which excites our curiosity. If we connect these with the future, we see the foundations laid of what may hereafter become a populous and mighty empire, where the language of SHAKESPEARE and NEWTON will be spoken, when the country that gave them birth shall have declined from its majesty of power—when, perhaps, the traveller of after-times will explore among the ruins of the emporium of the world, the traces of

its opulence and splendor. Thus in the United States and in New Holland will be perpetuated the literature of England, and with it, her renown for, to use the language of JOHNSON, the "chief glory of every people arises from its authors."

We really cannot conceive a theme more pregnant with matter for philosophical reflection upon the vast creative powers of civilised man, than the dawnings of society, as displayed in the common newspapers of this interesting colony. When we read in them, for example, as we do in those now lying before us—an advertisement convening the members of an auxiliary Bible Society—another announcing the publication of the fourth number of the *Australian Magazine*—a third, notifying the next quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Female Orphan Institution—a fourth, a stage coach to be raffled for—a fifth, informing the pub ic when the next races would take place, besides paragraphs of arrivals, departures, assemblies, &c.—the whole in fact, presenting a miniature resemblance of the occupations, amusements, and pursuits of this great metropolis—when, we repeat, we read these things, and reflect upon the little interval that has elapsed since the scene of them was one of barbarian strife and cheerless desolation—where the insatiate savage roamed in search of prey, amid hills, and forests and swamps, we are equally impressed with admiration, at the undaunted spirit of enterprize which belongs to our country, and at the resistless moral force of knowledge which, in the emphatic language of BACON, is, indeed, "power."

Now the whole of this fine passage is as strictly applicable to our favourite CANADA, especially to the Upper Province, as it can possibly be to the more distant climes of New-Holland—and we cannot help feeling a kind of secret pleasure that the greater difficulties which are thrown in the way of emigration to those distant regions, by the additional memorandum, following Official Memorandum, must operate in favor of our adopted country on this continent, when all its superior advantages are more generally known in Great Britain:—*Ed.*

Official Memorandum.

1st. Persons are not provided with passages, at the public expense, to any of his Majesty's settlements.

2dly. Persons proceeding at their own expense to North America, and to the Cape of Good Hope, and desirous of settling there, require no previous authority from his Majesty's Secretary of State to enable them to obtain grants of land, the Governors of those settlements being fully empowered to assign lands to applicants, proportioned to the means which they actually possess for bringing them into a state of cultivation. The extent of those grants must depend upon their quality, position, and other circumstances, which can only be ascertained in the colony.

3dly. Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land must be provided with the sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained upon written applications, accompanied by references to two or more respectable persons, as to the character of the applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to 500*l* at the least.

Colonial Department, London, January, 1822.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register.)

No. I.

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS on the STATE of the COLONY"

"*Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, was but a type of thee, thou Prince of Liars!*"

Old Play

Dr. JOHNSON never uttered a truer saying than that there is always a certain degree of *wonderfulness about a low mind.*

Having more of earth than of heaven in his composition, and being near the mud, he is very apt to bespatter those around him with all manner of filth.—Men of exalted rank, station, and worth, are the most liable to the attacks of this dirty animal; just on the same principle which induced the famous incendiary of Ephesus to set fire to the Temple of Diana: rather than be without notoriety, we will not call it renown, he would consign his name to perpetual infamy.—This is one of the species of scoundrelism about a low mind; he is even fond of shewing his deformity.—he is as proud of his tail as a Squirrel, though his tail is not half so handsome, being more like that of an Ape, and our Old English ancestors have long ago said, that

"*The higher an Ape climbs, the more he shews his tail*"

We have been led to these reflections by the perusal of a Pamphlet which bears the title quoted—it is one of the most extraordinary tirades of bad writing, misrepresentation, and falsehood, we have ever seen; and were it not that speculations may be reasonably entertained of its having some painful effects on certain weak or unfortunate minds in this Province, and at a distance—for there is every reason to believe that agents will not be found wanting to spread abroad its calumnies—the work would have been utterly unworthy the notice of the public; as it is, we consider it necessary that this author, whosoever he may be, should "pass under the rod"—and if our castigations are attended with some severity—we hope to stand excused by the virtuous and well disposed portion of the community, in whose service we shall be ever ready to come forward, and it must be surely their desire that vice and immorality, in whatever shape those monsters may appear, should be lashed, if they cannot be awed, into silence.

We shall begin our animadversions with the title page, which sufficiently shews at whose breast this writer aims his poisoned shafts. The Lieutenant Governor, then whom no one that ever filled the same exalted station could be more universally respected and beloved, in his Address to the two Houses of Assembly at the opening of the last Parliament, save one, made use of the following words:—

"*You will concur in promoting the interests of true religion, and in improving all those means which can add to the welfare, tranquillity, or happiness of the People. Nor will you overlook those which tend to increase the wealth and power of the Country, &c &c.* These words, which so well express the warm benevolence, and parental solicitude, which fills the heart of him who presides over our interests, are misquoted in the title page, as a motto, and to them are added—"*Do unto all Men, who never so would that Men should do to you, &c &c.*—In this attack upon the Governor it is difficult to say whether the impudence or the wickedness of the writer is the most conspicuous.—It is evident he means to insinuate that the language of our Governor is a mere mockery; and, that His Excellency does not "do unto all men whatsoever he would that men should do unto him" or else we do not understand the meaning of the quotation, or the Pamphlet; for, the whole tenor of this wretched production shews it to be the author's intention to make the quotation opposite; to his design of insulting the Executive by charges of the most gross, false, and scandalous nature.—Unfortunately, however, his statements are without either truth, or reason; his arguments without either skill, or connection; and his irony, in which he seems to pride himself without either point or meaning.

As we have a good deal to say on the only subject of any real importance which is discussed in the Pamphlet before us; the mode and terms of granting land in this Province, we do not wish to take up much of the time of our readers by staying to discuss the merits of his argument respecting the "*great and vital cause of our distress*," though our author begins very early to use unjustified assertion for fact; and, consequently, to draw erroneous conclusions

This Colony, heretofore, whatever it may be able to do hereafter, *could not have supplied* the markets of Montreal and Quebec, with Lumber, Ashes, Flour, &c. &c. *equally well, and as abundantly* as could the farmers and merchants of the United States. It is both idle and false to state the contrary. The trade described as being *so disgraceful* to the Lower Province, is neither astonishing, nor at all at variance, but on the contrary it is in full consonance, with the well known maxims and principles of general commerce in all parts of the world, where mon-polies and intercolonies do not exist. We are sanguine enough to believe that if this pamphlet scribler were asked why he did not get his paper hee, from Ireland or England, in order to encourage the manufactures and Commerce of his dearly beloved country, he would immediately reply, that he could get it on cheaper terms, or more readily, from the United States

We have something of the indicrous, however, along with this falsehood; for our luminous author calls it "*a predatory system*," which has been pursued by the Lower Province. We are afraid he has not lately consulted any other Dictionary than his own. We are inclined to believe that he would find brother Jonathan's Lumber Merchants and Farmers totally inimical to any kind of *predatory system*, on the part of the Quebec and Montreal Merchants, whom our author very liberally styles "*our enslavers*"—and "*the freebooters of our rights*"; and as "*vultures*" preying "*upon the*

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very vitals of our country," &c. &c. Our author, too, is particularly unfortunate in his attempts to rouse the passions, and when he becomes, *as he thinks, very pathetic* he becomes, in reality, very unintelligible and absurd:—for instance, he tells his readers that the unfortunate Emigrant is "*impelled by the binding and indissoluble ties* of nature" to break those very bonds which he says *are binding*, and to dissolve that which *he, himself, declares to be indissoluble*.—Strange incongruity! reasoning we cannot call it; for surely he means, if he is to be understood as meaning any thing at all, that those ties which he represents as "*binding and indissoluble*" are the same that connect individuals to their "*dearest*" and "*only friends*" and "*native land*" which they happen to have left!!!

As matters are in a train for the proper adjustment of all difficulties in the commercial relations between the two Provinces, and the United States; we shall, for the present waive any further notice of our author's eloquent dissertation on these heads, and proceed to give him relief from the main burden of his ditty,—a burden which, in truth, seems quite too heavy, *even for his brawny shoulders* to bear, for it makes him lie most *confoundedly*, notwithstanding he would wish *to do unto all men whatsoever he would that they should do unto him*"—he tells us that farmers cannot obtain *any thing* for their produce to liquidate their debts!—Oh, John, John, do not, do not thy garden is certainly unweeded!—Ashes in demand!—large contracts for Beef!—Pork $10 and 12 per Barrel! Agents in most parts of the Province who will pay *cash* for Wheat!—yet no sales; farmers can sell nothing; can't *obtain any thing* for their produce!!!—Oh, John, John, do not! do not, what art thou? art Roman? seek thy Confessor! art Radical? seek thy vomit or thy purge cathartic!—Be clean, preserve thy paper from pollution—Blank Sheets are infinitely preferable to pages seamed over with lies, and bound with infamy.

To be continued.

AGRICULTURE.

Salt.—We have received a very important and valuable work, from England to explain the advantages of using SALT in the various branches of Agriculture, and in feeding all kinds of farming stock. It is from the pen of SAMUEL PARKES, F. L. S. &c. &c. &c. and has gone through many editions.—The subject is indeed far more important than it is generally conceived to be, and we shall from time to time present our readers with such extracts as may be practically useful to the Farmers and Landholders of Canada. We should be rejoiced to see this Province independent of a foreign supply of an article so indispensable; and, when it is considered that SALT may be obtained in most parts of the Province by boring deep enough, and that, in country situations, even during the past winter, it has sold as high as from five to seven dollars per barrel, and that, during the late war, there were instances of its costing, to the consumer, no less than $40 per bushel, it is realy astonishing that a sufficient number of enterprising persons cannot be found to establish Salt-Works in the various Districts of the Province.

Mr. MERRITT, of *St. Catharines*, deserves the thanks and general patronage of his countrymen, for his perseverering efforts in the establishment of a Salt Manufacture, in which there is much ingenuity of mechanism employed, and we are happy to learn that his success is likely to be complete. About *fifty bushels* of this article, of a very superior quality, are manufactured daily, at present, and we are told that preparations are making for an extension of the works. We hope, shortly, to be able to give a more particular account of what has been done at St. Catharines, as an inducement for others to "*go and do likewise.*" *Ed.*

Wheat.—A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a Process for sweetening musty Corn, by simply immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the Corn to be purified. He has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the very worst cases it does not extend beyond the amylaceous matter immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grain swims on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, and without any material loss. The wheat must afterwards be dried and occasionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible without actual experiment

Poet's Corner.

We have, in other countries, made frequent enquiries after the author of the following exquisite Stanzas, but hitherto in vain. We shall state all that is known respecting this fine production of the amatory muse which must have the effect, rather, of exciting, than of gratifying curiosity. They were first inserted in a Novel that did not obtain the popularity its merits seemed to deserve; and, they subsequently re-appeared in the "LEAF OF LOVE"—but they are still not generally known—nor sufficiently well appreciated. We have an Elegy by the same author for our next number—These beautiful Poems are supposed to have been written by a lovely and highly accomplished young lady who resided in the vicinity of Southampton, (England.) We shall be very thankful for any information relative to the charming author. As effusions of genuine passion, and refined sensibility, they have been seldom equalled, perhaps never surpassed.

The Ecstacies of Love.

"Awake, my Harp, some joyful measure!
No longer breath a pensive strain;
Be, like my soul, attun'd to pleasure,
And never mourn again.

Awake, my Harp, some joyful measure!
'Twas love that taught thy strings to move;
And love now fills my soul with pleasure—
Then hymn the charms of love!

O love! some call thy musings folly,
Some call thee cruel, base, and blind;
But thou, methinks, art pure and holy,
Exalted, rais'd, refin'd.

And some there are who can dissemble,
The raptures of thy ardent flame;
And some poor maidens start and tremble,
If they but hear thy name.

Ah! though thy charms were all illusion,
Such dear deceits I still would seek!
Thy mantle blush, thy soft confusion,
Thy looks that more than speak.

Then know'st, O love! how I have blest thee,
How oft for thee my heart hath beat;
How oft in sorrow I've caress'd thee,
And thought thy sorrow sweet.

O love! some call thy musings folly;
Some call thee cruel, base, and blind;
But thou, methinks, art pure and holy,
Exalted, rais'd, refin'd.

As the "PIRATE" by the author of "WAVERLY" has only just arrived, it cannot be yet generally known in this Province; it may be therefore interesting to many of our readers to be presented with a selection from the original poetry by which it is adorned and illustrated.

The Song of Harold Harfager.

1

"The sun is rising dimly red
The wind is wailing low and dead;
From his cliff the eagle sailies,
Leaves the wolf his darksome vallies;
In the mist the ravens hover,
Screaming, croaking, baying, yelling,
Each in his wild accents telling,
—"Soon we feast on dead and dying,
Fair haird Harrold's flag is flying."

2

Many a crest on air is streaming;
Many a helmet darkly gleaming,
Many an arm the axe upreares,
Doom'd to hew the wood of spears,
All along the crowded ranks,
Horses neigh and armour clanks;
Chiefs are shouting, clarions ringing,
Louder still the bard is singing,
—"Gather footmen, gather horsemen,
To the Field, ye valiant Normen!

3

"Hail ye not for food or slumber,
View not vantage, count not number;
Jolly rospers, forward still,
Grow the crop on vale or hill,
Thick or scatter'd stiff or lithe,
It shall down before the scythe
Forward with your sickles bright,
Reape the harvest of the fight,—
—Onward footmen, onward horsemen,
To the charge, ye gallant Normen!

4

"Fatal chuser of the slaughter,
Ov'r you hovers Odin's daughter;
Hear the choice she spreads before ye,—
Victory, and wealth, and glory;
Or old Valhalla's roaring hall,
Her ever-circling mead and ale,
Where for eternity unite
The joys of wassail and of fight,
"Headlong forward, foot and horsemen,
Charge and fight, and die like Normen!

"Pirate."

POSTCRIPT.

(*From the New York Spectator, of April 9, just received.*)

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the British Packet Manchester, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received from their attentive correspondent, London papers to the 13th of February, and Shipping Lists to the 11th.

On the 11th of February the royal assent was given to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The Insurrection Bill, says a London paper, gives to Magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of any dwelling house, and, if refused admittance, to force the chambers even of females. By this Act, any man found out of his house between sun-set and sun-rise, any person found drinking in a public house in the same period whether a traveller or not—any owner or occupier of a house, absent from home within the same period—any person in whose possession either arms or ammunition are found—all these are liable to transportation for seven years; and this too without the interference of a Grand Jury by Bill—without the Petty Jury by their verdict, and without allowing the grieved party any satisfactory appeal.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 11th Feb. states, that "Government have at length agreed with the country gentlemen to borrow of the Bank four millions, and to distribute it among the Agriculturists at a low rate of interest, and upon easy security."

The accounts received from Ireland during the preceding week, are stated to be seriously alarming, and to almost excite an apprehension that even the increasing terrors of the law will be insufficient for the accomplishment of an object so universally and fervently desired.

TERMS OF THE "U. C. GAZETTE"
AND
"WEEKLY REGISTER".

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum (*including postage.*) The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance.—the 1st of January and 1st of July.—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

6 lines and under, 2s 6d.—and 2d 1-2 every subsequent insertion

6 to 10 lines,—5s. and 1s 3d subsequently

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line,—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently.—Advertisements cannot be received after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

*** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

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CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE,
YORK, U. C.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the fifteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifteenth day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the twenty third day of May next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Soliciter Gen'l.

Government House,
6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish plans of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

		Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alna	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevar	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carier	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*
Executive Council Office,
York, 7th March, 1822.

WHEREAS the Lease of the Ferry from Fort Erie to Oxdensburgh has lately expired, and whereas from the great importance of such an establishment for public convenience it is desirable that a new Lease should issue with as little delay as possible.

Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be responded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York March 20th 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that sealed proposals for a Lease of the Ferry near the Falls of Niagara, to be given to the highest bidder for a term of three years, will be received at this Office until the first day of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clerk Ex. Coun.

In Council, 19th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets no Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

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And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Sulwell Willson, at the suit of Darcy Boulton the Younger and William Proudfoot, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 30 in the 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan, containing 208 acres more or less, about 60 of which are well improved with a House, & Barn, thereon erected, also Lots No. 20 on the east and West side of Yonge Street, in the first Concession of the Township, of York containing 400 acres about 140 of which are well cleared and fenced with Two good Houses, and several Barns, thereon erected a good orchard &c. &c. all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May, next at the Market House in York, at the Hour of Noon and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
15th March, 1822. }

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Land and Tenements of Thomas Humberstone, at the Suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 14, on the West Side of Young Street, in the Township of York, about 60 Acres of which are well cleared and fenced with a good House, Barn, and other out Houses, thereon erected, all of which Property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, ensuing at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office York, }
15th March, 1822. }

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, also containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York March 30 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office on or before Wednesday the 15th day of May next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships, in the Johnstown District, containing about 66,000 acres each. That is to say: The Township of Lavant in the rear of Dalhousie

" " Darling in the rear of Lanark
" " Packenham in the rear of Ramsay
" " Fitz-Roy in the rear of Huntley,
" " Torbolton in the rear of March

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, Two Sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the Instructions that will be delivered from this Office and that all Inaccuracies or Errors in the Survey be made good at the Expense of the Contractors.

The Lands to compensate the Contractor for his Survey will be drawn for after the Distribution of the two Sevenths.

The peremptory Settlement Duty on each Lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, on the land granted in compensation of Survey. The Patents to issue without Fee, & without the Clause of Limitation as to the Sale of the Land granted. THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } By LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

(L. S.)

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.
GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Royal Family, and Principal Nobility and Gentry of England.

THE MONUMENTAL TROPHY IN HONOR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY

KING GEORGE III.

(DESIGNED, AND TO BE EXECUTED BY MATTHEW WYATT.)

THE Memory of His late Majesty has been endeared to the British Nation, not only by the firmness of his public principles, and the purity of his private virtues, but by the lustre these derived from the severe trial to which they were subjected, at a period when the spirit of the age was strongly opposed even to the merits of Royalty.

To a liberal and loyal people, it must be gratifying to have an opportunity of testifying their respect for such an example of Royal Worth. It is therefore intended to erect by Public Subscription, a Monument, which may record to future generations, the sense which the present age entertains of the many blessings enjoyed under the mild and beneficent sway of George III.

Books opened for receiving Subscriptions at WILLIAM ALLAN'S, Esquire, York.

N. B Subscribers are requested to be particular in writing their names and designations, as it is intended to record them in Brass on the Pedestal of the Monument.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED.

WE the Subscribers, feeling the want of a Medical Gentleman of liberal education and undoubted loyalty, to practice in the Village of BATH, will pay, annually, the amount opposite our respective names, to any person of that description, who will establish himself among us.

	£	s.	d.
Peter Davy,	6	5	0
John Clark,	5	0	0
John Cornellier,	3	0	0
Timothy Thomson,	1	0	0
Geo. A. Clark,	1	0	0
William Church,	1	0	0
Samuel Harlow,	1	0	0
Henry Meade,	1	0	0
John Frumpour,	1	0	0
John Ham, Sen.	2	0	0
Benjamin Booth,	1	0	0

N. B. These are but a small portion of the inhabitants, who will sign liberally as soon as a Doctor of the above description will settle among us; but in the name of all the residents, we invite such a person, well assured that he will have a wide and extensive practice in and about the Bay of Quinte.

Bath, March 19, 1822. 1. 1w.

EXCELENT LAND

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35. in the Third Concession of the Township of HOPE, upon the Main Road leading from YORK to KINGSTON, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass. and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of HOPE, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Perry, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Pots, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

MUSKRATS.

THE highest market price will be given, in Cash, for good seasonable MUSKRAT SKINS, and for other *Furs*; at the Store of ROBERT COLEMAN, Esquire. Market Place, York

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

FOR SALE,

THE

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

OF

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OFFERS for the Purchase of this VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT will be received, and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending Purchasers, and Possession, on the First Day of May next; by

AGNESS GRAY, *Tutrix.*

Montreal March 16th, 1822.

To Emigrants and other Settlers.

FOR SALE

30,000 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

CALLED the Township of MOULTON, situate near the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie, in the District of Niagara.

The greatest portion of the above Tract is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to grazing.

This Township extends about three miles and a half along the North Easterly Bank of the Grand River, and about four miles on Lake Erie; consequently those waters offer every facility to water communication.

The rear of the Township is about 16 miles distant from the Forty-Mile-Creek on Lake Ontario, where there is a good road both in summer and winter.—The River Welland likewise passes within 200 yards of the North Easternmost corner, and opens an easy communication for boats or rafts with the village of Chippawa, near the Falls of Niagara, where it empties itself.

Emigrants and Settlers in general wishing to live near each other will find this a very desirable situation

Any quantity from 50 acres upwards may be had, and conditions of Sale known, by application to Mr. William Smith, Merchant, Fort Erie, or to Mr. Mercer, Land Agent York, Upper Canada.

An indisputable Title will be given.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hall, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal burquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821. 24

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Copartnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of Smith and Williams in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons Indebted to said firm are requested to make payment unto Joseph Smith, as also all persons having any claim on said firm are requested to present the same to Joseph Smith for payment.

JOSEPH SMITH.
JOHN. L. WILLIAMS.

Yarmouth 1st October 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr WM. GRAY, PROPRIETOR of the MONTREAL HERALD, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and all those to whom the said Est ate is indebted are requested to present their claims to her duly attested.

AGNESS GRAY *Tutrix.*

Montreal, March 16th 1822.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the most eligible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King-Street, in the centre of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of Geo. Duggan, being 86 feet in front, on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several small Lots for sale and on lease on Stuart's Lane, leading to and from the Market.

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alex. Wood Esquire, York.

13th March, 1822. 57tf

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
9w *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 3d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank Upper Canada will be held at the House of Wilson Forest, in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of June next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the annual election of Directors as Act requires.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
5w *Cashier.*

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber having been favored by Gentlemen of York, Niagara, and various parts of the Province, as well as from the United States, with *Scions* of the first quality, offers to sell low, for *Cash*, a rare collection of choice FRUIT TREES; among which are the following. PIPPINS, of several kinds, WINTER PEARMAIN, RANDOUR, BURASO, POMME DE NAIGE; SPITZENBOROUGH, &c.

—ALSO—

The best kind of EARLY APPLES, with PEARS, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES.

WILLIAM W. CUSTEAD.

Toronto Nursery, near Coody's Tavern. Dundas Street. } 3w

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, at the Barrack Store in the Garrison of York. U C

1415 3-4 lbs. CANDLES,

Sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock.

F. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.

York, 25th April, 1822. 2w

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 2. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

A very extraordinary fall of snow occurred in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and over a large portion of the Lower Province, on the 10th of April,—insomuch that at Quebec, even where it was not drifted, the mean depth was about four feet—We notice this circumstance, not merely because it is very unusual at this season of the year, but as it is the probable cause of the non-arrival of the United States Mail, by which we expected our largest supply of weekly news.

A file of the London COURIER, however, up to the 26th of Feb. received by yesterday's mail, from another quarter, makes ample amends for the absence of other papers.—From these we have made a selection of the most important matter which we doubt not will be highly interesting to our readers.

Some very warm and lengthy debates appear to have taken place in the House of Commons.—Ministers have clearly the advantage, and carry their measures by large majorities.—HUNT, the famous *Radical*, has prevailed upon Mr. HUME, to present a petition complaining of ill usage in his place of confinement, which appears to be somewhat too solitary for one of his *social* and *popular* disposition.—ZIMMERMAN has observed that many

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that a virtuous man can endure solitude, for any great length of time. The truth is that the mind driven back on itself, by the exclusion of outward consolations must have internal resources of that precious value which virtuous principles and rectitude of conduct alone can give. For our own parts we are very much inclined to say with the Cottier, that we feel no sympathy, *or very little*, for Mr. Hume's present situation, nor shall we see any for those degrees of privation and suffering the laws may apportion him.—We lack that tender disposition, which thrills with pity *only* for criminal distress; we have none of those infirmmal sympathies which can be called forth *only* by the cries of imprisoned demagogues. The united voice of all loyal, peaceable, virtuous, and moral citizens, cried aloud for the punishment of this man, and that cry is not to be stifled by the whining accents of Mr. Grey Bennet, the pitiful censures of Mr. Joseph Hume, or the factious petition of the mob who once ran yelling at the heels of their now fallen leader.

Under the head of Ireland, we have this day given a very seriously interesting passage from the able charge of Baron M'Clelland to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, in order to shew that we were not wrong in our surmise of last week, as to the present disturbances of Ireland, originating in local circumstances connected with the tythe system and the exorbitant rents or the oppressive tyranny of *middlemen*.—It is far from our wish to palliate the conduct of those who seek redress by outraging decency, by violating the laws of the land, by pillage, rapine, and murder; yet, when we consider the cruelly oppressive conduct of many of the "*Petty Lords*" of the country, or their agents, and the state of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness, not only of few families but of several millions of the inhabitants,—we cannot help pitying the hapless victims, and hoping that some efficient remedy will be found as a preventative for the future against those atrocities which are shocking to humanity, and disgraceful to the age and country in which they occur.

We have given a few instances of the kind of outrage which is almost daily committed in the disturbed parts of Ireland.—It would have been no difficult matter to have filled our columns with atrocities of a similar description, but we trust that our readers are as averse as ourselves to narratives fitted only for the chronicles and the records of Pandemonium.

The general Trade of England is in a most prosperous state.—All the extensive manufactories are busily employed.—*Radicalism knocked on the head.* The Agricultural interests alone seem to suffer—but the Great Council of the Nation is in close and serious deliberation in order to provide effectual relief, and we have no doubt that effectual relief will be found.

It is our intention to form a kind of digest of Parliamentary proceedings in England, up to the most recent dates, for our next paper.

We have no news from Russia, Greece, or Turkey, this week, so decisive or important, as to merit particular notice.

A Report is in circulation, and from a respectable quarter, that Spain has at length become wise enough to acknowledge the *Independence of her former Colonies in South America.*

France is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the late War.—Her commerce improves; and her Finances are in a healthy state.—There is no truth in the report of Insurrections having taken place.

Our limits of this week do not permit us to notice, as we intended, some very extraordinary remarks on certain public men and measures which have lately appeared in the *Great Radical Paper* of this Country, *the enlightened, the patriotic, the ever consistent and the truly charitable, impartial, and moderate* Observer. In our next we hope to find room for what we have to say on the particular subject alluded to; in the mean while, we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the very able letter of *Philo-Veritas.*

ENGLAND.

British Parliament.

A very interesting debate on the internal resources of Great Britain took place in the House of Commons on the 15th of February, on which the *Courier* makes the following remarks.

The exposition of our domestic resources, made by the Marquis of Londonderry, on Friday night, was unquestionably one of the most important statements that has been laid before Parliament, and the country, for a long series of years, whether we estimate its effect with reference only to our internal prosperity, or in connexion with our foreign relations. In the latter point of view indeed it must necessarily be attended with the most beneficial consequences. Should there be any continental Statesmen credulous enough to have confided in the gloomy anticipations of our patriotic Whigs and Radicals, some of whom have predicted the approach of certain ruin, while others have asserted its actual commencement; if they have fallen into the delusion so pertinaciously propagated, that our financial embarrassments had crippled our strength, and rendered us unable any longer to assert that high rank among nations which we attained at the close of the last war—should there, we say, be any Statesmen in Europe who may have dreamed, (as Buonaparte did, trusting to the same perfidious prophets) that England was no longer England, except in name—the developement of our national resources by the Noble Marquis, will at once annihilate what might prove so fatal an error.

It must also, we think, tend to impress them with something like an adequate notion of the vast and irresistible energies of this great country; great in all the elements of political ascendency, though comparatively such a mere speck—in territorial extent. If they reason correctly and impartially, it must fill them with wonder, to behold us in our present condition, after sacrifices, and exertions, ten-fold greater than were made by any one of the Continental Governments, during the long struggle with Republican and Imperial France. To many, indeed, it must appear an inexplicable phenomenon, that after such a war, a war of twenty years, carried on in almost every quarter of the Globe, we should now be in the path of rapid prosperity, as to our manufactures and commerce, repealing millions of taxes every year, and still in the possession of a surplus revenue of between five and six millions.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Paying off the Five Per Cents.

Annuities.—Ministers have determined upon paying off the *Navy five per cent. annuities*, and creating a new *four per cent stock*, by which a very considerable saving will accrue to Government.

The amount of stock now existing in the Navy five per cents created under the several Acts of Parliament from the 24th George III. to 1st George IV. is £141 850,057 9 7.

When the plan communicated by Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall be in full operation, there will accrue an annual saving of interest to the nation of £1.124.640 This is independent of the Irish five per cents, which amount to about £13,000.000. If the same plan should be adopted in regard to them, there will arise a further saving, exceeding £100.000. making together a reduction in the charge of interest upon the National Debt of £1,234,000.

The surplus revenue in the current expenditure is £5,260,000 and the Ministers very greatly to th it credit, have resolved on applying the sum to the reduction of the National Debt. We were very greatly surprised to find that Lord Althorp, who is a whig, should propose that this sum should be taken for the current service of Government, instead of passing it into the sinking fund for the progressive reduction of the National Debt, and the adequate support of public credit. Mr. Robinson, however, very ably carried a counter resolution by a majority of 111

Lord Sidmouth.

From the Courier.

His Lordship has resigned the Seals of office and may now be considered as having retired from public life. It is not a natural wish to every man that some interval should be allowed him between active public life and the grave—that he should have a season of repose both for retrospect and preparation,—a season in which the mind may take a calmer and more unprejudiced view of the past, and prepare itself with more reflection for the future. How long that interval may be (and long may it be!) is known only to Him to whom all things are known, but few, very few in public or private men there are who can look back to the past with less regret, or to the future with more hope, than Lord Sidmouth. His public life has been extended through the long space of nearly half a century—a time during which perils—so important and eventful that no one can forget it, during its progress, without awe and trembling, or contemplate it close without wonder, admiration and gratitude.

We are not writing a biographical sketch of his Lordship's life we purpose to seize only one or two prominent features of his character, to sketch a brief outline, which we fear will be deemed an imperfect one, but which we are sure will be drawn by the hand of sincerity and truth.

Since the period when Lord Sidmouth ceased to fill the Chair in the House of Commons, there has scarcely been a public measure which his *Lordship* has not advised or promoted. When the insecurity of the peace of Amiens was ascertained, and abundant proof of the impossibility of remaining at peace with Bonaparte his Lordship with a vigour, a courage, and a steadiness, that never was surpassed, roused and directed all the energies of the country against the tyrant—and gave an impulse to the people that never failed, or faltered. It carried them through all the dangers and difficulties of the contest—made them submit not only with patience, but cheerfulness, to all the sacrifices and privations consequent upon it—and finally led them to that consummation which has placed the nation upon the highest pinnacle of greatness and glory. This is the proudest period of his Lordship's life he may look back to it with feelings of pride and pleasure, which the pettiness of his warmest admirers can hardly heighten, nor the censures of his bitterest enemies subdue or diminish.

In the post which his Lordship last filled, he had to contend with difficulties of another kind. He had to guard and watch over more closely the peace and security of the Empire at home to take care that the dangers from our internal, did not become more formidable than the dangers from our external enemies; and that the sacred fabric which had withstood so many assaults from without, should not be undermined and undermined from within. Posterity, perhaps, will wonder that such a task could have been imposed upon him, that men could have been found, not only so base and wicked but so silly and improvident, as to desire and contribute the destruction of so admirable a scheme of Government. It is his Lordship's merit, it will redound to his eternal honour, that his efforts manly detected and defeated the successive attempts of sedition and treason—that its activity was never resisted—his vigilance never tired—that he was always equal to the occasion, inflexibly firm, when inflexible firmness was necessary—forbearing and mild, when forbearance and mildness could be exercised without danger to the Empire. No man can accuse him of any acts of cruelty or injustice and truly and eloquently has it been said of him, that "mercy almost overtook Justice, and always followed it, and the guilty themselves were obliged to admit that they had deserved the chastisement which they did not receive." To talents that have been so eminently useful to his country, his Lordship adds those moral virtues which dignify and adorn private life—and he combines, too, all those qualities which are the grace and ornament of social intercourse. It may be said, perhaps, that this is a part of his character, which ought to have been left to his Biographer—for we reflected that we might not have been spared to have exercised that painful duty, and we are anxious to pay, as soon as possible *our sincere*, though feeble, tribute, to a statesman whose character and conduct we have contemplated with such feelings of pleasure and admiration.

IRELAND.

An Extract from the charge of Baron M'Clelland, to the *Grand Jury* of the County of Cork, in a Special Commission, opened at the City of Cork, February 16th, 1822.

Beyond all doubt, there exists in this and some of the neighbouring Counties a conspiracy, the objects of which were as wicked and daring as only to be exceeded by the atrocious means by which it was sought to be effected—so cruel, vindictive, and relentless, as to strike the mind with horror. As far as one could judge, one of those objects was the abolition of tythes, and the reduction, if not the abolition also, of rents, and that the legitimate owners of the soil should derive nothing from it.—Such, it would appear, was the decision of this self-erected tribunal; and the means by which it was endeavoured to be enforced, were, by introducing a system of terror, so despotic and dreadful, that the most tyrannical Government that ever existed, never thought of. It commenced by armed bodies traversing the country by day and by night, issuing their laws as they passed and punishing any violation of them with sanguinary vengeance; they deprived the gentry of their arms, in order, at once, to make themselves more formidable, and to lessen the force of those who were naturally interested in the preservation of order and tranquility; they were guilty of the foul crime of murder; and, in the prosecution of their nefarious designs, had dispensed with every obligation sanctified by the laws of God and man. To illustrate, the Learned Baron stated an instance which had occurred at the last Special commission for Limerick, where a man came to prosecute some persons who had been concerned in a daring attack on his house, when his wife, gave evidence against him (her husband,) and admitted that she had sworn, that if he ever prosecuted those persons she would never cohabit with him. In the same case was seen the Crown Prosecutor, at one side of the Court, receiving suggestions from the father, in order to lead to the conviction of those who had plundered and robbed him of his property; and at the other side, the son of that father directing the defence of the same persons. But the objects of these miscreants may be traced farther. Not content with aiming at the lives and properties of the peaceful and industrious—of not only those who resisted, but those who did not abet them, they aimed at the dissolution of the entire frame of society, until from the terrors of impending danger, all sunk before this lawless conspiracy. If such a state of things was suffered to exist, the country would not be worth living in. But he did not despair—he had no fears but it would be put down. If those who had enjoyed a Constitution, the glory of our own, and the envy of surrounding nations, would suffer it to be displaced by a system such as he had described, they would deserve all the consequences of their criminal acquiescence.

From the Limerick Chronicle

F. Petit, servant to W. Smyth Esqr. a magistrate, returning to his masters house at Ballyline, from Adare, was way-laid near Garranbuie Castle, by a party of ruffians, who murdered him in the most cruel manner. The unfortunate man had received a duck shot in the right side, his back was completely burned, supposed from the shots being fired at a very short distance, and his skull was fractured in three parts it was indeed literally pounded to pieces by the infernal demons, who are yet, we are concerned to say, undiscovered. It is very remarkable that this is the fourth murder committed within a short time near the same spot.

Another foul murder.

This moment we have been informed that Wick Burke Esqr. returning from his farm to his dwelling at New-bridge, was murdered within one hundred yards of the village of Cappa, in the County. He was a most inoffensive gentleman, and universally esteemed.

Most barbarous outrage at which human nature shudders.

KILLALLOCK, Feb. 19th, 1822.

"Sunday night, as a detachment of the Rifle Brigade were on their march from Mitchelstown to Kilfinan, their wives and children having preceded them on cars, they were attacked by a party of about forty men, who immediately called for the commanding officer's wife. This unfortunate woman was not with them, they declined their intention of discovering and murdering every Scotch and English woman amongst them, and insisted on knowing whether there was an officer or sergeant's wife of their party.

"They then dragged the women out of the cars and barbarously abused nine of them!!! Two of their lives are despaired of, and a third was missing for twenty-four hours."

The Limerick Telegraph of Tuesday, gives the following statement of the above affair.

Rumours Outrage.—Yesterday a party of the Rifle Corps, proceeding to out quarters, between Rathkeale and New Castle, some of the women, who happened to be in the rear, on a military baggage-car, were met by a party of Whiteboys; they asked them whether they were Scotch or Irish? some answered that they were Scotch; they immediately seized on two of them, whose persons were violated by twenty six of these infernal ruffians!!! We understand some of the villains have been apprehended.

We are informed, that an engagement took place on Monday last, between the small detachment of the 42d and Pastime Yeomanry, from Askeaton, and a party of Whiteboys, who attempted to rescue one of their associates, and that it is ascertained that one of the latter is killed, several are said have been wounded, as the military expended each sixteen rounds of ball The insurgents retreated into the wood near Askeaton.

Before the Baron left Cork sentence of death was passed on Thirty-five Whiteboys!

The Magistracy of Cork and Limerick have both petitioned the Lord Lieutenant to extend the operation of the *Insurgent Act*, the nature of which we explained last week, to their respective countries Does not this prove the necessity and the policy of the act?—Ed.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued)

Our next foreign relation, following the same local order, is with Spain. Here our moderation has been equally tried, both as regards our own peculiar gain, and as bears upon the alleged principle of defending kings at all events. In the contest between Spain and her Colonies, we have held forth a different example from the former conduct of that crown between ourselves and America. It will not be denied that a strong temptation urged us. The emancipation of so large a customer could not but be most advantageous to so large a dealer as Great Britain The free commerce with south America is nothing to other kingdoms in proportion to what it will eventually become to England. If our interest were strong, the impotence of the power to be injured (it is said without any purpose of offence) opened every thing to our mercy. There was no restraint but in our own generosity and justice. But this restraint was sufficient. We remember red that if honesty be the best policy at individuals, who are but creatures of the day, still more so is it the best wisdom of those more durable moral persons, the permanent riches of states and empires. The time might arrive when fortune might reduce us to the same appeal to the justice of others, and we might receive the benefit, of our own example. Under these feelings, the South Americans were left to fight alone. Under these feelings the gentlemen of the English Opposition have taunted, and the British manufactures have supplicated in vain. The answer of his Majesty's ministers to the one has been, that the faith of treaties was with them something more than a word of course; and that the weakness of a friendly power only superadded a duty of generosity to justice. To the other party they answered, that a nation had other interests besides present gain; and that if commerce be a good thing, national honour is a better.

It was under these principles that the Foreign Enlistment Bill was passed, and that our officers and soldiers were prohibited from entering into the service of the insurgent subjects of a friendly state. In the treaty signed at Madrid in 1814, it was stipulated between the governments of Spain and Great Britain, that, in performance of the duties of friendly states toward each other, his Britannic Majesty should prohibit his subjects from furnishing arms to the insurgent Colonies of South America. It was manifestly within the obligations of friendly states, and the acknowledged public law of Europe, that the one power should require this engagement, and that the other should accede to it; the South American Colonies being at the time a component portion of the Spanish empire, and the demand of Spain being nothing more than a stipulation that we should not interfere in the war between her colonies and herself. As it was, therefore, a matter of course in the British government to make this engagement, so it was a point of good faith to give it an effectual observance. The Foreign Enlistment Bill was but the execution of this article of the treaty of Madrid. The treaty was merely declaratory of a pre-existing duty, and neither the article nor its performance gave any thing to Spain to which she had not a previous and perfect right Under the public law of Europe, our actual relations with Spain and South America afforded us only the choice of two courses—either that of giving positive aid to the mother country, or of remaining in a perfect neutrality. As either of these courses was open to us, just views of our own policy decided the choice, and we adopted, as we had good right to adopt, the part of neutrality. So far only we were at liberty to consult our own peculiar interests; for though the law of nations would admit us to afford positive aid to Spain, in the reduction of her colonies, the same law prohibited us, as contrary to the duty of friendly states, from giving any assistance to the Colonies. Our conduct towards South America, from the peace to the present day, has been in conformity with these principles. With the strongest interest for assisting the Colonies, in the face of the taunts of the Opposition, and against the clamours of our traders, his Majesty's ministers have steadily adhered to the obligations of public law, and to the faith of treaties. Nor have we satisfied ourselves with a merely apparent observance of this neutral conduct. We have acted throughout as becomes the direct and highminded character of the country. We have sent no expedition to examine the respective strength of the two belligerent parties; we have held forth no encouragement to a perseverring warfare by the expectation that a certain degree of success only was wanting to ensure our recognition and co-operation. Our language to Spain has been—You have a right to require our neutrality, and therefore we engage for it; we have, indeed, a strong interest to decline such an engagement, but we have a manifest duty to make it. To the Colonies we have said—We cannot aid you, but we will stand apart. To both we have fulfilled our duties and contract.

It is impossible upon this part of our subject, and with a view to events about closing as these observations are written not to congratulate the country upon the full and unequivocal success of this part of our foreign policy; by which, with safe and unimpeached honour, and against the most urgent temptations, the course of human events has at length opened this commercial field to the full extent of our possible wishes. There can be no disposition in his Majesty's ministers and their friends to undervalue the importance of a temptation which so long solicited them in vain, and to which they only preferred the sincerity of our public faith, and the integrity of our national honor. They cannot see with indifference an acquisition to general commerce at once so vast in expanse,

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so various in climate, so fertile in all the materials of industry and manufacture; and in that stage, moreover, of social progress, which, above all others, qualifies it to become the largest customer of a manufacturing nation. They cannot be indifferent under the well-grounded conviction, that this new [illegible] will be peculiarly open to British trade and industry, and will at once add to the supply of our stock of raw materials, and to the abundant consumption of our manufactures. They cannot be insensible to the value of a dealer, whose exports to the mother country, under all the disadvantages of a civil warfare amongst themselves exceeded fifteen millions; and whose imports were only of less extent under the system of an injudicious monopoly. But in the proportion in which they must feel this satisfaction under the present state of things, do they feel a just pride in the conscious remembrance, that a prize of such splendor, and always lying at their feet, never induced them from the path of national honor; and that if they have at length attained it, they have attained it with generosity and good faith—*Non conquanates sed dem*, not acting the pedlar and treebooter, but as the representatives of a great state, and of a generous and sincere people, his majesty's ministers, so far as this question goes, have at once satisfied their own honor, and dignified the character of their country.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Very little is known of the large horned sheep of the Rocky Mountains in the North western regions of this continent. It has not, to our knowledge, been even noticed in any of the numerous Histories of Quadrupeds until the last edition of Burrow, by Wood, and it is there but slightly described in the appendix from information by a Gentleman of our Northwest Company. We have great pleasure therefore, in presenting our readers with the following paragraph from the *New York Statesman* and we take this opportunity of soliciting any information, generally, that may tend to illustrate the habits, manners, economy, and history of an animal that must prove so valuable an acquisition to manufactures, commerce, and, may we not add, to the farming interest?—*Ed.*

WILD SHEEP OF NORTH AMERICA.

We are favoured with specimen of the wool of the *Ovis Montana Americana* brought from the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. This wool, in fineness, softness, and delicacy, resembles that of the Cashmere goat, from which the beautiful shawls of that name are made. We learn on the authority of a gentleman who has traversed the Rocky Mountains from the north branch of the Columbia to the Athapescow that numerous flocks of these sheep inhabit that region. No doubt is entertained that this animal may be domesticated, and its fleece wrought into fabrics which will rival in richness and beauty the far famed productions of the east. The French government have recently imported several hundred of Cashmere goats from their native region, which thrive well in France, and promise to be a source of great national wealth. We hope this laudable example will be followed by the United States; and that measures will be taken through the agency of the enterprising officers of our army station ed on the Missouri, to procure a number of these curious and valuable animals. Perhaps it would be worth the expense to send an exploring party, especially for that object. A skin of this animal is deposited in the Lyceum of Natural history in this city and was presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq

Falls of Niagara.
By Dr. Howison.

The following is by far the best published description we have ever seen of the Falls,—from the pen of a writer whose work on Canada has not yet reached our hands.—

"The Table Rock, from which the Falls of Niagara may be contemplated in all their grandeur, lies on an exact level with the edge of the cataract, on the Canadian side, and, indeed, forms a part of the precipice over which the water gushes. It derives its name from the circumstance of its projecting beyond the cliffs that support it, like the leaf of a table. To gain this position it is necessary to descend a steep bank, and to follow a path that winds among shrubbery and trees, which entirely conceals from the eye, the scene that awaits him who traverses it. When near the termination of this road, a few steps carried me beyond all these obstructions, and a magnificent amphitheatre of cataracts burst upon my view with appalling suddenness and majesty. However, in a moment the scene was concealed from my eyes by a dense cloud of spray, which involved me so completely, that I did not dare to extricate my self. A mingled rushing and thundering filled my ears. I could see nothing except when the wind made a chasm in the spray, and then a tremendous cataracts seemed to encompass me on every side, while below, a raging and foaming gulf of undiscoverable extent lashed the rocks with its hissing waves, and swallowed, under a horrible obscurity, the smoking floods that were precipitated into its bosom.

"At first the sky was obscured by the clouds, but after a few minutes the sun burst forth, and the breeze subsiding at the same time, permitted the spray to ascend perpendicularly. A host of pyramidal clouds rose majestically, one after another from the abyss at the bottom of the fall; and each, when it had ascended a little above the edge of the cataract, displayed a beautiful rainbow, which in a few moments was gradually transferred into the bosom of the cloud that immediately succeeded. The spray of the Great Fall had extended itself through a wide space directly over me, and, receiving the full influence of the sun, exhibited a luminous and magnificent rainbow, which continued to over-arch and irradiate the spot on which I stood, while I enthusiastically contemplated the indescribable scene.

"Any person, who had nerve enough, (as I had) may plunge his hand into the water of the Great Fall, after it is projected over the precipice merely by laying down flat, with his face beyond the edge of the Table Rock, and stretching out his arm to its utmost extent. The experiment is truly a horrible one, and such as I would not wish to repeat; for, even to this day, I feel a shuddering and recoiling sensation when I recollect having been in the posture above described.

"The body of water which composes the middle part of the Great Fall is so immense, that it descends nearly two thirds of the space without being in the smallest degree ruffled or broken, and the solemn calmness with which it rolls over the edge of the precipice, is finely contrasted with the perturbed appearance it assumes after having reached the gulf below. But the water towards each side of the Fall is shattered the moment it drops over the rocks, and loses as it descend, in a great measure, the character of a fluid, being divided into pyramidal shaped fragments, the bases of which are turned upwards. The surface of the gulf below the cataract presents a very singular aspect; seeming, as it were, filled with an immense quantity of hoar frost, which is agitated by small and rapid undulations. The particles of water are dazzingly white, and do not apparently unite together, as might be supposed, but seem to continue for a time in a state of distinct *commination* and to repeal each other with a thrilling and shivering motion which cannot easily be described.

"The noise made by the Horseshoe Fall, though very great, is infinitely less than might be expected, and varies in loudness according to the state of the atmosphere. When the weather is clear or frosty, it might be distinctly heard at the distance of ten or twelve miles; nay, much further when here is a steady breeze; but I have frequently stood upon the declivity of the high bank which overlooks the Table Rock, and distinguished a low thundering only, which at times was almost drowned amidst the roaring of the rapids above the cataract. In my opinion, the concave shape of the Great Fall explains this circumstance. The noise vibrates from one side of the rocky recess to the other, and a little only escapes from its confinement, and even this is less distinctly heard than it would otherwise be, as the profusion of spray renders the air near the cataract a very indifferent conductor of sound.

"The road to the bottom of the Fall presents many more difficulties than that which leads to the Table Rock. After leaving the Table Rock the traveller must proceed down the river nearly half a mile, where he will come to a small chasm in the bank, in which there is a spiral stair-case, enclosed in a wooden building. By descending this stair, which is seventy or eighty feet, perpendicular height, he will find himself under the precipice on the top of which he formerly walked. A high, but sloping bank extends from its base to the edge of the river, and on the summit of this is a slippery path, covered with angular fragments of rock, which leads to the Great Fall. The impending cliffs, hung with a profusion of trees, over-arch this road, and seem to vibrate with the thunders of the cataract. In some places they rise abruptly to the height of one hundred feet, and display upon their surfaces fossil shells, and the organic remains of a former world; thus sublimely leading the mind to contemplate the convulsions which nature has undergone since the creation. As the traveller advances, he is frightfully stunned by the appalling noise: for clouds of spray sometimes envelope him, and suddenly check his fluttering steps,—rattlesnakes start from the cavities of the rocks, and the scream of eagles soaring among the whirlwinds of eddying vapour, which obscure the gulf of the cataract, at intervals announce that the waters have hurled some bewildered animal over the precipice. After scrambling among piles of huge rocks that obstruct his way, the traveller gains the bottom of the Fall, where the soul can be susceptible only of one emotion, viz. that of unextinguishable horror.

"It was not until I had, by frequent excursions to the Falls, in some measure familiarized my mind with their sublimities, that I ventured to explore the *penetralia* of the Great Cataract. The precipice over which it rolls is very much arched underneath; while the impetus which the water receives in its descent, projects it far beyond the cliff, and thus an immense Gothic arch is formed by the rock and the torrent. Twice I entered this cavern, and twice I was obliged to retrace my steps, lest I should be suffocated by the blasts of dense spray that whirled around me, however, the third time I succeeded in advancing about twenty five yards. Here darkness began to encircle me; on one side the black cliff stretched itself into a gigantic arch far above my head, and on the other, the dense and hissing torrent formed an impenetrable sheet of foam, with which I was drenched in a moment. The rocks were so slippery, that I could hardly keep my feet, or hold securely by them; while the horrid din made me think the precipices above were tumbling down in colossal fragments upon my head

"It is not easy to determine how far an individual might advance between the sheet of water and the rock; but were it even possible to explore the recess to its utmost extremity, scarcely any one, I believe would have courage to attempt an expedition of the kind.

"A little way below the Great Fall, the river is, comparatively speaking, so tranquil, that a ferry boat plies between the Canada and American shores, for the convenience of travellers. When I first crossed, the heaving flood tossed about the skiff with a violence that seemed very alarming, but as soon as we gained the middle of the river, my attention was altogether engaged by the surpassing grandeur of the scene before me. I was now within the area of a semi circle of cataracts more than three thousand feet in extent, and flanked on the surface of a gulf raging, fathomless, and interminable. Majestic cliffs, splendid rainbows, lofty trees, and columns of spray, were the gorgeous decorations of this theatre of wonders, while a dazzling sun sited refulgent glories upon every part of the scene. Surrounded with clouds of vapour, and stunned into a state of confusion and terror by the hideous noise I looked upwards to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, and saw vast floods, dense, awful, and stupendous, vehemently bursting over the precipice, and rolling down, as if the windows of Heaven were opened to pour down another deluge upon the earth. Loud sounds, resembling discharges of artillery or volcanic explosions, were now distinguishable amidst the watery tumult, and added terrors to the abyss from which they issued. The sun looking majestically through the ascending spray, was encircled by a radiant halo; whilst fragments of rainbows floated on every side, and momentarily vanished only to give place to a succession of others more brilliant. Looking backwards, I saw the Niagara river again become calm and tranquil, rolling magnificently between the towering cliff, that rose on either side, and receiving showers of orient dewdrops from the trees that gracefully over-arched its transparent bosom. A gentle breeze ruffled the waters, and beautiful birds fluttered around, as if to welcome its egress from those clouds of spray, accompanied by thunders and rainbows, which were the heralds of its precipitation into the abyss of the cataract."

Poet's Corner.

The following verses are ascribed to Lord Byron, by the London Editors. We insert them as a contrast to the exquisite *Elegy* alluded to in the department of our paper last week, and which immediately follows; and, to show how great is the difference, in point of *delicacy and moral feeling*, between what is not unjustly termed the "*Satanic*" and what may with equal propriety be called the "*sympathetic*" School of Poetry.—*Ed.*

Lord Byron on his Marriage and Separation from his Wife.

How strangely time does run
In parting me and you,
'Tis now six years since we were one,
And five since we were two.

On the seizure of his Tragedy, and the recovery of Lady Noel, by his wife Miss Milbanke.

Alas! how very cruel is cupid,
My Play is damn'd, and Lady Noel not.

Elegy.

'Twas sweet as violet breathing gale,
'Twas soothing as the moon's faint beam,
'Twas tender as the ring dove's tale,—
Alas! and was it but a dream?

Methought I saw him once again,
Again I listen'd to his voice;
It calm'd the tumults of my brain,
It made my throbbing heart rejoice.

O! with what eager, keen delight,
I tracd a form distinct and clear,
That cheated my enraptur'd sight,
With the blest thought that he was near.

Love still was weeping in his eyes,
As first the little traitor stole,
Conceal'd in Pity's soft disguise,
To pierce and agonize my soul.

Upon his cheek the lingering tear
Told me in absence he was true;
And that pale cheek was far more dear
Than had it glow'd with joy's bright hue.

His glist'ning eyes long fixed on me,
A thousand tender hopes impart;
For such the looks twas heaven to see,
When first he sought and won my heart.

Methought they bade my sorrows cease,
And charm'd despondence from my breast;
Methought they promis'd joy and peace,
And for a moment I was blest.

But ah! too soon I wake and weep!
Too soon the hated morning beam
Dispels the phantasies of sleep!
Alas! and was it but a dream?

In dreams by night, in dreams by day,
Methinks I see thee still before me!
Methinks I hear the faltring voice
That whisper'd "Laura, I adore thee?"

Alas! the rapid, ruthless blush
Too soon proclaim'd what thou fear'd me!
My downcast looks, my trembling frame,
Told much, much more than words could tell thee.

And art thou lost? forever lost?
Ah! how I weep when it was told me
That I must hear thy voice no more!
That I must never more behold thee!

These fruitless tears will ever fall!
Ev'n grief refuses to deceive me,
But the bleak sadness that I feel,
I will not paint, for it would grieve thee.

Yet faithful memory oft shall bring
Thy tender words and looks, to cheer me:
Still on her treasur'd hoards I'll live,
And my fond soul shall hover near thee!

Song
OF THE
MERMAID AND MERMAN.

MERMAID.

Fathoms deep beneath the wave,
Stringing beaded glist'ning pearl,
Singing the achievements brave
Of many an old Norwegian Earl;
Dwelling where the tempest's raving
Falls as light upon our ear,
As the sigh of lover, craving
Pity from his lady dear.
Children of wild Thule, we,
From the deep caves of the sea,
As the lark springs from the lea,
Hither come to share your glee.

MERMAN

From reining of the water horse,
That bounded till the waves were foaming,
Watching the distant tempest's course,
Chasing the seas snake in his roaming;
From winding charge-notes on the shell,
When the huge whale and sword fish duel,
Or telling shoreless seamen's knell,
When the winds and waves are cruel;
Children of wild Thule, we
Have plough'd such furrows on the sea,
As the steer draws on the lea,
And hither we come to share your glee.

MERMAID AND MERMEN.

We heard you in our twilight caves,
A hundred fathom deep below,
For notes of joy can pierce the waves,
That drown each sound of war and woe.
Those who dwell beneath the sea,
Love the sons of Thule well;
Thus to aid your mirth, bring we,
Dance and song, and sounding shell,
Children of dark Thule know,
Those who dwell by hut and woe,
Where your daring shallops row,
Come to share the festal show.

PIRATE.

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY"

No. IV.

a Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was
but a type of these, thou Priest
of Liars!"

Old Play.

As to throwing wealth and talent into the bosom of the United States, and increasing our numbers, this is also a remove from truth as we for one believe it from a right investigation into this complaint. It may appear that some few discontented individuals, and such there will always be in all countries, have left this Province, after having made comfortable settlements therein, but where one goes out an hundred come in. We will mention only one out of several instances of the same kind which have come to our knowledge. A man who arrived in this Province, from the north of England, with a few pounds in his pocket, settled on a farm between York and Lake Simcoe;—the industry and economy of five or six years, in this new situation, made him, comparatively, independent. He had a sufficient quantity of land cleared, and a saw-mill, to bring him a handsome income; and he lived at his ease, and with plenty. But it is the nature of man to be restless and dissatisfied;—so it was in this instance. Although he had never enjoyed so much affluence at any former period of his life—this man grew uneasy;—he thought of England;—his former abodes;—his scenes;—his ancient friends;—his recollections became insupportable;—he sold his farm, his mill, his stock, and soon more set his face towards England;—the voyage was performed;—a few hours brought him into the midst of the scenes of his youth;—he again took a farm, stocked it,—again tried the fluctuations of markets and fairs, and was again bankrupt—*finally* bankrupt, for now there was nothing left—and this foolish man ended his days in a work-house!—Frightful exchange for the ease and independence of a Canadian Yeoman!!

If it be true, however, that "*every countenance wears the picture of dependency*," that new honors are paid "*at Sheriff's Sale, for one third of the money they cost in building*" and that "*executions have been so numerous during the present year as they were the previous two*" *Ed.* and that such are the *true* and *indubitable* signs of the times. If all these things be *true*, then is it indeed time to rise and shake off our lethargy like dew drops from the lion's mane, and look around us to see what can be done. But we have many doubts of the alledged increase of Sheriff's Sales; yet, if, for the moment, we are inclined to admit the assertion for a truth; has there not been a general depreciation of produce in both hemispheres? and has not the depreciation in the *United States* greatly exceeded what has been felt here? Most unquestionably! But, when this subject seriously presents our Government to "let the money *that comes into the* Province remain in it," and, that a considerable part of what comes into the hands of Government, instead of being paid to their deserving officers, should be laid out "*in draining swamps*," (we suppose he means turmeric and cedar swamps for these are few of any other description in Canada) and, that unfortunate emigrants should not be "*strung with disappointment*." We are really afraid he will find himself wrong with disappointment, (if he has any feelings to wring) and to the predicament of the countryman who had very hospitably entertained king CHARLES II during his flight after the battle of Worcester. The grateful monarch, had assured this honest clown, that, should it please God ever to restore him to the throne, he would grant him, the said cudle, any favour it was in his power to give. Soon after the restoration, this same clown made his appearance at court; obtained an audience; and claimed his payment of the royal debt. "What would you have me do for you, my good fellow? said the merry king: After a long demur—much hesitation—many *hummings*—"I—I—I would have—your Kingship make me a gentman,"—alas, how unfortunate! replied the monarch, "had you asked me to make a Duke or a Lord of you, perhaps I might have done so, in order to fulfil a sacred promise; but, to make you a gentleman is quite beyond the reach of my prerogative—it is utterly impossible! The poor fellow returned home, "*strung with disappointment*."

(To be Continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

Salt.—According to our promise of last week, we shall now give some interesting gleanings from the excellent letter of Mr. PARKES, addressed to the *Farmers* and *Graziers* of Great Britain, on the advantages of using *Salt* in the various branches of Agriculture, and in feeding all kinds of farming stock, together with a few remarks of our own upon this important subject.

The value of common Salt as a manure was known to many individuals in England several hundred years ago, but the high duties and other impediments prevented its use becoming general. The value of Salt for agricultural purposes has also been long known in *Germany, Poland, Holland, Flanders*, and in the *United States of America*. It is a substance found in great abundance

in a mineral state, in several parts of England; and we have every reason to believe that it abounds, deeply imbedded in a substratum, throughout Canada; so many *Salt springs*, and *salt licks* frequented by the wild deer of the forest, being found at various points, and frequently at great distances from each other. It only requires deep boring to find it;—and, if Mr. Parkes's remarks be true, and we fully coincide with his opinion, that "*no agriculturalist, not even the most humble gardener, should remain ignorant of the value of so rich and useful a commodity as rock salt*," we trust that what may be said on the subject will induce some capitalists in this Province immediately to go to work, and embark in a speculation that cannot fail to prove extremely lucrative and of national importance.

Mr. Parkes is of opinion that rock salt, at the *reduced duty of five pounds* per ton *is by far the cheapest, the most efficacious, and the most convenient manure for arable and pasture land that can possibly be obtained.*

More than one hundred and fifty years ago, Sir Hugh Platt, an eminent writer of that day, speaks very decidedly of the benefits which might be derived from the practice of sprinkling common salt upon land, and calls it the *sweetest*, the *cheapest*, and the most *philosophical* marle of all others. He relates the case of a man, who, in passing over a creek on the sea shore, suffered his sack of seed corn to fall into the water, and there it lay there until it was low tide, when, being unable to buy more seed, he sowed that which had lain in the salt-water; and when the harvest time arrived he reaped a crop far superior to any in the neighborhood.

The same curious author tells us of "a man who sowed a bushel of salt, *long since*, upon a plot of barren ground on Clapham Common, and that to that day (the time when he was writing) it remained more fresh and green than any of the ground round about it.

The eminent Dr. Brownerigg, who wrote in the year 1748, in speaking of common salt, says, "it is dispersed over all nature; it is treasured up in the bowels of the earth; it impregnates the ocean; it descends in rain; it fertilizes the soil; it arises in vegetables; and from them is conveyed into animals; so that it may well be esteemed the universal condiment of nature; friendly and beneficent to all creatures.

After we have given our readers a general introduction to the subject, we shall point out the best modes of practice in the use of *Salt*, both as a manure and a condiment in fodder, and in animal food.—*Ed.* *To be Continued.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

I perceive that Col. Nichol's late appointment to a Colonelcy has been brought before the public coupled with some very extravagant insinuations. I cannot, for my part, conceive more than *three* bearings in which a promotion in the Militia can be justly considered as a matter of public importance. To these I shall briefly advert.

In the *first* place, it may be attended with an undue exercise of the prerogative;—but this, in the first instance, is out of the question.

Secondly, it may seem to have the color of injustice to others belonging to the same *Corps*, or more generally to the same service with the individual promoted. But, in this case the Colonel has received his promotion only according to his standing. Well then, neither has the Regulation been outraged, nor have the Militia any just cause for offence, in this particular case. Let us proceed, therefore, to the *third* bearing, which regards the individual.

Thirdly, perhaps, may have reason to complain that his services have been too tardily, or too humiliatingly rewarded. But this was far from being the case according, to the *honest* Observer's original view of the subject; for he, good man, manfully designated the Colonel's promotion, as the *wages of prostitution!* Hard words truly!—afterwards as unblushingly abandoned, as they were at first maliciously applied. But, gentle reader, remark the weakness of this wretched accusation. He first advances that the Colonel received a promotion that he did not deserve, but being borne down by the incontrovertible evidence of well known facts—without any apology—without any confession—he takes up a new ground, and make a terrible clamour because the Colonel who, he has discovered, was entitled to promotion, did not receive *(to use his own phrase)* the wages of corruption, at an earlier period! Shame, shame, to the Govern——t, for withholding the wages of corruption!! Out upon the puzzle headed fellow, he perplexes one in deciding whether he is most knave or fool.

It is true that the Colonel may have long ago represented his case to the Government, and having represented it in vain he may have poured forth his complaints into the bosom of the *companionate* Observer, and have wrought in his mind a conviction that his friend had been neglected.

Now, if the *honest Editor* was impressed with such a conviction, he has clearly written himself down a *Liar* in his first statement—If, on the other hand, he has a knowledge of the Colonel's representation having been neglected by the Government, it is equally clear that he has taken up his second ground as much at random as his first, and has ended by giving the public a fresh instance of the folly and want of principle which characterizes a Journal that might with great propriety drop its present title and take that of a little two penny book well known to Children by the name of *Mother C——'s Tales.*

PHILO VERITAS.

DOMESTIC.

Tuesday the 23d inst. being the Anniversary of St. George, on which it has been appointed to celebrate his Majesty's Birth Day, the East and West Regiments of York Militia, with Capt Fuller's Troop of Cavalry, which are attached to the North York Regiment, on the night, were formed in line, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the road in front of the Government House, and a Guard of Honor, consisting of 100 rank and file from each Regiment, with Officers and Serjeants in proportion, under the command of Lieut. Col Fitz Gibbon, were formed at a short distance in front of the centre, as the representatives of the Militia of this Province, in order to receive the rich and beautiful Colors which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command should be prepared for the late Incorporated Battalion, as an honorable testimony of the high sense which his Majesty has been pleased to entertain of the zeal and gallantry of the Militia of Upper Canada.

At 12 o'clock, a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison, and the Lieutenant Governor with his Staff, having arrived on the ground, proceeded to review the widely extended line—after which, taking his station in front of the whole, the band struck up the national anthem of "God save the King," His Excellency then dismounted and accompanied by his Staff, on foot, approached the Guard of Honor so near as to be distinctly heard by the men—when, uncovering himself, and taking one of the Colors in his hand, in the most dignified and graceful manner, he presented them to the proper officer with the following address:—

Soldiers—*I have great satisfaction in presenting you, as the representatives of the late Incorporated Battalion, with these Colors—a distinguished mark of His Majesty's approbation. They will be to you a proud memorial of the past, and a rallying point, around which you will gather with alacrity and confidence should your active services be required hereafter, by your* King *and* Country.

His Excellency having remounted, the Guard of Honor marched, with Band playing and Colors flying, from right to left, in front of the whole line, and they proceeded to lodge their Colors at the Government House.

The day was raw and cold, and the ground being very wet and uneven, the men could neither form nor march with that precision they would otherwise have exhibited. We were very much pleased, however, with the soldier like appearance of the "*Guard of Honor*" and we were particularly struck by the new uniform of the Officers of the West York, as being peculiarly well adapted for the kind of warfare incident to a thickly wooded country. Even at a short distance it would be difficult to distinguish the grey coat or jacket from the bole of a tree. There was a very full attendance on the field, and it was peculiarly gratifying to observe so much satisfaction on all sides.

The Colors which are very elegant, are inscribed with the word "Niagara" to commemorate the services rendered by the Incorporated Battalion on that frontier; and we doubt not that the proud distinction which attends these banners will always serve to excite the most animating recollections, whenever it shall be necessary for them to wave over the heads of our Canadian Heroes, actually formed in battle array against the invaders of our Country.

At 2 o'clock His Excellency held a Levee; and, in the evening a splendid Ball at the Government House concluded the ceremonies and rejoicings of the day.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

In the Court of King's Bench and at our late assizes in a cause Wilcocks vs Jarvis, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, Damages £5. This verdict has been set aside and the Plaintiff non suited.—Gen. Jarvis being a Magistrate acting, as he conceived, strictly according to his sense of duty the cause excited some interest.

Mr. Coke has led to the hymenial altar, Lady Ann Keppel, second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Norwich, at his Lordship's house in St. James' Square. The bridegroom, we understand, is in his 74th year; the bride in her 21st.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last Week.

	Halifax Cur'y. Dollar at 5s					
	£.	s	D.	£	s	D.
Beef, per lb.	0	0	2	to 0	0	4
Mutton,	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal,	0	0	4	0	0	5
Pork,	0	0	2	0	0	2½
Fowls, per pair,	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turkeys, each,	0	0	0	0	3	9
Geese,	0	0	0	0	2	6
Ducks, per pair,	0	0	0	0	1	10
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Butter,	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Eggs, per dozen,	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wheat, per bush.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Barley, 45 lbs.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats,	0	0	0	0	1	0
Peas,	0	0	0	0	1	1½
Potatoes, bush.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips, do.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cabbages, per head,	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour, per cwt.	0	0	0	0	6	3
Do. per bbl.	0	0	0	0	12	6
Tallow, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hay, per ton,	0	0	0	2	10	0
Pork, per bbl.	0	0	0	2	10	0
Wood, per Cord,	0	0	0	0	10	0

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum (*including postage.*) The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance—the 1st of January and 1st of July—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

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INDEX AT END

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the fifteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifteenth day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the twenty third day of May next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command

D. CAMERON,

Secty.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

Government House, 6th *March,* 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, *February* 7th 1821.

Whereas it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Comn.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th *Nov.* 1821.

Whereas it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily, advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Blenient
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevere	No	Grimthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th *March,* 1822.

Whereas the Lease of the Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburgh has lately expired, and whereas from the great importance of such an establishment for public convenience it is desirable that a new Lease should issue with as little delay as possible.

Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE,

Deputy Clerk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March 1822.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.

Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office.
York March 20th 1822.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that sealed proposals for a Lease of the Ferry near the Falls of Niagara, to be given to the highest bidder for a term of three years, will be received at this Office until the first day of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE.

Dept. Clerk Ex. Coun

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

Whereas by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged at the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Stilwell Willson, at the suit of Darcy Boulton the Younger and William Proudfoot, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 30 in the 1st Concession of the township of Vaughan, containing 208 acres more or less, about 60 of which are well improved with a House, & Barn, thereon erected, also Lots No. 20 on the east and West side of Yonge Street, in the first Concession of the Township, of York containing 400 acres about 140 of which are well cleared and fenced with Two good Houses, and several Barns, thereon erected a good orchard &c. &c. all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May, next at the Market House in York, at the Hour of Noon and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 15th *March*, 1822.

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Land and Tenements of Thomas Humberstone, at the Suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 14, on the West Side of Young Street, in the Township of York, about 60 Acres of which are well cleared and fenced with a good House, Barn, and other out Houses, thereon erected, all of which Property I shall offer for sale on Wednesday the Eighth day of May next, ensuing at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office York, 15th *March*, 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Premises, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale

SERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER.
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office.
Cobourg 14th April 1822. 10w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. 7w-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, andalso by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, sion containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared andfenced. On Lot 22, thereare a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House, and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, deceased, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lotnumber ten in first Concession of Flamboro' West, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two pair of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of Novem ber next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are herby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade. I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d. day of November next at one o'Clock P. M. at Bumberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff. G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Cline at the suit of John Steuebaugh, and also by another writ of Fieri Facias against the land and tenements of the said Cline at the suit of James Crooks, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number thirty two in the first Concession of the Township of Ancaster, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two Acres, on which are a convenient Tanaery, a good dwelling house, out-houses &c all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises on Saturday the Ninth day of November next at one o'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the bove described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office 5th January 1822.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York March 30 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office on or before Wednesday the 15th day of May next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships, in the Johnstown District, containing about 60,000 acres each That is to say; The Township of Lavant in the rear of Dalhousie

" " Darling in the rear of Lanark
" " Packenham in the rear of Ramsay
" " Fitz-Roy in the rear of Huntley,
" " Torbolton in the rear of March

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a percentage on the Land Surveyed, Two Sufficient Surities will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the Instructions that will be delivered from this Office and that all Inaccuracies or Errors in the Survey be made good at the Expense of theContractors.

The Lands to compensate the Contractor for his Surveys will be drawn for after the Distribution of the two Sevenths.

The peremptory Settlement Duty on each Lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, on the lands granted in compensation of Survey. The Patents to issue without Fee, & without the Clause of Limitation as to the Sale of the Land granted. THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } BY LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.
GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

(6. 2.)

NOT OFFICIAL.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.
May 2d. 1822. 3—f.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE Trustees of the Episcopal Church of Fredericksburgh acknowledg with thanks the liberal donation of £14 11 8, to that Church from Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General. 1w—3.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, inteligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny,
Apply to the Gazette Office,
York May 2. 1822. 6

HOUSE AND LAND.
FOR SALE.

A Handsome situation in the New Town of York, consisting of Two Acre-Lots, being number six and seven, fronting the Hospital and Dundas Streets, on the North and South. There are on the premises a number of bearing Fruit-Trees; a comfortable Dwelling House,—a good Well, and other conveniences. The above situation is particularly inviting to Gardners or a private Family, and will be sold reasonable. Enquire of Andrew Mercer, Esquire, at the Land Agent Office.
YORK, April 29th, 1822. 4w—4.

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front, will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.
D. CAMERON.
YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

EXCELENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of Hope, upon the Main Road leading from York to Kingston, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.
April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

MUSKRATS.

THE highest market price will be given, in *Cash*, for good seasonable Musk-rat-Skins, and for other *Furs*; at the Store of Robert Coleman, Esquire, Market Place, York.
April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

FOR SALE,
THE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
OF
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OFFERS for the Purchase of this VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT will be received, and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending Purchasers, and Possession, on the First Day of May next; by
AGNESS GRAY, *Tutrix.*
Montreal March 16th, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. GRAY, Proprietor of the Montreal Herald, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted are requested to present their claims to her duly attested.
AGNESS GRAY *Tutrix.*
Montreal, March 16th 1822.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, at the Barrack Store in the Garrison of York, U C

1415 3-4 lbs. CANDLES.

Sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock.
P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.
York, 25th April, 1822. 2w

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.
By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
9w *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 3d April, 1822

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the House of Wilcox Forest, in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of June next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the annual election of Directors as Act requires.
By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
9w *Cashier.*

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber having been favored by Gentlemen of York, Niagara, and various parts of the Province, as well as from the United States, with *Scions* of the first quality, offers to sell low, for *Cash*, a rare collection of choice Fruit Trees; among which are the following. Pippins, of several kinds, Winter Pearmain, Ranbour, Busiaso, Pomme de Neige; Spitzenborough, &c.

—Also—

The best kind of Early Apples, with Peach, Plum, and Cherry Trees.

WILLIAM W. CUSTEAD.

Toronto Nursery, near Coody's Tavern, Dundas Street. } 2w

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal bouquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms andother particulars apply to
W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees.
Dundas 24th July, 1821 24

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

No. 3. Vol. I.

THURSDAY, MAY, 2, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

There appears to be an unusual dearth of foreign news of importance, this week. The Parliamentary debates of England form the most interesting feature in the communications we have received. Our readers will find as comprehensive a digest of the most important questions, as our present limits will afford. We shall continue this digest, from week to week, during the present session.

A very splendid entertainment has been given in Dublin, by the Lord Mayor, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. One hundred and twenty persons of the first rank and character in the country were present; and it is unspeakably gratifying to find how distinguished is the good will borne by the Irish Nobility to his Majesty, and to his representative:—a good will that was most enthusiastically evinced at this magnificent banquet. Whatever may be the feelings of some misguided individuals, it is manifest that at no period of history has a Brunswick Monarch been more ardently and universally beloved than George IV.

Amongst our English news of this week we have given an abbreviated notice of an extraordinary trial which has lately taken place in London wherein Major Cartwright was plaintiff and one Wright defendant. It is principally remarkable as developing further the character of one of the most notorious demagogues of these times and as showing how little dependence can be placed on such men even by their own partizans. We have not, however, to learn the character of Cobbett at this time of day. It has been long known to the public in all parts of the world where the English language prevails. The applause, or the censure of such a man has ceased to be either praise or blame, and he is another striking instance, amongst the many thousand which the records of History afford, to shew how unavailing are the most powerful talents, without integrity, and sound moral and religious principle, either to dignify the possessor or to aggrandize the country the fame, or the splendor of the country, which claims his allegiance.

The most wonderful thing to our apprehension is that any consideration could be found sufficiently weighty to induce men of rank, talents, virtue, and undoubted honor, to act in mic, as associates, persons whose characters are infamous for crime, immorality, baseness, inconsistency, and utter want of all principle both public and private. Let us ever by day see that party spirit can produce such effects, and make the most honorable men forget, for a season, what is due to their own individual character. For our own part we always lament to see any thing like an union between beast ty and deformity, or virtue and vice. *No consideration* should induce good, or well meaning men to employ wicked instruments in the attainment *even of a just end.* We might then hope to see, with the progress of time, the gradual purification of the great Augean stable of politics *It should never be forgotten that, amongst Christians, the end cannot be allowed to justify the means.*

For the amusement of our readers we intend, hereafter, to give a short parallel similar to the one published this week, (which exhibits two distinct characters of Sir Francis Burdett, by his *consistent, ci devant, friend* Cobbett,) wherein it will be seen that *Radicals* are inconsistent in the Colonies as well as in England, and to what an extent they are able to gull their simple followers, by the use of a *certain slang* peculiar to themselves, and an abundant supply of servility.

We perceive by the Observer of Monday last that the animal described in the Strictures on the "Observation on the State of the Colony" published in our first number, has been *hard hit*; he is now sprawling, in his native element—and the mud flies about by wholesale. It is evident the first shot has taken effect, and that a *palpable hit* has been given though we could not have been quite sure of the object, when the shot was fired. However, we now *see who it is* that seems so eager to wear the cap we had suspended. When we made use of the old English adage which declares that *"the higher an ape climbs the more he shews his tail,"* we scarcely anticipated that the figure could prove so truly symbolical. An Ape, as is well known to naturalists, has the facility of sticking *se defendendo*. If you wound an Ape, or even make him angry, he can squirt a most odious liquid towards his opponent; the contents of a common sewer are not half so offensive as this same liquid—an enraged Ape can soak your house stink for a twelvemonth, and the only way to handle him is with a pair of tongs. A large share of Silk has been thrown our way; but, haply the stains do not attach to us; we shall therefore, abstain for the present, from the punishment we might inflict, and content ourselves with making a few serious remarks written neither in anger nor resentment.

It has been justly remarked that "*where there is shame in time there may be virtue.*" Nothing is more true. The flush which tinges the human cheek is a sure sign that feeling and sensibility are not wholly extinct. But hapless indeed, and truly melancholy, is the case where no symptom of sorrow or repentance can be discerned, when it is quite certain there is guilt.

In the case we allude to, we *shall prove there is guilt*; and that the officers of Government have been most falsely, unjustly and infamously accused of peculation to an enormous amount;—of "*filching from the hard hands of penury*" the earnings of their industry, by the most unjustifiable means. We have written twelve strictures, three of which are now published to shew that the pamphlet which is made the vehicle of these serious accusations teems with misrepresentation and falsehood from one end to the other—and no scurility, nor abuse, from one in our eyes so utterly unworthy, shall prevent us from performing a duty so paramount. It is a public, and a truly important question, and we are quite sure that the facts we have to bring forward are eagerly demanded by a large majority of the people of this country. We do not wish to deal in personal and low invective, and we shall endeavor to avoid it as much as possible, and we think the Observer would do much better were he to attempt the task of pointing out any fallacy in our arguments, instead of mounting his dung hill and scattering his filth in every direction. He should remember that it is possible for a *Caccatore* to be smothered by the rank slew of its own hot shot. We are sensible that our readers can take no pleasure in a contest of abusive epithet. It is a contest we shall avoid as one unworthy of our subject and of ourselves.

EUROPEAN News.

PARLIAMENTARY DIGEST.

AGRICULTURAL PETITIONS.

Mr. Lockhart presented a petition from Derbyshire in which the Petitioners were of opinion that, excessive production was one of the causes of the present distress, and that this was one of the strongest reasons why that production should not be increased by foreign importation.

Mr. Jones thought the reduction of one shilling a bushel on the Malt Tax, could only partially relieve the distressed agricultural interests generally. He thought the removal of the duty on *Salt* a much more effectual relief. The duty on Salt amounting to one million and a half, and the duty on *Leather*, might be taken off with great benefit to the public. The duty of 6d per lb. on leather pressed with peculiar hardship on the poor who were obliged to wear the thickest leather for their shoes.

MR HUNT.

Mr. Hume presented a Petition from the town of Preston in favour of Hunt. Much of the old ground of the *legality* of the Meeting at Manchester, and the *illegality* of the seizure passed on Mr. Hunt was gone over, and a long list of grievances, said to be suffered by this *framework radical* in his place of confinement at Ilchester, duled forth.

Sir T. Lethbridge rose in defence of the Magistrates of Somersetshire, whose characters had been aspersed in the Petition from Preston. In the course of his speech he remarked that "the hon. Member from Aberdeen was wholly in error, if he thought that Mr. Hunt had been treated with malice or caprice. He was equally wrong if he supposed that that individual was treated as a prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement. The fact was, that when Mr Hunt was first imprisoned, he received indulgences which, he was convinced, no other prisoner under his circumstances would have received; and to that indulgence was to be attributed most of the complaints which they now heard.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Brougham wished to know from the Marquis of Londonderry whether the Cortes of Spain had finally abolished the Slave Trade.

The Marquis of London terry said that no documents had been received from Spain Officially announcing any recent steps taken by the Cortes respecting the slave Trade. He was not aware that any new law was passed upon that subject, but he understood that the Cortes had lately taken a proceeding with a view of rendering more effective the laws already in force against the traffic. The Hon and Learned Member was not ignorant that spain had already abolished the Slave Trade: By a former law the traffic in slaves was made a highly criminal offence; but this law not having been rigidly enforced hitherto, it only remained with the Cortes to make it more effectual.

Febry. 21.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Stanhope found himself obliged to withdraw a petition complaining of agricultural Distress in consequence of the signatures being on a separate sheet, which it appears is a fatal informality.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Febr. 21.

West India Trade,

In answer to a question from Mr Bernal Mr Wilmot said there was no foundation whatever for the report which had appeared in the public papers, stating that his Majesty's Government had issued an order permitting a Trade between the West Indies and the United States of America. No such order could be issued; because the law which sanctioned orders of that kind had expired six months after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

(*To be Continued.*)

COBBETT, Major CARTWRIGHT, AND SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

In the Court of King's Bench in England, an action of *Libel* was lately tried, wherein the famous *Political Reformist* Cartwright, was *Plaintiff*, and one Wright the Defendant. The Damages were laid at *One Thousand Pounds.*

In the course of the proceedings Mr Denman, who addressed the jury on behalf of the *Plaintiff*, had occasion to animadvert on the character of Cobbett, (who appears to have been implicated in the affair,) as pourtrayed in a political pamphlet, entitled the *Book of Wonders* which appears sufficiently correct in this particular. Mr. Denman very justly remarks that "if they did authentically state the sentiments of Mr. Cobbett, he could only say, that they exhibited a degree of unprincipled audacity, and of profligate and unfeeling depravity, such as no man had ever betrayed before."

"The book in question was dedicated to her late Majesty, and consisted principally of extracts from the writings of Mr. Cobbett. Cobbett was there stated to have avowed himself on one occasion, to be a swindler, who would not pay his just debts, under the false and contemptible pretext that his creditors had upheld that Government of which he (Cobbett) had personally a right to complain.—Cobbett was here also represented to have told the people of England, that the assassination of Mr. Perceval was a subject of universal joy, and to have spoken with something like exultation of the death of Sir Samuel Romilly. It is also stated that whilst in America, Cobbett made a project of destroying the *Bank of England*, by inducing persons to commit the crime of Forgery, and to have had the meanness to enter into the details of the manner in which these forgeries were to be carried into effect. He was represented also to have spoken with exultation of the destruction which he was thus to effect, and of the delight which he should feel when an American sixpence should be worth more than a ten pound Bank of England note, and when the ruin and desolation of his country should be universal. "Cobbett's plan was this, to prevent one house in particular, from being pillaged and gutted in a style more effectual and compleat than any thing of the kind had ever been done in a stormed city, on the continent of Europe, during the last war.—Several of the letters were taken in the house.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(*Continued*)

Our relations next in order are those with the two governments of France and the Netherlands. It might be sufficient as respects our existing relations with these states to observe, that they are in perfect concordance with the spirit of the general treatises, and with the maintenance of the best interests of each country respectively. Our intercourse with them, so far as any events since the withdrawing of the armies have led into any, has been that of the most unreserved amity and confidence. It is manifest that in this part of our subject we are treading upon tender ground.—Doubtless our advice, under circumstances in which the French Government, from their persuasion of our experience in the affairs of a mixed constitution have solicited it, has been given with equal sincerity and good will. Doubtless our authority itself has not been refused, where the fermenting ill spirit during the first years of the peace required the indirect control of the expression of our continuing amity in this tone. But, on the other hand, we have cautiously abstained from any language or conduct, by which we might seem to arrogate the right of interference in the internal affairs of France. With still more delicacy have we abstained from assuming any tone of national superiority, and from employing our actual influence in procuring, or even in soliciting, any commercial regulations, which, in the existing spirit of the French people, might increase the difficulties of the king's government. We have never forgotten, that, under some circumstances and in dealing with natures as generous as truly royal, to ask, is to have, however the concession might embarrass the princely giver, and whatever might be the true character of the gift. But considering that the best interest of England is in the maintenance of tranquility, and in the permanent return of religion, morals, and good government, to a kingdom so situated as France, we have passed by all single, and more peculiar objects, in pursuit of the secure attainment and confirmation of the general end. The language of our foreign relations to France has been and is—Let us see you occupy your due state in the system of Europe and we will then, on equal terms, renew with you the race of glory and national wealth.

One of the measures arising from this spirit was the Alien Act, by which we at once performed a duty to sa ards the French government, and exercised an act of mu diate prudence towards our public peace at home. His Majesty's ministers retained in their minds, that the former leaders of the Whigs themselves, Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr Windham, and other names of equal repute, had always entertained a strong apprehension of too free a communication with France—and during the revolutionary war, had always anticipated, as one of the most dreadful effects of peace, an unrestrained intercourse between the bad men of France and the comparative innocence of the English and Irish Reformers. His Majesty's ministers coincided with his Lordship and other Whigs still living on this apprehension. They could not reconcile it to themselves to supersede the lectures of M. Constant to the oration of Mr Hunt; nor to surrender the innocence of Mr. Cobbett, the candour and directness of Mr. Hobhouse, and the truth, the fixed principles, and generous warmth of Sir Robert Wilson, to any possible association with men like Fouche. Though they knew the distinction between laws and manners, between crimes and vices, between acts and opinions, and were aware that it did not belong to governments to make laws against errors and false teachers, they still felt it a duty to guard against the corruption of youth. As regarded France, these considerations were further strengthened by the relative state of the two countries. They could not reconcile it with their sense of duty towards a friendly power to permit a depot of plots and plotters to be established at Dover. Under all these circumstances, his Majesty's ministers conceded to the best precedents, and to the best times, and recommended the Alien Act. The Parliament coincided to feeling and opinion with the ministers, and the act was passed with a large majority in both houses.

(*To be Continued.*)

John Rumble and Mrs. Siddons.—We believe it is not generally known that these celebrated, may we not say melodramatic Tragedians have been of late resident in one of the finest and most romantic parts of Switzerland. The following extract is from some letters lately published on a tour in that country.—*Ed*

"At Lausanne, we had the gratification of visiting the great classic hero of our stage, whom we found enjoying leisure and literary ease, and distinguished reputation, amongst all the charms of picturesque nature. His abode is one of the handsomest and most pleasingly situated chateaugnes near Lausanne, commanding a lovely prospect of the Lake and the Alps. The interior unites all the elegance of a foreign villa with the comfort of an English gentlemen's mansion; and we considered ourselves highly fortunate in spending some most agreeable hours with its interesting host, and a selection of individuals eminent in the literary roles of our Country.

Mrs. Siddons was a chief ornament of this interesting circle; and her conversation seemed to have acquired a new warmth and eloquence from the inspiring scenes which she was visiting for the first time. Her descriptions of the sensations she had experienced, and the deep admiration she had felt in witnessing the wonders of Alpine nature, particularly on her first entrance into Switzerland, and her visit to the Alps of Berne, had all the energy of truth and the glow of real sensibility. As we stood in a window of Mr Kemble's Villa, listening to Mrs. Siddons's charming enthusiasm, and joining in her expressions of admiration, the moon was streaming in all her lustre across the glassy lake spread out before the house. The Alps on the opposite bank marked out their dark and jagged outlines on the pure blue of the heavens. It was impossible to behold an evening or a scene of more exquisite and lovely repose; and the society in which we enjoyed it, and by which it was enjoyed, gave an increased zest to its beauties. Lord Byron, who by the way is the best of companions and guides in Switzerland, has seized every feature of a moon-light scene on the lake with his usual power and felicity.

It is the hush of night, and all between
Thy margin and the mountains dusk yet clean,
Mellow'd and mingling, yet distinctly seen
Save darken'd dark, whose caps beigh's appear
Precipitously steep; and drawing near,
There breathes a living fragrance from the shore
Of flow'rs yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirp the grass-hopper one good night carol more.
Childe Harold, Canto iii.

NEW HOLLAND.

Shipwreck in th. South Seas.—There is an account in a New South Wales paper of one of the most remarkable catastrophies at sea probably ever heard of. Our limits will not permit us to give the melancholy and wonderful detail at length. An American whaler had been attacked by a whale in so violent a manner as to occasion the vessel to founder, and most of the crew eventually to perish. A great proportion of the crew had been

SCOTLAND.

A very serious riot has occurred at Glasgow. It happened on a Sunday and the Courier of that place declares it was "the most wanton, daring, and disgraceful sense of violence and destruction which ever disgraced that city." and finishes by observing.—"We hear a constant cry about reducing the military. In Scotland, and in Glasgow in particular, we would not be the worse for a few more."

It seems that the Military did not arrive in time to prevent one house in particular, from being pillaged and gutted in a style more effectual and compleat than any thing of the kind had ever been done in a stormed city, on the continent of Europe, during the last war.—Several of the rioters were taken in the house.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(*Continued*)

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that was not attached to the Reform of Parliament, and that was not in favour of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot. Now, Sir, I am one of those who think that the Reform of Parliament is necessary, and I am also one of those who think that Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, are not necessary. I am one of those who think that the Reform of Parliament is necessary, and I am also one of those who think that Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, are not necessary. I am one of those who think that the Reform of Parliament is necessary, and I am also one of those who think that Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, are not necessary.

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90 days at sea, in an open boat, before they were fallen in with, and had experienced the most dreadful of all human vicissitudes;—from the extremity of hunger they had been reduced to the shocking necessity of killing and devouring each other to sustain a wretched life, that was hourly expected to terminate. Eight times had lots been drawn, and eight human beings had been sacrificed; and on that day when these wretched mortals were discovered the Captain and the boy had also drawn lots, and it had been determined that the boy should die! It is no less true than it is horrible to relate that the fingers, and other fragments of their deceased companions were in the pockets of the Captain and boy when they were taken up at sea.

They sailed from Nantucket in the American ship Essex, of about two hundred and sixty tons, G. Pollard, master, on the 19th of August, 1819, on a whaling voyage; they arrived in the South Seas, where they were pretty fortunate, having succeeded in procuring 750 barrels of oil, and were in latitude 47 deg. S. and lon. 118 W. when the accident happened, which was on the 15th of Nov. 1820. On that day they were among whales, and the three boats were lowered down: the mate's boat got stove, and had returned to the ship to be repaired. Shortly after, a whale of the largest class, struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off, just abreast of the main channel. The animal then remained for some time alongside, endeavoring to clasp the ship with her jaws, but could not accomplish it; she then turned, went round the stern, and came upon the other side, and went ahead about a quarter of a mile, and then suddenly turning, came at the ship, with tremendous velocity, head on. The vessel was going at the rate of five knotts, but such was the force when she struck the ship, which was under the cat head, that the vessel had stern way, at the rate of three or four knots; the consequence was, that the sea rushed into the cabin windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and worse than all the bows were completely stove in, and in a very few minutes, the vessel filled, and went on her beam ends. At this unhappy juncture, the Captain and second mate were fast to a whale each; but, on beholding the awful catastrophe that had taken place, immediately cut from the fish, and made for the ship. By cutting away the masts, the vessel righted; the upper deck was then scuttled; and some water and bread were procured for the two boats, in which they were compelled to remain, as all thoughts of saving the ship were given up. In expectation of falling in with some vessel, they remained three days by the wreck, making sails, &c. but were compelled at length to abandon it, and stood away to the southward in hopes of getting the variable winds and experiencing fine weather; but the wind being constantly from the east and east south east, they made much lee way, and were prevented from keeping to the southard, in consequence of which, on the 20th of December, they made the island from which Capt. Raine took them.

YANKEE DICTIONARY.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,

I recollect being amongst the number of those who smiled at a very well authenticated anecdote, that was told a few years ago of the famous Lavalette, in order to prove his ignorance of the modern languages. I mean the same Lavalette, whom his wife so heroically liberated from prison, and in whose final escape Sir Robert Wilson, and other English gentlemen were implicated. He was then at the head of the Post office department in France:—

When the *Berlin Decree* was published at Paris, a deputation of American merchants waited upon M. Lavalette to be informed how they were to carry on their correspondence with their countrymen in America, since the use of the English Language, even in correspondence, was strictly prohibited by an article in the decree.—" *Why*," said Lavalette with no small surprise at the question, "*you must correspond in your own, in the American Language, to conceive what use they could possibly make of my little nations.* I began to think, however, that I had come to a fine country, if I could dispose of every little fanciful vagary that flitted across my mind, for such good substantial things as wheat, flour, pork, &c. and I resolved forthwith to become a large dealer and speculator in notions. The English reader will readily guess my astonishment when I found their notions turned out to be *pins* and *needles*, the same term applying to all the little knick-knacks in my store.!!!

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that the Composer of the universally admired music of God save the King should have remained a matter of doubt, which is now completely set at rest in a publication issued by Mr. Clark, of the King's Chapel Royal. He has noticed very candidly all that has been said or published upon it, as giving very satisfactory reasons why they are all wrong; in fact, all who have written and published on the subject have been mere assertions and conjectures without any proof; and in all the printed copies of that delightful music, it has never appeared in the list of any composer's works who has been reported the Composer of it.

In fact, no composer has claimed it, but it has been attributed to them after their decease. Mr. Clark has by indefatigable research and perseverance, for several years past, most completely decided the question and set it at rest, not to be disputed any longer, his name is most appropriate, as it is no other than the national character, John Bull. Mr. Clark has traced back from the records and books of the Merchant Tailor's Company, that it was composed and sung on the wonderful escape of King James the First, from the powder plot, and sung in their Hall by the Children of His Majesty's Chapel Royal on the day when King James dined there, when a grand solemn entertainment to celebrate the event of the King's escape from the Gunpowder plot was given, and it is supposed that the Church Service was performed previous to the entertainment, as the Dean and Sub-Dean were present, and an organ was erected in the Hall upon the occasion, which was on the 16th of July, 1607. Dr. John Bull was first Professor of Music to King James First, in 1607, and played before the King at the above entertainment. It appears by the Merchant Tailors Record that the Master of the Company conferred with Ben Johnson, who was then Poet Laureat, to write some verses for an Anthem, which he accordingly did, beginning with God save Great James our King," and Dr. John Bull set them to music, which is the same so universally admired now George is substituted. The whole will be found applicable to those times; and in Dr. John Bull's M S. Catalogue of Music, No. 56, " God save the King." Another memorable composition was performed at the above entertainment for the first occasion, and set to music as a Canon by Mr. William Byord, one of the gentlemen of the King's Chapel, and it was sung at the King's table for the first time. It is a remarkable circumstance that these two pieces continue to be preferred to all others; in fact, no other have vied with them, and they are both still sung at every festival and public dinner.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A respectable tradesman's wife formerly of this town, where still reside some members of her numerous family, having lost one out of *two and twenty children*, at a distant city, where the burial fees are high, actually transmitted the corpse hither, *as a coach parcel*, in order to its being formally interred in one of our parish churches, which was immediately effected with the accustomed solemnity. —*Woolmer's Plymouth Gazette.*

Poet's Corner.

BALLAD.

By John Clare.

I dreamt not what it was to woo,
And felt my heart secure;
Till Robin dropt a word or two,
Last ev'ning on the moor.
Though with no flattering words, the while,
His suit he urged to move,
Fond ways inform'd me, with a smile,
How sweet it was to love.

He left the path to let me pass,
The dropping dews to shun;
And walk'd himself among the grass,—
I deem'd it kindly done
And when his hand was held to me,
As o'er each stile we went,
I deem'd it rude to say him nay,
And manners to consent.

He saw me to the town, and then
He sigh'd, but kissed me not;
And whisper'd, " we shall meet again,"
But did not say for what—
Yet on my breast his choice was seen,
And though it gently press'd,
It bruised my heart, and left a pain,
That robs it of its rest.

Song of the Tempest.

(A free translation from the ancient Norse.)

I.

Stern eagle of the far north-west,
Whom that bearest in thy grasp the thunderbolt,
Whose rushing pinions stir the ocean to madness,
Thou the destroyer of herds, thou the scatterer of navies,
Amidst the scream of thy rage,
Amidst the rushing of thy crowd-winged wings,
Though thy scream be loud as the cry of a perishing nation
Though the rushing of thy wings be like the roar of ten thousand waves,
Yet hear in thine ire and thy haste,
Hear thou the voice of the Reim-Kennar.

II.

Thou hast met the pine-trees of Drontheim,
Their dark green heads lie prostrate beside the uprooted stems;
Thou hast met the rider of the ocean,
The tall, the strong bark of the fearless rover,
And she has struck to thee the topsail
That she had not veil'd to a royal armada;
Thou hast met the tower that bears its crest among the clouds,
The battle massive tower of the Jarl of former days,
And the rose stone of the turret
Relying on its hospitable hearth;
But thou too shalt stoop proud compeller of clouds,
When thou hearest the voice of the Reim-Kennar.

III.

There are verses that can stop the stag in the forest,
Ay, and when the dark-coloured dog is opening on his track,
There are verses that can make the wild hawk pause on the wing,
Like the falcon that wears the hood and the jesses,
And who knows the shrill whistle of the fowler;
Thou canst mark the scream of the drowning mariner,
And the crash of the ravaged forest,
And the groan of the overwhelmed crouds,
Yet a the church bath fallen in the moment of prayer,
There are sounds which thou also must list,
When they are chaunted by the voice of the Reim Kennar.

IV.

Though of woe hast thou wrought on the ocean,
The widows wring their hands on the beach;
Though of woe hast thou wrought on the land,
The husbandman folds his arms in despair;
Cease thou the waving of thy pinions,
Let the ocean repose in her dark strength;
Cease thou the flashing of thine eye,
Let the thunderbolt sleep in the armoury of Odin;
Be thou still at my bidding, viewless racer of the north western heaven,
Sleep thou at the voice of Norna the Reim-Kennar.

Pirate.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

Strictures on a work recently Published, and entitled "Observations on the State of the Colony"

No. III.

" Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was
but a type of thee, thou Prince
of Liars!"

Old Play.

We think that any philological niciter as to the use and meaning of words would have come with a much better grace, and with more power and effect, from one who had given proof of his own superior knowledge and skill in the application of terms,—in which our author is most lamentably and ludicrously deficient.—We imagine it would be very difficult for him to shew that the word " *Grant*," when used as a verb, in which signification *it is* used in all Deeds of the Crown, and we presume in other deeds of a like nature, does not imply that there is a *Grantor* and a *Grantee*; and, consequently, that the terms imposed, if any, must come from the *Grantor*, and be subscribed to by the *Grantee* before he, the *Grantee*, can obtain the thing desired.—It would be reversing the order of things if the receiver was to dictate terms to the giver,—he may refuse to receive, should he dislike the terms on which the thing is offered; but, surely, he can claim no lawful right of dictation to the donor.

Whatever encouragement the Provincial Government of Canada, for Colonizing purposes, may have held out—it is very well known that the British Government, at Home does not wish to encourage emigration; especially to this country—as every one who has emigrated must know from the difficulties he has experienced in passing through the Custom Houses, and they " *proclaim*" no inducements, as this author would make us believe, " *to their suffering subjects*" which could be at all flattering either to cupidity or ambition, in this particular.—What is promised, indeed, at home, falls far short of what is actually given *gratuitously*, in Canada. It was Mr Vansittart's object, and the object of the British Ministry in general, to direct the tide of emigration to the Cape of Good Hope; and the circulars, or recommendatory letters, issued from the office of Lord Bathurst directed the colonial Governments to grant no more than *Twenty five Acres* to each settler; unless, in some particular instances, and this order for *Twenty five acres*, as may still be seen by referring to a public advertisement, was not confined only to the Colony at the Cape of Good Hope. The circulars were printed, were general, and were *intended* also, at the suggestion of *Mr. Vansittart, for other British Colonies, and this* amongst the number If the order for 25 acres was intended for any one Colony in particular, more than for another, it was that of Canada! and we well remember the panic it occasioned amongst the lower orders in this country.

Thus, it must be seen, that there can be no degree of pardon attachable to our Provincial Government, unless it be that it is censurable for exceeding the bounds of generosity pointed out by the Mother Country.—And as to the British Ministry, holding out any hopes that are fallacious; it is no such thing. It is easy to demonstrate the falsehood and wickedness of any assertion of that nature. The words of the printed circulars directing " a Grant of Land from his Majesty, *proportioned to the means of cultivation*," prove that the *intention* of Government is to give settlers more or less than what can be brought into cultivation within a reasonable period, and such a quantity of land as may be sufficient for the support of a family. If words so plain, and so easily to be understood, excite hopes that are fallacious, the fallacy cannot, with any degree of justice, be chargeable to Government either in England or Canada.

Again; how is it possible for Ministers to know the amount of property or money which a Gentleman of broken fortunes from the country, or a bankrupt tradesman from town, or a ruined or discontented farmer, or a Scotch pedlar, or an Irish peasant, may bring out to this country?—They have plenty to do without searching into the pockets and packages of such persons, it is therefore natural for them to leave it to the Council here to judge of the quantity of them who apply on land, and it is to the honor and credit of the Council at York, that they have heretofore observed an extraordinary degree of delicacy and liberality in examining into the pecuniary means of those who apply for land. And as they are with a kind of inquisitorial power in this respect, they might put very direct and personal questions, and *insist on demonstrations* of property, that should be satisfactory to themselves *before they gave an order for any land at all*. How far this power has been abused is well known to every individual who has been before them; and as there has been no abuse to our knowledge, we have no further comment to make on this head.

It would be *not merely absurd*; it would be *in the highest degree, prejudicial* to the interests of this Colony, were applicants in general to receive two, three, or four times more than the quantity of land they could bring into cultivation. What, for instance, could a man, with the limited capital of £100 do with a Grant of 500, or 1000, acres of wilderness? it may be answered that he could sell it:—true, but if it *is to be sold* at all, is it not manifestly more consistent with justice, and the welfare of the Colony, that Government, who bought it from the aboriginees of the country, should dispose of it? because Government can not only afford to sell it cheaper, but it is certain the money, arising from public sales, would be applied to public purposes.

We have seen a great deal of the land-granting department, and we *know* that this writer has uttered calumnies of the grossest and most scandalous description; and, when a man is so lost to all sense of rectitude as to tell, what cannot but appear, *wilful* lies in the face of the public, evidently for the worst of purposes, there is no epithet sufficiently strong to mark his infamy, and such a man ought to be held up to public resentment. Where one emigrant has failed to obtain as much land, according to the terms of the letter which he brought from the Colonial Office in London, as he could cultivate, we are quite sure there are *one thousand* who have obtained *far more* than they could possibly bring into cultivation, *by their own means*, in any length of time; and, we defy either this, or any other writer, to prove the contrary. And we do not know *a single instance* where a complaint has been shewn his power to cultivate more land than was originally ordered for him in Council, or that he could shew any just right or claim for more, that he has been disappointed, except in the case of Gourlay, who came here this country as a firebrand, and met with a treatment far more gentle and generous than he deserved.

This vast continent is so extensive, and every thing upon it appears on so *grand* a scale, that it seems to have the effect of expanding the ideas of all sorts of people who come to it; and those who, perhaps, in any other country, would have counted themselves rich in the possession of a few acres of land which they could call their own, here find themselves, according to this author, in abundance, and despair, on 50 or 100, acres of land, which is, to them, an unincumbered Freehold!—Far be it from us to trifle with the misfortunes of others, and to mock at human calamity—It is not the misery, whether real or *affected*, of any class of emigrants, that occasions these remarks, but the *wilful* and *wicked perversions* of the writer before us, who has gone abroad inventing lies, and arranging them into formal statements for the purpose of creating disaffection, and rendering those discontented, and unhappy, who were previously disposed to be fully satisfied and contented. A greater crime than that of poisoning the fountain of Truth we know not.

We believe that we are much better acquainted with the past and present condition of those who take the smaller Grants of Land, than the author of this pamphlet can possibly be, judging, as we can only do, from the facts and statements which he is pleased so gratuitously to lay before us; and we shall proceed to say a few words on *that condition*, when those persons were in the land of their nativity, and before the visions of future joy and prosperity in Trans-Atlantic regions glanced upon their heated imagination; and, also, when they are snugly seated under their " *own vine*" and their " *own fig tree*" in this land of freedom and of abundance.

(To be Con. nued.)

AGRICULTURE.

Salt Continued.

In some parts of Great Britain, particularly in the neighborhood of the Salt Works, the value of common salt, as a manure, is well known and acknowledged; and it has lately been given in evidence before the select Committee of the House of Commons, by a gentleman of the highest credit, that the farmers in Cornwall are so convinced of the value of salt as a manure,* that whenever the waste salt that has been employed in curing fish is on sale, there is a violent contention among the occupiers of land who shall obtain the largest share. The same gentleman informed the committee, that where wheat or barley has followed turnips, on land which had been salted, the ensuing crop has invariably escaped mildew, although that disease had affected all the corn upon the lands immediately adjoining, on which salt had not been used. The efficacy of salt in destroying noxious weeds, grubs, *worms*, flies, and insects, is well known in many Districts, and those who are incredulous may easily satisfy themselves by direct experiment. For instance, if a few com-

* There is also a practice in Cornwall of manuring the lands with sea sand, for the sake of the salt that it contains; and so very efficacious is this found to be, that a writer, ninety years ago, computed the money laid out in that and the adjoining county for sea sand to amount to thirty-two thousand pounds per annum; and so much has this practice increased of late years, that Dr Paris considers "the expense of land carriage for sand used as a manure in *Cornwall only*, as now amounting at least to thirty thousand pounds annually."

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mon earth worms be taken out of the ground, and sprinkled with a little salt, they will be seen to wreathe about for a few minutes, and then expire. This salt does, as it were, perform two operations at once, for by destroying the worms and the weeds, while the land lies fallow, it prepares the ground most effectually for the reception of the Corn or the plants, before it can possibly take any effect upon the crop itself. And besides this peculiar advantage, the extreme luxuriance and verdure which common salt gives to *grass* land when properly applied, would be so satisfactory to such farmers who would make use of it, and so convincing to all the neighboring agriculturalists of every description, that if only one or two gentlemen in each district were to employ it in a few instances, I am certain this mode of top dressing† would very soon engage the attention of every person in the Empire, who had even but a garden to manage and cultivate.

From the evidence which has already been collected upon this subject, it is obvious that a great portion of the land in this kingdom might, by the proper use of salt, be made to produce nearly double the amount of the present crops of Grass as well as Corn. How greatly this would serve the manufacturing, and indeed all other interests of the Country, I need not attempt to explain to you. Moreover, by forcing the land with a sufficient portion of Salt, our Crops would be brought to maturity much sooner than they now are; a matter of considerable importance in the northern parts of this island, where much of the Corn is frequently spoiled by the autumnal rains before it can be sufficiently dried by the sun and wind to stack with safety. And in the hay harvest, should the farmer be induced, from the uncertainty of the weather, to carry his hay too soon, a small quantity of Salt sprinkled upon each layer of the rick will prevent the hay from becoming mow-burned, as it is called, and when hay which has been thus treated is presented to horses and c..., it will be preferred by them to that which has been put together in a more favourable season, and not treated with Salt.

The *cleanliness* of Rock-Salt as a manure is likewise another considerable advantage. In many cases this circumstance will be found to be very important, particularly in the grazing Districts. It has repeatedly been observed, that if land be manured with dung *after* the hay has been carried off, the next cattle will refuse to eat the eddish which grows upon such land. On the contrary, if a field be dressed with about two bushels of fine Salt instead of dung, soon after the hay is cut, this inconvenience and loss will be avoided, and a large crop of aftergrass will be obtained, possessing such peculiar sweetness that all kinds of Cattle, as well as horses, will eat it with the utmost avidity.

The farmers in some districts, are accustomed to steep their seed corn in lime-water, and doubtless the practice is often useful; but I am decidedly of opinion that a strong lime, made by the solution of Rock-salt in water, will be more efficacious. Crops of wheat are often reduced one half in value by a disease to which this kind of grain is very liable, called the *smut* or *rust*, but when the seed has been properly prepared with Salt, this misfortune can never happen. It has also been proved by some public spirited individuals, who have made the necessary experiments, that the scab is never found upon potatoes which have grown upon land that has had a proper dressing of Common Salt.

In many parts of Flanders, but more particularly at Lisle, it is the practice to preserve the urine of those cattle that eat common salt with their food. This is preserved in appropriated reservoirs, and when the farmers apply it to a certain description of land, which experience has taught them to select, the effect, even without any other manure, is not only advantageous, but it is truly astonishing.

† I think it necessary to remark, that where Salt is used as a top-dressing for grass land, the quantity employed ought to be much less than is commonly used for a round that is to be afterwards ploughed for a crop of grain. Six bushels, or three hundred and thirty-six pounds of Rock-Salt, ground very fine, and regularly sown upon the grass, would be a proper quantity for an acre of pasture land; whereas sixteen or twenty bushels may be used upon tallows for cleaning the grass for a story to the putting in the grain. For meadow-land two or three bushels of crushed Rock Salt may be evenly sown upon each acre, immediately.

‡ The late Dr. Darwin in treating on Salt as a manure, remarks that "as it is a stimulus which excites the vegetable absorbent vessels into greater action than usual, it may, in a certain quantity, encourage their growth by enabling them to take up more nourishment in a given time, and perform their circulations and secretions with greater energy."

NOTICES

Literary and Political.

Thames East Indiaman.—The Thames East Indiaman lately wrecked on the coast of Sussex, has been hove off the beach, and has gone up to London. A few days before, it was considered impossible that the ship could be saved. It is considered, that this is the first instance, of a ship of this size, having ever been got off, on the coast of Sussex.

His Majesty's Picture.—The whole length portrait of His Majesty, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, for his Holiness the Pope, has been sent to the venerable Pontif, and in every point of graphic excellence it will stand a comparison with the most celebrated works of the old masters.

Successful Fortune Telling.—Last week some young ladies, who had been taking a walk, were accosted by a gypsey woman, who, for a small reward very politely offered to shew them their future husbands faces in a pool of water that stood near them. Such an offer was too good to be refused, and on paying the stipulated sum, the ladies hastened to the water, each in anxious expectation of getting a glance of the "beloved object;" but lo! instead of beholding the "form and face" they so fondly anticipated, they were surprised to see only their own rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes glancing from below. Sure you are mistaken, woman, exclaimed one of them, "for we see nothing but our own faces in the water;" "very true Mem," replied the sagacious fortune teller, "but these will be your husbands faces when you are married."—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Emperor Alexander.—An article from Frankfort states, that the Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase for the abolition of the punishment of branding, in order that penitent criminals may not, through life, be doomed to the wretched reflection that their ignominy is irrevocable. All violent means to extort confession from accused persons are also prohibited.

Death of Mr. Thomas Coutts.

Died, yesterday, at his house, in Stratton street, Thomas Coutts, Esq. Mr. Coutts had attained the advanced age of 87. His life was one of great and useful exertion; he possessed a singularly clear judgment, with a warm and affectionate heart. Few men ever enjoyed, in the degree which Mr. Coutts did, the confidence and esteem of his friends, or obtained, unaided by rank or political power, so much consideration and influence in society. The large fortune which he acquired was a consequence, and not the object of his active life, which, at every period, was devoted to the aid and advancement of those he loved. He died surrounded with friends in the presence of Mrs. Coutts, and his daughters, the Countess of Guilford and Lady Burdett, with their families, and Lord Dudley Stuart, the son of his beloved daughter, the Marchioness of Bute, who is now in Italy, on account of her health.

Mr Coleridge proposes to devote a determinate portion of each week to a small and select number of gentlemen not younger than 18 or 20, for the purpose of assisting them in the formation of their minds, and the regulation of their studies. The plan, which is divided between direct instruction and conversation, the days and other particulars may be learnt by personal application to Mr. Coleridge at High, etc.

DOMESTIC.

We have to apologize to Philo-Veritas for the careless manner in which his able communication on the subject of Col. Nichol's appointment was published last week. The fact is, that it arrived just as the paper was going to press, and it was corrected in a hasty manner. We subjoin an errata for that letter. As the gentleman resides at a distance he is not, perhaps, aware of the late hour in which the mail usually arrives on the day previous to our publication. We shall be always thankful for his valuable communications; but we hope, in future, to receive them at least one mail before the day of publication.

Errata.

Ninth line.—For the "*first* instance" Read "*present* instance."

Eleventh line.—For "*seem to have the color*" read "*seem to partake a degree of.*"

Thirty first line.—For "*make*" read "*makes.*"

Convictions.—On Friday last three men were convicted before S. Jarvis Esq. and fined *ten shillings each for running horses in the public streets.* It is to be hoped that this will prove a caution to others, and prevent persons from riding or driving carriages, on the side walks of the streets, which is an offence severely punishable by law. In this instance we forbear making the names of the offenders public. Should the lesson fail in producing a good effect, we shall not be so delicate for the future.

BIRTH.

On Monday last the Lady of Major Hillier, of a son.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last Week.

	Halifax Cur'y. £.	s.	d.	Dollar at 5s £	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	0	2	to 0	0	4
Mutton,	0	0	4	0	0	6
Veal,	0	0	4	0	0	8
Pork,	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Fowls, per pair,	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turkeys, each,	0	0	0	0	3	9
Geese,	0	0	0	0	2	6
Ducks, per pair,	0	0	0	0	1	10
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Butter,	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Eggs, per dozen,	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wheat, per bush.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Barley, 48 lbs.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats,	0	0	0	0	0	10
Peas,	0	0	0	0	1	1½
Potatoes, bush.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips, do.	0	0	0	0	1	6
Cabbages, per head,	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour, per cwt.	0	0	0	0	6	3
Do. per bbl.	0	0	0	0	12	6
Tallow per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay, per ton,	0	0	0	2	10	0
Pork, per bbl.	0	0	0	2	10	0
Wood, per Cord,	0	0	0	0	10	0

Terms of the U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register.

Five dollars per Annum (*including postage.*) The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance.—the 1st of January and 1st of July.—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

Price of Advertising.

6 lines and under, 2s 6d.—and 3d 1-2 every subsequent insertion.

6 to 10 lines.—5s. and 1s 3d. subsequently

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line.—the first insertion, and 1d subsequently.—Advertisements cannot be received after 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, GAZETTE OFFICE, York, U. C.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the fifteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifteenth day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the twenty third day of May next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

C. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Adjutant General Office, York, Upper Canada, 3rd May, 1822.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Militia Forces, viz.:—

	Commission dated
First Regiment of Glengarry.	
Lieut. Colonel Alex. Fraser, to be Colonel,	1st April, 1822.
Third Regiment of Glengarry.	
Lieut. Colonel Arch. McLean, to be Colonel,	do.
First Regiment of Prescott.	
Lieut. Colonel John M. Donell, to be Colonel,	do.
Second Regiment of Stormont.	
Lieut. Colonel Joseph Anderson, to be Colonel,	do.
Major Philip Van Koughnet, to be Lieut. Colonel,	do.
First Regiment of Leeds.	
Major John Stewart, to be Lieut. Colonel,	do.
First Regiment of Addington.	
Lieut. Colonel Matthew Clark, to be Colonel,	do.
First Regiment of Northumberland.	
Lieut. Colonel Richard Bullock, to be Colonel,	do.
Major Henry Ruttan, to be Lieut. Colonel,	do.
First Regiment of Durham.	
Lieut. Colonel Wm. Warren Baldwin, to be Colonel,	1st Jan. 1820.
Third Regiment of Lincoln.	
Lieut. Colonel John Warren, to be Colonel,	1st April, 1822.
Captain Samuel Street, to be Lieut. Colonel,	do.
Captain Wm. Powell, to be Major,	do.
First Regiment of Norfolk.	
Lieut. Colonel Joseph Ryerson, to be Colonel,	1st Jan. 1820.
Major John Bostwick, to be Lieut. Colonel,	1st April, 1822.
Second Regiment of Norfolk.	
Colonel Robert Nichol, already Gazetted.	
Major George C. Salmon, to be Lieut Colonel,	do.
First Regiment of Essex.	
Lieut. Colonel Ebenezer Reynolds, to be Colonel,	do.
Major James Gordon, to be Lieut. Colonel,	do.
Second Regiment of Essex.	
Lieut. Colonel Wm. Elliott, to be Colonel,	do.
Major James Askin, to be Lieut. Colonel.	do.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,

Adjt. Gen. Mil. Forces.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

		Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as Emily		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebgeser	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea

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N. of Kennebec	Jos	Borrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methven

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 7th March, 1822.

WHEREAS the Lease of the Ferry from Presscott to Oxbrough has lately expired, and whereas from the great importance of such an establishment for public convenience it is desirable that a new Lease should issue with as little delay as possible.

Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry to be given to the highest bidder for the term of three years will be received at this Office until the first of May next.

JOHN. BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that no less David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open to relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office.
York March 20th 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that sealed proposals for a Lease of the Ferry near the Falls of Niagara, to be given to the highest bidder for a term of three years, will be received at this Office until the first day of May next.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clerk Ex. Coun.

In Council, 13th October, 1821

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of its date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General, in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff. N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg 14th April 1822 } 10w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 } 7w-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Town-ship of York, Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT.

York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York March 30 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office on or before Wednesday the 15th day of May next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for the Survey of the undermentioned Townships, in the Johnstown District, containing about 60,000 acres each that is to say: The Township of Lavant in the rear of Dalhousie

" " D-ling in the rear of Lanark
" " Packenham in the rear of Ramsay
" " Fitz-Roy in the rear of Huntley,
" " Torbolton in the rear of March

The Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a percentage on the Land Surveyed, Two Sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed conformably to the Instructions that will be delivered from this Office and that all Inaccuracies or Errors in the Survey be made good at the Expense of the Contractors.

The Lands to compensate the Contractor for his Surveywith to be drawn for after the Distribution of the two Sevenths.

The peremptory Settlement Duty on each Lot required by the present regulation, will be dispensed with, on the lands granted in compensation of Survey. The Patents to issue without Fee, & without the Clause of Limitation as to the Sale of the Land granted. THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } By LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

(Le. 2.)

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.
GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence to the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING'S POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Emoluments, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock: and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 28th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees.

LEWIS A THOMAS. King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease hereinafter granted, by Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William Mctellivray, Duncan Mctellivray, William Hallowell and Roderick Mckenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts

1st That the lease shall be for twenty years

2dly That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April 1802

4thly That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the 1st October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds

5thly That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock in goods on hand in the year 1802 the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802

6thly That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings and the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good a condition as they shall recieve the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts &c. will be adjudged on the Tenth day of July next

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer

Quebec, 22d April 1822

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys: who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny,

Apply to the Gazette Office.
York May 2. 1822. tf

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE Trustees of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH of FREDERICKSBURGH acknowledge with thanks the liberal donation of £14 11 8, to that Church from HENRY JOHN BOULTON, Esquire Solicitor General. 1w-3.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.
May 2d. 1822. 3-tf.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the 24th day of January 1822, made in a Cause wherein Charles Hodges Ware is Plaintiff, and His Majesty's Attorney General is Defendant. It is (amongst other things) referred to Samuel Compton Cox, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, to enquire whether there were any next of kin of Elizabeth Boyle Weppler, late of Dagenham, near Ilford, in the County of Essex, Widow, who died on or about the 20th of August 1820, living at her death, and if any of them are since dead, who are their legal personal representatives. Any person or persons therefore claiming to be the next of kin of the said Elizabeth Boyle Weppler, (whose Maiden name was Grant, and who was first the wife of Dr. Walter Davidson, of the Island of Jamaica, and afterwards of John Christian Weppler, of the same place deceased,) living at her death or to be the representative or representatives of any of such next of kin who are since deceased, are on or before the 12th day of March 1823, to come in before the said Samuel Compton Cox, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and make out his, her or their kindred, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

C. H. WARE,
Gray's Inn, London. 4w3.

HOUSE AND LAND.
FOR SALE.



A Handsome situation in the New Town of York, consisting of Two Acre Lots, being number six and seven, fronting the Hospital and Dundas Streets, on the North and South. There are on the premises a number of bearing Fruit Trees; a comfortable Dwelling House,—a good Well, and other conveniences. The above situation is particularly inviting to Gardners or a private Family, and will be sold reasonable. Enquire of ANDREW MERCER, Esquire, at the Land Agent Office.
YORK, April 29th 1822. 4w-4.

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.



ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Term of Payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.
YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

FOR SALE,
THE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
OF
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OFFERS for the Purchase of this VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT will be received, and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending Purchasers, and Possession, on the First Day of May next; by

AGNESS GRAY, *Tutrix.*
Montreal March 16th, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr Wm. GRAY, PROPRIETOR of the MONTREAL HERALD, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted are requested to present their claims to her duly attested.

AGNESS GRAY *Tutrix.*
Montreal, March 16th 1822.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
9w *Cashier.*

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber having been favored by Gentlemen of York, Niagara, and various parts of the Province, as well as from the United States, with *Scions* of the first quality, offers to sell low, for *Cash*, a rare collection of choice FRUIT TREES; among which are the following. PIPPINS, of several kinds. WINTER PEARMAIN, RAMBOUR, BURASSO, POMME DE NAIGE; SPITZENBOROUGH, &c.

—ALSO—

The best kind of EARLY APPLES, with PEAR, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES.

WILLIAM W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto Nursery, near Coody's Tavern, Dundas Street. 8w

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Holt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal burquisice the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees.
Dundas 24th July, 1821 24-

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 4. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, MAY, 9. 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

Our readers will find very important news under the European head in our columns of this week, and a comprehensive digest of Parliamentary debates on one of the most serious questions that ever demanded the attention of that great body; the representatives of the people of England.

We cannot help now expressing our sentiments as to the prospect of a war in Europe. When we reflect on what was the well known policy of the Empress CATHERINE of Russia, towards Poland, and towards Turkey;—when we reflect that all her designs were fully matured, and bequeathed to her successors as a policy and system of aggrandizement by which the Russian Empire was not only to be extended but, as it were, rounded off, and consolidated;—when we reflect on the general conduct hitherto, and the character of ALEXANDER, (which was in truth better known to BUONAPARTE than to any other Sovereign in Europe,) and his vast means, his popularity, the wishes of his army and probably of the whole Russian people, the prayers, the wrongs, the clamors, of the Greeks;—and, above all, the fairness of the present opportunity—we cannot help feeling certain that war will be declared. We have not so soon forgotten the conduct of the *magnanimous* ALEXANDER, who had professed to desire nothing for himself from the spoils of French conquests, at the time when the *Congress of Vienna* was deliberating on the fate of Poland. We have not forgotten the manner in which the Prince CONSTANTINE was sent off to Warsaw, with orders to put himself at the head of a formidable army, *and take, and keep, possession of Poland*—nor the domineering firmness with which, when certain that his brother had already got a sufficient start to execute the orders, the *magnanimous* Emperor, (*who wanted nothing*) informed the Congress that its members might save themselves the trouble of any further discussion on that head, *for he had taken possession of Poland and would keep it!*—After this manner was one of the great objects of Russian policy and ambition secured. Is it then likely that she will suffer so fair an opportunity of further aggrandizement, in respect of the other great object to pass by unattempted—or that the cession of the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia will allay the thirst of ALEXANDER'S ambition? We think not—and that nothing short of the annihilation of the Turkish power in Europe will satisfy the mighty Autocrat.

So many interesting objects, so many splendid prospects open to our view as the curtain of this great Turkish Drama rises to our prospective ken, that we feel strongly inclined to indulge in what *may be*, and to speculate on the grand conceptions with which the womb of time seems to be pregnant. But it must not be;—our limits are confined;—and we must leave the consideration of an Independent Grecian empire, and the consequences of driving the Infidel from Europe, and perhaps, eventually, from Palestine for another opportunity.

We should be wanting in our duty were we to avoid expressing our opinion as to the causes of the present agricultural distresses of the parent state—distresses which commenced immediately on the return of peace, and which have continued ever since. Our opinion perfectly coincides with that expressed so long ago as the year 1816, in that excellent paper, "BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER," and it is remarkable how completely the prophecies then declared, as to the long continuance, and perhaps the augmentation of those distresses, have been fulfilled.

The return of peace had the natural effect of restoring things to their original state. Corn does not maintain its price, because there is now as much Corn as is required by the public demand, and because that demand is gradual and regular,—because government, and their contractors, no longer come into the markets, and because the general price of Europe, (from the effect of Peace, however prohibited) necessarily produces its effect upon the English market.

The causes of this distress, indeed, may all be reduced to this. The increase of land in cultivation by means of the capital forced (by high profits) into agriculture, and the consequent increase of annual produce;—and secondly, to the diminished consumption in peace.

"The trade of the Farmer, like all other trades, is a species of manufacture; and his produce, therefore, follows the rule of other manufactures. The market always follows the relative state of the supply and demand; where the stock (as in ordinary cases) is proportionate to the demand, the price is necessarily sufficient to give the Farmer his proper return for his industry, and the suitable profit for his capital. But where this agricultural manufacturer has raised a greater stock than what the demand requires, the market is glutted with his goods, and the prices necessarily fall in the proportion of the superfluity.

And now comes the difference between the farmer or manufacturer of Corn, and the manufacturer of Cotton. The one, finding that he has worked up too much Cotton in one year, works up less in another; the stock is thus reduced to the level of the demand, and the price rises to the same level. But the Farmer, having brought his lands into cultivation must continue this cultivation. The abundance, therefore, or in other words, the plenty, will continue in despite of him, and the price thereby becomes permanently lowered."

The result of this reasoning is, that the present low prices of Corn will certainly continue for some years, because England grows Corn enough for the supply of its population. The farmers, therefore, must not hope to improve their circumstances by any material rise of prices. The immediate and necessary consequence of the present state of agriculture is, that, for many years to come, the abundance of its produce will occasion the continuance of cheap prices. There is but one remedy for the Farmer's distress:—the diminution of his expenses, of his taxes, of his tythe, of his rent, of every thing which he uses in agriculture.

Very much of this reasoning applies to the situation of our Canadian Farmers. Although our taxes are as nothing, and our tythes and rents none at all,—and the capital expended in agricultural pursuits, comparatively small,—yet we produce far more of the staff of life than is necessary for the support of our present population, and the balance of trade is seriously against us. What *is to be done* and what *ought to be done* by our Farmers here, will be the subject of an early discussion in this paper.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The manufacturing and agricultural interests do not appear to be satisfied with the plans suggested by government for their relief, and are loud and unceasing in their demands for succour. In Ireland, the *White Boys* had somewhat abated their outrageous proceedings. "This diminution of crime" says the *Courier*, "is owing, not to any abatement of their lawless spirit, but to the summary operation of the insurrection act. Aware that their apprehension is inevitable, if found abroad after a certain hour, they now keep in ambush in the mountains, and only detach strong armed parties during the night to provide subsistence.

Notwithstanding the rumours of war, and of revolutions, and of insurrectionary movements, stocks at Paris and in London appear to hold their ground. This at least, is no proof of alarm on the part of their respective governments.

LONDON, March 7.

A very extraordinary phenomenon was caused in the river Thames by the gale of yesterday morning. As it blew from the S. W. and with extreme violence, the entrance of the tide was interrupted for several hours. About one o'clock was the time of flood, by the tables, but at ten in the morning the tide was still ebbing with great rapidity at London bridge. In consequence of this, the water in the river sank so low as to render it fordable in many places. Many persons were seen walking across, and as the bed of the river was exposed in large tracts, valuable articles which had lain there a long period were picked up. This was the case as far out as Gravesend. The water has not been known so low for many years by several feet. Ships were seen aground in all parts of the river below London bridge.—About twelve o'clock the tide began to return, and with a rapidity proportioned to the check it had experienced, the wind having acted as a temporary dam to its progress. Such was the force of the current, that barges and small crafts in great numbers were driven against each other and sunk, or otherwise much injured. The time of high water did not take place till after three o'clock.

March 14.—Upon the subject of the report now current upon the continent of an intended matrimonial alliance between his Britannic Majesty and a Danish Princess, a letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 5th inst. inserted in the French papers, contains the following passage "It is affirmed that on the occasion of the coming marriage of George IV. with a Danish Princess a treaty of alliance will be concluded between England and Denmark, in which certain modifications will be stipulated relative to the navigation of the Baltic. It is not said whether Russia and Sweden will be parties to this treaty."

An order has been issued, dispensing with the services of the militia of the United Kingdom during the present year.

In the House of Commons on the 28th February, after a long debate on a proposition to repeal the salt tax, the house divided, when there appeared 165 for the motion, and 169 against it; giving the small majority of *four* in favour of the administration; and on the 1st of March ministers were left in a *minority* of 54, on a proposition to continue the present number of Admiralty Lords. One hundred and twenty eight voted in favour of ministers, and 182 against them. The majorities on keeping up the army establishment were as large as every

LONDON, March 21.

Stock Exchange, 1 o'clock.—The business doing is immense. Consols have been on a gradual rise during the morning, and the purchases have been most extensive. The price for account is 81. Bets are numerous that consols are done at 85 before the account day, and an expectation is general that the bank will discount at 4 per cent. This is to be taken into consideration at the meeting of the directors to-morrow, and is one cause of the rapid rise in the funds.

It was generally reported at Paris, that George IV. would visit that capital in the month of June.

A report has prevailed in the city this morning that all differences between Russia and Turkey are adjusted, and that Turkey gives up to Russia the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

PARLIAMENTARY DIGEST.

FEBRUARY 21st.

State of the Country.

LORD ALTHORP, considered that the present distress of the Agriculturists must be attributed to excessive Taxation. "It ought to be borne in mind that every Tax, wherever it was laid, and whether it passed directly upon the agriculturist or not, tended to increase the expence of production, and by that means operated against the agriculturist." "Taxation, by raising the price of the necessaries of life, raised the price of labour and the rise in the price of labour is produced, fell more severely upon the agriculturist than upon the manufacturer." His Lordship proposed a diminution of Taxation as the only efficient means of alleviating the distress. He agreed that the surplus, in the revenue, of five millions should not pass to the sinking fund; but go to the immediate relief of the country by repealing Taxes to that amount.

The Hon F. Robinson, complimented his Hon. friend for the manner in which the motion was brought forward. The House would recollect that they were not arguing the question of reduction or no reduction; but whether they were to adopt an immediate and vehement reduction which might endanger the country, by shaking the basis of public credit, or that wholesome and gradual course which would maintain the honor and interest of the country (Hear, Hear!) "They had not for 30 years, had it in their power to argue such a question, as how to dispose of a real and efficient surplus revenue which they actually had in their hands to the sinking fund. They would reduce the expenditure, they would reduce taxation; he felt much pleasure in being able to state that they could do both, and preserve the integrity of that fund.—They could not without the greatest danger break in upon those great establishments upon which the security of the country depended. If gentlemen would but look at the general condition, they would with him admit that it *was not distressed*. Improvements had taken place in every branch of the revenue, not merely in those articles, which were of a personal and domestic nature, but in those which formed our foreign trade; and this could not have been the case without an improvement in the general condition of the country, for an increase of revenue can arise only from an increase of consumption, and an increase of consumption could not take place without increased means on the part of the people. It is hence that we have an increase of revenue. The Ministers were anxious to have the whole of their conduct made clear, and Parliament would do them that justice which a disinterested attention to the public merited.

Lord John Russel gave credit to the Hon. member (Mr. Robinson) for the way in which he had met the proposition of his noble friend (Lord Althorp.) The general argument of this speaker went against the appreciation of the surplus revenue to the sinking funds, and, indeed, against the benefits generally anticipated from the principle of a sinking fund. Relief to the country was to be given by an alleviation of taxes, allowing to the farmer to obtain a remunerating price on a lower value of the produce, and to enable him to live upon the reduced profits. He did not mean to say that taxation was the SOLE cause of the distress, but that was no reason why it should not be removed, to enable the country to recover. If a horse under a carriage had fallen down, and while the people were taking off the harness to enable the horse to rise, a sage Philosopher should come up and seeing the operation, tell the people to desist from doing so, because it was not the harness which had thrown the horse down, but the stones on the road, he believed the people, although no philosophers at all, would pay little attention to him, but take the harness off, and enable the horse to rise again, (Hear, Hear!) His Lordship spoke much on the nature of a fluctuating currency, "such fluctuations" as he had described "and such great depreciations, in the currency, were calculated to produce effects destructive of the welfare of its inhabitants as perversion and conquest by an enemy, as disastrous almost as plague, pestilence, and famine." He was glad to hear that a better state of things was advancing.

Mr Whitmore said, "that any measure which would go to abolish the sinking fund, would deprive Ministers of the means and power of carrying into effect the desirable reduction in the debt of the country. He could not understand how high taxation could produce low prices, he should rather think it would cause high ones. He was aware that a considerable proportion of the distress arose from the removal of the stimulus of the war. This Gentleman, in the course of his speech mentioned a remarkable fact:—a Gentleman of his *in one year, alone, expended £1,500 for manure for his farm.* Mr. W. argued against the forcing system and thought that land ought rather to be suffered to be thrown out of cultivation. Wheat could be imported from the Baltic, even without duty, under 60s. the quarter. In summing up a very able speech, Mr W. eloquently observed, "there was yet elasticity enough in the British Character to recover it from the pressure under which it now laboured. (Hear.) It was true, that the horizon was at present overcast, that dark clouds lowered over it; but he was happy to say, that he perceived on their margin a tinge of sunshine, that was neither transient nor illusory, but was the certain harbinger of a brilliant and glorious day. (Hear) When he turned his eye from the domestic relations of the nation, to look at its foreign connections,—when he considered its immense possessions in the East Indies, and the increase of trade which they had naturally created,—when he reflected on the progress that we were at present making in the Eastern Archipelago, and the commerce which must naturally ensue to us from that quarter,—when he examined the golden prospects that had been recently opened to our merchants by the emancipation of South America, he could not sit down in gloomy discontent, nor view our situation as if it were destitute of all hope and consolation."—*Loud Cheers.*

Mr Price observed, that the right hon. Gentleman opposite had been guilty of one great fallacy, in representing that any man on his side (Mr. P's.) of the House had asserted, that the present low prices were caused by taxation. No such assertion had ever been made. He saw no reason for despair, great as was the debt, and great as were the difficulties of the country, its resources appeared still greater.

Mr. Wilmot.—"Whatever difference of opinion might exist on other subjects, he trusted that there were very few members of that House disposed to deny that the maintenance of the sinking fund, and of the consequent public credit, was consonant to the true interests of the country. He shared the opinions of the Hon. Member for Parliarlington and others, who contended that the people of this country would speedily emerge from that condition which was the consequence of their overstrained exertions. He was convinced that we possessed the elements of prosperity in all the branches of our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and that the energies of the country would be soon liberated, and manifest themselves in every direction."

Mr. Wilson thought, that a million and a half out of the four millions to be advanced by the Bank, might be advantageously employed in the purchase of corn, when the average was between 49s. and 55s. to be kept from the market until the average had risen to 60s. This in his opinion would be a great relief to the farmer. It appeared to him most material to keep the poorer kinds of land still in cultivation, which could not be the case unless some such measure as that he proposed were adopted. If these lands were allowed to go out of cultivation, a number of persons would be thrown out of employment, and the burden of the poor's rate would be materially increased. He admitted, that it was possible a quarter of a million, or half a million, might be lost by the operation he advised; but he was persuaded that so way could be point'd out in which the same sum could be made to go so far in the relief of the agricultural distress.

Mr. Hankes approved of the plan described by the Hon. Member who had just sat down, as one that, in his opinion was admirably calculated to relieve the distresses of the agricu lturist.

Mr Tierney evinced his usual acuteness on subjects of finance, in a very ingenious and argumentative speech. He did not approve of the modern sinking fund, but did approve of that introduced by Mr. PITT, in his, (Mr. T's) moments of great solicitude to Mr. Pitt, he had always given him credit for his sinking fund; but the House would observe that was the sinking fund of Mr. PITT, not the modern one. That was a sinking fund which arose, *not from taxes purposely imposed for its establishment, but from a fund of one million sterling of a clear surplus revenue over the expenditure.* Mr. T. concluded a long and very able speech by observing, that the reduction of taxes, in the present state of the country, would more benefit the public without any injustice to the fund holder, than the application of five millions raised in a season of distress to pay off debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, but was for sometime inaudible in the gallery. Amongst the many valuable remarks made by this eminent

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financier, however, we are able to give the following. Mr. Pitt's sinking fund, had it remained untouched after the operations of 1813, would now have amounted to £17,000,000; but the country would, at this moment, be paying £17,000,000 of taxes for its support. Such a sum would have enabled us to reduce rapidly the public debt, and to perform great financial results. The sacrifice, however, would have been in proportion to the advantage. Instead of being able to remit taxes after the peace, we should now have been labouring under the great burden and unalleviated pressure of 17 millions of taxes. The property tax, and other taxes which had been reduced, would have been necessarily kept up to their war amount. (Hear) It was true that our sinking fund of 5 millions was now small, when compared with 17 millions, but it seemed adequate to the support of public credit, if religiously guarded and properly applied to redeem the debt. Though nominally greater before the late charge, it was never so effective; for it could not be denied that, however great the nominal amount of a sinking fund, the only part of it applicable to the redemption of debt was the surplus of the public expenditure. With regard to the revenue, he had to congratulate the House on it being so flourishing as to enable us to supply the £5,000,000 of sinking fund without difficulty. By comparing the present period with the period between 1786, when the sinking fund was first established, it would be seen how much the condition of the country was improved. With the view to establish the fact that there was little difficulty in the collection of the revenue, the amount of £20,000,000, only £4,500 had been recovered by the Exchequer process. The reduction of taxes, therefore, did not appear a matter of indispensable necessity, and would be thought by all sensible men to be dearly purchased, by any interference with the delicate subject of public credit. Having thus addressed the House as the guardians of the public purse, he would conclude by speaking to them as politicians and statesmen: and he would say, that if public credit was injured or tampered with, the glory and honor of this country had passed away for ever, what he would ask, had elevated us above all other nations? What had given us so much power in the late struggle? What had enabled us to excite and to direct the military force of Europe from St. Petersburgh to Cadiz? He would answer, our public credit. In this respect we had become an example to other nations. France, treading in our footsteps, had now a greater sinking fund, in proportion to her debt than we had; and America had a sinking fund that would redeem her debt in less than 20 years. He, therefore, looked to the House for the exertion of its energy and firmness to preserve this great monument of our strength and security. Never was a more important question submitted to Parliament than that on which they were this night called upon to decide, and on their decision would depend the maintenance of the public faith, the success of the negociation for reducing the 5 per cents which had commenced, and almost all the other financial operations.

The House divided, and the numbers were

For the motion——125.

Against it——234

Majority——108.

(To be Con. tinued)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE ATTEMPTED COUNTER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

By the ship Herald, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, London papers have been received of the 11th of March, containing the highly important intelligence that every appearance seemed to indicate the approach of another revolution in France. The measures which have been for a long time incautiously pursued, by the adherents to the Bourbon family, to restore the ancient order of things, and which in consequence of the very recent restrictive impositions on the press, have burst upon the nation like a flash of lightning, (if these accounts are to be believed,) have diffused almost universal discontent throughout the country. Complaints were pouring in from all quarters; reiterated attempts were making to oppose the constituted authorities: and, if private letters are to be credited, a revolution had already broken out in the interior, headed by General Berton, who is stated to have assembled a considerable force in opposition to the government, and to have issued a proclamation, containing sentiments hostile to the Bourbon family, and recommending their expulsion. A similar feeling is stated to be spreading throughout the departments, where Napoleon II, is said to have been proclaimed as the rightful sovereign. Disturbances are even said to have taken place among the law students in Paris, and the cries of "*Vive le Roi*," and "*Rien que la Charte*," heard among the contending parties. It was necessary to call out the Gen d'Arms before these commotions were suppressed.

That France is at present in a very convulsed state there can be no doubt. The British government had received despatches in great haste from Paris, which were considered of such importance, that Lord Londonderry, who had just sat down to dinner, on hearing their contents, instantly rose and hastened apparently in great agitation to his office. The Courier, alluding to the subject remarks, that "the peril is indeed the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion; and that Spain, the North of Italy, and Germany, are so many sources whence the torrent of disaffection *to legitimate* government may receive inexhaustible supplies."

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Received late last night from our Correspondent at Paris

We have just received the following very important communication from our exclusive Correspondent at Paris. From other sources we learn that a general rising against the Bourbons is deemed inevitable. All is suspicion and alarm. Several eminent political characters in London, have had their Paris letters stopped by the French Police. Momentous events are known to be in progress.

"If the Agents of Police have not intercepted it, you will receive a letter by this morning's Courier, throwing some light on the state of things here, and relative to the unanimity that prevails with regard to Benton's operations. I have since written, heard that the fact of his force being dispersed, is doubted by the Patriots; on the contrary, there is a very general belief that he has reached Nantes. If the Ministers were satisfied with the despatches said to have been received from the Prefects, and other authorities, why are they not published?—This is a question asked by all parties. As to those who have prophesied the downfall of the present system, they maintain, that such is the feeling throughout France. If Benton can only hold out ten days, there is no doubt of a general rising; even to morrow's post from the Departments may clear up a number of points which are now involved in obscurity. Meantime the general tone of the Ultra Journals of this day is thought to furnish a conclusive argument in favour of the opinion, that the Patriot General is still in the field.

"It is singular that the proclamation of Benton, has not yet appeared at Paris. I should not be surprised if it reached London before we got it here—so badly are things managed!"

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The symptoms of war with Russia and Turkey are certainly not less apparent, although we have nothing positive to guide us on the subject. It appears by accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 6th of February, that the Emperor Alexander had given such an answer to the joint notes of the cabinets of London and Vienna, as to induce the latter to renounce the hope of maintaining peace, and abandon their plans of mediation. In answer to this the Russian Emperor returns his thanks to the cabinets of Austria and England for the efforts they have made to establish a good understanding between Russia and the Porte; but he declares at the same time that he cannot rest a passive spectator of the injuries done to the Greek religion by the Ottomans, and their excesses every day renewed. He will be willing to renew negociations, if the Turks will consent to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, and name new hospidars. He reserves full and entire liberty to make peace or war, without being willing to admit any foreign interference.

A letter under date of St. Petersburgh, Feb. 4, says, that the manifesto or declaration of war against Turkey, was momently expected. Hostilities would commence with the spring.

As usual we have contradictory statements as to the intentions of these two powers, neither of which in our opinion, are entitled to much attention. A letter from Odessa dated February the 12th, states, that a great number of Russian officers had arrived there with long leaves of absence, from which a continuance of peace was inferred; and it is said to be currently reported on the Exchange at Liverpool, the 13th of March, that Lord Walpole the British minister had arrived in London from Vienna, with a copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. On the other hand it appears from the language of Mr. Tierney in the House of Commons, that he believed Ministers were fully aware of the certainty of an approaching rupture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer neither confessed nor denied this statement; on which the *Morning Chronicle* remarks, that "there is now an almost universal conviction in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable." We are inclined to think that this is the most correct view of the subject.

The Emperor Alexander was looked for at Minsk, to join the Imperial Guards and then proceed to the grand army. It was also rumoured that he was forming an offensive and defensive alliance with another power. These are any other than symptoms of a pacific disposition.

A letter from Odessa states, that the Schah of Persia has refused the intervention of the English Minister, and has issued a formal declaration of war against the Porte.

LONDON, March 8.

The following is an extract on a private letter, which we have received this morning from Paris, in that capital among the best informed persons upon political events, the persuasion is very strong that hostilities must take place between Russia and Turkey, and that the declaration of war by the former Power, will soon be put forth. We can add nothing to this belief, of our own knowledge, either one way or the other; but shall merely lay before our readers the facts communicated by our correspondent:—*Courier.*

Paris, Tuesday night.—A commercial courier arrived here to day, from St. Petersburgh, which he left on the 17th of February. It was believed at his departure, war was on the point of breaking out with Turkey, for orders were sent to all the armies and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Grand Dukes were gone to the army,

and the Emperor and his Ministers were expected to set off immediately.

GREECE.

The Greeks appear to be making every possible effort to secure the advantages which they have gained. The Senate of Argos had declared that the government would always have 80,000 men under arms until the end of the war with the Turks, and the complete establishment of their national independence, and that their maritime forces should be composed of sixty vessels. It is added that the 80,000 men are on foot, and that the sixty vessels are in the ports of the Morea.

A letter from Malta had arrived off the Morea, with troops on board, intended for it is said, to reinforce that country, and to act in concert with another body advancing through Livadia. These attempts to subdue the rising spirit of the Greeks, will not avail the Porte, if their cause is seriously espoused by Alexander, of which there seems to be little doubt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

It appears there is no foundation for the rumour that the Caffres had made war upon the *Settlers* in ALBANY. They have not shewn the least symptom of hostility for above two years past.

The rate of Exchange at the Cape, when our last intelligence came away, was at the unheard of sum of 270 per cent. Think of this ye who are dissatisfied in Canada, and be content! Our present rate of Exchange with England is not more than 10 per cent and this we have thought high.—How sad is man to trample on a present and positive good—whilst he is gazing after some distant, foreign, chimerical advantage be!—There are those in Canada who talk of going to the Cape.—*Ed.*

A Distressing Case.—Henry Newbery, a lad of thirteen years, and Edward Chidley, aged seventeen, were committed for trial, charged with stealing a silver tea-pot from the house of R. H. Cooke, Esq Gravesend place.

There was nothing extraordinary in the case itself, but it was made peculiarly interesting by the unsophisticated display of Newbery's father.

The poor old man, who it seems has been a soldier, and at now a journeyman saviour, refused at first to believe that his son had committed the crime imputed to him, and was very clamorous against the witnesses—but as their evidence proceeded, he himself appeared to become gradually convinced. He listened with intense anxiety to the various details—but when they were finished, he fixed his eyes in silence, for a second or two upon his son, and turning to the magistrate, with his eyes swimming in tears, he exclaimed, 'I have carried him many a score miles on my knapsack, your honour.'

There was something so deeply pathetic in the tone with which this fond remembrance was uttered by the old soldier, that every person present, even the very gaoler himself, was affected by it. 'I have carried him many score miles on my knapsack, your honor,' repeated the poor fellow, whilst he brushed away the tears from his cheek with his rough unwashed hand; and then continued, 'But its all over now—he has done—and so have I!'

The Magistrate asked him something of his story.

He said he had formerly driven a coach in the north of Ireland and that he had a small share in the proprietorship of the coach. About that time, he married a young woman with a little property, but he failed in business, and, after enduring many troubles he enlisted as a soldier in the 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and went on service with his wife and four children. Henry (the prisoner) was his second son, and his darling pride. At the end of nine years, he was discharged in this country without a pension, or a friend in the world—and coming to London, he with some trouble got employed as a pavisour by the gentlemen who engage the streets at Mary-le-bone.

"Two years ago, your honour," he continued, "my poor wife was wearied with the world, and she deceased from me, and I was left alone with the children, and every night I came home I washed their faces, and put them to bed, and washed their little bits of things, and hanged them to the fire to dry myself—for I'd no money, your honour, and so could not have a house keeper to do them, you know—and, you honour, I was as happy as I could well be, considering my wife was deceased from me; but some bad people came to live at the back of us, and they were always striving to get Henry amongst them, and I was terribly afraid something bad would come of it, as it was but poorly I could live—and so I'd made up my mind to take all my children to Ireland. If he had only held up another week, your honour, we should have gone, and he would have been saved. But now—

Here the poor man looked at his boy again, and wept—and when the magistrate endeavoured to console him he observing, that his son would sail for Botany Bay, and probably do well there—he replied somewhat impatiently. 'Aye is fine talking, your worship—I pray to the great God he may never sail any where, unless he sails with one of Ireland and then, after a moment's thought, he asked, in the most tone imaginable, 'Doesn't your honor think a little bit of a petition might help him?'

The magistrate replied it possibly might, and added, if you attend his trial at the Old Bailly, and plead for him as eloquently in words and actions as you have done here, I think it would help him still more.'

'Aye, but then you won't be there, I suppose, will you?' asked the poor fellow, with that familiarity which is in some degree sanctioned by extreme distress—and when his worship replied that he should not be present, he impatiently rejoined. "Then—what's the use of it? There will be nobody there who knows me—but what stranger will listen to a poor broken hearted fellow, who can't speak for crying?"

The prisoners were now removed from the bar to be committed to prison, and his son, who had kept incessantly all the time, called to him—'Father, Father!' repeatedly, as though he wished him to follow; but the old man stood, rooted, as it were, to the spot on which he stood, with his eyes fixed on the lad; and when the door had closed upon him, he put on his hat, as if unconscious where he was; and crushing it down over his eyes, he began wandering about the room in a state of stupor. The officer in waiting reminded him that he should not wear his hat in the presence of the Magistrate, and he instantly removed it—but he still seemed lost to every thing round him, and though one or two gentlemen put money into his hands he scarcely noticed it.

At length he slowly sauntered on of the office, apparently reckless of every thing.

Resurrection Man in North Wales!—On Friday night, the 8th inst, or early on Saturday morning, the vault of the late Thomas Jones, Esq. of Llantysilio Hall, in the County of Denbigh, was broken into by seven or eight men, with an Attorney and Surgeon, from a neighboring town at their head. The coffins containing the body of the deceased were forced open, the dead on outside, turned upside down, and the corpse trampled upon the ground. The body having been interred on the 12th of December 1820, was of course in a state of great decay, as appeared by the stains and smell left upon the grass, so late as Sunday evening, notwithstanding the heavy rain of that day, and the day before, when the place was viewed by the Clergyman of the parish, and the Church wardens. The only motive we hear assigned for this outrage is, that a person supposing himself interested in a will, had dreamt that one was deposited under the head of the deceased. Upon this vision of a disordered mind, strange as it may appear, an Attorney was found weak enough, and wicked enough, to commit the above outrage. He came prepared with a plumber, masons, blacksmiths, &c. and even two females are said to be present. For obvious reasons, we forbear to mention names at present; but as legal measures are instituted against the parties, who are all well known, we hope soon to have it in our power to give them to the world. The exact state in which the body was returned to the vault is not as yet ascertained, but it is believed that the coffins were left unclosed.

From the London Courier.

Sir Robert Wilson.—Our readers, perhaps, are not aware of the fact, that for several years, the child of Sir Robert Wilson were educated at the charge of his present Majesty, then Prince Regent. The sum of nearly three hundred pounds was annually disbursed from the privy purse, for this purpose, and the last payment was made in 1819. The only reason why it was then discontinued was, because the education was completed; and, if our memory do not deceive us, it is a remarkable fact, that the very year when those payments ceased, Sir Robert stood for the borough, flaming patriot. In two years afterwards, he required the kind efforts of his Royal benefactor, by espousing the cause of the late Queen! We know what some men would call such conduct. Sir Robert himself, we presume, calls it independence.

Poet's Corner.

ROSAS HILL is the highest mountain of *Shetland*. It is a huge mass of red granite, rising abruptly from a beautiful and placid inland vase of salt water; from the top of which the whole group of Island may be seen lying, like a map, at the feet of the admiring spectator, whose feelings are further excited by the reflection that he is then in sight of the German, the Atlantic, and the great Northern Ocean; that, westward, there is no land between the spot where he stands and the shores of America; and, to the North that there is no land between him and the Pole; whilst the bold and noble air coast of Norway, bounds the ocean towards the East. What heightens the interest of the whole scene is the superstitious veneration in which this mountain is held by the simple and credulous natives, who tell many a wild story of the fairy beings that haunt its craggy solitudes, and lonely lakes. We shall not soon forget our visit to the ruined breast-work or watch-tower, that crowns its topmost height; nor the magnificent prospect that surrounded us, on all sides.

We do not think the author of the "PINARA" has made so much of the picturesque and sublime scenery, nor of the remarkable antiquities, and mild and extravagant legends with which the Zetland Islands generally abound, as he might have done in a work of that kind; yet, we must pay him our tribute of unfeigned admiration for the singular beauty of the picture which he makes his *Spirit*, NORNA, drawn from this mountain, to illustrate the future destinies of the lovely Sisters, *Minna* and *Brinda*, the one of whom is destined to be the fruitful mother of a happy family, while the other is doomed to languish in hopeless sterility and irremediable sorrow. *Ed.*

NORNA TO BRINDA.

"Untouched by love, the maiden's breast
Is like the snow on Rona's crest,
High seated in the midst of sky,
In bright and barren purity;
But by the sunbeam gently kissed,
Scarce by the passing eye 'tis missed,
Ere down the lonely valley sending,
Fresh grass and growth its coarse revealing
It cheers the flock, revives the flower,
And deck's some happy shepherd's bower.

* * * * * * *

NORNA TO MINNA.

"Untouched by love the maiden's breast
So like the snow on Rona's Crest;
So pure, so free from earthly care,
It seems, whilst leaning on the sky,
But passion, like the wild March rain,
May soil the wreath with many a stain,
We gaze—the lonely vision's gone—
A torrent fills the bed of stone,
That hurrying to destruction's shock,
Leaps headlong from the lofty rock

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

NO IV.

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was
but a type of thee, thou Prince
of Liars!"

Old Play.

THE great majority of the poorer class of Emigrants who arrive in Canada for the purpose of obtaining lands, with the exception of discharged Soldiers and Sailors, are either the *Cotters* of Scotland, and its Islands; or, the lower peasantry of Ireland. The latter bear the greatest proportion.

The *Cotters* of Scotland, of the Hebrides, and of the Orkney Islands, are a class of labourers appended to, and living under, almost every large farm—they generally occupy a very small quantity of land, what is barely sufficient, perhaps, to maintain a cow. It is a great privilege if in consequence of having a large family, a *Cotter* is allowed to keep two cows; besides the maintainance of a cow, they have a *potatoe garden* and a *kail yard*, in many instances, in the Orkney Islands, we have seen a *Cotter* allowed no more than a *kail yard*, probably not more than about ten yards square, and the privilege of cutting peat, for fuel, and turning a little run of a cow into the hills

In return for these truly important privileges, (which are sometimes sold for the same term that binds the lease of the farm, to which the *Cotter* is appended, but more frequently

INDEX AT END.

of the pleasure of the farmer or landlord) the poor Cottier, his wife, and children, must work for a certain number of days to the year for the farmer to whom the whole family may be said to belong; these working days are taken, as may be naturally expected, in seed time, and harvest and on such occasions as are the most important to the farmer, when the poor people are also desirous of attending to their own little concerns; and, many a time and oft, have we known the whole of their little crops totally lost in a wet and cold season whilst they were compelled to labour for their more affluent master. We do not wish to aggravate the picture, or give it any degree of false colouring; but, certain it is that thousands of Negroes in our West India Islands, who are possessed by benevolent masters, are infinitely better off as to all that concerns the good things of this world, and an easy journey through it.

The extreme poverty of the lower Irish, partly owing to the excess of population, and partly to the system generally adopted of letting out farms to what are called Intakers, or middlemen, has become almost proverbial. The national culture of the potatoe may have probably contributed to the same end, by yielding so largely on so small a surface. An Irish peasant, of the class we are speaking, on his marriage, hires half an acre of ground and a cabin, of which he has undertaken his bride, with a pig brief, to his mother. The whole family, pigs and all, feed on the potatoe crop of this patch of land. The woman is continually spinning, and the man works occasionally: if he can get work, to purchase milk and some stirabout and indifferent clothing. The pigs, fattened chiefly with the produce of "the garden" and the road-side, are valuable enough, in war-time, to pay the middle man his rent; and a numerous progeny start up around this couple, born to the same hereditary modes of existence [illegible] unenlightened, half naked, and improvident, as their parents. In some parts of Ireland, indeed, we have witnessed the most shocking state of poverty in the class of which we are speaking; we have seen men, women and children, more than half naked, in a state of starvation, and covered with filth, creeping on all-fours out of holes in the banks of earth which bounded the high-way; beseeching, in terms the most pathetic, for something wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of a gnawing hunger! Should any one doubt the truth of this, our plain statement of facts, let him read the works of those authors who have written expressly on the subject; and, even from those who desire to look on the bright side of the picture, especially from the exquisite portraits drawn by the Edgeworths, enough may be gathered to corroborate this statement. For our own parts we speak of what we have seen. we have no wish to declaim on a subject so pregnant with facts as that of human misery. We desire merely to shew, in as brief a manner as possible, what is the condition of the Cottier at Scotland, and the peasant of Ireland, in their own country; and, what they may become, here, in Canada, upon one of the smallest Grants of Land, which the author, we are speaking, affects as greatly to despise, and that, too, without any extraordinary exertion on their parts and even supposing them to arrive at the seat of any of the country-land boards, (one of which is held in each District where there is any land for location,) without a single shilling in their pockets.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

SALT, CONTINUED.—The most undeniable evidence has been afforded, that common salt promotes digestion in horses and cattle, and that this occasions them to make a rapid progress in fattening. It has also been found, that in feeding with chaff or cut straw, a larger quantity of this cheap and ordinary food can be given when sprinkled with salt, than can be administered any other way; and that as the filling the stomachs of cattle while fattening is a circumstance of the greatest importance, a very large portion of chaff if seasoned with salt, may be given with the utmost advantage to the growth and health of the animals. That every experimental grazier knows, that an abundance of very ordinary food, if eaten with a relish, will fatten cattle much sooner when given with a small allowance of substantial provender, than better food alone in a moderate quantity. There is indeed hardly any food that can be offered to cattle, which if mixed with salt will not be eaten with eagerness. Hence, nothing can be of more importance to a practical grazier than to know how to obtain this valuable saline mineral substance, at a cheap rate and with little difficulty.

It was given in evidence last year, before the select Committee of the House of Commons, that in feeding cattle, fourteen pounds of Chaff, such as is produced in winnowing corn, and which of itself is of little or no value, will, when properly moistened and heated by steam, and mixed with two ounces of salt, save forty-two pounds of turnips. Surely this is a most important circumstance in the economy of a farm. Is it possible that this fact should pass unnoticed by any agriculturist?

It cannot then be doubted that salt when judiciously administered to live stock, assists their digestion, preserves them from disease, and improves their condition; and from the evidence to be hereafter adduced, it will appear that the milk and butter from those cows which have salt given to them is more abundant, and never acquires that turnip flavour which is generally so predominant in the milk and butter from those cows which are kept upon turnips without salt. It has likewise been proved that common salt is a certain cure for the bots in horses, and is a specific against the rot in sheep; and the wool is materially improved of such sheep as are fed with salt.

It is impossible, I conceive, to read the great body of evidence which was delivered to the Honourable the Board of Trade, and to the Committee of the House of Commons, without being convinced that the benefits resulting to the grazier and agriculturist, from the employment of salt, must be great and important; especially the evidence of JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, Esq. the representative in parliament for the city of Carlisle, who is himself a large farmer and grazier, and who stated to the Committee that upon a farm of one thousand pounds a year, he could not estimate the annual advantages that might fairly be expected from the free use of salt, at less than three hundred pounds.!

(To be Continued.)

BUTTER.—The following is given as an improved method of preventing the bitter taste which Butter has at this period of the year, from cattle feeding on turnips, cabbages, leaves of trees, &c. Boil two ounces of saltpeter in a quart of water, and put two or more spoonfuls, according to the quantity of milk, into a pail before milking; if this is done constantly, it will prevent the taste of turnips, but it will not be effected if even once neglected. This has been proved by twenty years experience, and if it does not succeed, the farmers may rest assured that the fault arises from the dairy maid.

ORDER.—Mr. MacDonald, gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, at Dalkeith, has communicated to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, an important improvement in the Culture of Onions. As soon as the seed leaf attain a proper size, he chooses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part soot and three parts earth, transplants them (drilling) about four inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them with any kind of hoe, and the root equals in size the best Spanish Onion, heavier for its bulk and more pungent. Were the Onion is cultivated on a large scale, boys and girls may be employed in transplanting them at a cheap rate.

LINEN.—M Naude, Physician to Louis XIII says, that the ancients, though they had no Linen to make paper, had a knowledge of hemp as an herb, but did not apply it to that purpose. Rapeldis, at the end of the third book, mentions some under the term Pentagullion, as a newly discovered plant, which had not been in use above a century. In the time of Charles VII, linen was scarce, and the Queen only had two shifts of it.

NEW MACHINE.—Mr. Kuhalewski, a Gentleman of Warsaw, in Poland, has invented a portable Machine for cleaning grain, which in separating the grain from the ear, breaks neither the grain nor the straw. A single man by this machine can do the work of some dozens of common labourers. The same able mechanic has contrived a sawing mill, to work by hand, and an astronomical watch which indicates the time in various parts of the globe. The Emperor Alexander has sent to the inventor a magnificent snuff box, and has furnished him with funds to carry on his useful labours.

The following is in circulation as a sketch of the plan of Lord Byron's Parody of Mr. Southey's "Vision of Judgment."—Mr. Hone, who is in religion and politics rather takes the lead of his Lordship, has already parodied the same work with some success:—"The Parody places the Spirit of a revered Monarch at the Gate of Hell, where Satan and the Archangel hold a long argument respecting its final disposition. The situation and colloquy, as offensive to every good feeling, is attoned by the interposition of the Soul of Mr. Southey, which offers to unite the Devil's Biography in two volumes duodicimo. The Devil rejects the proposal, and the Laureate Soul makes a similar tender of its literary services to Michael, who also declines them. Other particulars have been mentioned to us, but they are not worth repeating, especially as we are not certain of their authenticity."

LORD BYRON.—A letter, in the London Courier, from Pisa, of Dec. 21, states:—In the Romagna several persons have been arrested as Carbonari. Among those banished is Count Gambi, from Ravenna. The Count has come to Pisa with his daughter, Signora Guccicoli; and the celebrated Poet, Lord Byron, the friend of the latter, immediately fo lowed her. Even after the separation of Signora Guccicoli from her husband, he had lived in the house of the latter, paid 1,500 scudi for lodging, and spent, perhaps, 50,000 scudi annual-ly, especially in charity. In public, he appeared so seldom, that Englishmen often paid a Louis d'or to see him secretly, through the latticed windows of a neighbouring house. The Magistrates of Ravenna have earnestly solicited the pardon of the Count, and the Legate has supported this petition to his Holiness, only for the purpose of having back the celebrated, and generally respected guest.

Origin of Newspapers in France, &c.—De Saint Foix in his historical essays gives the following account of the introduction of Gazettes:—Theophrastus Renaudot, a Physician of Paris, picked up news from all quarters, to amuse his patients; he presently became more in request than any of his brethren; but as a whole city is not ill, or at least don't imagine itself to be so, he began to reflect at the end of some years, that he might gain a more considerable income by giving a paper every week, containing the news of different countries. A permission was necessary, he obtained it, with an exclusive privilege in the year 1632. Such papers had been in use for a considerable time at Venice, and were called Gazettes, because a small coin called Gazetta, was paid for reading them.—This is the origin of our Gazettes, and its name, about ten years afterwards, they were common in England, by the name of Mercuries.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last Week.

Halifax Cur'y.

		DOLLAR AT 5s	
	£. s. p.	£ s. p.	
Beef, per lb.	0 0 2	to 0 0 4	
Mutton,	0 0 4	0 0 5	
Veal,	0 0 4	0 0 5	
Pork,	0 0 5	0 0 7½	
Fowls, per pair,	0 0 0	0 1 3	
Turkeys, each,	0 0 0	0 3 9	
Geese,	0 0 0	0 2 6	
Ducks, per pair,	0 0 0	0 1 10	
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 5	
Butter,	0 0 0	0 0 7½	
Eggs, per dozen,	0 0 0	0 0 5	
Wheat, per bush.	0 0 0	0 2 6	
Barley, 48 lbs.	0 0 0	0 2 6	
Oats,	0 0 0	0 1 6	
Peas,	0 0 0	0 1 1½	
Potatoes, bush.	0 0 0	0 1 3	
Turnips, do.	0 0 0	0 1 6	
Cabbages, per head,	0 0 0	0 0 2	
Flour, per cwt.	0 0 0	0 8 8	
Do. per bbl.	0 0 0	0 12 6	
Tallow, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 5	
Lard, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 6	
Hay, per ton,	0 0 0	2 10 0	
Pork, per bbl.	0 0 0	2 10 0	
Wood, per Cord,	0 0 0	0 10 0	

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum (*including postage.*) The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance.—the 1st of January and 1st of July.—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

6 lines and under, 2s 6d.—and 7d 1-2 every subsequent insertion.

6 to 10 lines.—5s. and 1s 3d. subsequently

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line,—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently.—Advertisements cannot be received after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

*** Advertisements from the country must be post paid with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. V[illegible] YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the fifteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifteenth day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the twenty third day of May next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

JOHN M'FARLANE, Gentleman, of the Township of Richmond, to be a Notary Public, and

ANDREW MILLER, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor of Lands within this Province.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR

FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply Fresh Beef, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months commencing, 25th June next.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an Agention their behalf, attende at the opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef.

F. T. BILLINGS, *Dep'y. Com'y. Gen'l.*

York, 14th May, 1822. 5-tf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR

FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR.

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of the Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the Supply of Flour.

F. T. BILLINGS, *Dep'y. Com'y Gen'l.*

Commissariat Office, York, 14th May, 1822. 5-tf.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aya	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office. York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BERKIE.

Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

INDEX AT END

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg 14th April 1822 } 10w8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres: a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereb advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff. N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 } 7w-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, andalso by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, sion containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared andfenced. On Lot 22, thereare a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and ad udge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give no tice thereof to the said She-riff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendand redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } By LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Parley W. (L. S.) Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.
GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING's POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Imdements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 26th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
Quebec, 26th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McTillivray, Duncan McTillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St Lawrenae, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, imple. ments, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £4,500 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £2000 on the 31st of October, 1823, and £2500 on the 31st October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one-third Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £4,500. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as by the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1823.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer

Quebec, 22d April, 1822.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent Boys: who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connections and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny.

Apply to the Gazette Office.
York May 2. 1822. tf

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.
May 2d. 1822. 3-tf.

HOUSE AND LAND.
FOR SALE.

A Handsome situation in the New Town of York, consisting of Two Acre-Lots, being number six and seven, fronting the Hospital and Dundas Streets, on the North and South. There are on the premises a number of bearing Fruit-Trees; a comfortable Dwelling House,—a good Well, and other conveniences. The above situation is particularly inviting to Gardners or a private Family, and will be sold reasonable. Enquire of ANDREW MERCER, Esquire, at the Land Agent Office.

H. HEWARD.
YORK, April 29th, 1822. 4w-4.

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suithe purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be de as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.
YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the 24th day of January 1822, made in a Cause wherein Charles Hodges Ware is Plaintiff, and His Majesty's Attorney General is Defendant. It is (amongst other things) referred to Samuel Compton Cox, Esquire one of the Masters of the said Court, to enquire whether there were any next of kin of Elizabeth Boyle Weppler, late of Dagenham, near Ilford, in the County of Essex, Widow, who died on or about the 20th of August 1820, living at her death, and if any of them are since dead, who are their legal personal representatives. Any person or persons therefore claiming to be the next of kin of the said Elizabeth Boyle Weppler, (whose Maiden name was Grant, and who was first the wife of Dr. Walter Davidson, of the Island of Jamaica, and afterwards of John Christian Weppler, of the same place deceased,) living at her death or to be the representative or representatives of any of such next of kin who are since deceased, are on or before the 12th day of March 1823, to come in before the said Samuel Compton Cox, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and make out his, her or their kindred, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

C. H. WARE.
Gray's Inn, London. 4w2.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
9w

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber having been favored by Gentlemen of York, Niagara, and various parts of the Province, as well as from the United States, with *Scions* of the first quality, offers to sell low, for *Cash*, a rare collection of choice FRUIT TREES; among which are the following. PIPPINS, of several kinds, WINTER PEARMAINS, RANBOUR, BURASSO, POMME DE NAIGE; SPITZENBOROUGH, &c.

—ALSO—

The best kind of EARLY APPLES, with PEARS, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES.

WILLIAM W. CUSTEAD.

Toronto Nursery, near Coody's Tavern, Dundas Street. 3w

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal borquitise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms andother particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees.
Dundas 24th July, 1821 24.

MUSKRATS.

THE highest market price will be given, in *Cash*, for good seasonable MUSKRAT SKINS, and for other *Furs*; at the Store of ROBERT COLEMAN, Esquire, Market Place, York.
April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

EXCELLENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of Hope, upon the Main Road leading from YORK to KINGSTON, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 36, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.
April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

FOR SALE,
THE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
OF
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OFFERS for the Purchase of this VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT will be received, and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending Purchasers, and Possession, on the First Day of May next; by

AGNESS GRAY, *Tutrix*
Montreal March 16th, 1822.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, MAY, 16, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

Expecting, almost hourly, to receive intelligence of the greatest importance from Europe, we shall defer all comment on the present truly critical state of affairs in respect of certain Great Powers, until our next, and in the mean time furnish our readers with the following general

SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The intelligence from Ireland can scarcely be called favourable. In the county of Limerick, several outrages have been committed by men with their faces blackened, and dressed in women's clothes. In the county of Cork, the peasantry are giving up their arms and returning to a state of tranquility.—George IV. has given up £30,000, which is ten per cent, of that part of the civil list which is allotted to his personal expenses.—It is rumoured that the Lord Chancellor is anxious to retire from the fatigue of his high official situations after the termination of the present session of Parliament.

The report of the death of Ali Pacha, is again repeated in advices from Constantinople. The sight of the head of the Pacha, said to have been cut off, and presented to the Sultan, is stated to have given him great satisfaction. The bloody trophy has been sent to the Grand Seignor at Constantinople.—The Turkish troops continue to be reinforced in Moldavia, where they are now 40,000 strong.—The Ottoman fleet, commanded by Captain Bey, is in the Archipelago, with 10,000 men on board, destined for the Morea.—Letters from Odessa say, that contracts are making there for the supply of the Russian Armies.—Couriers are constantly passing between all the great Courts of Europe.

General Berthon, *not Benton*, had been searched for in the woods of La Mielleraye, but in vain, he is supposed to have left the country.—other reports say that he was seen with some of his adherents near Rhennes.

The Hon Gronge Cannig is appointed Governor General of Bengal.—A Society has been established in London for the purpose of promoting the education of the Irish through the medium of their native language.—It appears by the last London Traveller, that the gold coined in 1821, amounted to £9,520,758 13s. 10d. sterling.—Passage boats had made their first trip on the canal near Edinburgh, they are named the Flora Macivor, and Die Vernon.—Sir Samuel Achmuty is to assume the command of the military forces in Ireland, —Large purchases of flax and hemp have been made at Riga for the English navy.—Contracts had also been entered into at the same place for ship timber, to be sent to France in the course of the summer.—At Lancaster Castle, from thirty to fifty pieces of Manchester cottons are worked off per week. The amount of earnings for the last year is stated to be £800. —The affairs of the banking house of Mr. Coutts, have been made up since his decease, and it is said there is a balance of £670,000 due to Mrs. C which sum will be proved under the will.—The students in the medical and law schools in France, appear to have been the most active in exciting the late disturbances.—At Limerick thirty-one prisoners have passed from the County Gaol, for trial; they were marched two and two, and fastened together by a long iron chain. Their number and solemnity was really an awful sight.—The King of France has issued an ordinance for the encouragement of the French Fisheries.—There had been no rain at the Cape of Good Hope for the last two seasons. The settlers had suffered greatly in consequence.—The latter part of Feb. Hudson Bay Stock was sold in London at more than a hundred per cent. advance.—It is confidently affirmed that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communications with the secret societies of the South of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested.—A new work by Mr. Washington Irving, author of the Sketch Book, called *Bracebridge Hall*, has been bought by Murray for 1000 guineas.

Parties of 2 or 300 men march about the County of Norfolk, England, to destroy those agricultural machines which abridge human labour. Many new threshing machines have been broken to pieces. Some of the offenders have been arrested.

Intelligence has been received at Philadelphia from China, that the British frigate Topaz, Capt. Blackwood, had fired upon the Chinese village of Linten. 20 miles above Macao, and had killed and wounded 13 Chinese. It appeared that the frigate's boats were on shore watering, when a fracas took place between them and the natives, who had attacked the seamen with bamboos, &c. Capt. Blackwood was induced to open a fire in order to cover the retreat of his men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fresh outrages continue to be committed in Ireland. The insurgents attacked the mail coach on its way from Waterford to Limerick. There were two gentlemen passengers; Miss Wilson, the celebrated singer, and a Miss Ryan. The latter was carried off, but no other violence was used, nor was any attempt made to plunder the coach or passengers.—Miss Ryan it appears, was on her way to prosecute a man who had attempted to force her into a marriage, and who was in prison for the offence. The carrying her off was with the view of preventing her evidence, in which, however, the adherents of the accused were defeated, as the young lady was rescued some hours afterwards by a detachment of troops. A man who had given evidence against the White Boys, had been murdered; his body was found under a heap of stones, horribly mangled. The criminal calender of Cork amounted to the unprecedent number of 350.

Large purchases of flax and hemp have been made at Riga for the English Navy. Contracts had also been entered into at the same place for ship timber to be sent to France in the course of the summer.

The new Governor General, Mr Canning, sets out immediately for India. The Active frigate, Capt. A. King, was fitting out at Portsmouth to convey Mr C. and suite. Mr. Ellis had been appointed his Secretary. A subscription had been set on foot at Liverpool for starting a popular candidate to represent that borough in parliament, in the place of Mr. Canning. Cobbet, it is whispered, means to offer himself!

FRANCE.

The accounts brought by this conveyance relative to the state of matters in France, evidently justify a persuasion, that that country is in a very critical state. The affair at Rochelle turns out to have been of a more serious nature than was at first suspected, and quantities of arms are stated to have been seized at Brest and at Paris, belonging to the opponents of the present system. In the Chamber of Deputies, General Gerard, in a speech on the Budget, and alluding to the causes of the commotions, eulogised Napoleon, whom he denominated "the immortal captain, whose name will go down to posterity with those of Alexander and Cæsar." This allusion excited a storm of applause and murmuring; on which the General said "pardon, gentlemen, I thought a word of that old French army might find an echo in this chamber, which so many of its trophies once decorated."—To this General Foy replied—"Patience, the time will come again."—Other members, on the right exclaimed, "No never."

General Berthon is still at large, and it appears no little was known of him in Paris and London, as is in New York. The capital of France was so surrounded by troops and spies, that ingress or egress was equally attended with difficulty. Passports, stated by M. Girardin in the Chamber of Deputies, were only obtained after a most minute investigation, especially by those travelling as merchants, that being said to be the disguise of the missionaries of revolt now traversing the provinces of France. The police, though not in the same hands, is stated to be conducted on the principle, and with a degree of rigor even surpassing, what constituted so prominent a feature of despotism under Bourparte. A merchant of Rouen, whose business required his presence every fortnight in Paris, was lately arrested in consequence of travelling post without a passport; nor was it without the aid of friends, to vouch the truth of his explanation, that he was released; and this the ministers and ultras justified, on the ground of the activity and numbers of the conspirators, and the generally disturbed state of France.

If these are not symptoms of a revolutionary character we do not understand what the word revolution means.

Chateaubriand, who some months ago, was appointed ambassador to London, is at last announced to have received definitive orders to proceed on his mission.

TURKEY.

Circumstantial accounts of the death of *Ali Pacha* are again reiterated in letters from Constantinople, dated the 25th February. His head is said to have been exhibited on the gate of the serai on the 24th, where it was to continue for three days.

The same letter states that the French Ambassador, who, was to have had an interview with the Turkish authorities on the 18th February, declined the honour until a final answer had been given to the late propositions of Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio. The former had an audience on the 16th, when dispatches received by an extra courier, in 12 days from St Petersburgh, were laid before the Divan. Two Greek vessels from Odessa, with grain, had been detained; they had attempted to pass under the Neapolitan flag, but were detected.

A postcript to this letter, announce the firing of guns at Constantinople on account of the birth of a boy of whom one of the Sultanas was delivered that morning.

GREECE.

Accounts from Ancona of the 11th of March state, that advices had been received there by a vessel from Calmata of the Turkish fleet having entered the Gulf of Lepanto, where it was descried by the Greek fleet, which immediately sailed in pursuit. Subsequent accounts from Trieste, state that the former were defeated with the loss of 25 small vessels. This part of the intelligence rests on the authority of the commander of a vessel who had arrived at Trieste, and who declared that he was an eye witness of the engagement. The Greeks are stated to have had seventy-five sail, and the Turks only sixty. If this statement proves correct, and it has all the appearance of being so, the independence of the Greeks may be regarded as secured even without the aid of Russia, and certainly in opposition to the wishes of the English ministry, and, perhaps, those also of Austria.

Ali Pacha.—Of the death of Ali, some interesting particulars are given in the *Journal des Debats* of Sunday, on the authority of a letter from Corfu. His immediate fall is there ascribed to a pestilential disorder suddenly appearing within the fortress on the lake, which excited so much terror, that the Albanians, until that time faithful to their Chief opened the gates on the 2d Feb. to the troops of Chourschid Pacha. On this Ali took refuge in a stone chamber, of peculiar construction, in the southern part of the fortress, beneath which were deposited a considerable quantity of treasure, and sufficient gunpowder to blow up the place. In this vault Selim, a faithful slave, constantly kept watch with a lighted match, ready to execute the orders of his master. On the 5th of February, Ali, cajoled into confidence by a promise of pardon from the Sultan, ordered Selim to extinguish the match. Immediately the Turkish troops forced the apartments, in which Ali lost his life, having received four pistol shots in the head and abdomen. Athanase Vaga, his Minister, perished by his side, being literally hacked to pieces. It is supposed that Ali could not have been subdued, had he been in possession of the unfortified island, in the middle of the lake, but which had been previously occupied by some Greek sailors of Hydra, in the service of Chourschid. The Suliots took no part on either side, although they had offered their services to Ali, who rejected them with indignation. A comparatively inconsiderable quantity of treasure was found in the citadel, not exceeding 12 or 15 millions, the numerous chests in which his gold was kept, are said to have been emptied into the lake, and, that, in order to conceal the exact place at which they were immerged, all the boatmen employed in executing his orders had been killed. On examining his papers, many interesting documents were found, and which are stated to have been transmitted to Sir Thomas Maitland.

NOTICES

Literary and Political.

The marriage of George IV. with a Danish Princess, daughter of the present King of Denmark, and aged only 29 years, continues to occupy the attention of the London Editors.

His Majesty is said to have written a letter to his sister, the Landgravine of Hesse Homburgh, in which he states that he means to proceed for the continent in the month of June next. Preparations are already making for his reception at the court of Homburgh. His Majesty proposes visiting the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, whence he will repair to his Hanoverian dominions, and take the waters of Pyrmont, which the physicians have recommended. The British Monarch is also expected at Dramstadt, and several new Operas, in congratulation of his presence, are already under rehearsal at the theatres at that Court.

Sir John Sylvester, Recorder of London, died suddenly at an advanced age. He was found dead on his bed by his valet. The day preceding, he dined with the Duke of York, and a party of friends, and was then observed not to be in his customary health and spirits.

Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinlay, was dangerously wounded in a duel with Mr. Stuart of Duncarn, both Scotchmen. Their seconds were the Earl of Rosslyn, and the Hon. John Scudamore, brother to the Marquis of Queensbury. The duel originated in some squibs which appeared in the Glasgow papers.

Fifty thousand olive trees have perished by the frost in the department of the Var in France.

Accounts from Madeira, of the 12th February state, that the soldiery had, in a tumultuous manner, taken possession of the island, and pointed the guns at the fort of the town. It is said that the writings of one of the priests is the cause of it, censuring the conduct of the soldiery during the revolution in Portugal. The soldiery seized the priest at his residence, dragged him, and left him nearly in an expiring state. He afterwards applied to the Governor for redress, who censured the soldiery; it was feared they would rise against the local authorities.

It is rumoured that the principal of a famous distillery in Paris, is about to establish himself in London, to distil brandy from potatoes, by a process which has succeeded in France, but which he was there obliged to relinquish on account of the high duties laid on to protect the vinegrowers. The brandy made was accounted as fine flavoured and wholesome as that distilled from grapes.

Trade.—We learn from authentic sources of information, that the trade in the manufacturing districts in England is unprecedently brisk. All hands are more busily employed than usual. The quantity of goods which are brought forward exceed any thing ever before known, and the moment they are manufactured and produced in the market, they are bought up and carried off for home and foreign markets. In this city, also, we learn, that the export trade is great. We are informed by Excise Export Officers, that they have not been so busily and urgently employed for several years, as during the last three weeks. The river at the Broomielaw is usually crowded with shipping, busily employed loading and unloading. Many of these are vessels of considerable burthen from foreign countries, and such as 20 years ago, the citizens of Glasgow could not possibly have dreamed would have been seen at the port of this city.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Slave Trade.—A letter in the Royal Gazette of Sierra Leone, dated the 24th Nov, gives the painful intelligence that many of the French vessels engaged in the coast, in the horrid traffic of human flesh. Most of these were fitted out and equipped at Nantes, a certain evidence of the indifference (to use the mildest term) shewn by their Government towards the prevention of that traffic, for the manner in which they are fitted sufficiently indicated the only trade to which they were applicable. The number of French slaves were actually engaged in the coast, and indeed the vessels at present on the coast, and indeed the arrivals of the masters and supercargoes, too plainly testify, that France, profiting by our treaties with the other powers, has become the carriers of slaves for those nations, and thus reaps the enormous gains produced by this odious system. One of the French schooners boarded (says the writer) was a mere boat, though she had on board 153 slaves, literally packed together; these poor creatures were in a truly pitiable state; and by their most expressive cries and gestures towards us, evinced their anxiety to be released.

At the first days sale of books by public auction, belonging to Mr. Perry, late the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle, "The Beauty of Women," a poem of only six leaves, small 4to. sold at sixteen guineas, being £2 16s. sterling per leaf. A number of other unique productions, were eagerly sought after, and brought corresponding high prices. On the second day *Biblia Sacra Latina*, the first edition of the holy scriptures, and the first book executed by the inventors of printing with moveable types, was knocked down at *one hundred and sixty guineas*, supposed to be for the Duke of Sussex. A collection of old ballads, originally published at a penny a dozen, brought nine guineas. Sir Walter Scott is named as the purchaser.

Mr. Cohen editor of the Exchange list, has in the press, a work on the public debts and finances of foreign states, including a compendious view of the increase and present state of the British national debt.

The life of Mr. Adam Blair, minister of the gospel at Crossmeikle, also in the press, is expected to make as powerful an impression on the public mind as any work that has lately appeared, and is said, not unlikely to become the Scottish Vicar of Wakefield.

A line of communication from London to Portsmouth, by means of telegraphs, takes place directly. They are to be under the direction of Naval Lieutenants.

Queen Caroline (wife of George II.) wished to shut up St. James's Park from the people, and asked Sir Robert Walpole what it would cost to do it. He replied, "only a Crown Madam."

Important to Assignees of Bankrupts.—In the Court of Chancery, last week, a petition was presented on behalf of a bankrupt, praying for his discharge out of the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, by whom he had been taken at the suit of the assignees of his estate. The Lord Chancellor ordered his discharge, and said, that a bankrupt having conformed to all the regulations of the bankrupt laws, in surrendering the whole of his estate to the Assignees, could not be held in custody for the cost of any proceedings in his affairs.

Canine Sagacity.—In the services, perseverance and affectionate attachment of the dog, we have daily proofs of his sagacity, but the following, communicated to us by a respectable correspondent, furnishes, we believe, a very uncommon trait in the character of the cat:—On the 9th of November, Samuel Sparks, servant to Mr. John Cox of Peddington in the parish of Berkeley, in this county, brought a fine large tabby cat in a waggon, from Mr. Isaac Hillier's house at Newmarket (a distance of 15 miles,) tied up in a bag, as a present to Mr. Cox, who kept her three days in his house, when she made her escape, and actually returned to her native home that day six weeks, and in much better condition than she left it.—*Gloucester Herald.*

A gyr falcon was lately shot near Parham, by Lord de la Zouch's keeper, the wings of which measured nearly four feet. This bird being a native of the cold and dreary climes of the North, is but seldom found to the south of Norway, Iceland, and the northern parts of Russia. The prevailing colour of its plumage is a dusky brown and spotted, the feathers on the legs below the knees are of a pale blue, and very strongly made. Its migrating so far to the south, renders the above a singular occurrence.

Died, lately in the city, ——— Stewart Esq. well known in the metropolis by the designation of *walking Stewart.* This singular man was originally educated at the Charter House, and afterwards went to India, as a writer in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was employed as Secretary to the Nabob of Arcot. At length having ac-

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quired moderate means of subsistence, after trav- lly striking—the wide river of fire ran on in majes slow ness ; innumerable pale torches were seen sting its sides, on which some bold and curious ns seemed every now and then to be tread ng; the flames were reflected across the bay, and rew a stirring figure on the buildings, and on the es of the quarters of spectators, who had gather- ed on the Molo, Santa Lucia, and other open places, to gaze at the magnificent conflagration.

On Monday (25th of Feb.) the eruption was much ess considerable ; in the evening, the Princess of Partano, the King's wife, ascended to the hermi age of San Salvatore. On Tuesday (26th) loud rumbling noises were heard in Naples, at very short intervals, during all the day; the quantity of smoke which issued from the volcano was s great that the sun was quite discoloured ; its re flex was of a murky red tint, and the atmosphere was heavily clouded. Religious processions were made in the little towns at the foot of the mountain, which have so often suffered from their dangerous neighbour. Towards evening, as appearances pro mised a good night's work, we set off from Naples to view the operations nearer ; the road to Resina was covered with people going and returning, like a fair ; when we reached the spot where strangers are, on common occasions, surrounded by guides, and asses and mules, to conduct them up the moun tain, we found that no animals were to be procur ed, and it was with difficulty we could get a stupid old man for a cicerone, who rendered us no other service than carrying a torch. The ascent was thronged with people, some pushing on eagerly to the objects of their curiosity, and others return ing and discussing what they had seen ; far below San Salvatore we saw the stream of fire rolling a long a wide hollow, and approaching the path by which we were going up ; it was then, however, at a considerable distance, and its course was very slow. On reaching the hermitage we refreshed ourselves, as well as the crowd there assembled could permit, we then continued, and for short ness traversed the Lava chiefly formed by the erup tion of January, 1821 ; we reached the foot of the cone just where the stream was descending ; we found it about thirty feet wide ; it was not li quid lava, but composed of ashes, ignited stones, and old masses of volcanic ejections, swept away in its course and heated again ; these lumps rolled over each other, producing a strange clinking noise ; some of them were of very great size and the whole stream, though descending a steep cone, moved but slowly. Beyond this principal stream, midway up the cone, was an opening, whence ve ry large stones and other burning matter were con tinually thrust out ; this mouth fed a scattered stream, proceeding (like the principal one) from the crater ; they both united with the main body in the deep hollow below, and rolled on towards the road which leads from Resina up to the hermitage. The quantity of spectators standing by the sides of this burning river was astonishing ; we, with a great many of the most adventurous, determined to ascend the cone ; we therefore passed a little to the left of the great stream, and began to scramble through the deep loose cinders and ashes which co ver this part of the mountain, and render it at times a most fatiguing climb. A little path or tract formerly existed, in which the guides had laid masses of lava to facilitate the mounting, but it was just in that line that the present eruption de scended, and we were in consequence obliged to go up over the sand and cinders, in which we stuck up to our knees, and at every three steps lost one on an average. After a most breathin toil of an hour and a half, we found ourselves with a few others, on the edge of the grand crater ; hence the coup d'œil was terrifically sublime ; the flames rushed out of the mouth and threw themselves in the air in a broad body to the elevation of at least a hundred feet, whilst many of the fiery stones flew up twice that height ; the flames fell back into the mouth and then burst out again, as though impelled by a fresh impulse, like the blast of a bellows ; in the descent some of the stones and lumps of cinder returned into the mouth, but the greater part fell outside the flames like the jets of a fountain. While we were standing on the exposed side of the crater, very intent in observation, all of a sudden the volcano gave a tremendous roar ; it was like the crash of a long line of artillery, and was instantly succeeded by such a discharge of stones as we had never before seen, at the same moment the wind, which was very high, gave an irregular gust, which directed a good part of the stones towards where we were posted; our situation was for a minute or two very perilous, but there was no shelter near, and we stood still, looking at the descending shower which fell around us ; we, however, happily sustained no other injury than a short alarm, and having some ashes dashed in our faces by stones which fell near us. Two or three gentlemen who were ascending the cone after us, were not quite so fortunate, for many of the stones falling outside of the ridge, rolled down the side with great velocity, loosening and carrying with them lumps of cold lava, &c. some of which struck those persons on the legs with great violence, and nearly precipitated one of them headlong to the foot of the cone.—After this we thought we had seen enough, and turned to go down ; the descent is as easy as the ascent is difficult, the cinders and ashes slide away beneath the feet ; nothing is necessary but to step out (the quicker the better) to keep one's equilibrium and to avoid the fixed or large stones and pieces of lava—we were not more than ten minutes in reaching the point, whence it had taken us an hour and a half to mount. In coming down we were struck with the strange appearance of the torches of companies ascending and descending ; they formed a pale wavering line from Resina to the hermitage, and thence to the cone they were scattered about in thick and fantastic groups. On reaching the hermitage we found it so crowded that we could not enter ; the large flat around, was covered like a crowded fair, by people of all nations and of all ranks, from the beautiful countess of Fiquelmont, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, to the Austrian serjeant and his wife, who had come to see the blazing mountain ; numbers of people had come from the towns and villages below with bread and wine, and fruit and aqua-vita, all of which articles seemed in very great demand.—The motley scene was lighted by the bright silvery moon, and the red towering flames at the summit of the volcano. We took some slight refreshment, and repaired homeward in the midst of as gay a groups as ever returned from scenes of festivity and joy. When we got lower down, we found that the lava had approached very near to the road, and had already seized upon a fine vineyard, which was blazing very brilliantly. After our retreat, we learned that the lava traversed the road. On Wednesday, the 27th, the eruption was in a great measure tranquilized ; still, however, crowds of people continued going up the mountain, and an Austrian officer, who had come from Capua to see it, was unfortunately killed on the ridge of the cone, by a large stone striking him on his head. On Thursday scarcely any thing but smoke issued from the crater, and it has continued in this peaceful state ever since.

The news of the eruption reaching Rome, induced crowds of Englismen to set off immediately for Naples ; on Saturday and Sunday above twenty carriages arrived here, where, to the no small mortification of the travellers, all the business was finished.

Poet's Corner.

ITALY, a Poem.

The name of the Author of Italy is carefully guarded, but we think there can be but little hesitation in ascribing it to Southey. One note alone excites a doubt in our breasts ; and at a period so fertile in imitative genius, it would perhaps be too much to say positively that the verse is the Laureate's ; but it bears strong resemblance to his earlier poetry, and its theme accords so entirely with his visit to the scenes here described, that the identity, if suspected at all, can be but very slightly questioned.

O Italy, how beautiful thou art !
Yet I could weep—for thou art lying, alas,
Low in the dust ; and they, who come, admire thee
As we admire the beautiful in death,
Thine was a dangerous gift, the gift of Beauty,
Would thou hadst less, or wert so once thou wast,
Inspiring awe in those who now enslave thee !
—But why despair! Twice hast thou lived already ;
Twice shone among the lesser lights
Of heaven ; and shalt again. * *

No track of men, no footsteps to and fro,
Led to her gates. The path lay o'er the sea,
Invisible ; and from the land we went
No'to a floating City—steering in,
And gliding up her streets as in a dream,
So smoothly, silently—by many a dome
Mosque-like, and many a stately portico,
The statues ranged along an azure sky ;
By many a pile in more than Eastern splendour.
Of old the residence of merchant kings ;
The fronts of some, though time had shattered them,
Still glowing with the richest hues of art,
As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

No. IV.

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was
but a type of thee, thou Prince
of Liars!"

Old Play.

The erroneous calculations and, what is much worse, the deliberate falsehoods of this author, continually oblige us to speak of our own observation and experience, a thing we do not like, because it has the appearance of egotism and personal vanity, weaknesses to which we have a particular aversion. However, we disclaim any other motive than that of the love of truth What we have seen and known we can declare with the greater confidence, and the less fear of contradiction. We have ourselves been farmers both in England and Canada, to a much greater extent than the cultivation of a "*potat-a-garden*" in Ireland or a "*keil yard*" in Scotland, and we can speak from experience as to what may be done on a grant of 50 acres in Upper Canada, which is a free and gratuitous possession, that the poorest and most abject cotter or peasant of Great Britain and Ireland may receive from the Crown, for himself and his heirs for ever, without any other trouble than that of making his own choice, as to situation and quality of land :—an instance of liberality, and of paternal care, and solicitude for the interests of its poor subjects, which can be found under no other Government nor in any other part of the world, except in a British Colony, and *of all the British Colonies only this*; yet a man has been found base enough publicly to deride and detract from this unparalleled generosity ! !

Although the soil of this fine country is fruitful beyond any thing that can be calculated respecting it, by those who have heard only exaggerated descriptions of the severities and extremes of its climate—its long winters—its frosts—its snows—and the intense heat of its summers—yet it seems to require as many teams to cultivate a certain quantity of arable land, after the first crop or two, (if the farmer has any ambition to see his ground in proper order, or view rich and clean crops,) as it does in Great Britain

In the best farming districts of England, supposing that three ploughings are given, and allowing the same horses used with the plough to carry out manure, to go to mill and market, and perform all the team work necessary for this given quantity; it is considered that a pair of good horses is equal to the tillage and team work of 40 acres, when in a good state and under a proper course of management but no more, if the work is to be done as it should be.

Now ; how many hundred, say how many thousand farms are there in Great Britain. With a proportion of no more than 40 acres of land under tillage, which, notwithstanding rack-rents of from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per acre, and in many instances even 4*l.* and 6*l.* per acre, with assessed and other taxes to an enormous amount, poor-rates heavily burthensome, parish rates and cesspools scarcely to be enumerated, and tythes, and various other tributes and expenses we cannot stay to enumerate —how many farms of this description, we repeat, have been found sufficient to maintain with ease, and decency and respectability, numerous families, who have, on many occasions, shewn themselves the best and steadiest supporters of their country in the hour of difficulty, danger, and distress ?

And what is the calculation of an English farmer of this class—a calculation that has been so universally made as at length to be resolved into a proverb? Why, it is this, that every farm has *three rents* to pay—one for the landlord—one for the payment of taxes and assessments, and labour, and the expence of cultivation,—and one for the tenant, and support of his family ; so that if a farm is valued to the tenant at 3*l.* per acre, it must yield to the amount of 6*l.* to be worth having, and if at 3*l.* per acre it must yield 9*l.* and so on in proportion Perhaps it will be said that the superior advantages of market, and the high price of the various articles of agricultural produce, to which the British farmer has access, enable him to conquer every difficulty. But these advantages are not so greatly superior to those possessed by other countries as is generally supposed ; there is not such an immense superiority in this respect, to counterbalance all those heavy burdens with which the British farmer is saddled ; rather let us attribute his success to the right cause,—his superior skill,—his unwearied industry,—his sober habits,—his beautiful economy,—and, above all, his fine moral character.

Let the discontented and splenetic observer once behold a man of this description, (and we are thankful that many of this class have at length arrived amongst us,) upon a gratuitous grant of 50 acres, in this country, and he will see a heart-cheering spectacle indeed. One of his *three rents* will still be sufficient to support the farmer as in England, and more than sufficient, and there will be nothing to prevent his laying out *the other two rents*; or in other words, *the other three-thirds of the entire produce of the land*, in either towards a fund for the comfort and support of his declining years, or to enable him to put out his sons to trades and handicrafts ; or, should he wish it, to extend his farm by the purchase of more land ; and in doing so, he cannot find much difficulty for a great number of years to come.

In the new settlements of the District of Newcastle, there are many individuals who have abundance, and to spare, upon the smaller grants, who have not yet been three years in the province ; and it is not many days since we saw a man of Emily, which is the most remote of the surveyed townships in that District, who is a native of Cumberland in England, who arrived in this country *in a penniless state*, little more than two years ago ; yet we had the pleasure of seeing this man with a heavy load of wheat for sale, at Port Hope, thirty miles distant from his residence in Emily, which he had brought down in a sleigh with a yoke of oxen of his own, as part of a quantity of produce which he had reaped and sown since he required a fund for seed and for his own year's consumption ; he added that he owed no man a shilling, and he told us "*with joy parkling in his eye*," that he thanked God he was now at his ease for life. This man *had not watered the great with his tears* ! Such a look upon the face, and honest satisfaction, and joy, as he gave us, would be a dagger to men like GOURLAY, and the writer of the pitiful pamphlet before us. We do not, however, mean to say that all are satisfied, even in the District of Newcastle. It would be in the highest degree utopian, to suppose any community of human beings so happy, as not to have unfortunate perturbed spirits within its bosom ; let it suffice, and we assert it boldly, and without fear of contradiction, *because it is matter of fact*, that not one in twenty dissatisfied *loser* in the new settlements will be found with their bread and butter, it has been so in all countries, and in all ages, and we are to suppose it will remain so till the coming of the great Millenium We cannot help stating here as historical fact that happened to pop into our recollection—In the time of Charles XI King of Sweden, when the troops were paid in land, a trooper bitterly complained that the ground upon which the spacious and beautiful city of St. Petersburgh, the capital of all the Russias, now stands, was an unfair and an inadequate allotment for his maintenance.* But were we inclined to search into the rich stores of history for facts to illustrate the force of our argument, we might fill our columns with the record, and shew the various portions of land which, in different countries, have been deemed sufficient for the maintenance of a family, up to the more ancient and virtuous days of Rome, when *two acres* were considered amply sufficient for that purpose. But the primitive days of virtue, of patriotism, and of true glory, have long since departed the older nations of the earth ; yet, we trust not for ever. In this western world, at least, we will hope to see their beauty rise upon us, like the morning sun, with renewed splendour.

(To be continued.)

* See Sir Robert Wilson's character of the Russian army, and Campaign in Poland.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Chancery.

LONDON, March 26.

Hawes vs. *Sams.*—The parties in this case being in attendance, Mr. Shadwell said he should not trouble the Court upon this subject until the next Seal. It was an application to restrain the defendant from publishing the Song of "*We're a' Noddin*," in a work entitled the *Gazette of Fashion*, of which he is a proprietor.

The Lord Chancellor,—How long will it be expected I shall interfere with these trifling subjects of Song Singing ? (*a laugh.*) It will, I suppose, be expected for me to restrain a music or singing master from teaching a young lady the method of singing a particular song ? It is a jocular subject, and I suppose I shall be called on to restrain *Cerus' your Punning*. (much laughing) I would, however, suggest that it would be fitter to apply to the Vice Chancellor, a much younger man than me, and understands, I have no doubt, matters of this sort much better than I do."—The parties then left the Court.

Mrs. Shadwell on Thursday applied for an Injunction in the above Case to the Vice Chancellor, who refused the application, and dismissed the motion with costs.

INJUNCTION.

Lawrence vs. *Smith.*—This morning the Lord Chancellor directed Mr. Wetherall to proceed with his argument, in answer to Mr. Shadwell, who was heard on Thursday last in support of the injunction which had been obtained to restrain the defendant from publishing a series of *Lectures* on Physiology, Zoology, &c. delivered by the plaintiff at the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn fields, it being contended that the copyright of such work was vested exclusively in the plaintiff ; the ground upon which it was sought to dissolve the injunction was, that in many parts of the Lectures, the Immortality of the Soul was denied, and that being contrary to the Christian Religion, and law of the land, did not entitle the plaintiff to the protection of Courts of either law or equity in this country.

The Lord Chancellor was of the same opinion, and stated, that until a Court of law had shown the book to be entitled to their protection, the injunction could not be sustained.—Injunction dissolved.

A REVENUE VENTRILOQUIST.—A smuggling lugger, of considerable value, has been captured off Ballycotta Head, by the boats of the Seamanis and Cyrus. Intelligence of the vessel being seen from the land was communicated to Lord Colville, while he was engaged in divine service on Christmas day. He sent his advices on a slip of paper, and they were fulfilled by those appointed to execute them. The boats separated in a thick fog, and only one, containing seven men, fell in with the lugger, the officer in which practised a stratagem with success He gave orders audibly, as if several boats were at hand, varying the tone of his voice, in order to make it appear as if the officers commanding the different boats were cautiously inspiriting their crews. When the crew of seven, boarded the smuggler she proved to be manned with forty picked seamen, and well armed. No resistance was made, and the remaining boats crews having rowed up when the fog cleared off, the vessel was safely brought into Cove.—*Glasgow Chron.*

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COMMERCIAL.—It was decided by the Court of King's Bench in February term, in the case of Cox v. Troy, that a person has a right to cancel any acceptance he may have given to a bill, any time previous to that Bill being called for by the holder of it. It was ruled by Lord Ellenborough for many years, that if a bill was once accepted, the accepter, no matter what new light had broken in upon him as to the drawer, between the interval of the bill being left for acceptance, and its being called for, had no right to cancel his acceptance. This legal reading is now found to be erroneous.

AGRICULTURE.

THE SHEEP OF PERU.—The HUANACO, is rather smaller than the Alpaca, of course less than the Llama, its general Stature is about three and a half feet high. That it can be domesticated when taken as a suckling, has been proved in several instances; and that it will intermix with the Alpaca, the Llama, and the common European Sheep, has likewise been proved by various experiments

That the Huanaco as well as the Vicuna have generally remained in a wild state, has arisen from the inattention of the Spanish Government, and from the Indians having a superabundance of the Alpaca and Llama for all domestic purposes.

At the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits from South America, they had upwards of a thousand of Huanacos and Vicunas in a tame state in their inclosures, they had crossed the breed with the other species of Sheep, and saw the importance of the scheme both for the country, as well as Europe, but after the departure of the Jesuits, the plan of domesticating the two wild species was abandoned, and it has not since been renewed.

It has been found that the Huanaco, though of a deep bay colour, crossing with a white female Llama, produces an offspring nearly of the hue of the mother, and in the second generation, besides being perfectly white, the wool has been considerably improved in fineness.

The Huanaco is the swiftest animal of Peru, and is more courageous than either of the other species of sheep; and although, as regards his wool, he is of less value than the others, yet it is probable that great advantages may be derived by crossing with this breed, and therefore it is desirable to introduce this species as well as the others, into the United States.

Peach Trees.—Make boxes around your trees about one foot in height, and in capacity exclusive of the tree, to hold a peck, fill this in with the bark taken from tan vats, pressing it a little together, and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees; and it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

ORIGIN OF NERVES.

Some have boldly said they came over in chests of tea; but, as a commodity can only come from a place where it is, and never from a place where it is not, that assertion, as to the celestial empire, is doubtful; besides, Dr Johnson had no nerves, yet swallowed oceans of that beverage called tea.—Nerves could not, we think, have been imported from France; the French may have nerves, since they have invented a word called *ennui*, which, after all, is but dabbling in things they know nothing about or show nothing of; just as many people here talk as familiarly about philosophy as about puppy dogs. From the Netherlands they could not have come as Dutchman has not time to be nervous.—Nor from Germany; for though their novels and plays go very far towards a trial of the nerves, by the endless introduction of ghosts, murders, incests, and all the genuine horrific, still where do people laugh more, or enjoy Bologna sausages, sour-krout, and white beans, better than they do? From Russia, Sweden, Denmark, or Poland. It is in vain to imagine that these northerns had any nerves to export; for a nervous man to exist whole months in the midst of Snow and ice, is as out of character, as for an elephant to be comfortable in a lady's boudoir, could those Russian noblemen be supposed nervous, who stole Dr. Clarke's hat, or who combed their heads in public with their finger? unquestionably not. If we look to other parts of Europe, we find the Italian for ever fiddling or dancing, and therefore without nerves. The Spaniard, who is continually strumming, either at mass, or otherwise has no nerves. The Turk, with his hookha, dividing his time between the smoke of tobacco and the sanctity of the Koran, and the sweets of his Harem, has no nerves. If we go to the newly discovered islands of Australasia, they have no idea of these nerves.—Oh yes, we beg pardon, in due time, they may be infected for we trade there; the savage monarchs get civilized, get rich, and so may become nervous. Were we to take a bird's eye view of the whole globe, however, we must admit at last, that nerves are indigenous, that they have not been imported, that we are not infected from abroad, and we must look further still for their origin.

The Ruling Passion.

The ruling passion of a Frenchman is '*our fine France.*' To this national vanity truth itself must give way, experience bite the dust. Hear Sr Fobx! 'In three or four thousand years the name of the other nations, who inhabit Europe, will scarce be known; whereas *our* language will be the learned language, and will be taught to children. Every one will pride himself in being acquainted with *our* history, and in enumerating the celebrated names and actions of *our* Kings and heroes; and the softness of *our* manners will be admired by all posterity.' &c.

(Vol. 2. p. 219, of his Essays.)

SINKING FUND.

At a time when so much is said both in and out of Parliament respecting the operation of a Sinking Fund—it may be amusing and instructive to our readers to present them with a very curious calculation which shews in a small compass how immensely superior is the accumulating power of compound over simple interest.

Ed.

Curious Calculation.—Supposing the National Debt of England to be one Thousand Million Pounds, and that it was condensed into a globe, its diameter will be 30 feet, 6 inches and 4–10ths;—its weight, avoirdupoise, 7,581 tons, 16 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs. 1 oz. 7 dr.;—its cubic contents, 14,915 feet 69 inches; if it was heat into a pute to the 1-8th of an inch thick, it would cover 32 acres, 2 roods 19 perches, 3 yards, 7 feet of land. £1,000,000 at 5 per cent. compound interest, will discharge the whole debt in 141 years, 197 days, 9 hours, 5 minutes.

The following statement will shew the immense power of compound, over that of simple interest From the birth of Christ to Christmas day, 1815, *one penny* at 5 per cent. *simple interest*, comes to 7s. 7 3-4d. *at compound interest*, to the enormous sum of

£1,227,742,357,144,817,463,589,969,967,240,
755,491 9s. 9d.

Allowing the value of a cubic inch of gold to be 38l 16s. 6d. and this immense sum condensed into a globe, its diameter will be 6,193,604 miles, 2 furlongs, 106 yards, one foot, six inches, and a fraction, which would exceed in magnitude all the planets in the solar system. Supposing this earth solid gold, it would not discharge the interest of the above sum for one hour. The compound interest calculations are plainly demonstrated by common arithmetic, independent of tabular numbers.

B. W. M.

These calculations shew how little we have to dread from a National Debt, however large,—"if a *Sinking Fund*, properly organized and to be held sacred for its original purpose was in operation.—*Ed.*

POOR'S RATES.—By the returns of the expence of the poor in England and Wales, it appears, that, for law expences only, in the year 1819, more money was paid than the whole expenditure for the King, his Court, Ministers, Judges, Ambassadors, the Princes, and all the State Pensioners added together. The whole expences of the poor amount to a sum equal to the revenue of the Emperor of Russia, who maintains an army of a million of soldiers, and to more than twice the expences of the Government of the United States.

North West Coast.—The documents communicated to Congress on Wednesday, relative to this subject are publised

In making the communication, the Secretary of State observes, that the British Minister had intimated that the proposed plan of occupying Columbia River might interfere with the rights of his government. The secretary declined to answer his enquiries, or discuss the claims of England otherwise than in writing, but no written communications had been received.

Provoking Exposure.

It was an usual custom with the English Painters at Rome, to meet in the evenings for conversation, and frequently to make little excursions together in the country. On one of those occasions, on a summer's afternoon, when the season was particularly hot, the whole company threw off their coats, as being an incumbrance to them, except poor Astley (a fellow pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds with Hudson,) who alone showed great reluctance to take off his; this seemed unaccountable to his companions, when some jokes made on his singularity, at last obliged him to take off his coat The mystery was then explained, for it appeared that the back of his waistcoat was made, by way of economy, out of one of his own pictures, and thus displayed a tremendous Waterfall on his back, to the great diversion of all present.

Married,

On Sunday Evening the 12th inst. by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, John R. Spoones, Esq. of Montreal, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Ridout, Esq. Surveyor General of this Province.

Died,

Died, at Grimsby, on Sunday May 5, the Rev. Wm Sanson, Rector of that Parish, in the 33d year of his age. His remains were on Tuesday, attended to the grave by a vast train of parishioners, and neighbours, who will long mourn the loss of so worthy a pastor

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE
AND
WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum (*including postage.*) The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance,—the 1st of January and 1st of July—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

6 lines and under, 2s. 6d.—and 7d 1-2 every subsequent insertion

6 to 10 lines,—5s. and 1s 3d subsequently

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line,—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently.—Advertisements cannot be received after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

*** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE,

INDEX AT END

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. VI. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply Fresh Beef, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months commencing, 25th June next.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless, the party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attende at the opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Com'y. Gen'l.

York, 14th May, 1822 5–4t.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 11th day of June next, at noon from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR.

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of the Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required and subscribed, by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the Supply of Flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Com'y Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 14th May, 1822.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty third day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of April last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty third day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the first day of July next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Com.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zets, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Seymour	Mora	Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Burleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Elzevver	No	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Anglesea
N. of Olden	Norma	Barrie
N. of Oso	Et	Clarendon
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Palmerston
		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. P. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Com.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within

two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, to wit } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri facias to me directed, from His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg 14th april 1822 } 10w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, to wit } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said lands is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 } 7w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, said Concession containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder of for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT
York, 8th Nov. 1826. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 26th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

Surrogate Court, District of Johnstown, } By LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said Parley W. Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

(1s. 6.)

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown
GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING'S POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Emoluments, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put, upon Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August, and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or who to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease hereinbefore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William Mctillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick Mackenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two: Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises with all and every the rights, privileges, emoluments, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the second day of October next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of six years, and the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionable to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good a condition as they shall receive the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 21 of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer

Quebec, 22d April, 1822

York, Upper-Canada.

UNDER the patronage of the Rt. Honorable Lady SARAH MAITLAND and the principals of Upper Canada.

Mrs COCKBURN,

(Successor to Mrs GOODMAN.)

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she will commence her School Duties on the first Monday in June.

Mrs. COCKBURN submits to their inspection, her School Terms which she trusts will be found as moderate (in proportion) as are enabled to give young Ladies the requisite time to attain the desired acquirements.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For Education in the English language, Grammatically, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, with plain and fancy Needle work,	£2	0 0
Writing and Cyphering, "	"	0 10 0
The French Language, "	"	1 0 0
Drawing and Painting on Velvet, "	"	1 10 0
For Board and Lodging, "	"	8 10 0

Music, Dancing, Flower and Card-work, are also taught in the School and charged moderately.

Mrs. Cockburn will receive a Junior Class of little children from four to seven years of age, for five dollars per Quarter each.

Entrance one Guinea.

Every Lady to provide a Table, and Tea-spoon, Knife and Fork, Sheets and Towels, and to pay for her own washing.

Three months notice is expected before any Lady leaves the School.—The terms of tuition, to day Scholars are the same as those to boarders; with half a Guinea entrance.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny.

Apply to the Gazette Office,
York May 2. 1822. tf

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for cleanliness and honesty, and also bring a good testimonial and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3-f

HOUSE AND LAND, *FOR SALE.*



A Handsome situation in the New Town of York, consisting of Two Acre Lots, being number six and seven fronting the Hospital and Dundas Streets, on the North and South. There are on the premises a number of bearing Fruit-Trees; a comfortable Dwelling House,—a good Well, and other conveniences. The above situation is particularly inviting to Gardners or a private Family, and will be sold reasonable. Enquire of ANDREW MERCER, Esquire, at the Land Agent Office.

H. HEWARD.

YORK, April 29th 1822. 4w4.

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE



ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, The House and Lot on the Corner of Police and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Police Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be as convenient as possible unto the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.

YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

10w

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquotise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821 24.

MUSKRATS.

THE highest market price will be given, in *Cash*, for good season-able MUSKRAT SKINS, and for other *Furs*; at the Store of ROBERT COLEMAN, Esquire, Market Place, York.

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

EXCELLENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of Hope, upon the Main Road leading from YORK to KINGSTON, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.

April 18, 1822. 3w 16

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 6. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, MAY, 23, 1822

Editorial Commentary.

We are still looking with anxiety for authentic intelligence from RUSSIA. The rumours of war in that quarter are yet afloat. In FRANCE it appears the internal commotions are not of that serious importance which were at first anticipated; but there seems to be a vast mass of combustible matter spread abroad in that unsettled Kingdom which it is much to be feared will one day or other, and at no very distant period, explode with overwhelming force.

That wandering and indefatigable *Patriot Gourlay* cannot rest from his labors. Not satisfied with the failure of two attempts, one in the year 1820, and another in 1821, to *interest the House of Commons in favor of his plans; he has again come forward with a Petition, presented by* Mr. HUME, having faith, probably, in the mystical number *three*. But we are inclined to believe this *third* attempt will be as unsuccessful as the two preceeding; if it were for no other reason than that the main statements of the Petition are untrue. We cannot believe that his proposal of rendering CANADA productive of a revenue to the Mother Country, could be admitted on either side the Atlantic—it is certainly a very extraordinary proposal to come from such a man as GOURLAY. The allegations in his Petition are brought, as before, chiefly against the land granting department. He says, "whilst lands in the United States have been sold to the amount of two millions of dollars, *our* grants have cost the Government a round sum." Alas! how difficult is it to satisfy such flaming *Patriots* as Messrs. GOURLAY and CARTWRIGHT. They affect economy and a right feeling; yet one of them censures the system, *because it is too expensive* to Government, whilst the other abuses the *same Government* in the most shameless and unprincipled manner, because *it makes an immense profit* of those who receive grants of land. Well might an aged Statesman observe that such is the repugnance of a great part of mankind to good government that if an Angel from Heaven was to bring down a constitution, formed there for our use, it would nevertheless meet with violent opposition. His complaints of large unsubstantial interests may be well founded. Our present Governor does all in his power to prevent the recurrence of any such interests for the future. But as to there being no villages, the assertion is untrue; and the contrary, immediately on the frontier line, so far from being in favor of the United States, is unquestionably in favor of Canada, from Cornwall to Fort Erie, if not still further to the westward. *This land is not of small value*, nor is it *thinly* peopled, nor is the land, generally, on the other side of *five or six times the value*. He still holds the language of his lawless Conventions in this country, and dares to say that if the mode of administering the Government, here, is not altered, CANADA in ten years, will not be a dependant on Great Britain!! He further says, that *it is better to make it the interest of the Colony to remain subject to Britain, &c. &c. &c.* as if there was any general wish, or interest, to the contrary!! Whatever may be the bad feelings and unprincipled conduct of *some* individuals; we are satisfied that in no part of the British Empire is there a larger body, according to the population, of well disposed, and truly loyal people, than in Canada.

We have thrown together under one head several valuable extracts immediately interesting to this country. It gave us great pleasure to see the statements given in the pamphlet which is said to be semi official, because they indicate a pre-disposition to admit many of the leading arguments we have already made use of in our unpublished work on the general state and political bearings of this Country, a work which was announced more than a year and a half ago, but which we have not yet had time to publish.

The policy of the British Government in withdrawing all Bounty on Emigration is ably defended in the extract we have given from BELL'S MESSENGER. That part which alludes to the removal of Pauperism from a country where it may be borne, to another which is unable to sustain the weight, appears to us particularly beautiful and conclusive.—It is worthy of the especial consideration of our friend B—, whose work we have seen, and which we shall notice in due time. One of the best and most effectual means of alleviating the general distress, here, would be a modification of the existing Corn Laws, by which our grain might be imported into England. The quantity we might send for several years to come, could not materially influence the markets against the British growers, whilst to our farmers the quantity sold would be a happy relief. We were glad to find the subject of Emigration resumed by Mr BELL, not only because his paper has a very extensive circulation in Great Britain; but because it must be manifest to all unprejudiced persons, who read his remarks, that notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, CANADA still holds out the fairest prospect of success to the Emigrant, whether he is a man of capital, or one in low and narrow circumstances.

At the solicitation of several respectable Gentlemen, our subscribers, we have this week given the letter, which has been so much the subject of conversation, from CAMPBELL, the Poet, to JOHN BRANT Esq. known, as it should seem, in London, by the Mohawk name of AHYONWAEGHS. Whatever were the motives which induced Mr. BRANT to call upon the Poet for something like a public apology for the freedom with which his father's memory had been aspersed—they ought to be attributed to the warmth of filial affection, respect and that nice sense of honour which should ever distinguish the gentleman and the soldier. We by no means admire the justification which has been given by the Poet. We think it lame, evasive, ostentatious, and prolix. How much better would it have been for him simply to have rested his defence upon the evidence of history; such as he had found in books of established authority! In works of Fancy a Poet is not expected to be always faithful to the simple nakedness of truth, and great allowances are generally made in his behalf. For this reason we were rather surprised that Mr. B. should think it necessary to call the Poet to *any* account.—Had it been a grave passage of historical record, we should have thought it right to interfere and demand an explanation.—There is something very contemptuous and unbecoming in the manner in which the Poet says he knew not that the son and daughter of an Indian Chief were *ever likely to peruse his book, or be affected by its contents*, and where he observes that most persons *smiled with the same surprise* on mentioning it! When *e* that smile, Mr. Poet? What is there extraordinary in the circumstance of a man of strong understanding, and of enlarged and comprehensive views, and withal a man of extensive property, and a Christian, though an Indian, thinking it right to give his children an excellent education after the English mode? and, why should it be extraordinary that those children, thus educated, and with feelings of the nicest honor and sensibility, should be capable of perusing and estimating according to its merits, a book of English Poetry, in which their father's memory had been aspersed, and as they conceived, unjustly? We see nothing remarkable in all this; but we discern more ignorance, and more of the common failing of Poets in this letter, than we could have expected to find in a production written by the justly celebrated author of the PLEASURES of HOPE.

We dislike this letter on other grounds;—there is an evident warm justification of the Americans, in the revolutionary war, that was uncalled for, and might as well have been left out, as having nothing to do with the main subject. No one disputes the splendour which adorned the mighty talents, nor denies the power, almost irresistable, which attended the eloquence of the great CHATHAM; but when he declared that the fall of America would involve the destruction of the Constitution of England, his zeal carried him far beyond the bounds of probability. None but Englishmen *could* ever, or can ever effect so awful, so tremendous a catastrophe, and there can be no other theatre, for so frightful a spectacle, than the soil of Britain herself. Although we might not have desired to see WASHINGTON brought home in chains, we are not therefore obliged to consider him *only a nominal foe* to England. He was assuredly something more. We have no desire to advocate *some* of the principles, particularly that of taxation without representation, the operation of which led to the war; but this defence of CAMPBELL goes to throw the *whole blame* upon England! There is a wide difference between *regretting* and *justifying* the conduct of the American. All good men, and Englishmen in particular, must regret it, but they are not therefore bound to justify it. The Poet *regrets* his "*mistake*" concerning the brave old Chief because he is *called upon* to do *something more* than regret it. The general aspersion *implied*, if not *openly expressed*, on his countrymen, remains unregretted, and *without an* apology.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

The following paragraph is from the debates in the House of Commons on the 27th March; the petitioner is doubtless remembered by our readers, as also the excitement of which his writings and speeches were productive in this province:

"Mr. Hume said he had been requested by an individual, named Robert Gourlay, to present his petition to this House. He stated that similar petitions had been presented from him on the 21st of July, 1820, and on the 27th of June, 1821. He stated that he had resided in Upper Canada for several years, and he wished to call the attention of the House to the present situation of the Colonies there. He was of opinion that under a different system, these colonies, which were now a great charge, might be maintained, not only free of expence to this country, but be made productive of a revenue under proper management. The point to which he called the more particular attention of the House, was the manner in which the waste land in Canada was disposed of. In the laboring districts of America the land was sold at so much an acre, and last year this sale produced upwards of 2,000,000 of dollars; whilst in Canada the distribution of land in the same time cost this Government a round sum. A great objection lay to the manner in which the land was portioned out. In most places large intervening tracts were left totally unprepared, whilst the emigrants were scattered about, and there being no villages, they were unable to give each other that support which was necessary to all colonies. The consequences of this mismanagement were strongly marked by the contrast which Canada presented with the neighboring districts. A line was drawn between Upper Canada and the provinces of the United States, and though the mode of cultivation was alike, yet upon the British side the land was of small value and thinly peopled, whilst on the other there was a dense population, and the land was five or six times more valuable. This state of things was attributable to the existing laws. The revision of these laws was one of the prayers of this petition.—Petitioner also called the attention of the House to the mode in which the Government of Canada was administered, and he asserted that in some alteration was not made in these respects, Canada, in ten years hence, would not be a dependant on Great Britain. He suggested that it was better to make it the interest of the colony to remain subject to this country, than be hereafter obliged, at a great expence, to retain them. The Hon. Member said, the petition contained many other observations worthy the attention of this House, and as upon reading it over he found that it contained nothing objectionable, he would move that it be brought up.—The petition was laid on the table."

Extract of a Pamphlet on the state of the British Nation.—"It has been too much the practice of Popular writers to undervalue the possession of Canada. Canada is of three main uses to the British Empire—The first, that of constituting a point of contract with the United States; secondly, that of administering to the maintenance of the British navy by the employment of a large amount of tonnage, and by the formation of seamen in long and rough voyages; and thirdly, that of consuming a very considerable portion of our manufactures.

"Under the first of these heads, it has been the policy of successive administrations to regard the possessions of Canada as a point of primary importance. It would be ungracious to anticipate events yet hidden behind the clouds of time, and which every man hopes may be of very remote occurrence. But as empires are not the creatures of the day, political prudence must extend its reach beyond the precautions of a living generation. *Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo*, is not a rule of political wisdom. *In the vicissitudes of human affairs*, a breach with America is assuredly not an impossible event. But if former statesmen have justified the retention of Gibraltar; a point of much more questionable wisdom upon the side ground of its affording a position on the Peninsula, and a port and station in the Mediteranean; and if the experience of the last fifty years has sanctioned this policy, how much stronger is the argument for the same provisional precaution with regard to British America and the West Indies. In any future war, a large naval force could be promptly applied from this quarter to the American seas. Possibly, this may be considered as of no inconsiderable importance."

"Under the next head, the seamen and tonnage engaged in trading with Canada are not to be overlooked. They compose a very material proportion in the total amount of our navigation. It has been before mentioned, that the vessels employed in our trade with Canada amount to nearly one fourth of the tonnage of the British empire—add to this consideration, her supply of timber in any event of a war with the northern powers of Europe. Under the third head, the consumption of British manufactures in Canada exceeds the amount of the consumption of the East Indies. A further and a final circumstance, not to be omitted, arises from the late American navigation laws. Under the operation of these laws, our West India colonies, without the aid of Canada, would be subjected to great occasional distress. So much as to the importance and value of Canada.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

COLONIES AND EMIGRATION.

The attention of our readers has not, we believe, been directed, by this subject for a great length of time, though it is unquestionably a consideration of the first importance to the British public. But the distress of agriculture, and the embarrassments of the landed interests, having occupied so large a portion of public attention, it became, of necessity, a subject of the first importance to our-selves. It now appears, that Government no longer offers a bounty upon Emigration, but leaves it to operate upon ordinary motives and inducements. The Emigrants to Canada and the Cape of Good Hope are requested to supply themselves with the means of removal, and to pay their passage and freightage when they arrive in British America: they are then directed to apply to the local authorities, residing in those countries, for allotments, or what are there termed, locations of land. The emigrants to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land are subject to further regulations. Not only have they no passage and freightage supplied to them gratuitously; not only have they no understood promise held out for an allotment or location of any sort, but they are required to come under certain conditions and guarantee before they emigrate. They must be worth a capital of five hundred pounds before they are allowed to transport themselves to those colonies; and they must give respectable references to satisfy the Colonial Office that they have this capital actually in hand.

But it will be asked, why is this distinction taken? Ought not Emigration to be encouraged? Is it politic and provident, in the present state of things, to give a check to an operative cause, which relieves the heavy burden of an over-abundant population, and opens a vent to that scant and industry which can no longer find employment at home, to seek it in more favorable regions? Our answer is, that we dislike the system of bounties, whether applied to emigration or commerce.—They are founded in mistaken notions, and act injuriously under almost all circumstances. In commerce, they are mischievous, in-somuch as they force the capital of traffic by requiring a tax to be paid by the public towards its support. What is a bounty paid to the whale fishery, for instance, but a tax levied upon the community at large, to remunerate private speculators? If the branch of commerce, which it is sought to provoke by a bounty, be worthy of pursuit, the natural principle of self-interest and love of gain will induce men to embark in it. If it be an unprofitable trade, the sooner it is discontinued the better; and every artifice, whether by bounty or otherwise, employed to keep it alive and encourage it, is a violation of all just economical principles, and an exercise thrown upon the community without any sufficient cause.

Now the same argument applies to Emigration. This principle should be left to itself, to operate upon its own motives and inducements, extrinsic to every other consideration whatever. To excite and encourage Emigration would be as absurd as mischievous. It would be cruel as well as impolitic. Its effects would be, to shift poverty and misery from one country to plant them in another.—It would only change the scene of pauperism, with the superadded aggravation, that it would remove it further from the immediate sources of assistance, and from the assuaging relief of sympathy and compassion. A further effect would be to overstock our own colonies, and to carry off the abundant population of Great Britain, to produce a like excess in countries, where it would less easily be tolerated and relieved.

The ministers, therefore, are perfectly right in leaving Emigration to itself. With regard to Canada, it appears from the official accounts, that the emigrants, during the last year, exceeded 8,000.—Some of them (such, indeed, as had capital,) have obtained locations of land. Others are obliged to support themselves by mechanical or agricultural labor. But it is well known that Canada herself is suffering under great distress. Wheat is about half the price at which it now is in England, and there is no relief to be obtained from exportation.—It cannot be transmitted to England under the operation of our Corn Laws; and in France, to which country it might even now be sent with profit it has been recently prohibited. Mean time the people in Canada are suffering from their agricultural distress, in the same manner as the British landholder. Manufactures cannot be purchased, because the farmer cannot sell his produce, and the demand for labor slackens, because more of the produce of human industry is already raised than can be consumed.

With respect to the Cape of Good Hope, no suitable Emigration can take place to this colony, unless the emigrant has capital. Mechanical skill can here do little, and manufacturing ingenuity less.—What-ever is required, whether to clothe the body, or to furnish implements of trade and art, can be had much cheaper from England than it can be manufactured at the Cape of Good Hope. The shoemaker, the weaver, and the cutler, would here have no power to compete with the present existing state of the market. Every thing is in abundance. Capital, indeed, may always find a valuable employment; and the vineyards of this country open a prospect of cultivation and improvement, which may meliorate their produce, and bring it more upon a level with European wines.

As respects New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, the emigrant to these thriving colonies is required to have £500 capital; and we know no spot of the globe to which the emigrant can go with more certain prospect of advantage. The Merino sheep are found greatly to flour-ish in this country; that their wool is rendered of more than double the value which it is in the home market.—Whilst the best Spanish wool is worth about four shillings per lb; the wool of New South Wales will always obtain a price of nine shillings per lb. Now as wool will always command a market in England, this is the province to which the emigrant should

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Brew to the Mohawk Chief Brymoweche, commonly called John Brant, Esq. of the Grand River, Upper Canada.

FROM THOMAS CAMPBELL.

LONDON, January 20th, 1822.

SIR,

Ten days ago I was not aware that such a person existed as the son of the Indian Brant, who is mentioned in my poem of "Gertrude of Wyoming." Last week, however, Mr S Bannister of Lincoln's Inn, called to inform me of your being in London, and of your having documents in your possession which he believed would change my opinion of your father's memory, and induce me to do it justice—Mr. Bannister distinctly assured me that no declaration of my sentiments on the subject was desired but such as should proceed solely from my own judgment of the papers that were to be submitted to me.

I could not be deaf to such an appeal. It was my duty to inspect the justification of a man whose memory I had reperused, and I felt a satisfaction at the prospect of his character being redressed; which was not likely to have been felt by one who had wilfully wronged it. As far as my intention to wound the feelings of the living was concerned, I really know not, when I wrote my poem, that the son and daughter of an Indian Chief were ever likely to peruse it, or be affected by its contents. And I have observed most persons to whom I have mentioned the circumstance of my having so to me, smile with a surprise which I experienced on first receiving it With regard to your father's character I took it as I found it in popular history. Among the documents in his favour I was that you have shewn me one which I regret that I never saw before though I might have seen it viz the Duke of Rochecoucault's honourable mention of the Chief in his travels I Without meaning however, in the least to invalidate that nobleman's respectable authority, I must say, that even if I had met with it, it would have still offered only a general and presumptive vindication of your father, and not such a specific one as I now recognize. On the other hand, judge how naturally I adopted sensations against him which had stood in the Annual Register of 1779, as far as I knew, uncontradicted for thirty years. A number of authors had repeated them with a confidence which beguiled at last my suspicion, and I believe that of the public at large. Among those authors were Gordon, Ramsay Macaulay, Belsham, and Wild. The most of these, you may tell me perhaps, were with zeal against the American war Well, but Mr. John Adolphus was never suspected of any such zeal, and yet he has said in his History of England, &c. (vol. iii p. 160) " that a force of sixteen hundred savages and Americans in disguise, headed by an Indian Col Butler, and a half Indian of *extraordinary* fero city named Brandt, lulling the fears of the inhabitants (of Wyoming) by treachery, suddenly possessed themselves of two forts, and massacred the garrisons" He says further, " that *all* were involved in unsparing slaughter, and that even the devices of torment were exhausted" He possessed, if I possessed them, the means of consulting better authorities; yet he has never in my knowledge made any atonement to your father's memory When your Canadian friends, therefore call me to trial for having defamed the warrior Brant, I beg that Mr John Adolphus may be also included in the summons. And after his open reference and acquittal, I think he is bound, having been one of my historical misleaders, to stand up as my gratuitous counsel, and say, " Gentlemen, you must *acquit my client, for he has only fallen into an error which even my judgment could not escape.*"

In short, I imbibed my conception of your father from accounts of him that were published when I was scarcely out of my cradle—And if there were any public, direct and specific challenges to those accounts in England ten years ago, I am yet to learn where they existed.

I rose from perusing the papers you submitted to me certainly with an altered impression of his character. I find that the unfavourable accounts of him were erroneous, even on points not immediately connected with his reputation. It turns out for instance, that he was a Mohawk Indian of unmixed parentage. This circumstance, however, ought not to be overlooked in estimating the merits of his attainments. He spoke and wrote our language with force and facility, and had enlarged views of the union and policy of the Indian tribes A gentleman who had been in America, and published, perhaps, that they also called themselves Tuyell

* The same has been almost always inaccurately spelt Brandt in English Books

† The following testimony is borne to his fair name by Rochefoucault, whose ability and means of forming a correct judgement will not be denied. " Colonel Brandt is an Indian by birth. In the American war he fought under the English banner, and he has since been in England, where *he was most graciously received by the king*, and met with a kind reception from all classes of people. His manners are semi-European. He is attended by two negroes; has established himself in the English way; has a garden and a farm; dresses after the European fashion; and nevertheless possesses much influence over the Indians He assists at present (1796) at the Miami Treaty, which the United States are concluding with the Western Indians. He is also much respected by the Americans; and in general bears so exalted a character, that I regret that I could not see and become acquainted with him."—Rochefoucault's Travels in North America.

from whom I sought information respecting him in consequence of your interesting message, told me that though he could not pretend to appreciate his character entirely, he had been struck by the entirely unfavourable tone of his conversations. They had talked of music, and Kean and, " He is the harpsichord well, and the organ well better; but I like make even Lord North's admiration answerable for it drum and trumpet best of all. For they make my heart leap the actions of Butler's rangers; and I should be sadly quick." This gentleman also described to me the estimation sorry to make all England answerable either to Lord North in which he spoke of written records. Brant pos- or Butler's rangers. Was the American sessed at that time a native chief—a Hidalgo of the Six Nations, as our gentlemen and hardly worth the powder? Were thus the gentle of history should be rather partial to such the best, generals and statesmen of our country for, or against it? Chatham declared that if America a man.

I find that when he came to England after the peace of 83 he would fall like the drum-major—but she would only be a hopeless undertaking. All parties and the public at our command and perish beneath its ruins. seem to have treated him with the attention due to a man of Jefferson's conduct in these cases the breeder of Sir Sidney Smith, these were the late Bishop of London, the late Duke of Portland, Lord Rawdon, now Marquess of Hastings, and the late Duke of Northumberland, and Charles Fox; Lord Rawdon, now Marquess of Hastings, gave him his picture. This circumstance of itself was a blessing, even amid with the triumphant personal distinction. In Canada the memorials of his moral character represent it as not only ingenious and generous, but the injustice of this war. Ben Washington was only an the evidence offered induces me to believe that he often intensely our friend in sending it; and he was as much France was going to bring a petty swindler about myself before the conduct of England in warfare Lastly, my own recollections world. I forbore to say any thing about it The case was of the worst enemies of our constitution, as if he had been the bath which decided the fate of Wyoming, struck by the Senate on the backs of Washington, Franklin, and other revolutionary worthies, who were in that place, and from your offer of reference to living witnesses I thought it my duty to those who think differently. But the American war against the sacred cause of Liberty. If so, the Marquess of Hastings

that the top of the wa is a passage dedicated wholly to churches, religious houses, Princes palaces, Noblemen's lodgings and Navigation, but now all these are retected and nothing but Oke any whit regarded, and yet see the chaunge, for when our houses were buylded of Willowes then had we Whan men, but nowe that our houses are come to be made of Oke, our men are not only become willowe, but a great many altogither of straw, which is a sore alteration In those the courage of the owner was a sufficient defence to keepe the house in safetie, but now the assurance of the timber must defende the man from robbing &c. I might here take occasion to speke of the great sales yerly made of wood, whereby an infinite deale hath beene destroyed within these few yers, but I give ouer to daule in this behalf, howbeit (by I dare affirme, that if woodes doe go so fast to decay in the next hundred yeare of grace, as they have done and are like to doe in this (some tymes for increase of shepe-walkes, and some maintaynance of prodigalitie and pompe, for I have knowne a gentleman* that hath borne three score and nine in one paire of galigaskins to shew his strength and brawery) it is to be feared that brome, furse, gal, heth, fearn, brakes whinnes, ling, dies, bassocks, flags straw, sedge, reede, rush, and sea-cole will be good merchandize corn in the citie of London, whereunto some of them dayelie have gotten readie passage and taken up their loues in the great ost marchaunts parlors."†

We have given this quotation from a scarce work, for the double purpose of amusement and instruction; besides being, in some measure a rare to point. It is remarkable that when this quaint and curious writer spoke of his men of *Wilkes* and *Straw*, he spoke of the age of DRAKE, of RALEIGH, of BURLEIGH, of BACON and a host of famous warriors, statesmen, and philosophers; and, perhaps it is still more remarkable, that fuel is cheaper in the towns and cities of England, *at this day* with but few exceptions, than it is in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, or York, in Canada; which, if not love forest, are upon the borders of a wilderness of interminable extent. These facts are instructive But it is time we went back to our friends upon the 50 acre lots, though we have little more to add, at present, on the steps it may be necessary for them to take at the first entrance on their new farms, since that subject is in some measure irrelevant to the object of these Strictures

For a great number of years to come there will be an ample range for a large stock of cattle and pigs in the woods, and on the plains; so that the small capitor will be freed from the necessity of having any part of his Means in pasture, unless it should be his choice to have it otherwise We have tried the cultivation of Swedish turnips, and find they will stand the utmost severity of this climate; with a couple of acres under a crop of this invaluable root, and the straw of his wheat, barley, oat, or Indian-corn crops, he may maintain a large stock of horned cattle through the winter; and in summer the only expense, attending them will be an occasional visit, to see that all are going on well Pigs get extremely fat when running at large in the woods, especially towards the fall of the year.

In short, the Canadian Yeoman of 50 acres, if he is a man of integrity, of prudence, of perseverance, and of good plain common sense, instead of being an object of pity, in the eyes and estimation of such a caitiff scribbler as the one we have been bound in duty to criticize, may, in a short time, realize every object of a reasonable ambition, and become one of the most free and independent men on earth.

* This gentleman caught such an heate with this same loade that he was faine to go to Rome for physicke, yet it could not save his life, but he must needes die home-wardes.

† Hollinshed's Chronicles of England, 4to Edit. V. I. p. 91.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

(Salt continued from No. 4.)

I am desirous of remarking that no land can be said to be fruitful which is entirely exhausted of carbonaceous matter, therefore, if it were possible for an estate to be so worn out by successive crops that little or no carbon would re-store it to its original fertility. I consider also that the land which contains most carbon will derive most benefit from the application of Salt. But the safest way for a farmer to proceed is to use his Salt sparingly at first, and in all cases to leave a small portion of the same land without Salt, so that the real effects produced by the Salt may be, by comparison, in every instance, self-evident and palpable.

A farmer who does not wish his land to lie fallow, ought, undoubtedly, to use too little, rather than too much Salt; because a very abundant dressing of this saline mineral substance might render the land, for one year at least, absolutely barren. We read in scripture of the "Valley of Salt," where David smote the Syrians, which in all probability was an extent of low land that had been rendered barren by an influx of salt water. In one of the very early numbers of the Philosophical Transactions is an account of a valley of the same kind near Aleppo; and the late Dr. Browning relates that there is a vast desert on the frontiers of Russia, towards Orim Tartary, which, in consequence of a superabundance of Salt, has become so absolutely sterile that for the space of many miles neither tree nor herb grows upon it.

As to the quantity of Salt which it will be advisable to use for the respective crops, and upon the different kinds of land, this will be best learned by a perusal of the several testimonials and other documents which will be found in the Appendix. But the best way of all others for ascertaining this point would be for every Agriculturist to depend upon the results of his own experiments. To this end, I would advise him to institute a set of experiments upon every distinct species of grain which he is in the practice of cultivating, as well as upon his pasture and,* and to keep a register of every minute circumstance attending each of these trials.

A large kitchen-garden, wherever there is one attached to a farm house, would in some cases be the most appropriate spot for such experiments; as this would be more under the immediate eye of the proprietor, and the experiments being upon a small scale, would be attended with little or no expense.

From the trials which have already been made in feeding the live stock upon a farm, it appears that the following quantities may at all times be administered with perfect safety :—

To neat cattle four ounces per day, mixed up with steamed chaff or other moistened food; one half to be given in the morning, and the other half in the latter part of the day.—To horses four ounces per day, as aforesaid.—To young heifers two ounces per day, at twice as aforesaid.—To calves one ounce per day, divided into two portions.—To sheep two ounces per head per week. The salt to be spread very thin upon slates or tiles, in the field where the sheep are fed.

* The Right Honorable Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, lately published a series of sixteen distinct experiments, which he is desirous of having tried by farmers, as best calculated to ascertain the advantages of using Salt in agriculture, and he distributed the paper gratis. This valuable sheet which may be obtained at the Board of Agriculture, is well deserving the attention of all practical men.

POSTSCRIPT.

An arrival from the Texel, via New-York, brings a report that hostilities have actually commenced between the Russians and Turks.

It appears the West India Trade is to be thrown open to the United States, subject to a small discriminating duty

Disturbances, outrages, and murders continue in Ireland, and executions of the discontented were continually taking place.

France is still greatly disturbed.

The report of the death of Ali Pacha is confirmed; he was 84 years old.

An English paper has the following paragraph: "Government have, it seems, determined on uniting Upper and Lower Canada, with a view, as it is given out to save the expenditure incurred by the present double administration. The measure, however, will not be carried into effect without great opposition in the country; and Mr. Robinson, Attorney General in Upper Canada, has been sent over with a Memorial and Remonstrance against it, and may be daily expected in England from New-York The Administration of the two Canadas costs this country nearly five hundred thousand a year, without producing to us any equivalent advantage. But this is altogether the fault of the system; and very different reforms are necessary than merely uniting the two Provinces to rectify the matter."—*English paper.*

ANECDOTE.—Mr. Halley, throwing out, upon a time some indecent reflections against christianity, his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, stopt him short, and thus addressed him; "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you speak of astronomy, or other parts of the mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it: I have, and am certain you know nothing of the matter."

BIRTH.

At Fort Erie, on the 29th April, the Lady of James Kirby, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Fort Erie, on the 1st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Leming JOHN WARREN Esq Collector of the Customs at that port, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. General Stanton

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last Week.

Halifax Cur'y.

DOLLAR AT 5s

	£.	s.	d.	£	s	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	0	2	to 0	0	4
Mutton,	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal,	0	0	4	0	0	5
Pork,	0	0	2	0	0	2½
Fowls, per pair,	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turkeys, each,	0	0	0	0	3	9
Geese,	0	0	0	0	2	6
Ducks, per pair,	0	0	0	0	1	10
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Butter,	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Eggs, per dozen,	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wheat, per bush.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Barley, 48 lbs.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats,	0	0	0	0	1	0
Peas,	0	0	0	0	1	1½
Potatoes, bush.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips, do.	0	0	0	0	1	6
Cabbages, per head,	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour, per cwt.	0	0	0	0	6	3
Do per lb.	0	0	0	0	12	6
Tallow per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Hay, per ton,	0	0	0	2	10	0
Pork, per bbl.	0	0	0	2	10	0
Wood, per Cord,	0	0	0	0	10	0

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE

AND

WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum *(including postage.)* The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance,—the 1st of January and 1st of July—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty third day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of April last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-third day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the first day of July next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

W. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Gent. to be a *Surveyor of Land* in this Province.

York, May 26, 1822.

ANNO PRIMO & SECUNDO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVI.

An Act for regulating the Fur Trade, and establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction within certain parts of North America.

[2d July, 1821.]

WHEREAS the Competition in the Fur Trade between the Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading into *Hudson's Bay*, and certain Associations of Persons trading under the name of "The North-West Company of *Montreal*," has been found for some years past to be productive of great inconvenience and loss, not only to the said Company and Associations, but to the said Trade in general and also of great injury to the native *Indians*, and of other Persons Subjects of His Majesty And whereas the animosities and feuds arising from such Competition, have also for some years past kept the interior of *America*, to the North west and West ward of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and of the Territories of the United States of *America*, in a state of continued disturbance: And whereas many Breaches of the Peace, and violence extending to the loss of lives, and considerable destruction of property, have continually occurred therein: And whereas, for remedy of such evils, it is expedient and necessary that some effectual Regulation should be established for the apprehending, securing, and bringing to Justice all Persons committing such Offences, and that His Majesty should be empowered to regulate the said Trade: And whereas doubts have been entertained, whether the provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces*, extended to the Territories granted by Charter to the said Governor and Company; and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that the said Act should be further extended: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of the Act, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to make Grants or give His Royal Licence, under the Hand and Seal of One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to any Body Corporate, or Company, or Person or Persons, of or for the exclusive Privilege of Trading with the *Indians* in all such parts of *North America* as shall be specified in any such Grants or Licences respectively, not being part of the Lands or Territories hereinbefore granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and not being part of any of His Majesty's Provinces in *North America*, or of any Lands or Territories belonging to the United States of *America*; and all such Grants and Licences shall be good, valid, and effectual for the purpose of securing to all such Bodies Corporate, or Companies or persons, the sole and exclusive privilege of trading with the *Indians* in all such parts of *North America* (except as herein after excepted,) as shall be specified in such Grants or Licences: any thing contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

43 G.3.c. 138.

Empowering his Majesty to grant Grants for the exclusive Trade to certain parts of North America.

Limiting the Periods for which such Grants may be made.

II Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no such Grant or Licence, made or given by his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, of any such parts of *North America* as aforesaid, shall be made or given for any longer period than the term of twenty one years; and no rent shall be required or demanded for or in respect of any such Grant or Licence, or any privileges given thereby under the provisions of this Act, for the first period of twenty one years; and from and after the expiration of such first period of twenty-one years, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to reserve such rents in any future Grants or Licences to be made to the same or any other parties, as shall be deemed just and reasonable, with security for the payment thereof; and such rents shall be deemed part of the Land Revenues of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and be applied and accounted for as the other Land Revenues of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, shall, at the times of payment of any such rent being made, be applied and accounted for.

Persons to whom such Grants shall be made, to enter into Security.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and every Body Corporate and Company and person to whom every such Grant or Licence shall be made or given as aforesaid, shall respectively keep accurate Registers of all persons in their employ in any parts of *North America*, and shall, once in each year, return to his Majesty's Secretaries of State accurate Duplicates of such Registers, and shall also enter into such Security as shall be required by his Majesty for the due execution of all Processes Criminal and Civil, as well within the Territories included in any such Grant, as within those granted by Charter to the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and for the producing or delivering into safe Custody, for purposes of Trial, of all persons in their employ or acting under their Authority, who shall be charged with any Criminal Offence, and also for the due and faithful observance of all such Rules, Regulations, and Stipulations as shall be contained in any such Grant or Licence, either for diminishing or preventing the sale or distribution of Spirituous Liquors to the *Indians*, or for promoting their moral and religious improvement, or for any other object which his Majesty may deem necessary for the remedy or prevention of the other evils which have hitherto been found to exist.

IV And whereas by a convention entered into between his Majesty and the United States of *America*, it was stipulated and agreed, that any Country, on the North-west coast of *America*, to-

INDEX AT END

Such Grant of exclusive Trade not to interfere with Citizens of the United States beyond the stony mountains.

the West-ward of the *Stony Mountains*, should be free and open to the Citizens and Subjects of the Two Powers, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of that convention; be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or construed to authorize any Body Corporate, Company, or Person, to claim or exercise any such exclusive Trade within the Limits specified in the said Article, to the prejudice or exclusion of any Citizens of the said United States of *America*, who may be engaged in the said Trade: Provided always, that no *British* Subject shall trade with the *Indians* within such limits, without such Grant or Licence as is by this Act required.

43 G.3 c. 138 extended to the Territories granted to the Hudson's Bay Company.

V And be it declared and enacted That the said Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of his late Majesty, intituled *An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces*, and all the Clauses and Provisoes therein contained, shall be deemed and construed, and it is and are hereby respectively declared, to extend to and over, and to be in full force in and throughout all the Territories heretofore granted to the Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or this Act, or in any Grant or Charter to the Company, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Courts of Judicature established in U.Canada to take cognizance of Causes in Indian Territories.

VI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Courts of Judicature now existing, or which may be hereafter established in the Province of *Upper-Canada*, shall have the same Civil Jurisdiction, Power, and Authority, as well in the Cognizance of Suits, as in the issuing Process, mesne and final, and in all other respects whatsoever, within the said *Indian* Territories, and other parts of *America* not within the Limits of either of the Provinces of *Lower* or *Upper-Canada*, or of any Civil Government of the United States, as the said Courts have or are invested with within the Limits of the said Provinces of *Lower* or *Upper-Canada* respectively; and that all and every contract, agreement, debt, liability, a demand whatsoever, made, entered into, incurred, or arising within the said *Indian Territories* and other parts of *America*, and all and every wrong and injury to person or to property real or personal, committed or done within the same, shall be and be deemed to be of the same nature, and be cognizable by the same Courts, Judges, or Justices of the Peace, and be tried in the same manner, and subject to the same consequences in all respects, as if the same had been made, entered into, incurred, arisen, committed, or done within the Province of *Upper-Canada*; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or Grant or Charter, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all such Suits and Actions relating to Lands, or to any Claim to be decided in respect of Land, not being within the Province of *Upper-Canada*, shall be decided according to the Laws of that part of the United Kingdom called *England*, and shall not be subject to or affected by any Local Acts, Statutes, or Laws of the Legislature of *Upper-Canada*.

Actions relating to Lands out of the Province of Upper Canada to be decided according to the law of England.

Proceedings of Courts to be issued in the same manner as heretofore.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all Process, Writs, Orders, Judgments, Decrees, and Acts whatsoever, to be issued, made, delivered, given, and done by or under the Authority of the said Courts, or either of them, shall have the same Force, Authority, and Effect within the said *Indian* Territory and other parts of *America* as aforesaid, as the same now have within the said Province of *Upper Canada*.

Appointment of Justices of the Peace.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor or Lieut. Governor or person administrating the Government for the time being of *Lower Canada*, by Commission under his Hand and Seal, to authorize all persons who shall be appointed Justices of the Peace under the Provisions of this Act, within the said *Indian* Territories, or other parts of *America* as aforesaid, or any other person who shall be specially named in any such Commission, to act as a Commissioner within the same, for the purpose of executing, enforcing, and carrying into effect all such Process, Writs, Orders, Judgments, Decrees, and Acts, which shall be issued, made, delivered, given, or done by the said Courts of Judicature, and which may require to be enforced and executed within the said *Indian* Territories, or such others of *North America* as aforesaid; and in case any person or persons whatsoever residing or being within the said *Indian* Territories, or such other parts of *America* as aforesaid, shall refuse to obey or perform any such Process, Writ, Order, Judgment, Decree, or Act of the said Courts, or shall resist or oppose the execution thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or Commissioners, and they or any of them are and is hereby required, on the same being proved before him, by the Oath or Affidavit of one credible Witness, to commit the said person or persons so offending as aforesaid to Custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to *Upper-Canada*; and that it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or any Person or Persons acting under his Authority, to convey or cause to be conveyed such Person or Persons so offending as aforesaid to *Upper-Canada*, in pursuance of such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act, and such Person or Persons shall be committed to Gaol by the said Court, on his, her, or their being so brought into the said Province of *Upper-Canada* by which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act was issued, made, delivered, given, or done, until a final Judgment or Decree shall have been pronounced in such Suit, and shall have been duly performed, and all Costs paid in case such Person or Persons shall be a Party or Parties in such Suit, or until the Trial of such Suit shall have been concluded, in case such person or persons shall be a Witness or Witnesses therein: Provided always, that if any person or persons so apprehending as aforesaid shall enter into a Bond Recognizance to any such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, with two sufficient Sureties, to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or the said Courts, conditioned to obey and perform such Process, Writ, Order, Judgment, Decree or Act as aforesaid, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or the said Courts, to discharge such person or persons out of Custody.

For assigning recognizances issued.

IX. And be it further enacted, That in case such person or persons shall not perform and fulfil the Condition or Conditions of such Recognizance, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for any such Justice or Commissioner and he is hereby required, to assign such Recognizance to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in any Suit in which such Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act shall have been issued, made, delivered, given or done, who may maintain an Action in the said Courts in his own name against the said Sureties, and recover against such Sureties the full amount of such Loss or Damage as such Plaintiff shall prove to have been sustained by him, by reason of the original Cause of Action in respect of which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act of the said Courts were issued, made, delivered, given or done as aforesaid, notwithstanding any being contained in any Charter granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*

Appointment of Justices to determine Causes.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall deem it convenient so to do, to issue a Commission or Commissions to any person or persons to be and act as Justices of the Peace within such parts of *America* as aforesaid, as well within any Territories heretofore granted to the Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, as within the *Indian* Territories of such other parts of *America* as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Court in the Province of *Upper-Canada*, in any Case in which it shall appear expedient to have any evidence taken by Commission, or any Facts or Issue, or any Cause or Suit as aforesaid, to issue a Commission to any three or more of such Justices to take such evidence, and return the same, or try such Issue, and for that purpose to hold Courts, and to issue Subpœnas or other Processes to compel attendance of Plaintiffs, Defendants, Jurors, Witnesses, and all other persons requisite and essential to the execution of the several purposes for which such Commission or Commissions had issued, and with the like Power and Authority as are vested in the Courts of the said Province of *Upper-Canada*; and any order, Verdict, Judgment or Decree that shall be made, found, declared, or published by or before any Court or Courts held under and by virtue of such Commission or Commissions, shall be considered to be of as full effect, and enforced in like manner, as if the same had been made, found, declared, or published within the Jurisdiction of the Court of the said Province; and at the time of issuing such Commission or Commissions shall be declared the place or places where such Commission is to be opened, and the Courts and Proceedings thereunto held; and it shall be at the same time provided how and by what means the expences of such Commission, and the execution thereof, shall be raised and provided for.

His Majesty may issue Commissions under the Great Seal empowering Justices to hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal and Civil Offences.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, notwithstanding any thing contained in this Act, or in any Charter granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, from time to time, by any Commission under the Great Seal to authorize and empower any such persons so appointed Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, to sit and hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal Offences; and Misdemeanors, and also of Civil Causes; and it shall be lawful for his Majesty to order, direct, and authorize the appointment of proper Officers to act in aid of such Courts and Justices within the Jurisdiction assigned in such Courts and Justices in any such Commission; any thing in this Act, or in any Charter of the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Court to be constituted as his Majesty shall direct

XII Provided always, and be it further enacted, That such Courts shall be constituted, as to the number of Justices to preside therein, and as to such place within the said Territories of the said Company, or any *Indian* Territories, or other parts of *North America* as aforesaid, and the times and manner of holding the same, as his Majesty shall from time to time order and direct; but shall not try any Offender upon any Charge or Indictment for any Felony made the subject of Capital Punishment, or for any Offence or passing sentence affecting the life of any Offender to suffer Capital Punishment or Transportation, or take Cognizance of or try any Civil Action or Suit, in which the Cause of such Suit or Action shall exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds; and in every case of any Offence subjecting the person committing the same to Capital Punishment or Transportation, the Court or any Judge of any such Court, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom any such Offender shall be brought, shall commit such Offender to safe Custody, and cause such Offender to be sent in such Custody for Trial in the Court of the Province of *Upper-Canada*

Power of the Court not to extend to Capital Offences; nor to Civil Actions where the Amount in Issue exceeds £200

Allowing an Appeal.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That all Judgments given in any Civil Suit shall be subject to Appeal to his Majesty in Council, in like manner as in other cases in his Majesty's Province of *Upper-Canada*, and also in any case in which the Rights or Title to any Land shall be in question.

Act not to affect Rights of Hudson's Bay Company.

XIV And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be taken or construed to affect any Right, Privilege, Authority or Jurisdiction which the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay* are by Law entitled to claim and exercise under their Charter; but that such Rights, Privileges, Authorities, and Jurisdictions shall remain in as full force, virtue, and effect, as if this Act had never been made; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply Fresh Beef, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months commencing, 25th June next.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Com'y. Gen'l.

York, 14th May, 1822. 6-6

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR.

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of the Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required and subscribed, by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the Supply of Flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Com'y Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 14th May, 1822.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Comn.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Burleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Elzever	No	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kenuebec	Jus	Angleseea
N. of Olden	Norma	Barrie
N. of Oso	Et	Clarendon
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Palmerston
		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg 14th April 1822 } 10w5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrence, are hereb advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. } 7w-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, andalso by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire; I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, sion containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, thereare a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4-

Surrogate Court,
District of Johnstown,
} By Levius P. Sherwood, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of Kin to Parley W. Hill, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the said Surrogate Court for the District of Johnstown on the sixth day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the

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forenoon, to shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said Parley [illegible] Hill, deceased, should not be granted to Jonathan Mills Church, of the said District, Yeoman.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court at Elizabethtown, in the said District, this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1821.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
Surrogate, District of Johnstown.

GEO. MALLOCH, Register S. Court,
District of Johnstown.

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING's POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 6th April 1802

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800 And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions, Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802. the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Post to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

Quebec, 22d April, 1822.

FOR SALE,
At the Gazette Office,

A SERMON on the EDUCATION of the POOR, the DUTY of diffusing the GOSPEL, and more particularly, on the IMPORTANCE of FAMILY RELIGION, &c. &c. &c. by the Rev. G. J. MOUNTAIN, D. D. Quebec.

York, May 26, 1822.

EDUCATION.

Christopher Hughes,

DEPUTY SURVEYOR begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has commenced

Land Surveying,

and by unremitting attention to his duty, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Orders sent to Mr. *Howard's*, York, Mr. *Veale's* Youngstreet, and to the Rev. Mr. *Gunkin's*, of the Township of Markam, will be attended to.

N. B. C. H. would engage as a private Tutor in the family of a Gentleman, in the Town of York, or its vicinity, when not employed in Surveying. His system of Education comprises, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Declamation, Geography, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, Algebra, and all the Minor Branches of the Mathematics.

York, May 25, 1822. 3w6

York, Upper-Canada.

UNDER the patronage of the Rt. Honorable Lady SARAH MAITLAND and the principal Ladies of Upper-Canada.

Mrs. COCKBURN,
(Successor to Mrs. GOODMAN.)

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she will commence her School Duties on the first Monday in June.

Mrs. Cockburn submits to their inspection, her School Terms which she trusts will be found so moderate that parents will be enabled to give young Ladies the requisite time to attain the desired acquirements.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For Education in the English language, Gramatically, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, with plain and fancy Needle-work, £2 0 0
Writing and Ciphering, " " 0 10 0
The French Language, " " 1 0 0
Drawing and Painting on Velve., " 1 10 0
For Board and Lodging, " 8 10 0

Music, Dancing, Flower and Card-work, are also taught in the School and charged moderately.

Mrs. Cockburn will receive a Junior Class of little children from four to seven years of age, for five dollars per Quarter each.

Entrance one Guinea.

Every Lady to provide a Table, and Tea-spoon, Knife and Fork, Sheets and Towels, and to pay for her own washing.

Three months notice is expected before any Lady leaves the School.—The terms of tuition, to day Scholars are the same as those to boarders; with half a Guinea entrance.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny.

Apply to the Gazette Office.
York May 2. 1822. tf

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3-tf.

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.



ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.

YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

6w

MUSKRATS.

THE highest market price will be given, in *Cash*, for good seasonable MUSKRAT SKINS, and for other *Furs*; at the Store of ROBERT COLMAN, Esquire, Market Place, York.

April 18, 1822. 1. tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 7. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, MAY, 30, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

Many vessels have arrived at Quebec, some of them after unusually short passages. The March, which sailed from Liverpool, on the 8th of April, reported that there were no less than 30 vessels at the entrance of the Gulph, when she passed. We were glad to hear of a few more settlers amongst these arrivals.

It seems to be no longer problematical that hostilities would commence between Russia and Turkey. From the first differences we regarded such an event as certain. It is true the report of actual war has not yet been confirmed; but, from the news of the week, we may conclude that ere this, one of the fairest portions of Europe has been stained with the intermingled blood of Christians and Infidels, in a war of aggrandisement and revenge on the one side, and of brutal fanaticism and barbarous tyranny, on the other. The affairs of the Greeks were undoubtedly the principal obstacle, whether real or pretended in the way of adjustment. We can admit that the Emperor ALEXANDER condescended to use secret influence, and that he gave protection to those Greeks who fled to him for refuge, but, however the haughty Divan may resent it, this was all fair and in character.

The Turk is assuredly very insolent in his tone, which is somewhat too lofty for his present situation; but he has no idea of defeat; He cannot think it possible whilst the sacred banner of MOHAMMED waves over the turbans of his infuriated brethren assembled in battle array against the unbeliever. Perhaps the Christian may be also too lofty. *"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."* We are amongst those who believe that the SUPREME BEING is not an indifferent spectator of the scenes that are acted on the great stage of this world. We further believe that "we" dom governs and regulates the *moral*, as well as the *physical*, world, and that the winds, the seasons and the tempests are not more under His controul, than the projects and the passions of men. Man may *propose*, but it is God who *disposes*. If the cup of the iniquity of Mahometanism is full; if the days of its dominion are fulfilled; if the hour is at hand when the empire of the CROSS OF CHRIST is to be more widely extended; we may indeed look for the most extraordinary, the most important results, and this modern Crusade possesses an interest far beyond that of any ordinary contest. The Turk is cruel as he is insolent, yet we trust, in meeting him, the Emperor ALEXANDER will practise, as far as it is possible in such a contest, all those great Christian charities for which he has been famed, and forbear, ere he brings shame to the great cause in which he is engaged, by any atrocity—an immense power is delegated to him, and we hope he will not abuse it.

Whatever may be the conduct of Austria, who may probably have an eye to some of the plunder, we cannot imagine that England will dash into the contest at the outset. Even if she has an intent on to take any part in it, her best policy will certainly be to suffer the storm to roll on awhile and discharge a part of its fury. A single year more of peace will be of incalculable, *healing*, benefit to the country, and after a time, when the combatants are in some degree weakened, she may have a fairer chance of attaining her object, whatever it may be.

We are as fully aware, as any other persons can be, of the necessity there is for a strong barrier, on the side of Asiatic and European Turkey, between the mighty Autocrat and our possessions in the East. But we would certainly prefer the establishment of an independent Grecian monarchy, under proper limitations, and professing christianity, to the licentious military despotism of barbarous infidels. We have always regretted, indeed, that our policy should *seem to compel us*, as it were, into an alliance with the professed and implacable enemies of that CHRIST and SAVIOUR, whose followers we profess to be; and there is something unaccountably strange and inconsistent, in a religious point of view, at least, in our subscribing largely to Bible Societies, and towards spreading the heavenly doctrine through every part of the habitable globe, whilst at the very same time we were entering into a strict alliance with the bitterest and most cruel enemies of that doctrine!—Who is it that can unsay what has been proclaimed by the MOST HIGH! or declare that we are at liberty to serve two masters, that we may give our prayers to One, but our services to Mammon!

It is very satisfactory to think that there is no possibility of the Greeks effecting their own deliverance from the Turkish yoke, without the interference of Russia. The accounts lately received of the victory obtained by their fleet over that of Turkey, are fully confirmed. The Greeks captured twenty five ships, drove five ashore, and blew up two Algerines, besides seven vessels of the Ottomans, amongst which that of the Vice Admiral was one, that were sunk.

We have great reason to congratulate our Canadian brethren on the opening of a new commercial era to this country. It is in contemplation to give us a free trade with all nations, as well in foreign as in English bottoms; provided the foreign vessels are built in the country to which they belong, and are navigated according to the laws of that country. The trade is to be under certain regulations which are detailed in the two bills brought into Parliament by Mr. ROBINSON. So much unanimity was displayed in the House of Commons on the subject that we have no doubt the business will be done, and that we may shortly have the delightful satisfaction of beholding the flags of all maritime nations flying in the harbours of Quebec and Montreal as a protection to these colonies, duties are to be imposed on the produce of the U. States of America shipped to the West Indies.

Some bright glimmerings of hope begin to pierce the dark and heavy clouds which have so long obscured our agricultural and commercial horizon. May they soon be wholly triumphant, and bring gladness to the hearts, and plenty to the cots of our industrious and worthy farmers!

In the Supplement that will immediately follow the publication of this number—the Observer will be made happy by our sentiments on the subject of the Commissioner's appointment, according to his own desire; and his friends will also have an opportunity of judging of his consistency, and the nature of his *accommodating* loyalty—and how far it is likely that it could ever be of service to any party or any faction!

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, (Courier,) April 7.

The advices from Constantinople, are to March 6th. The Divan assembled on the 28th of February to take into consideration the note of the Ambassadors. The result was a reply not so favourable to peace as was expected. "The Assembly unanimously resolved, that the propositions contained in the Russian *ultimatum* were of a nature that could not be accepted." Subsequently repeated interviews took place between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly; and on the 3d, a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, of which the following has been given as the substance:

"The Divan witnesses with pleasure the efforts which its friends, the Ambassadors of England and the Austrian Internuncio, make to adjust the differences which have arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Czar of the Muscovites; but the Divan views, as useless to the proposed object, all further discussion of the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum—propositions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of his highness

"It would be desirable that the above mentioned Ambassadors would make known to their Courts the subjects of complaint which the Porte has against the Muscovites, viz.—That the Russian Consuls, chosen from the Greek nation, thinking themselves secure under their *Berat* (or Russian letter of naturalization) have openly taken parts in the plots which have been concerted at Smyrna and in the Isles of the Archipelago; to insurrectionize the Rajahs (subjects of the Porte); that a Russian ship, laden with arms and ammunition, has been seized in the Gulph of Smyrna, when on the point of sailing for Ispara; that the merchants of Odessa send to the Greek insurgents money and corn, supplies of which were seized in the streight of the Bosphorus; that Alex. Ypsilanti, styling himself as 'Agent of Russia,' and attired in Russian uniform, came to Bucharest at the head of a troop composed of Greeks and Russians, seized the public coffers, put to death the Musselman merchants established in Wallachia, and posted proclamations exciting the subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia; that in truth, the Court of Russia had declared that all this was the work of particular individuals, who acted in opposition to the will of the Emperor; but that, notwithstanding this declaration, the traitor Michael Suzzo, after having opened the gates of Jassy to Ypsilanti, and after having decapitated several Turks who resided

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where, fled to Russia, where he was hospitably received, and supplied with money, as were also other Greek refugees; whilst his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, faithful to the treaties, caused those to be arrested who fled into his dominions, and even confined Ypsilanti in a state prison.

"From these facts the Courts of England and Austria will judge whether it is Russia or Turkey which has provoked war. These Porte demanded no satisfaction whatever for these hostile circumventions on the part of Russia, the result of which only disturbed the peace of the Ottoman Empire but an instant. But the Porte will not suffer that a foreign court, a known supporter of all the rebellious against the authority of his highness, should come and interfere in the domestic affairs of the Empire. If some Christian Temple has been unjustly demolished, it shall be restored after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His Highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms.

"The Ottoman troops shall continue to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, so long as the Divan shall consider those provinces as menaced by the Cossacks and Heteraits assembled on the eastern bank of the Pruth. With respect to the nomination of the Hospodar, the Sublime Porte acknowledges that treaties, among others that of Bucharest, prescribe it; hence she has no intention to refuse it, nor to make any change in the form of government, guaranteed by conventions to those two Principalities, as she has declared to the Wallachian and Moldavian Boyars; only Russia having violated the treaty of Bucharest (as has been mentioned above) has no right to claim the execution of that article.—His Highness having besides by this treaty, liberty to name as Hospodar the person who shall deserve that favour, has already decided that in future no Greek can be Hospodar either of Wallachia or Moldavia; for the Greek Princes elevated to that post for a century, instead of shewing themselves grateful and faithful, have accepted the pay of Russia, and have framed conspiracies, without reckoning that several of them, after having pillaged the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, have fled into Christian countries with the unjust treasures, the fruits of their rapacity and Tyranny. His Highness will name as Hospodar either a Turk or a Wallachian, as he has made known to the Boyars.

"Finally, it is not for the Porte to send Commissioners to the frontiers to negociate peace—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations—and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them."

"I can assure you," adds a private letter, "that on receiving this note, M. de Lutzow let it fall from his hands, so incredible did its contents and tone appear. He could not believe his eyes, and re-perused it several times previously to dispatching it for Vienna. It is also said, that Lord Strangford endeavoured to delay the courier, with the hope of observing some modification of its character.

Frankfort, March 30.—It appears the note of the Reis Effendi is unfortunately, of such a nature as to render useless the mediation of the three Powers, and that notwithstanding all their efforts to preserve peace, the obstinacy and the infatuation of the Sublime Porte, will render war inevitable. But even in case it should take place, it will be carried on like that of Naples, in full concert with the Allied Powers; and even before it is under taken, they will previously arrange together the results of the different chances which the war may have.

The intelligence of the rejection of the Russian *ultimatum*, appears to have excited considerable agitation at Paris and in London, and to have had the effect of reducing the funds in both places. This was to be looked for. From the little that was known of the actual state of the negociations and the contradictory accounts, which were every other day put in circulation, people's minds were prepared to expect that the failure of these negociations would be followed by an open rupture between the allied powers, and that the flames of war would spread throughout Europe. A little time, however, will show the groundless nature of these apprehensions; and that the only thing we shall have to dread, will be, a renewal of the horrible cruelties, which the Turkish government has already exercised on their Christian subjects. The Reis Kiaje Bey, published, that if he was forced to evacuate the country, he would carry all the male inhabitants into slavery, and that he would not leave a village standing. The fugitives reach our frontier almost naked; the soldiers strip them of all their clothes."

LONDON, APRIL 6, ONE O'CLOCK.

"There has been great bustle at the Stock Exchange this morning. Consols for account opened at 79 3-8, and immediately fell to 78 4-5. The market has since recovered considerably. The cause of the depression is entirely ascribed to the reports respecting Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

M. Chataubriand, Ambassador of France, arrived in London yesterday.

Notwithstanding the arrogant language held by the Porte, it is confidently stated that Russia, had removed every obstacle to an amicable settlement, but that the contemptuous light in which all Christians are viewed by the followers of the prophet, and the confidence they put in the invincibility of his standard, had induced the Divan to reject all terms whatever. The Sultan himself, is stated to have been disposed to listen to the proposals of England and Austria; but the Janissaries, who rule the empire, would admit of no difference between an European and an Asiatic "infidel."

The Generals in Chief of the Russian armies had held a council of war at the grand head-quarters at Minsk. The Russians were shortly to enter Wallachia and Moldavia.

Subsequent to the Ultimatum, Russia demanded of the Porte a large sum to indemnify for the expences of her armament, &c

Should war ensue between Russia and Turkey, it will be next to impossible for Austria to remain neutral. Austria borders on European Turkey to a much larger extent than Russia; and should this part of the domain of the Turk be conquered and his reign of tyranny be terminated a very valuable part of it must necessarily be assigned to Austria European Turkey contains a population of about nine millions and a half of souls. *Moldavia* with a population of 420,000; *Wallachia*, 950,000 and *Bulgaria*, with 1,800,000, would unquestionably be added to the Russian Empire; and *Servia* with a population of 960:000; *Bosnia*, 850,000; and *Dalmatia*, would make a very snug addition to the Austrian Empire. To whose share *Romania*, with its population of nearly two and a half millions, and its great capital, *Constantinople* is to fall, may occasion some serious negotiation. Greece, and the Peloponesus, ought to become Independent States; and the islands may be given to some of the great maritime powers to conciliate them.

The trial of the Manchester Yeomanry, charged with an unsult, and cutting and broiling on the memorable 16th of August, had commenced at Lancaster, and from the number of witnesses, it was likely to continue right or ten days.

There are two candidates for the Recordership of London; Mr. Knowlys and Sir James Mackintosh. The former being ministerial, it is thought has the best chance, though it appears there is a majority of radicals in the Common Council, with which the appointment lies.

The Farmers.—Mr. Brougham, in his late speech says the farmers of the north are considerably better off than those of the other parts of England, on account of the very favourable manner in which their grain was got in last year. There are other reasons for their better condition; they are more industrious than the generality of the south and western counties, they work harder themselves and make their children work harder; are less expensive in their habits; and trust less to servants.

Within the last thirty years it is calculated that in Lincolnshire alone, upwards of 300,000 acres of heath, wolds and fen lands, have been converted into arable.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

Sir Alexander Boswell, who was killed in the duel at Auchtertool, was a son of Boswell, the friend and Biographer of Doctor Johnson. Mr. Stuart his antagonist has taken refuge in France.

Mrs. Coutts.—It is rumoured that this rich, and still lovely widow, is solicited by several men of rank and fashion. The Marquis of Worcester is said to be the most assiduous, and the most highly favoured.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK.—Six thousand Police are immediately to be raised.

A Kerry paper announces the following account of the military preparations of Rebel Rock:—"Within the present week numbers of persons residing in the mountainous district between this barony and that of Clanmaurice, were visited by the insurgents, and sworn to repair an old road, long since suffered to go to ruin, running through the mountains of Glasboreegh, and in the direction of the county of Limerick. This task was imposed for the avowed purpose of facilitating the march of General Rock's army from Abbeyfeale, &c. &c. and such is the stupid infatuation of these deluded wretches, that hundreds of them have been since working with the greatest assiduity on this old road, in obedience to this ridiculous mandate."

The manner of letting land in Ireland, particularly the state of absentees, has been one great source of discontent, the landholder speculating in pence an acre offered by a land speculator, to a proposal from his old tenantry, what is to be expected from a wretched, ignorant, and starving population?—Such is unfortunately the state of a great part of the south of Ireland: and add to this the non-residence of the established clergy, and the manner which too many of these gentlemen have adopted of letting their tithes to speculators, who re-let them to the occupying tenant, or exact a full tenth of his titheable produce.

An order was lately received, by the Storekeeper of Chester Castle, to prepare and forward 35,000 rounds of ball cartridge by the earliest conveyance, to the sister kingdom.—In little more than an hour the ammunition was on the way to Liverpool, via canal, to be shipped for Dublin.

FRANCE

Other matter of more importance, as it appeared to us at the time, prevented our taking an earlier notice of a transaction of an abominable nature, which has occurred to an English family at Paris. The communications we have seen on the subject are mostly of great length. The following is a brief notice of the principal facts.—*Ed.*

An occurrence has just taken place at Paris

which has sensibly affected the public mind here, and gives rise to reflections, with the expression of which we do not wish to trust ourselves. We allude to the conversion of the eldest daughter of a Mr. Douglas Loveday, an English gentleman. This unfortunate man, smitten, it seems, with the too prevailing mania for a French education, was induced to place his two daughters and his neice at a boarding school of a Madame Reboul, with an express stipulation that there should be no interference with their religious principles. At this school they continued for six years, and, at length, the father announced his intention of taking them back to England. What was his horror, however, on going to the school for the purpose, at finding that they had not only all been converted to Catholicism, but that the eldest had been juggled into a convent. It seems their understandings were darkened, and their terrors excited, by some fraudulent legend of a miraculous host tortured by a Jew in the year 1290, under the reign of Philip le Bel. Mr. Loveday presented a petition on the subject to the Chamber of Deputies, complaining of the fraud, and imploring the restitution of his child. This petition is to be the subject of a future discussion, and is said to be drawn up by Dupin, the celebrated advocate. It embraces all the facts, and occupies much more space than we can spare. The father states, that having gone to the convent to demand his daughter, he was compelled, under four bayonets, to settle a pension for life on her to enable her to live there, while the infatuated victim, surrounded by monks and nuns, actually laughed at the agony of her own father.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who left Ireland for the United States from 1812 to 1821, both years included, was 30,653. The number of passengers who embarked from England for do. in the same period from Scotland, 4727—Total from the United Kingdom, 67,988 During the same period there embarked from the British dominions in America 90,972, viz.—47,323 from Ireland, 23, 783 from Scotland. The whole number of emigrants to North America, from the British dominions during the period of ten years amounted to 459,960.

ALI PACHA.—The death of the celebrated Ali Pacha, of *Joanina*, is fully confirmed.—When his head was exhibited on the gate of the Seraglio, it bore this inscription: "Behold the head separated from the body of that traitor *Depsdelendi* Ali Pacha, from whose cunning, perfidy and tyranny, the faithful are at length delivered."

The following particulars respecting the death of this daring chieftain, have more the air of probability than any account that has previously reached us.

In consequence of repeated offers made to him by Chourschid Pacha, of the Sultan's pardon, on condition of his surrender, Ali was at length induced to negociate, the result of the negociation was, that an instrument was drawn up and signed by himself and all the seventy Pachas opposed to him, by which he engaged to surrender himself, his fortress, and treasures, on the condition of his receiving the Sultan's pardon. During the interval, while measures were under stood to be in progress for obtaining the promised pardon, both parties remained inactive. At length the arrival of his pardon was announced to Ali, but he received notice at the same time, that it was necessary for him to give up his fortress, &c. before the pardon could be delivered to him. Ali saw now that he was lost but he had already gone too far to allow of his receding. Arrangements were made for giving up the fortress; when possession had been taken, one of the Pachas, with other officers, went to read to Ali his supposed pardon.—Having entered his chamber, they found him surrounded by a few faithful followers, and they announced to him that the Firman of the Sultan contained his death warrant, and recommended to him, as his fate was inevitable, to make no resistance. Ali, on this, drew his pistol, and declaring that he would not allow himself to be taken alive, fired at and wounded the Pacha. A bloody scuffle now ensued between Ali's followers and the Turks, in which Ali received a wound in his breast and fell. His followers, who amounted in number to about 150, were at length overpowered, and most of them shared his fate. His treasure was secured in the place where he himself had deposited it, to wait the pleasure of the Sultan respecting it. The news of this event had scarcely been made known, when most of the Turkish troops dispersed and proceeded immediately to their homes.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It is well understood that the power of the Sultan and of his ministry is merely nominal, and that no act of the government is permanent without the concurrence of the Janissaries. The sovereignty of Turkey is virtually vested in this Hydra headed power, to the caprice of which the Sultan is merely a tool, and upon which the State Officers are at best but dependants. This military despotism has a feature still ruder than that of any age or nation which history records.—It is not a military power wielded by the hand of a single despot; but the conflicting tyranny of thousands, as blind in their zeal for the Musselman faith as they are cruel and rapacious. The Janissaries, who may justly be assimilated to the degenerate Prætorian Guard of Rome, are anxious for a state of things in which their services will be in requisition, and when every species of rapine and plunder which they may commit will be sanctioned by the necessities of war: besides, their faith inculcates the destruction of Christians, and a war with Russia will both satisfy their rapacity, and gratify their religious propensities. Their belief in the infallability of their religion will not admit a moment's hesitation in consideration of numerical disparity: so deeply impressed are they with the ideas of predestination, so firmly do they believe that no human wisdom, foresight, or valor can avert the sure fate which omnipotence has decreed to man, that their inferences are by no mens drawn upon the same scale with those of Christians; a blinded faith teaches them that man has no agency or controul over his circumstances or destiny, and under such impressions, it is not to be wondered that the scimetar and arquebuss of the Janissaries were more instrumental in forming the decision of the Porte, than the scroll and pen of the Reis Effendi.

When in the commencement of the disturbances in Wallachia and Moldavia, Russia interposed as a mediator, still avowing a determination to support the rights of legitimacy, which was generally supposed to signify the government of Turkey; the act was looked upon as that of the Holy Alliance; but from many circumstances of late, an individuality of interest has been discovered in the measures of Russia and Austria, the two leading powers of that association; the interposition of Austria has been transacted independently of any coalition with Russia; her government has seemingly urged the Porte to accede to the proposals of Russia upon the ground of her separate influence over the Turkish Government, and in no manner as in conjunction with the former. Indeed much so indicate has been apparent on the part of Austria to prevent a war in which either to participate or to be neutral was dangerous. The surprise and disappointment of the Austrian Minister upon receiving the message of the Reis Effendi, will demonstrate the order, with which the Austrian Government had pursued its endeavours to preserve peace, and effect the terms dictated by Russia. It is, however, stated, that Austria will join Russia in the war; probably with an idea of sharing the Lion's skin when he shall have been overthrown. In doing this, there is no risque, as a doubt cannot be entertained of the ultimate success of Russia over the weak and shattered remnants of Turkish power; nor is it to Austria a new policy; during the whole of Buonaparte's reign her only idea of right had its foundation in that of power, and the strongest party was sure of her aid. Doubtless this vacillating disposition remains, and Austria will engage with ardor in a war, to prevent which every nerve was strained.

The Greeks in whose cause the war may be said to have been commenced, seem at present in less need of assistance than at any period during their revolution. Successful on the sea in a very considerable engagement, they have effected an advantage on an element upon which the Turks were most likely to prove formidable. The modern Greeks are emulating the deeds of Lysander and Cymon: and, if travellers may be credited with little more skill or improvement in navigation, than were possessed by their illustrious ancestors.

There are several accounts of the naval action between the Greeks and Turks at the entrance of the Gulph of Lepanto, in which it is stated, the latter were defeated. The battle was a very bloody one. The Turks lost 25 ships of war, and the Greeks 15. It is stated, that the fortress of Corinth surrendered to the Greeks the first week in February.

IMPORTANT TO CANADA.

Trade with the West Indies.—On the 1st inst Mr. ROBINSON, President of the Board of Trade proposed two Resolutions to the House of Commons, in committee, on the subject of the trade with the West Indies

"Mr. ROBINSON did not distinctly present the features of his proposed bills—but mentioned that his purpose was to increase the intercourse of the colonies with *Foreign nations*, and to put them upon a footing as favourable as the now independent colonies of other powers. He said the commerce might be carried on in British or *Foreign* ships, those ships being described as ships built in the country and navigated according to the laws of that country. In this way exports from the colonies and imports to them from the *Continent* and islands of America would be carried on in *Foreign* and British ships. If any differences were attempted to be made, the only consequence would be that foreign powers would make the same difference with respect to British vessels.—He developed the advantages of a free trade, and after some conversation the motion was agreed to."

The resolutions to bring in two Bills were then proposed and passed with much unanimity. The restricted trade has for a long time past been enforced by the Edinbro' Review, and we have lately remarked that the Quarterly Review which had always professed and defended opposite principles, had also in a recent instance strongly recommended a free trade in Corn, and proposed a gradual reduction, so that restriction might in a few years be entirely supplanted.—It was easy to see what, together with other writings, would be the ultimate effect on the minds of the public men of England, when the two most popular and valuable periodical works in Europe defended the same principles; and it may now, perhaps, be fairly said, that these principles will form an essential part of the future commercial policy of Great Britain.

One of the Bills alluded to above, has for its object to regulate the intercourse of British North America, and America generally with the West Indies; and the other, to regulate the intercourse between British North America and the West In-

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tries with *other parts of the world*, this, it is evident, is intending British North America and the West Indies to have intercourse with other parts of the world, or why talk of regulating that intercourse? in other words, it is the intention of allowing the British American Colonies to trade with other than British possessions, and vice versa, subject,it may be supposed, to certain regulations.

Every thing seems to indicate that these Bills may pass—If they do, they will materially change the direction of our commerce. perhaps in due time some of the articles of commerce themselves, and send our vessels to almost every port of the known world.—The enterprize and intelligence o merchants will no doubt soon discover new sources of profitable trade, and the measure perhaps may not essentially affect the actual prosperity of the country

The Timber Trade to England without some prejudicial alteration in the Lumber Act, will not be superseded; nor yet the expensive and exclusive introduction of British Manufactures, which are cheaper and superior to those of any other country; so that the greater part of our trade would continue in its usual course, bo-editing the mother country, while that which could not before be carried on at all, or only upon the most unfavourable terms, would find some other channel, at once doing us a material ben-fit. The spirit of hazardous speculation would grow up among our merchants, and they would gradually in that sense be more nearly assimilated to those of the extensive trading towns in other parts of the world We believe that the petitions from the Colonies have had some effect in suggesting the measure, so that if we are allowed to trade with foreign nations, it is only what we have asked for, and the consequences, good or bad, partly are to be attributed to ourselves.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Commercial establishment in London.

"I enclose a memorandum of what is the supposed protecting duties in favour of the British North American Provinces, on the contemplated opening of the West India Islands to your commerce, which is now beyond a doubt, it may be useful to you perhaps, as it is not gen-rally known.

Flour per bbl. 6s. 8d. currency; Bread per 100 lb. 3s. 4d.; Meal 3s. 4d. Beans and Pease 3s. 4d.; Rye and Grain 3s. 4d; Rice per 100lbs 3s 4d; Shingles or Boston Chips not exceeding 12 in 6s. 8d.; above 12 in 13s. 4d. Red Oak Staves per M. 20s.; White oak do. 13s white or yellow Pine Boards per M feet 20s. *Fish*—Dry Cod fish or scale fish per 100lbs 9s. sterling; Herring or Shad per bbl 2s.; Mackerel 3s.; Salmon per bbl. of 32 gallons 4s. Live Stock on value 10 per cent. Pitch Pine per M. 30s. currency; all other lumber 30s.; Wood Hoops per M. 5s.

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

SUGGESTED ON A WORK recently Published, and entitled

"OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

No. VII.

"Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, was but a type of thee, thou Prince of Liars!"

Old Play.

We are really and unaffectedly sick of the falsehoods of this writer, for every page of his performance teems with them; and, were it not that we consider it our duty to remove the impression some of his statements have so strong a tendency to make, we should throw down his pamphlet in disgust. But the duty is imperious, and we must discharge it

He says that emigrants very often purchase lands from Government "*at a price far beyond what is asked by land holders in the most eligible situations.*"! Does he conceive that assertions of this nature are to pass current for truths? Who is this chameleon man that dares to utter such untruths in the face of an intelligent and well informed public? He has some reason to congratulate himself on the freedom of the press, when it allows the utterance of falsehoods so shamleable, and a public exhibition of effrontery so unparalleled. *One fact would be worth a thousand assertions.* Let him enumerate *the most eligible situations*, and those landholders who would sell them "*at a price far below the Government fees*;" we will undertake to find purchasers for them all.

This assertion is, however, so far from being the truth, that even in the new settlements, lands situated more than twenty miles from any market, have been sold in a great many instances at 2 per acre, the purchaser to bear the expence and risk of the settlement duty Other instances we know, in Carden and Monaghan, where from 4 to 6 per acre have been paid in cash at the time of sale: and, at a sale which recently took place by public auction, for cash, and where no credit could be given, lands in a wild state, to the northward of the Rice Lake, sold for very nearly 2 per acre. So that, it must be obvious to the most ordinary understanding, if Government sell their lands "*at a price far beyond what is asked by landholders in the most eligible situations*," under the "*delusive term of fees*," they must receive at least 3 per acre. An absurdity and falsehood too great even for comment.

But, supposing it to be a fact that Government really do ask in fees more than lands can be bought for by private sale, which in general, is by no means the case, (we say in general, because there may still be, as there have been, instances where needy persons will make almost any sacrifice, for the sake of obtaining money,) they may have an object in view very far beyond the gains of this right eloquent and sagacious author! That, if they should view a widely scattered population, as many great statesmen have done rather as an evil than as a benefit certainly an evil to the individuals, and a weakness in the body politic! What, if they purposely lay heavy fees on *the large grants*, (clearly to their own disadvantage, according to the reasoning of this author) *in order to induce men to purchase* lands in the more eligible, if not the *most* eligible situations, nearer to, and in the midst of, the old settlements, for the purpose of condensing and packing, the population into a strong cordon along the frontier, in order to form a better rampart and a stronger barrier against an invading foe; but if a rich man, a man with adequate means, will go back into the forest, let him pay for it; he is made acquainted with the terms, and cannot afterwards say, under any colour of justice, that he has been beguiled into expenses, difficulties and perplexities, of which he was unlicensed. We have not taken our pen for the purpose of advocating the system of high fees, but for the purpose of preventing the ignorant and unwary from being misled by the false statements of this author; yet, we cannot help remarking that if the present high fees on the larger grants had no other effect than that of consolidating the poorer and most numerous classes of society, by placing *four* families on 200 acres of land that were formerly given to one family; and, bringing other lands, long since granted to individuals, who could make no use of them, into market, and increasing the amount of the assessment rolls; and giving additional strength and support to Government; it is no light advantage that has been gained.

It has been remarked by a very eminent Naturalist that, with but few exceptions amongst the animal creation, it has pleased the great Author of our being to limit the faculties of those creatures which possess the most cunning, whilst to extraordinary degree of sagacity and quickness of perception is given to those which are the most useful; and the *Lion*, the *Tiger*, the *Migator*, and the *Rattlesnake*, have not those superior gifts of mental power which distinguish the *Elephant*, the *Camel*, the *Horse*, and the *Dog*. Amongst man there are nearly as many shades of difference, as amongst the inferior animals. Experience alone would teach us that all men have not five talents But the one talent may glorify him who gave it, if it is not buried in the earth, or suffered to corrode. How clear; how brilliant; how comprehensive; how commanding were the talents of BACON—MILTON—LOCKE—and NEWTON! How dim, how replete with the most wretched sophistry, how revolting to common sense, and how repugnant to common honesty, to morality of religion and morality, were the narrow views of PAINE and COBBET, and a cloud of inferior assailants of all that is great and good! We do not very well know in what class to range the book under review, who has brought after immortality through the narrow and crooked defiles of this miserable pamphlet on the State of the Colony; but, we are very thankful that his talents are not commensurate with his desire for mischief;—he does indeed see through a glass dark ly; he is in a perpetual fog, where the appearance of object is continually changing; one while a mole-hill suddenly rises to the magnitude of a mountain, and the mountain as suddenly sinks into nothingness; at one time he seems to despise a little stone against which he has run his foot; then in a moment it becomes a vast overhanging cliff. ready to fall down and crush a whole people; what is one moment is holy and beautiful, in another is wicked and deformed; common things are made uncommon; men of sound sense and of plain human shape become giants and monsters; and spectres, and hobgoblins, and ruin and devastation stalk around him on every side, and bound his view in every direction:—May God have mercy upon him, and restore his wandering faculties to consistency, and make him at least a harmless, if not an useful animal!

*After repeatedly telling us that Government sell their lands "Under the delusive term of fees" for much more than they are worth—and the highest fees charged in his schedule is a very little more than $1 per acre, he gives us what is very rare in account, a FACT, that some lands were lately sold at a public vendue at various prices from $2 to $7 per acre! We suppose he alludes to the confiscated lands; but the man writes with so much obscurity in this passage (page 6 of his work) that we confess we were obliged to read it over two or three times before we could be satisfied we understood his meaning. Nay this may be logic, but if it is it is not logic "for unlearned"! It may be possible that one can could be found so great a fool as to go and buy a thing at auction for a price greatly beyond what it was worth; but that a great number of persons, to various parts of the province, should at such public sales and unnecessarily give more than the lands were worth would be strange indeed: and we are all a pack of fools together and the splendid character who is the author of the work before us, is alone the wise man. But, perhaps, according to the sublimities of his wise acre, a sum between 3 and $7, which according to the general sense of the people, appears to have been the *average value* of the lands sold, is far less in amount than a fraction more than $1, asked for lands in remote and wild the term of fees!*

But many are the contradictions, and strange are the inferences drawn by this writer. His statement, if believed, would go to prove that land is the most eligible situation that is not worth more than half a dollar an acre, and then he tells us as to how the Right Hon. Lord MANSFIELD, who is one of the Cabinet Ministers, through an agent informed a certain emigrant, that one of Mr. GUELBURN'S well known circular letters would enable the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada to get him, the said emigrant, to possession of lands worth at least 1,000! Did his Lordship receive for the person alluded to, an order for 4,000 acres? Such is the natural inference;—nay, according to the author's present reasoning, it ought to have put him in possession of 8,000 acres! yet it is well known, that Government here can only grant to the extent of 1200 acres to any individual.

(To be continued.)

Anticipated arrival of Emigrants.

We have frequently been asked our opinion as to the number of Emigrants that may be expected to arrive in Canada, from the Mother Country during the present season.—We know of nothing more likely to occasion a preference in favour of this country, so far, at least, as regards Scotch Emigrants, than the recent publication of Mr. HOWISON'S work, which is so highly spoken of in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and other periodical publications, that it can scarcely fail to excite very general attention; and, Mr. Howison's remarks on this important subject are not only sensible and elaborate; but, on the whole, very favourable to this country.—His reviewers acknowledge there is a necessity for emigration and observe "it is most consolatory to be assured by such a man as Mr. Howison, that by emigrating to Upper Canada, a man in the power of any industrious man to purchase by the labour of three or four years, the certainty of a comfortable subsistence for himself and the whole of his family, during all the rest of their days."

"It seems to be made out quite clearly and convincingly, that any industrious family, who can command a capital of £20 or £30, may safely embark for Canada, and nourish the hope of not seeing themselves elevated into a situation of comfort and independence, altogether unknown among the poorer classes of our countrymen here in Britain, while the man who is in possession of twice as much money, cannot fail, unless through the most culpable negligence on his own part, to establish himself in the course of a very few years in a manner far more than adequate to secure all the purposes for which any Scotchman ever emigrates, or thinks of emigrating, from his native shores." Such remarks cannot fail to make a deep impression. We are only sorry that Mr. Howison has himself was not induced to become a permanent settler—*Ed.*

P. S. As the Advertisements of this week occupy more space than was anticipated by the Editors, in their intention to publish a Supplement to the present number, in order that the subscribers may not lose any part of the news, or information, it was determined to give them.

Supplement to the Seventh Number
OF THE
WEEKLY REGISTER.
Delivered to Subscribers Gratis.

SATURDAY, JUNE, 1, 1822.

We wish to apprise our country subscribers, who may not have an opportunity of seeing many periodical publications, that we do not intend they shall ever be subscribers in consequence of our being favoured with numerous, or lengthy advertisements. We eat our own case, and that we lived in a retired situations, and could not afford to subscribe to more than one Newspaper, we should instantly decline taking it when we found it filled only with advertisements. Whatever may be the causes which induce a man to get out of the bustle of the world, he generally wishes to know what is going forward in the gay or busy throng. Whenever our advertisements are so numerous, or so lengthy, as to narrow that space of our paper intended for general Politics or Literature too much, we shall add a Supplement, as in the present instance, which will be delivered to our subscribers without any additional charge.

A short time since, the Observer expressed *his happiness* that we had announced our intention of commenting on his remarks, upon the subject of appointing the Attorney General a Commissioner for the affairs of this Province in England. We are not aware that we ever did announce any such intention; however, we have no objection to *im part happiness*, even to such a wayward wight as the Observer, and we would have granted him this indulgence in the present Supplement, along with some remarks we have to make, shewing to what a sad and lamentable condition the Members of the House of Assembly will reduce themselves, if they continue to pay a man for lampooning them, and turning all their speeches into ridicule. But our Foreman tells us that the paper for this week is already full, so that we must postpone the intended treat, as well as some remarkable specimens of ebbing and flowing loyalty. We trust, in this instance, that "*hope deferred*" will not make the heart sick!

FRANCE.

Paris dates of the 31st of March state, that the rebel General Berthon was then at large, notwithstanding all that was said about the great efforts making to capture him, and the high price put upon his head. He is stated to have been in some measure concerned in the plot at Rochelle, and to have very recently shown himself at a fair with seven others well armed, and endeavoring to get new recruits. When he passed through Thours, he had with him an iron box, which it is estimated, contained one hundred thousand francs. Persons, who a few days previously, were in penury, had all at once been observed to possess sufficient to supply their wants.

The aspect of French affairs is still gloomy in the extreme—It appears that the new laws with respect to the Press had gone into operation—much excitement was felt on occasion of the apprehension of Mr. Bodin, suspected of being in the plot of General Berthon, to whom he had formerly been Aid de-Camp; and from whom, two letters were found in his possession. He was arrested while on the point of setting out on a journey;—one account says while suggesting a vessel near Brest, in which it was supposed Berthon himself intended to escape. Many Piedmontese Refugees have been implicated in the insurrection and arrested. "Domiciliary visits" are very common, most generally followed by arrests. An individual was apprehended in the department of the Sarthe for General Berthon; but it proved to be a mistake.

The state of the periodical press in France has determined several French literati of the first eminence to commence a Literary Magazine in the French language in London. Literature, Science, the useful and elegant Arts, Poetry, and Criticism, will constitute its prominent features, and its political details will be strictly limited to facts. It will in truth be a mirror of current French literature. The first number was expected to appear on the 1st of March.

A duel has taken place between two deputies of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Lefont and Gen. Semle, in consequence of an interruption by the latter, in the midst of a violent harangue against the liberals denouncing them as being destitute of Justice or generosity and as unwilling to acknowledge the royal clemency. Gen. Semle rose and in a loud voice exclaimed, "You are a contemtible fellow and it is I who tell you so." This occurred on the 29th of March, and next day they ought with pistols, and having each fired three times without injury, the seconds parted them.

NOTICES,
Literary and Scientific.

MR. PERRY'S LIBRARY.—The magnificent Mazarine Bible, in Mr. Perry's Library, was sold on Thursday se'night by Evans, for 160 guineas; it was purchased by Bohte, the German bookseller, and, as it was understood for his Royal highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Variorum Classics, absolutely produced a larger amount than they originally cost Mr. Perry. They sold for nearly £6000. The Dolphin Latin Classics, in one lot, £16215s Harman's Caveat for Common Cursetors, vulgarly called Vagaboons, 1567, £19 10s. XII. Merry Jests of the Wyddow Edith, in verse, 1573, £16 10s. Jesuits Miracles, or New Popish Wonders, a Poem, 1607, £4 16s. Jack Jugler and Thesytes, interludes reprinted by Mr. Haselwood for the Roxburghe Club, £3 13s. 6d.—The company was very numerous and some of the most distinguished persons in the country as regards both title and taste, were among the purchasers of the Classics. The bijoux of the *Olden Time* were contended for with more than usual avidity.

A lyric poem on the death of Bonaparte, worthy, as the Constitution says, of the subject, and of Pindar, has been published in Paris. The author is M. P. Lebrun, author of "*Mary Stuart.*"

One of the Liverpool papers, describing the powers of Madame Catalani's voice, says, "Such was the torrent of sound she emitted at one moment, *that the glass globules pendant from the central chandelier, were powerfully agitated, and struck against each other.*"

The Thermometer, through the winter, has ranged between 40 degrees and 50 degrees; and not more than once or twice has any ice been seen, while there has been no snow in Middlesex.—Under these circumstances, vegetation was never more forward and promising, and most articles have appeared in Covent Garden Market a month earlier than usual.—*London paper.*

STEAM CARRIAGES!—A patent has been recently secured by Mr. Griffith, of Brompton, a gentleman not unknown in the literary world, by his travels in Asia Minor, and other works. Mr G. in connection with a professor of mechanics on the Continent, has at length solved the long considered problem of propelling, by steam, carriages capable of transporting merchandise, and also passengers, upon common roads, without the aid of horses. The actual construction of such a carriage is now proceeding at the manufactory of Messrs. Braman.—The power to be applied in this machine is equal to that of six horses, and the carriage altogether will be 28 feet in length, running upon three inch wheels, and equal to the conveyance of three tons and a half, with a velocity of from three to seven miles per hour, varied at pleasure. The vast importance in a political and social sense, of the introduction of such machines, on all our great roads, must be evident. The saving in carriage of goods will be 50 per cent, & for passengers inside fares will be taken at the outside prices. The universal importance of this great triumph of the mechanical arts has led Mr. Griffith to take out patents in Austria and France; one carriage has actually been launched at Vienna, and operates with success. By availing himself of various improvements, in the transfer, regulation and economy of force, all the usual objections are removed, such as the ascent of hills, securing a supply of fuel and water; and, in fine, the danger of explosion is prevented, not only by the safety valve, but by the distribution of the steam into tubes, so as to render any possible explosion wholly unimportant.—Every carriage will be provided with a director of the fore wheels sitting in front, and with a director of the steams apparatus sitting in the rear, and the body of the vehicle will be situated between the fore wheels and the machinery.

Jenning's Guns.—A curious invention in fire-arms, has lately been completed by an ingenious mechanic of this place, by the name of Isaiah Jennings; on the point of importance, both for public and private use, is probably not equalled by any invention of the present age. It is a single barrel and lock, stocked in the usual style, and is perfectly simple, safe and convenient. The number of charges may be extended to fifteen, or even twenty; the discharge being under as complete control as a single charge in an ordinary gun, and may be fired in the space of two seconds to a charge, or at longer intervals, at the option of the possessor, with the same accuracy and force as any other gun. The principle can be applied to any musket rifle, fowling piece or pistol, which can be made

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to fire from two to twelve times, without adding any thing to the incumbrance of the piece, except 5 or 6 ounces to its weight. Thus the soldier is put in possession of a gun out of which he can throw twelve or fifteen charges at his enemy, at the Commencement of an engagement, as fast as he can cock and pull the triger, and be left in possession of a simple gun, to load and fire single charges, like any other gun, with the advantage of its priming itself. The cavalry may be furnished with holster pistols, containing five or six charges, which can be used on horseback with the same convenience as ordinary pistols. The navy can be furnished with muskets for marines in close engagements, and boarding pistols unequalled by any thing in naval warfare. In defending a breach the power of ten men is concentrated in one, and in arming our small garrisons on the Indian frontiers, their power might be increased four fold, at an inconsiderable expense; and as a defence against the pirates that now throng our neighboring waters, two or three of these guns in the hands of skilful marksmen, would be able to cut off a whole boat's crew, before they could succeed in boarding a vessel.

As a sporting or hunting gun, its advantages are not unimportant. It enables the sportsman to meet a flock with twice the advantage of a double barrel gun, without any of its incumbrances and it enables the hunter to meet his game in any emergency.—This gun has been shown to many of the principal officers of our navy and army, and has been highly approved of, and indeed no one who has seen a fair exhibition of its powers, has ever been able to find an objection to it. It will shortly be offered to our government, and we trust it will meet the attention it merits. A manufactory of these guns is established at No. 51 Fulton Street, where any one is at liberty to call and satisfy himself as to the correctness of this statement.—*N. Y. E Post.*

Commercial and Political.

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HYMN BEFORE SUN-RISE,

In the Vale of Chamouny, Switzerland.

ORIGINAL.

Hast thou a power to stay the morning star
In his steep course?—so long he seems to pause
On thy bald, awful head—O, Sovran Blanc!
The Arve and Arveiron at thy base
Rave ceaselessly; but thou, most awful form,
Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines,
How silently! Around thee, and above,
Deep in the air, and dark, transpicuous, black,
An ebon mass—Methinks thou piercest it
As with a wedge; but when I look again,
It is thine own calm home—thy chrystal shrine—
Thy habitation from eternity.
O dread and silent mount, I gazed upon thee,
Till thou, still present to my bodily sense,
Didst vanish from my thought; entranc'd in prayer
I worship'd the Invisible alone.

Yet, like some sweet beguiling melody,
So sweet, we know not we are listening to it,
Thou, the mean while, was blending with my thoughts,
Yea with my life, and life's own secret joy;
Till the dilating soul, enrapt, transfused
Into the mighty vision passing—there,
As in her natural form, swelled vast to heaven!
Awake my soul, not only passive praise
Thou mast, not alone, these swelling tears,
Mute thanks, and secret ecstasy—awake,
Voice of sweet song, awake my heart, awake,
Green vales, and icy cliffs, all join my hymn!

Thou first and chief, sole sovran of the vale,
O struggling with the darkness all the night,
And visited all night with troops of stars,
"Or when they climb the sky, or when they sink,"
Companion of the morning star at dawn,
Co herald, wake, O wake, and utter praise!
Who sunk thy countless pillars deep in earth?
Who filled thy countenance with rosy light?
Who made thee parent of perpetual streams?

And you ye five wild torrents, fiercely glad,
Who called you forth from night and utter death,
From dark and icy caverns called you forth,
Down these precipitous, black jagged rocks,
For ever shatter'd and the same for ever?
Who gave you invulnerable life,—
Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy—
Unceasing thunder and eternal foam?
And who commanded, and the silence came,
"Here let the billows stiffen, and have rest"?

Ye ice falls—ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravings, slope amain
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
And stopp'd at once amid their maddest plunge.
Motionless torrents!—silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven
Beneath the keen full moon?—Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows?—Who with living flowers
Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?

God!—let the torrents, like a shout of nations,
Answer—and let the ice plains echo God!—
God!—sing ye meadow streams with gladsome voice;
Ye pine groves with your soft and soul-like sounds;
—And they too have a voice—yon piles of snow,
And in their perilous fall thunder God!

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal frost;
Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest;
Ye eagles, play-mates of the mountain storm;
Ye lightnings, the dread arrows of the clouds;
Ye signs and wonders of the elements,
Utter forth God! and fill the hills with praise.

Once more hear mount! with thy sky-pointing peaks
Oft from whose feet the avalanche unheard
Shoots downward—glittering in the blue serene,
Into the depth of clouds that veil thy breast.

Thou too once more—stupendous mountain, thou,
That as I raise my head, awhile bow'd low
In adoration—upward from thy base
Slow travelling—with dim eyes suffused with tears,
Solemnly seemest, like a vapouring cloud,
To rise before me—rise, oh! ever rise;
Rise like a cloud of incense from the earth,
Thou kingly spirit, throne among the hills,
Thou dread ambassador from earth to heaven,
Great Hierarch! tell thou the silent sky—
And tell the stars—and tell you rising sun,
Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God!

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Lord of the creation plumes himself upon his powers of invention, and machines to which they have given birth, not aware that "*He who teacheth man knowledge*," has instructed these despised insects to anticipate him in many of them.—The builders of Babel doubtless thought their invention of turning earth into artificial stone a very happy discovery; yet a little bee* had practised this art, using indeed a different process, on a small scale, and the white ants on a large one, ever since the world began. Man thinks that he stands unrivalled as an architect, and that his buildings are without a parallel among the works of the inferior orders of animals. He would be of a different opinion did he attend to the history of insects; he would find that many of them have been architects from time immemorial: that they have had their houses divided into various apartments, and containing staircases, gigantic arches, domes, colonades, and the like; nay, that even tunnels are excavated by them so immense, compared with their own size, as to be twelve times bigger than that projected by Mr. Dodd to be carried under the Thames at Gravesend†

The modern fine Lady, who prides herself on the lustre and beauty of the scarlet hangings which adorn the state apartments of her drawing room, or the carpets that cover its floor, fancying that nothing so rich and splendid was ever seen before, and pitying her ruder ancestors, who were doomed to unsightly white wash and rushes, is ignorant all the while, that before she or her ancestors were in existence, and even before the Tyrian Dye was discovered, a little insect had known how to hang the walls of its cell with tapestry of a scarlet more brilliant than any her rooms can exhibit,‡ and that others daily weave silken carpets, both in texture and texture infinitely superior to those she so much admires. Other arts (as we shall shew in some of our succeeding numbers) have been equally forestalled, by these creatures *Kirby and Spences Etomology.*

Unconquerable Spirit of the

ENGLISH BELL DOG.

We never witnessed such an instance of the unconquerable ferocity of this savage animal as on Monday last. A large dog of this species, from some cause that was not observed, suddenly flew at a fine cart horse that was standing at the end of the salt house Dock, and fixing his lacerating teeth in his shoulder, defied every effort to get him off. At first he was beaten with cart whips and sticks, with such fury as seemed enough to break his bones; but this being unavailing, a carpenter, with an adze in his hand, came up, and beat him with the blunt iron head of the instrument, till it was thought he had pounded him to a jelly, but the dog never moved a tooth. A man then took up a large pointed clasp knife, with which he stabbed him repeatedly in the back, loins and ribs, but with no better success. At length, one of the spectators who happened to have more strength of sinew and arm than the rest, squeezed the ferocious beast so tightly about the throat, that at length he turned up the white of his eyes, and relaxed his jaws. The man threw him off to a distance, but the dog immediately went round the crowd, got behind the horse, and again seized him by the under part of the thigh. As no terms could now be kept with this untameable brute, he was again loosened, and thrown into the dock to drown. He instantly, however, rose to the surface, when a sailor struck him a deadly blow on the head with a handspike, which again sent him to the bottom. He rose once more and was again sent down in the same manner, and this process was repeated five or six times. At length, one of the by standers who either possessed or assumed some right of property in the dog, overcome by his amazing tenacity for life, and weary of persecution, got him out, and walked off with this prodigy of *English Courage*, to all appearance very little worse for the horrible conflict he had undergone.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

As there are few studies more useful and interesting than that of NATURAL HISTORY it is our wish to devote a certain part of the REGISTER to this subject; and our Friends will greatly oblige us by communicating any original descriptions or remarkable traits of instinct, or of animal economy that may fall under their notice. Should the instances relate to this Country they will be the more acceptable abroad.—*Ed.*

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* Megachile muraria Latr.

† The White Ants.

‡ Megachile Papaveris Latr.

AGRICULTURE.

As it is now the season for trying the experiment; we earnestly request the serious attention of our agricultural friends towards a subject which they will find of great importance. We have made the experiment detailed below, and know that, in favourable seasons, the results will far exceed those stated in the *Boston Palladium*, upwards of TEN TONS of the finest, and most succulent, fodder *may be obtained from a single acre of good land*, by a method similar to the one now detailed. We believe that this practice would succeed in many parts of the South and West of England, where crops of *Maize* do not generally succeed, merely because the summer heat is not sufficiently intense to ripen the grain.—*Ed.*

From the Boston Palladium.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT OF SOWING INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

"I have found the advantages of sowing Indian Corn for fodder so many, that I hope it will be brought into general use. The quantity which can be produced on an acre, when compared to any other fodder, is immense, and the quality (if cut in proper season, and well cured) is superior to the best hay.

The manner in which I proceeded, is to plough the land as is usual for corn, and about the same time. Then lay it off into furrows a foot wide, and two and half feet distant from each other, so as to admit a small horse plough between the rows.—Spread manure into the furrows, and then sow southern corn on the manure, so that the seed may be about six or seven inches apart, and cover them the same depth as corn is when planted. Where corn will afford a much greater quantity than northern corn.

When the corn is about eight or ten inches high, it will be proper to pass a horse plough up and down each row. Hoe up all the large weeds, and cover the small ones. It is important that this ploughing and weeding be done well.

About the middle of July it will be fit to mow, which should be done while it is succulent, and before it spindles; for if it is not cut early, it exhausts the land unnecessarily, and the stalk grows hard and tough, and loses its nutritive quality, consequently be comes unfit for use. Care should be taken not to cut it too near the ground, for it will sprout again, and in September you will have another crop. The value of this kind of fodder, more than any other, depends on the success of curing it, as rain or dew injures it extremely. If possible, it should be carried where it could be placed under covering during a shower, or thrown into stacks and as soon as it is sufficiently cured, it should be immediately housed for the winter use—when cattle or horses will prefer it to the best and sweetest clover.

If, in consequence of spring drought, you should apprehend that your crop of hay will fall short of the necessary quantity to support your cattle thro' the ensuing winter, you can "break up" a piece of land even as late as June, sow it with corn as above described, and it will produce you, if a good season, eight tons of excellent fodder to the acre. If your pastures are parched with heat, and afford little feed, which often occurs in July and August, you can provide against the exigency by appropriating in the spring a portion of land for the cultivation of this article, to be used as green fodder.—You will be abundantly repaid in an abundant quantity of rich milk from your cows, and your butter will be as sweet as a violet, without sugar, and as yellow as gold without any assistance from dye-stuffs.

GYPSUM.—A valuable bed of Gypsum has been lately found in the bank of Niagara River, a few miles below the Falls.

ANECDOTES.

A few years since, when Mr. Coutts was residing at Clifton, with Lady Guildford, he used to walk up Park street, when the carriage generally took him in at the top. As his dress and appearance had more the costume of a decayed gentleman than a rich banker, he was mistaken one day, whilst walking to and fro waiting for the carriage, for a person of the former discription, by a benevolent clergyman, who lived in Park-street, and who having noticed his anxious looks, and somewhat worn apparel, sent a servant to him with 5s. The wealthy banker smiled, and returned his thanks, with an assurance that he was not in immediate want.

When we saw in the papers an account of poor Mrs. C. bewailing the loss of her old, dear, and doting lord, it carried our recollection to former days, when we always thought her a very respectable actress.—*London Paper.*

Aupe, the Turk, who appeared at the last Maidstone Assizes, against certain persons for robbing him, was a young man of very fine and expressive countenance, and with all the energy and vivacity so natural to Asiatics; the manner in which he gave his testimony was a most pleasing display of expressive action and change of countenance. It was a fine study for an actor. His story could be read in his action.—When he was sworn, he took, with every appearance of profound veneration, his Alcoran from his bosom. It was carefully enveloped in a long piece of silk. An officer was about to take the book from his hand, when the believer in Mahomet displayed great agitation. The base idea of the holy volume being defiled by the hand of a Christian, seemed to fill him with horror The blood rushed into his cheeks, his eyes flushed fire, and he evinced the strongest marks of indignation. His attitude, the peculiarity of his dress, and the other circumstances of his situation, threw around him an interest which was extremely gratifying to an attentive observer. The gestures of the indignant mussulman were understood, and his book remained untouched by the hands of unbelievers. When he was desired by the interpreter to swear, he lifted his eyes to HEAVEN, with a solemn seriousness, as if addressing a short and silent prayer to Alla, after which he opened his Alcoran, put it to his lips, then to his forehead, and lastly above his head. To judge from appearances, he seemed to be most seriously impressed with a sense of that solemnity of his appeal to the Prophet, to witness the truth of the circumstances he was about to detail. When informed of the result of the trial, he evinced great satisfaction.

A certain Chief Justice, on hearing an ass bray, interrupted the late Mr. Curran, in his speech to the Jury, by saying "one at a time, Mr Curran if you please."—The speech being finished, the Judge began his charge, and during its progress, he ass sent forth the full charge of his lungs, whereupon the advocate said, "does not your lordship bear a remarkable echo in the Court?"

A Coachman's Conscience.—A hackney coachman appeared before the Bench, upon a summons to answer a complaint of a gentleman from whom he had extorted seven shillings and sixpence for a *four* shilling fare!

"How could you think of attempting such an impudent extortion?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why, your worship, I thought the gentleman was in a hurry, and would not stand higgling about a trifle."

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to fire from two to twelve times, without adding any thing to the incumbrance of the piece, except 5 or 6 ounces to its weight. Thus the soldier is put in possession of a gun out of which he can throw twelve or fifteen charges at his enemy, at the Commencement of an engagement, as fast as he can cock and pull the triger, and be left in possession of a simple gun, to load and fire single charges, like any other gun, with the advantage of its priming tube. The cavalry may be furnished with holster pistols, containing fire or six charges, which can be used on horseback with the same convenience as ordinary pistols. The navy can be furnished with muskets for marines in close engagements, and boarding pistols unequalled by any thing in naval warfare. In defending a breach the power of ten men is concentred in one, and in arming our small garrisons on the Indian frontiers, their power might be increased four told, at an inconsiderable expense; and as a defence against the pirates that now throng our neighboring waters, two or three of these guns in the hands of skilful marksmen, would be able to cut off a whole boat's crew, before they could succeed in boarding a vessel.

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Unconquerable Spirit of the
ENGLISH BULL DOG.

We never witnessed such an instance of the unconquerable ferocity of this savage animal as on Monday last. A large dog of this species, from some cause that was not observed, suddenly flew at a fine cart horse that was standing at the end of the salt house Dock, and fixing his lacerating teeth in his shoulder, defied every effort to get him off. At first he was beaten with cart whips and sticks, with such fury as seemed enough to break his bones; but this being unavailing, a carpenter, with an adze in his hand, came up, and beat him with the blunt iron head of the instrument, till it was thought he had pounded him to a jelly, but the dog never moved a tooth. A man then took up a large pointed clasp knife, with which he stabbed him repeatedly in the back, loins and ribs, but with no better success. At length, one of the spectators who happened to have more strength of sinew and arm than the rest, squeezed the ferocious beast so tightly about the throat, that at length he turned up the white of his eyes, and relaxed his jaws. The man threw him off to a distance, but the dog immediately went round the crowd, got behind the horse, and again seized him by the under part of the thigh. As no terms could now be kept with this untameable brute, he was again loosened, and thrown into the dock to drown. He instantly, however, rose to the surface, when a sailor struck him a deadly blow on the head with a hand-spike, which again sent him to the bottom. He rose once more and was again sent down in the same manner, and this process was repeated five or six times. At length, one of the by standers who either possessed or assumed some right of property in the dog, overcome by his amazing tenacity for life, and weary of persecution, got him out, and walked off with this prodigy of *English Courage*, to all appearance very little worse for the horrible conflict he had undergone.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

As there are few studies more useful and interesting than that of NATURAL HISTORY it is our wish to devote a certain part of the REGISTER to this subject; and our Friends will greatly oblige us by communicating any original descriptions or remarkable traits of instinct, or of animal economy that may fall under their notice. Should the instances relate to this Country they will be the more acceptable abroad.—*Ed.*

† The White Ants.

‡ Megachile Papaveris Latr.

AGRICULTURE.

As it is now the season for trying the experiment; we earnestly request the serious attention of our agricultural friends towards a subject which they will find of great importance. We have made the experiment detailed below, and know that, in favourable seasons, the results will far exceed those stated in the *Boston Palladium*, upwards of TEN TONS of the finest, and most succulent, fodder *may be obtained from a single acre of good land*, by a method similar to the one now detailed. We believe that this practice would succeed in many parts of the South and West of England, where crops of *Maize* do not generally succeed, merely because the summer heat is not sufficiently intense to ripen the grain.—*Ed.*

From the Boston Palladium.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT OF SOWING INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

"I have found the advantages of sowing Indian Corn for fodder so many, that I hope it will be brought into general use. The quantity which can be produced on an acre, when compared to any other fodder, is immense, and the quality (if cut in proper season, and well cured) is superior to the best hay.

The manner in which I proceeded, is to plough the land as is usual for corn, and about the same time. Then lay it off into furrows a foot wide, and two and half feet distant from each other, so as to admit a small horse plough between the rows.—Spread manure into the furrows, and then sow southern corn on the manure, so that the seed may be about six or seven inches apart, and cover them the same depth as corn is when planted. Southern corn will afford a much greater quantity than northern corn.

When the corn is about eight or ten inches high, it will be proper to pass a horse plough up and down each row. Hoe up all the large weeds, and cover the small ones. It is important that this ploughing and weeding be done well.

About the middle of July it will be fit to mow, which should be done while it is succulent, and before it spindles; for if it is not cut early, it exhausts the land unnecessarily, and the stalk grows hard and tough, and loses its nutritive quality, consequently becomes unfit for use. Care should be taken not to cut it too near the ground, for it will sprout again, and in September you will have another crop. The value of this kind of fodder, more than any other, depends on the success of curing it, as rain or dew injures it extremely. If possible, it should be carried where it could be placed under covering during a shower, or thrown into stacks and as soon as it is sufficiently cured, it should be immediately housed for the winter use—when cattle or horses will prefer it to the best and sweetest clover.

If, in consequence of spring drought, you should apprehend that your crop of hay will fall short of the necessary quantity to support your cattle through the ensuing winter, you can "break up" a piece of land even as late as June, sow it with corn as above described, and it will produce you, if a good season, eight tons of excellent fodder to the acre. If your pastures are parched with heat, and afford little feed, which often occurs in July and August, you can provide against the exigency by appropriating in the spring a portion of land for the cultivation of this article, to be used as green fodder.—You will be abundantly repaid in an abundant quantity of rich milk from your cows, and your butter will be as sweet as a violet, without sugar, and as yellow as gold without any assistance from dyestuffs.

GYPSUM.—A valuable bed of Gypsum has been lately found in the bank of Niagara River, a few miles below the Falls.

ANECDOTES.

A few years since, when Mr. Coutts was residing at Clifton, with Lady Guildford, he used to walk up Park street, when the carriage generally took him in at the top. As his dress and appearance had more the costume of a decayed gentleman than a rich banker, he was mistaken one day, whilst walking to and fro waiting for the carriage, for a person of the former discription, by a benevolent clergyman, who lived in Park-street, and who having noticed his anxious looks, and somewhat worn apparel, sent a servant to him with 5s. The wealthy banker smiled, and returned his thanks, with an assurance that he was not in immediate want.

When we saw in the papers an account of poor Mrs. C. bewailing the loss of her old, dear, and doting lord, it carried our recollection to former days, when we always thought her a very respectable actress.—*London Paper.*

Aupe, the Turk, who appeared at the last Middstone Assizes, against certain persons for robbing him, was a young man of very fine and expressive countenance, and with all the energy and vivacity so natural to Asiatics; the manner in which he gave his testimony was a most pleasing display of expressive action and change of countenance. It was a fine study for an actor. His story could be read in his action.—When he was sworn, he took, with every appearance of profound veneration, his Alcoran from his bosom. It was carefully enveloped in a long piece of silk. An officer was about to take the book from his hand, when the believer in Mahomet displayed great agitation. The base idea of the holy volume being defiled by the hand of a Christian, seemed to fill him with horror. The blood rushed into his cheeks, his eyes flashed fire, and he evinced the strongest marks of indignation. His attitude, the peculiarity of his dress, and the other circumstances of his situation, threw around him an interest which was extremely gratifying to an attentive observer. The gestures of the indignant mussulman were understood, and his book remained untouched by the hands of unbelievers. When he was desired by the interpreter to swear, he lifted his eyes to HEAVEN, with a solemn seriousness, as if addressing a short and silent prayer to Alla, after which he opened his Alcoran, put it to his lips, then to his forehead, and lastly above his head. To judge from appearances, he seemed to be most seriously impressed with a sense of that solemnity of his appeal to the Prophet, to witness the truth of the circumstances he was about to detail. When informed of the result of the trial, he evinced great satisfaction.

A certain Chief Justice, on hearing an ass bray, interrupted the late Mr. Curran, in his speech to the Jury, by saying "one at a time, Mr Curran if you please."—The speech being finished, the Judge began his charge, and during its progress, he ass sent forth the full charge of his lungs, whereupon the advocate said, "does not your lordship hear a remarkable echo in the Court?"

A Coachman's Conscience.—A hackney coachman appeared before the Bench, upon a summons to answer a complaint of a gentleman from whom he had extorted seven shillings and sixpence for *a four shilling fare!*

"How could you think of attempting such an impudent extortion?" asked the Magistrate.

INDEX AT END

"Why, your worship," replied the honest coachee, "I'll tell you how it was—I knows I'm guilty, but I'll tell you how it was, and I hope you'll take it into your consideration, and not be too hard upon me. The ge'mman's servant what rode on the box wi' me, said to me, says he, as we were toddling a little ways down Oxford street your worship—says he to me, says he, 'Coachee there's a *weddin*g (wedding) in this job, so you need'nt be afraid of laying it on pretty thick; and then you know you can tip me a *bob* for my own cheek."

"And pray what is a *bob* ?" asked his worship.

"Why, a *shilling*, your honor, all the world over !—just as we say a *tanner*, or a *fizzy*, or a *tilbury*, for a sixpence; or a *guid* for a guinea. Well, your worship, when he ax'd me to stand a bob, I thought he was a rummish sort of a customer, but howsomever I took the hint, and when I set the ge'mman down I ax'd seven and sixpence, instead of four shilling, God forgive me ! But I could not in *conscience* ax less !"

"And pray," asked the Magistrate, "did you give the servant the shilling you promised him ?"

"No, your worship, I would'nt give him any thing; 'cause I thought he didn't desarve it, after putting me up to diddle his master in that manner."

The gentleman said it was certainly true that on the day in question he had been present at a wedding; but he had received an excellent character with the servant, and as he had lived with him several years, during which time his whole conduct had been unexceptionable, he would not believe him capable of making such an unprincipled proposition.

The Magistrate said he had little doubt that it was mere invention of the coachman's, even admitting it to be true, it was no palliation of his offence.

Honest Coachee was then fined twenty shillings for the pliability of his *conscience*, and he left the office, observing "I'll take 'nation good care how I gets into this ere sort of a scrape again."—*London paper.*

Odd way of testifying Pleasure.—"I saw at Brescia, in 1790," says a late writer, "a man of all Italy perhaps the most affected by music. He passed his life in hearing it; when it pleased him, *he slipped off his shoes* without being aware of it; and if the pathetic was carried to its height, *he was accustomed to throw them over his head upon the spectators.*

Busy week. A young woman within 20 miles of Alesbury, (Mass) was this month christened, married, delivered of a child, the child christened, died, and buried, all within seven days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR—I find the foolish Editor of the *Observer*, with his usual malevolence of disposition, endeavours to make it appear that you, or I, or both of us, have made an audacious "*attack on the American character*" by the publication of the specimen of the "YANKEE DICTIONARY" which I sent to you.

To reason with, or even to notice, *such* a person, who seems to be indeed amongst "*the foolish ones, and those devoid of understanding*," is a culpable waste of time and it is not for the purpose of badying arguments *with such a man* that I have taken my pen—but to mention a fact with which many of your readers may be unacquainted :—

The "American Academy of Languages and Belles Letters," of which JOHN Q. ADAMS is president, has appointed a committee to collect throughout the United States a *list of words and phrases*, whether acknowledged corruptions, or words of doubtful authority, which are charged upon the Americans as bad English, with a view to take the best practical course for promoting the purity and uniformity of their language.

Now, we have yet to learn whether JOHN Q. ADAMS is a likely person to make an audacious attack on his own countrymen !

I am greatly obliged by your publication of my former letter, as it has been the means of furnishing me with many curious additions to my vocabulary, I hope, shortly, to give you another specimen of my work, for which, I doubt not that I shall receive the thanks of all liberal and enlightened Americans.

I remain with profound respect,

your obliged

LEXICOGRAPHER.

For the Weekly Register.

MR. EDITOR, SIR,

Please give the following an insertion in the Register.

TALBOT ANNIVERSARY

This celebration took place at Ross's Tavern, on Talbot Road, on Tuesday the 21st instant. It was numerously attended by the most respectable class of gentlemen and ladies from different parts of the district. JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq., Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, was appointed President, and JOHN ROLPH, Esq., Vice President. At four o'clock the party sat down to dinner under a booth of green branches erected for the occasion, after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied with music :

1. The KING, *with four times four.*
2. The GOVERNOR and EXECUTIVE of the Province.
3. The HON. COL. TALBOT. Upon the President giving this toast, the whole assembly rose and drank it with *three times three.*
4. The LADIES of the TALBOT SETTLEMENT
5. The TALBOT ANNIVERSARY,—may it be celebrated every year with increasing festivitiy
6. The Representatives of the County of Middlesex.
7. Agriculture and Commerce.
8. The province of Upper Canada.
9. The President.
10. The Memory of General Brock.
11. The health of the gentlemen from Long Point, who have honoured us with their company.

The company then proceeded to the apartments, which were richly ornamented with green branches and wild flowers from the forest; and at 8 o'clock dancing commenced by the President and Mrs. Nevill's leading off the first figure, and continued till late in the evening, when the company retired without an instance of disorderly conduct.

By command of the President,

A. H. BURWELL, *Secretary.*

Talbot Road, May 23, 1822.

DOMESTIC.

It is rumored that the seizure of Tobacco on Carleton Island last Summer, by the Collector of this Port, has become a subject of diplomatic correspondence, as a matter of national concern, between the American Secretary of State and the British Minister resident at Washington, and that the former has demanded the restoration of the Tobacco.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "*Loyalist*" has been received : we think the letter rather too lengthy for insertion in its present state; but, if the writer has no objection, we will curtail it for publication.

The communication from THOMAS TURNER ORTON has been likewise received. We than'k him for his just and pertinent remarks, and shall take an opportunity of applying them should it prove necessary.

Marriages.

At York, on the 8th inst. Emma Ann, infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, aged one year and one day.

Lately, near the rapids of St. Ann, in consequence of a boat being upset through the carelessness of one of the rowers, Mr. George Hamilton of Hawksbury had the severe misfortune to lose three of his children who, with two female servants and one of the boatmen, were drowned.

At York, on Thursday the 23d inst. aged 8 years, John, the son of Col. Allan

At Sandwich, on Sunday the 19th inst. Mr. Saml. Honds, son of Wm. Honds, Esq. Sheriff of the Western District, after a lingering illness, which he bore to the last with pious resignation.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most eligible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King Street, in the center of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of George Duggan, being 36 feet in front on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several Small Lots for sale and one lease on Stuarts Lane, leading to and from the market.

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alexander Wood Esquire York

13th March 1822. tf

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL

Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821 24

EXCELLENT LAND

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of HOPE, upon the Main Road leading from YORK to KINGSTON, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of HOPE, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Town-ship of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

6 lines and under, 2s 6d.—and 7d 1-2 every subsequent insertion

6 to 10 lines,—5s. and 3s 3d subsequently

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently.—Advertisements cannot be received after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

*** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

GAZETTE OFFICE,

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. VIII. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1822. Vol. I.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty third day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of April last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-third day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the first day of July next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

W. J. Boulton, Soliciter Gen'l

ANNO PRIMO & SECUNDO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVI.

An Act for regulating the Fur Trade, and establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction within certain parts of North America.

[2d July, 1821.]

WHEREAS the Competition in the Fur Trade between the Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading into *Hudson's Bay*, and certain Associations of Persons trading under the name of "The North West Company of *Montreal*," has been found for some years past to be productive of great inconvenience and loss, not only to the said Company and Associations, but to the said Trade in general and also of great injury to the native *Indians*, and of other Persons Subjects of His Majesty And whereas the animosities and feuds, arising from such Competition, have also for some years past kept the Interior of *America*, to the North ward and West ward of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and of the Territories of the United States of *America*, in a state of continued Disturbance: And whereas many Breaches of the Peace, and violence extending to the loss of lives, and considerable destruction of property, have continually occurred therein: And whereas, *for* remedy of such evils, it is expedient and necessary that some effectual Regulations should be established for the apprehending, securing, and bringing to Justice all Persons committing such Offences, and that His Majesty should be empowered to regulate the said Trade: And whereas doubts have been entertained, whether the provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King *George the Third*, intituled *An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces* extended to the Territories granted by Charter to the said Governor and Company; and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that the said Act should be further extended: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same. That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to make Grants or to give His Royal Licence, under the Hand and Seal of One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to any Body Corporate, or Company, or Person or Persons, of or for the exclusive Privilege of Trading with the *Indians* in all such parts of *North America* as shall be specified in any such Grants or Licences respectively, not being part of the Lands or Territories hereinbefore granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and not being part of any of His Majesty's Provinces in *North America*, or of any Lands or Territories belonging to the United States of *America*: and all such Grants and Licences shall be good, valid, and effectual for the purpose of securing to all such Bodies Corporate, or Companies or persons, the sole and exclusive privilege of trading with the *Indians* in all such parts of *North America* (except as herein after excepted,) as shall be specified in such Grants or Licences: any thing contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

43 G.3.c. 138.

Empowering his Majesty to make Grants for the exclusive Trade to certain parts of North America.

Limiting the Periods by which such Grants may be made.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no such Grant or Licence, made or given by his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, of any such parts of *North America* as aforesaid, shall be made or given for any longer period than 21 years; and no rent shall be required or demanded for or in respect of any such Grant or Licence, or any privileges given thereby under the provisions of this Act, for the first period of twenty one years; and from and after the expiration of such first period of twenty one years, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to reserve such rents in any future Grants or Licences to be made in the same or any other parties, as shall be deemed just and reasonable, with security for the payment thereof; and such rents shall be deemed part of the Land Revenues of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and be applied and accounted for as the other Land Revenues of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, shall, at the times of payment of any such rent being made, be applied and accounted for.

Persons to whom such Grants shall be made, to enter into Security.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay, and every Body Corporate and Company and person to whom every such Grant or Licence shall be made or given as aforesaid, shall respectively keep secure Registers of all persons in their employ in any parts of *North America*, and shall, once in each year, return to his Majesty's Secretaries of State accurate Duplicates of such Registers, and shall also enter into such Security as shall be required by his Majesty for the due execution of all Processes Criminal and Civil, as well within the Territories included in any such Grant, as within those granted by Charter to the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and for the production or delivering into safe Custody, for purposes of Trial, of all persons in their employ or under their Authority, who shall be charged with having committed any Criminal Offences, and for the due and faithful observance of all Regulations, and Rules, and Orders after the due and faithful observance of all Regulations, and Rules, and Orders which shall be made by his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, touching any such Grant or Licence, either for diminishing or preventing the sale or distribution of Spirituous Liquors to the *Indians*, or for promoting their moral and religious improvement, or for any other object which his Majesty may deem necessary for the remedy or prevention of the other evils which have hitherto been found to exist.

IV And whereas by a convention entered into between his Majesty and the United States of *America*, it was stipulated and agreed, that any Country on the North west coast of *America*, the

Such Grant of exclusive Trade not to interfere with Citizens of the United States beyond the stony mountains.

the West-ward of the Stony Mountains, should be free and open to the Citizens and Subjects of the Two Powers, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of that convention; be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or constructed to authorize any Body Corporate, Company, or Person, to whom his Majesty may have, under the provisions of this Act, made a Grant or given a License of exclusive Trade with the *Indians* in such parts of *North America* as aforesaid, to claim or exercise any such exclusive Trade within the Limits specified in the said Article, to the prejudice or exclusion of any Citizens of the said United States of *America*, who may be engaged in the said Trade: Provided always, that no *British* Subject shall trade with the *Indians* within such limits, without such Grant or Licence as is by this Act required.

Y And be it declared and enacted That the said Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of his late Majesty, intituled *An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces*, and all the Clauses and Provisions therein contained, shall be deemed and construed, and it is and are hereby respectively declared, to extend to and over, and to be in full force in and through all the Territories hereinbefore granted to the Company of *Adventurers of England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or this Act, or in any Grant or Charter to the Company, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Courts of Judicature established in U. Canada to take cognizance of Causes in Indian Territories.

VI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Courts of Judicature now existing, or which may be hereafter established in the Province of *Upper Canada*, shall have the same Civil Jurisdiction, Power, and Authority, as well in the Cognizance of Suits, as in the issuing Process, mesne and final, and in all other respects whatsoever, within the said *Indian Territories*, and other parts of *America* not within the Limits of either of the Provinces of *Lower* or *Upper-Canada*, or of any Civil Government of the United States, as the said Courts have or are invested with within the Limits of the said Provinces of *Lower* or *Upper-Canada* respectively; and that all and every contract, agreement, debt, liability, & demand whatsoever, made, entered into, incurred, or arising within the said *Indian Territories* and other parts of *America*, and all and every wrong and injury to person or to property real or personal, committed or done within the same, shall be and be deemed to be of the same nature, and be cognizable by the same Courts, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, and be tried in the same manner, and subject to the same consequences in all respects, as if the same had been made, entered into, incurred, arisen, committed, or done within the said Province of *Upper Canada*; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or Grant or Charter, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all such Suits and Actions relating to Lands, or to any Claims in respect of Land, not being within the Province of *Upper-Canada*, shall be decided according to the Laws of that part of the United Kingdom called *England*, and shall not be subject to or affected by any Local Acts, Statutes, or Laws of the Legislature of *Upper-Canada*.

Actions relating to Lands not within the Province of Upper Canada to be decided according to the law of England.

Proceedings of Courts to be issued in the same manner as heretofore.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all Process, Writs, Orders, Judgments, Decrees, and Acts whatsoever, to be issued, made, delivered, given, and done by or under the Authority of the said Courts, or either of them, shall have the same Force, Authority, and Effect within the said *Indian* Territory and other parts of *America* as aforesaid, as the same now have within the said Province of *Upper Canada*.

Appointment of Justices of Peace.

VIII And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor or Lieut Governor or person administrating the Government for the time being of *Lower Canada*, by Commission under his Hand and Seal, to authorize all persons who shall be appointed Justices of the Peace under the Provisions of this Act, within the said *Indian* Territories, or other parts of *America* as aforesaid, or any other person who shall be specially named in any such Commission, to act as a Commissioner within the same, for the purpose of executing, endorsing, and carrying into effect all such Process, Writs, Orders, Judgments, Decrees, and Acts, which shall be issued, made, delivered, given, or done by the said Courts of Judicature, and which may require to be enforced and executed within the said *Indian* Territories or such others of *North America* as aforesaid; and in case any person or persons whatsoever residing or being within the said *Indian* Territories or such other parts of *America* as aforesaid, shall refuse to obey or perform any such Process, Writ, Order, Judgment, Decree, or Act of the said Courts, or shall resist or oppose the execution thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or Commissioners, and they or any of them are and is hereby required, on the same being proved before him by the Oath or Affidavit of one credible Witness, to commit the said person or persons so offending as aforesaid to Custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to *Upper Canada*; and that it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or any Person or Persons acting under his Authority, to convey or cause to be conveyed such Person or Persons so offending as aforesaid to *Upper Canada*, in pursuance of such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act, and such Person or Persons shall be committed to Gaol by the said Court, on his, or their being so brought into the said Province of *Upper Canada* by which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act was issued, or shall be delivered, given, or done, until a final Judgment or Decree shall have been pronounced in such Suit, and shall have been duly performed, and all Costs paid, in case such Person or Persons shall be a Party or Parties in such Suit, or until the Trial of such Suit shall have been concluded, in case such person or persons shall be a Witness or Witnesses therein: Provided always, that if any person or persons so apprehending as aforesaid shall enter into a Bond Recognizance to any such Justice of the Peace or Commission er, with two sufficient Sureties, to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or the said Courts, conditioned to obey and perform such Process, Writ, Order, Judgment, Decree or Act as aforesaid, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or the said Courts, to discharge such person or persons out of Custody.

For assigning recognizances issued.

IX. And be it further enacted, That in case such person or persons shall not perform and fulfil the Condition or Conditions of such Recognizance, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for any such Justice or Commissioner [illegible] he is hereby required, to assign such Recognizance to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in any Suit in which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act shall have been issued, made, delivered, given or done as aforesaid, notwithstanding any being cognizant in any Charter granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*

Appointment of Justices to determine Causes.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall deem it convenient to do, to issue a Commission or Commissions under the Great Seal of this part of *England* as Justices of the Peace within such parts of *America* as aforesaid, as well within any Territories heretofore granted to the Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, as within the *Indian* Territories of such other parts of *America* as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Court in the Province of *Upper-Canada*, in any Case in which it shall appear expedient to have any evidence taken, by Commission, or any Facts or Issue, or any Cause or Suit ascertained, to issue a Commission to any three or more of such Justices to take such evidence, and return the same, or try such Issue, and for that purpose to hold Courts, and to issue Subpœnas or other Processes to compel attendance of Plaintiffs, Defendants, Jurors, Witnesses, and all other persons requisite and essential to the execution of the several purposes for which such Commission or Commissions had issued, and with the like Power and Authority as are vested in the Courts of the said Province of *Upper Canada*; and any order, Verdict, Judgment or Decree that shall be made, found, declared, or published by or before any Court or Courts held under and by virtue of such Commission or Commissions, shall be considered to be of as full effect, and enforced in like manner, as if the same had been made, found, declared, or published within the Jurisdiction of the Court of the said Province; and at the time of issuing such Commission or Commissions shall be declared the place or places where such Commissions is to be opened, and the Courts and Proceedings thereunto held; and it shall be at the same time provided how and by what means the expenses of such Commission, and the execution thereof, shall be raised and provided for.

His Majesty may issue Commission under the Great Seal empowering Justices to hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal and Civil Offences.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, notwithstanding any thing contained in this Act, or in any Charter granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, from time to time, by any Commission under the Great Seal, to authorize and empower any such persons so appointed Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, to sit and hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal Offences; and upon Indictments, and also of Civil Causes; and it shall be lawful for his majesty to order, direct, and authorize the appointment of proper Officers to act in aid of such Courts and Justices within the Jurisdiction assigned to such Courts and Justices in any such Commission; any thing in this act, or in any Charter of the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Court to be constituted as his Majesty shall direct

XII Provided always, and be it further enacted, That such Courts shall be constituted, as to the number of Justices to preside therein, and as to such places within the said Territories of the said Company, or any *Indian* Territories, or other parts of *North America* as aforesaid, and the times and manner of holding the same, as his Majesty shall from time to time order and direct; but shall not try any Offender upon any Charge or Indictment for any Felony made the subject of Capital Punishment, or for any Offence punishable with Death, or for passing sentence affecting the life of any Offender to suffer Capital Punishment or Transportation, or take Cognizance of or try any Civil Action or Suit, in which the Cause of such Suit or Action shall exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds; and in every case of any Offence subjecting the person committing the same to Capital Punishment or Transportation, the Court or any Judge of any such Court, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom any such Offender shall be brought, shall commit such Offender to safe Custody, and cause such Offender to be sent in such Custody for Trial in the Court of the Province of *Upper Canada*

Power of the Court to extend to Capital Offences

Amount in Issue not to exceed £200

XIII And be it further enacted, That all Judgments given in any Civil Suit shall be subject to appeal to his Majesty in Council, in like manner as in other cases in his Majesty's Province of *Upper Canada*, and also in any case in which the Rights or Title to any Land shall be in question

Allowing an Appeal.

XIV And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be taken or construed to affect any Right, Privilege, Authority or Jurisdiction which the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay* are by Law entitled to claim and exercise under their Charter; but that all such Rights, Privileges, Authorities, and Jurisdictions shall remain in as full force, virtue, and effect, as if this Act had never been made; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act not to affect Rights of Hudson's Bay Company.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply Fresh Beef, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months commencing, 25th June next.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless, the party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attende at the opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Com'y. Gen'l.

York, 14th May, 1822. 5-6

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 11th day of June next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR.

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of the Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required and subscribed, by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders which must be sealed and endorsed, Tenders for the Supply of Flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Com'y Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York. 14th May, 1822.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalador	Aye	Angiesea
N. of Kemerbec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BELKIE
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT

BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg 14th April 1822 — 10w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Cawdra, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereb advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 — 7w-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Chilton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, Lot containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, thereon a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hall, Esquire, deceased, I have seized and

INDEX AT END

Given in Execution a part of Lot number ten in first Concession of Flamboro' West, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two run of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of November next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade. I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d day of November next at one o'Clock P. M. at Bumberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff, G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Cline at the suit of John Stonebaugh, and also by another writ of Fieri Facias against the land and tenements of the said Cline at the suit of James Crooks, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number thirty two in the first Concession of the Township of Ancaster, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two Acres, on which are a convenient Tannery, a good dwelling house, out-houses &c all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises on Saturday the Ninth day of November next at one o'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of sale,

Sheriff's Office 5th January 1822.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Under the Sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

A List of Subscriptions in aid of the Fund vested by Act of Parliament, in the hands of Commissioners for the erection of a Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., as far as the returns have been received.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor	11	13	4
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces	11	13	4
HOME DISTRICT.			
The Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell	1	3	4
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan	1	10	0
The Hon. P. Cameron	1	3	4
The Hon. J. Wells	1	3	4
Col. Givens	1	3	4
Major Hillier	1	3	4
William Allan Esq.	1	3	4
Stephen Heward Esq.	1	3	4
John Beikie Esq.	1	3	4
Edward McMahon Esq	1	3	4
Stephen Jarvis Esq.	0	10	0
H. J. Boulton, Sol Gen.	1	3	4
George Ridout Esq.	1	3	4
Samuel Ridout Esq.	1	3	4
Capt Fitzgerald	1	3	4
The Hon. H. J. Dunn,	1	3	4
Wm. Chewett Esq	1	3	4
James Chewett Esq	0	15	0
Alexander Chewett	0	10	0
OTTAWA DISTRICT.			
George Hamilton Esq.	2	6	8
John McDonell Esq.	1	3	4
Elijah Brown Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander Grant Esq.	2	0	0
Thomas Mears Esq.	3	0	0
B. F. Frost Esq.	1	0	0
Alex. Cameron Esq.	0	10	0
EASTERN DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.			
Return not received			
MIDLAND DISTRICT.			
The Hon. George Markland	7	10	0
Thomas Markland Esq.	7	10	0
Peter Smith Esq.	5	0	0
John Kirby Esq.	7	10	0
H. MacGregor Esq.	2	10	0
A. MacLean Esq M. P.	1	3	4
N. MacLeod, Esq.	1	5	0
John Watkins Esq.	1	5	0
John Strange Esq.	1	5	0
The Rev. Geo. Oakle Stuart	1	5	0
A. Pringle Esq.	1	5	0
H. C. Thomson Esq.	1	5	0
John W. Ferguson Esq.	1	5	0
Daniel Brown	0	10	0
C. A. Hagerman Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
John Macauley Esq.	5	0	0
Thomas Cartwright Esq.	5	0	0
John Cumming Esq.	5	0	0
Robert Stanton Esq.	2	0	0
John MacLean Esq.	2	10	0
Alexander Fisher Esq.	1	3	4
Thomas Dorland Esq.	1	5	0
Christopher German	0	5	0
Mathew Clark Esq.	0	5	0
George Ham Esq.	1	0	0
Colin Mackenzie Esq.	0	5	0
William Crawford Esq.	1	0	0
Willet Casey Esq.	0	10	0
Joshua B. Lockwood Esq.	0	5	0
George H Detlor Esq.	0	5	0
David Edgar Esq.	0	10	0
John Church Esq.	0	10	0
John Clark Esq.	1	5	0
Benjamin Clapp Esq.	0	5	0
Samuel Mackay Esq.	0	5	0
William Mackay Esq.	0	10	0
Abraham Snyder Esq.	0	5	0
John Ham Sen. Esq.	0	5	0
John Embury Esq.	0	5	0
Artemus W. Cushman Esq.	0	5	0
Jonathan Allan Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Robbins Esq.	0	10	0
R. Fairfield Esq.	1	5	0
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.			
Henry Ruttan Esq. M. P.	3	10	0
James Bethune Esq.	2	10	0
John Spencer Esq.	2	10	0
Caleb Mallery Esq.	0	10	0
G. S Boulton Esq.	1	5	0
D. Smith Esq.	1	10	0
Reverend W. Macaulay	3	10	0
W. Henry Elliott, R. M.	2	10	0
Elias Jones, Esq.	1	5	0
GORE DISTRICT.			
George Rolph, Esq.	3	10	0
Titus G. Simons, Esq.	5	0	0
Manuel Overfield, Esq.	1	0	0
Jacob Cockenour, Esq.	1	0	0
James Crooks, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
Thomas Smith, Esq.	1	0	0
Peter Templin, Esq.	1	0	0
Andrew Jones, Esq.	0	10	0
William Nevil, Esq.	1	0	0
John S. Green, Esq.	1	0	0
James Wedge, Esq.	0	2	6
John K. Simons, Esq.	1	0	0
John McArthur, Esq	0	5	0
James Patten, Esq.	0	10	0
William Ellis, Esq.	1	0	0
John Gob	1	0	0
Henry Hagle, Esq.	0	5	0
Joseph Ralston, Esq.	0	10	0
Abel Land, Esq.	0	5	0
John Forsyth, Esq.	0	5	0
Robert Murray, Esq.	0	5	0
James Racey, Esq.	0	10	0
W. H. Coulson, Esq.	1	3	4
John Wilson, Esq. M. P.	0	10	0
Robert Land, Esq.	1	0	0
John Secord, Esq.	1	0	0
John Chisholm, Esq.	3	0	0
Matthew Crooks, Esq.	2	10	0
Harmonus Smith, Esq.	0	10	0
Daniel O'Reilly, Esq.	1	0	0
John Burwell, Esq.	0	5	0
George Hamilton, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
John Smith, Esq.	0	10	0
Daniel Mowers, Esq.	2	0	0
NIAGARA DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
LONDON DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
WESTERN DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
LOWER CANADA.			
Colonel Darling,	1	5	0
Commissary General Wood,	2	10	0
Lt. Col. Harvey,	1	5	0
Lt. Col. Cockburn,	1	5	0
Doctor Wright,	1	5	0
Captain Fowler,	1	5	0
A. L. Juchereau Duchesnay,	1	5	0
Major Shekleton,	1	0	0
J. M. Prior,	0	10	0
James Mitchell,	1	0	0
William Rogers,	0	10	0
J. Spong,	0	10	0
Captain Browne,	1	0	0
Lieut. Rembie,	0	10	0
Ensign McLauchlan,	1	0	0
Captain Arabin, R. A.	0	10	0
Lieut Skeene, R. E.	0	10	0
——— Serrate, R. E.	0	10	0
Lieut Col. Philpott,	1	0	0
Lieut. Homsby,	0	10	0
Lt. Col. Burer, 37th Reg't.	1	0	0
Major Bruce,	1	0	0
Lieut Sodher,	5	5	0
Captain Wood,	0	10	0
Captain Reloall, 70th Reg't	0	10	0

Captain Dickson	1	0	0
Lieut. Hunter,	0	10	0
Colonel Oxley,	1	0	0
Major Greene,	0	15	0
1st Lieutenant,	0	7	6
Pay Master Scott,	0	15	0
Lieut. Col. McGregor,	1	0	0
Captain De La Bay,	0	10	0
Q. M'r Norman,	0	10	0
Town Major,	0	10	0
T. Trigge, Barrack Master,	0	10	0
James Coffin, Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.	1	0	0

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 23d April, 1822

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING'S POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions forsaidly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A. THOMAS. King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,600 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned that is to say £800 on the first of October, 1823, and £800 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than a be expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1823.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other persons of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or amelliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer

Quebec, 23d April, 1822.

York, Upper-Canada.

UNDER the patronage of the Rt. Honorable Lady SARAH MAITLAND and the principal Ladies of Upper-Canada.

Mrs. COCKBURN,
(Successor to Mrs. GOODMAN.)

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she will commence her School Duties on the first Monday in June.

Mrs. COCKBURN submits to their inspection, her School Terms which she trusts will be found so moderate that parents will be enabled to give young Ladies the requisite time to attain the desired acquirements.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

	£	s	d
For Education in the English language, Gramatically, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, with plain and fancy Needle-work,	"	"	0
Writing and Ciphering,	"	"	0 10 0
The French Language,	"	"	1 0 0
Drawing and Painting on Velvet,	"	"	1 10 0
For Board and Lodging,	"	"	8 10 0

Music, Dancing, Flower and Card-work, are also taught in the School and charged moderately.

Mrs. Cockburn will receive a Junior Class of little children from four to seven years of age, for five dollars per Quarter each.

Entrance one Guinea.

Every Lady to provide a Table, and Tea-spoon, Knife and Fork, Sheets and Towels, and to pay for her own washing.

Three months notice is expected before any Lady leaves the School.—The terms of tuition, to day Scholars are the same as those to boarders; with half a Guinea entrance.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny,

Apply to the Gazette Office.

York May 2. 1822. tf

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front on the Palace Street, and 158 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.

YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

*** The Sale of the above valuable Premises is postponed to the First day of July next; in consequence of the Proprietor not being able to leave the house much before that time.

Kingston Brewery.

AN extensive supply of BEER of a superior quality, from the above Brewery, at six dollars per Barrel.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,

Who has constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK and WHISKEY. —ALSO—

A regular supply of IC. & IX. TIN.

WANTED,

A COOK, and to take the charge of a small house, a steady person who can produce a good character for sobriety and honesty.—For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,
At the Gazette Office,

A SERMON on the EDUCATION of the POOR, the DUTY of diffusing the GOSPEL, and more particularly, on the IMPORTANCE of FAMILY RELIGION, &c. &c. &c. by the Rev. G. J. MOUNTAIN, D. D. Quebec.

York, May 30, 1822.

EDUCATION.

Christopher Hughes,

DEPUTY SURVEYOR begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has commenced

Land Surveying,

and by unremitting attention to his duty, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Orders sent to Mr. *Howard's*, York, Mr *Plate's* Youngstreet, and to the Rev. Mr. *Gaskin's*, of the Township of Markam, will be attended to.

N. B. *C. H.* would engage as a private Tutor in the family of a Gentleman, in the Town of York, or its vicinity, when not employed in Surveying. His system of Education comprises, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Declamation, Geography, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, Algebra, and all the Minor Branches of the Mathematics.

York, May 25, 1822. 3w6

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 2d April, 1822.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution made by the Stockholders, of the Bank of Upper Canada, at a General Meeting, held in the Town of York on Tuesday the 2d April 1822, an instalment of ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is required to be paid in by each of the Stockholders, on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 8. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 6, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

The most important article in our foreign news, received during the past week, is a report of the massacre of the whole Royal Family of Spain. Frightful as such a catastrophe must be, to all men of reflection and feeling, whatever may be their political opinions, there is, we fear, but too much ground for the report. Throughout his whole career FERDINAND appears to have been driven forward by a sort of strange fatality;—weak, fanatical and despotic, he seems to have been all along preparing the way for an untimely end, and to have been wholly incapable of judging of the signs of the times. If it be true that the assassination of RIEGO, the idol of the people, has taken place, it is exceedingly probable the exasperated populace would take an immediate, and a signal vengeance. In a short time all doubts on this subject must be removed. We look with great anxiety for further information, conceiving that extraordinary results must follow so awful an event, should it be true.

For the amusement and information of our readers, we have this week given sketches, from the Atheneum, of the characters of several of the great Spanish Chieftains, which have been drawn with much spirit.

Although we are well assured that our Strictures on the literary and political misdemeanors of the *patriotic* Observer, are quite as unwelcome to him, as a summons for trial in a court of Justice is to a common malefactor; yet he affects to remove his agony, by many a broad grin, and by grimaces of the most singular, and non-descript character. Affectation is always amusing to a certain degree, even should it be exercised under a feeling of pain that might otherwise excite our compassion and pity. Thus, when a fanatic declares his felicity, under the lash from a bunch of sharp nettles, and that he is making rapid progress towards perfectibility, whilst sitting on a chair stuck full of pointed nails, it is no easy matter to withhold a smile. Now, though the Observer is nettled unto madness, he still cries out for more castigation; and, as we really desire his reform, we cannot object to gratify his wish, particularly as we believe in the truth of the proverb, "*he that spareth the rod, spoileth the child*" The child to be sure, in this instance, is somewhat aged, tough, and incorrigible. But time and reflection, superadded to a little wholesome, chastisment may do much.

On the present occasion we shall content ourselves with giving him a little sober advice, keeping the rod still in pickle. If he means to be respected by any party, it is absolutely necessary that he should endeavour to attain some kind of fixed principle. His loyalty, in particular, ebbs and flows in the most remarkable manner, and seems to be mainly influenced by the increase or wane of radicalism in England. When the Radicals were in force, our revered monarch was not quite in such high estimation with the OBSERVER, as he now is, being at present stiled with great justice a truly patriotic king:—Yet this same excellent monarch was most scandalously alluded to in December 1820, by this same man, as we shall hereafter shew in our "*Tables of consistency and inconsistency.*"

The same remarks apply to his feeling towards Ministers. In a late number of his paper, when remarking on the Commissioner's going home, he says they, the Ministers, are sworn to act justly, and that they must consequently do so; yet in December 1820 he called these self-same Ministers, a *gang of assassins* and accused them of every thing horrible. Perhaps at that time they had either taken no oaths, or else they had, without regard to honesty, forgotten them!!

His remarks, however, as is very frequently the case with this blunder headed writer, have a contrary bearing to that which he evidently intended to give them. If the Government, as he is pleased for once to suppose, (and which in fact it is) is equitable and just, it would hardly decide between two parties without hearing both. It never does so. The British Houses of Parliament never decide on any point of importance without hearing evidence at their bar. How would it be possible for a *Dispatch*, which the sapient OBSERVER thinks would be all-sufficient for the purpose, to foresee and answer all the questions that may arise in a discussion of the matter at issue, particularly when all the objections would originate from another Province?

The sending a special Commissioner to England was both wise and politic; and when the integrity, the acknowledged ability, and the profession of the Attorney General are considered, whom could the Legislature have recommended so much to the general satisfaction of the Country at large. It is true that he is the Attorney General. But what then? Does that high situation disqualify him; when the very same talents and qualifications which are necessary to enable him to fill that situation with honor to himself, and satisfaction to the public, are required in a Commissioner going home, on such a business as that now in hand, if any kind of success is to be looked for? It is, however, a most lamentable consideration, that these are persons who unceasingly labor to impress the public there with an idea, that whoever is selected by the King to hold any situation under Government in this Colony, however well approved may have been his past services, or however respectable and unimpeachable may have been his previous character, that, from the moment of his appointment, from the moment he commences the performance of his arduous duties here, he becomes no longer worthy of trust, or even of a civil mention of his name; and that honesty, integrity, and patriotism, have taken up their residence *exclusively* with those who, upon all occasions, seek to clog and impede all the measures of Government, no matter how wise or benificent they may be. This wicked cabal could not have found, with respect to accommodating principle, (though they might certainly have obtained one with much more ability,) a more ready agent than the indiscriminately abusive OBSERVER, who, whatever may be his stock of assurance and insolence, shall never bully us into a forgetfulness of what belongs to our duty, and he may expect the lash, whenever he is guilty of shameless perversion, or of public misrepresentation and falsehood, in matters concerning the general welfare of the province. With his private sentiments, feelings, character, or conduct we have nothing to do, and we disclaim any and every wish to crush him, which he has been pleased to allledge against us. When a man fails to rise no more, it is generally by his own hand.

SPAIN.

Massacre of the Royal Family of Spain.

The London Courier of the evening of the 18th April, gives the following particulars of this event, which there seems to be strong grounds for believing, from the manner in which it is stated in that paper, and from the cause assigned. The assassination of so distinguished an individual as RIEGO, who is looked up to by the Spaniards as the father of his country, and the guardian of their liberties, was sufficient we must acknowledge, to rouse all Spain against the perpetrators of so dasterdly an act.

From the London Courier. of April 13.

We have received the following letter from Paris, this morning, and lay it before our readers precisely as it has reached us. It is proper to mention, that it is not from any of our own correspondents, and therefore we cannot vouch for its accuracy. With this fair qualification we submit it to the public.

With respect to the alleged assassination of Riego, we perceive that the Morning Chronicle mentions the same circumstance upon the authority of a private letter of the 8th inst.

"*Paris, April* 10.

"A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members were assassinated by the Servilles; that the populace of Madrid instantly rose *en masse*, penetrated into the Royal Palace and massacred all the Royal Family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence, which we have traced to General B——s, who states, he had seen the letter to the above purport."

National property in Spain.—The superficial area of Spain exceeds 15,000 square leagues, one half of which extent of country is actually now on sale; and, besides, the lands in this predicament are the most fertile, the best situated, and the most productive the country possesses To the mass of property belonging to the Inquisition, Monks, *encomiendas*, privileged orders, &c. the Cortes, by a recent decree, added the whole of the property in the hands of the clergy, leaving them for their subsistence, one half of the former tithes. The Ecclesiastical proprietors, according to the report of Canga Argueiles, late Finance Minister, amounted to 82,279. Although each, on an average, possessed no more than three estates, or thee distinct items of property, the aggregate sum would nevertheless be immense—according to the best information to be obtained at the office of public credit, or the department intrusted with the administration and sale of this mass of property, the total and effective value of the whole eventually to be put up at auction is estimated at 4000 millions of rials, or two hundred millions of dollars. Of the above about 100 millions of rials, or 5 millions of dollars have already been disposed of, and the sales are going on gradually, and at prices much higher than were at first expected.

RIEGO.

The following interesting account of this celebrated Spanish Chieftain was addressed to the Editor of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in London, by an English Gentleman, at Madrid.

I will tell you what a beautiful Spanish lady said to a friend of mine, who asked for a description of RIEGO. "His image is so deeply engraved *here* (pressing her forehead with her hand,) that were I a painter, you should have his very counterpart. But it is not enough to be a painter: one must burn with the same sacred fire that is kindled in him. That fire is in my bosom. He is not fair—no! but what does *that* matter? If he has not the beauty of form, he has all the beauty of generous passion, and that is better. His black eyes are always sparkling before me; busy, pen-trating, enquiring;—his lips express the delicacy of his sentiments; his hair is nearly black, but mixed with grey, though he has only seen thirty years to whiten it. His figure is of the middle size, but strikingly martial. You would fix on him for a hero. The love of liberty is in him ever obvious and ever active; he is alive to all its vibrations. You may read his thoughts and his affections. That gloom which hung upon the brow of Napoleon, and which served to cover the deep purposes of personal ambition, never clouds his countenance. He is too ardent to bury himself in long concentrated thoughts. He is the soldier's brother. A sergeant and a man from the ranks are always with him. He was made a prisoner in the war of independence, and remained two years in France, where he cultivated his mind with continual study. He speaks French and Italian admirably. Towards me (she continued) his conduct has been a model of grace and politeness. When he arrived here, I could not separate myself from him. He knew that I loved one of the companions of his perils and his glories; and they say *he* is a lover. This annoys me. He will then devote himself to something besides his country: he may then love something besides liberty! He should never marry; it would be infidelity to the nation. Is he not pledged to her? And then—could other women love him?"

The part which Riego took in the movements of the Isla de Leon—the series of melancholy events which dispersed his little band, and left him to wander in solitude and despair—are such as even now, when the dangers are passed and the victory is achieved, I can hardly think of without trembling. After several vain attempts to enter Cadiz, he left Quiroga in San Fernando, for the purpose of exciting the public feelings in different parts of Andolusia. His division consisted of 1500 men, with whom he marched upon Chiclana, whose authorities fled on his arrival From thence he proceeded to Algesiras, in the hope that the friends of freedom in Gibraltar would facilitate his objects and provide for his wants. In some of the villages he was received with ecstasy, in others with alarm. At Algesiras the people crowded to welcome him. but refused to join his banners. The coldness of the Governor of Gibraltar, and the interruption of all communication with that fortress, disappointed all his expectations. His troops wanted shoes, and horses, and money. Some supplies were furnished in the midst of immense difficulties by the zeal of his friends. In the mean time, O'Donnel approached with the royalist army. Riego had determined to attack them, when a letter from Quiroga was delivered to him, urging his immediate return. In the plains of Taibilla he was surrounded by a large body of the enemy's cavalry. They were received with shouts of "Long live the Constitution!—long live our Country!" and the ranks resounded with that song which I will here insert, for it has become the watchword of the Constitutional party, and has been re-echoed a thousand and ten thousand times though the Peninsula, just like *Ca Ira* and the *Marseillois* in France, at the commencement of the French Revolution.

Soldiers! soldiers! hear
Your country's earnest cry!—
Soldiers! soldiers! swear
To conquer or to die!
Valiant, daring, strong,
And serene as gays
Be our song to day,
Victory's growing song.
Worlds are listening now,
Children of the Cid—
His proud fame, though hid,
Shall revive in you—*Soldiers, &c.*
Wave the glorious steel;
Let the trembling slave,
Of the strong, the brave,
All the triumph feel.
As the mists disperse,
Shall their squadrons fly;
Shouts of liberty
Fill the universe—*Soldiers, &c.*
What a glorious day.
Full of light and bliss—
O, how bright a ray
Freedom sheds on this!
When Riego, first
Joined our patriot bands,
And the freeing hands
Of dull slavery burst—*Soldiers, &c.*
Honour on his brow!
Honour, praise be your'd—
Who the patriot's sword
Dares to brandish now.
Long our country's eye
Hfs been veil'd in tears—
Now the smile of joy
On her cheeks appears—*Soldiers, &c.*
We have heard her call!
Could she speak in vain?
We have sworn for Spain—
Sworn—to perish all.
No!—these eyes shall see
Every fetter broke—
Rescued from the yoke,
Spain shall yet be free.—*Soldiers, &c.*
See, our fetters fall—
And the slaves, whose will
Wears those letters still,
Shall our masks appal!
Free—to freedom true,
We assume again
All the strength of men;—
Slaves are cowards too—*Soldiers, &c.*
Hear! the trumpet! heart
Shame and slavery
They may fear to die—
What have we to fear!
While the patriot file
Moves serenely on,
Doubt and danger frown
On the mean—the vile.—*Soldiers, &c.*
Lo! the joyous breeze
Martial music brings;
Cannon's thunderings
Shout your victories
Mars has call'd you his;
Spain was ever brave;—
Who would be a slave
In such clime as this!—*Soldiers, &c.*
Look—the enemy—
Steady as a rock
To the battle's shock—
Look—they faint—they fly.
Can a servile crew,
Bought by tyrants' gold,
E'er withstand the bold,
Freedom led—as you.—*Soldiers, &c.*

They reached Cordoba;—there were only 300 left, and were received in melancholy silence by the inhabitants, who only saw so many victims marked out for certain signal sacrifice. They sought again the hilly parts of the province. The days were dark and rainy; the roads almost impassible; the enemy always at hand. A little band, too few for mutual defence, and unwieldy, of course, for attack,—a little band reached Bienvenida; and one of its commanders, Evaresto de San Migues, speaks of its dispersion in the following affecting terms:—

"Our remaining united now served only to expose us to the irresistible attacks of the enemy. We had no breathing time—we had no repose. We were driven to the hard necessity of separating, and this was determined on at a council of all the officers who were left. Tender and sad was this parting! We had made costly sacrifices to our country—our only reward was then the prospect of passing the rest of our days in exile!"

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 18.

A grand Divan was held with the usual state, for the payment of the troops, and at the moment the pay of the Janissaries was reckoning, the cannon of the Seraglio announced the birth of a son to the Sultan, who received the name of Mahomet. The Janissaries and their Agas evinced their joy in the most intemperate manner—the Asiatic troops went through the military evolutions, the exercise of the Djerid, and afterwards actively participated in the public rejoicings. But few excesses were committed on this day of general exultation, and the Bostangi Bascha maintained order in the Fauxbourgs. The rejoicings were continued throughout the following day.

Feb. 23 ——The Sibilidar, (sword bearer of Chourschid) arrived at Constantinople, escorted by Tartars, with the Harem, the treasures, the grandson of Ali (a child eight years of age) and lastly, the head of this old Chief, who had attained the age of 84. The head was carried in triumph to the Grand Vizier, and thence to the seraglio.

Feb. 24.—The head of Ali was fixed, in ceremony, over the portal of the seraglio, with a copy of the sentence which condemned to death this traitor to Ismalism, this rebel to the porte, this supporter of the revolted Greeks, &c. It is impossible to convey an idea of the fanatical enthusiasm which this sight excited in the soldiers and populace—cries were heard on all sides, that the Porte might now declare war against the 'Gnours,' (Christians)—that the Musselmen were sure of exterminating them. Rich presents were distributed, by order of the Grand Seignior, and Chourschid Pacha was loaded with wealth and honors.

The Courier of the 10th says "when speaking of the news from the continent, "*we cannot discover in the numerous reports from different quarters the least kind of a pacific kind.*"

A letter from the Southern frontiers of Russia, dated March 10, says "the Janissaries have fought with the Asiatic troops in Jassy; about 500 men were killed on both sides. During the massacre, the city was set on fire in several places, for the purpose of plunder. The wind being high, 430 houses were burnt."

Turkish Justice—The Turkish Ambassador, who was at Paris in 1798, bought a diamond of a jeweller in that city While the bargain was concluding, one of his people stole a ring. A little child saw it, and told his father after the Turk was gone. The jeweller immediately wrote to the Ambassador, who sent him word that he should wait twenty four hours. After the expiration of this time, the jeweller received a box directed to him, which he opened, and found in it the head of the thief with the ring between his teeth!

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MOROCCO.

The following extract will shew to what an extent, and how zealously, the SUBLIME PORTE intends to carry on the war against Russia.

"*Hamburg, April 4.*

"We have received the following interesting accounts from Fez, in Africa, by way of Gibraltar.

"*Fez, January 19, 1822.*

"To-day fortnight (Jan. 2, 1822) arrived the Imperial Ambassador of the Ottomans, Ismael Mahomet Effendi, with the First Secretary of State, Salah Bicher, accompanied by twelve Janissaries, a Pacha of Egypt, Bucchum Ammani Bassa, and son of the Viceroy of Egypt. They brought to the Emperor of Fez presents, the value of which is estimated at 200,000 piasters. The next day the Emperor opened the papers they had presented him, and was greatly surprised at their contents, relative to the present hostilities.

"The Emperor answered, 'he was ready, and God would help.' For this week past, this Monarch has, in consequence, been busy with the correspondence from Constantinople and Egypt. The Emperor was greatly pleased at the arrival of the Ambassador, and of the Secretary of State, Salah Bicher, and admired the prudence of the latter, who is an Israelite. This Salabi Bicher is the intimate friend of a great merchant named Mayer Ben Mackain, now living in Morocco, who formerly resided 18 years in England (and who presented to the Emperor a work published in Europe against the Turks,) and this Mayer has obtained, by the means of his friend Salabi Bicher, the Imperial permission to correspond with all subjects of Morocco living in Europe.

"On the 29th the Turkish Ambassador departed, together with the Egyptian Pacha, the two Imperial Princes, Muley Abd Laudel, and Muley el Rhaery, the two Governors Mohamed Mahul, and Abd Rackman Medinah, and two Israelite Secretaries of State. They go first to Egypt, and then to Constantinople

"The two Princes, with their suite proceed first to the North, where they are to expect further orders. They bring to the Sultan letters, one of which engages to furnish him every month with five thousand horses, one thousand mules, and five hundred negroes, from 18 to 20 years of age; the Viceroy of Egypt, 2000 horses, 200 negroes, and 200 mules. The Ambassador and the Egyptian Pacha likewise received valuable presents; and to Salabi Bicher the Emperor gave a snuff box set with diamonds, a present from the king of France in 1757, the value of which is estimated at 10,000 piastres. The Emperor immediately dispatched couriers to Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, to renew, within four weeks, the treaties concluded by his late Father, Sydi Mahomet, in the year 1170, Schuban 19th, or the 23d of July, 1757."

Remarkable Prediction!—In Gibbon's history of the rise and fall of the Roman empire, the author is speaking of the "naval expeditions of the Russians against Constantinople," says, "In a period of 190 years (from 855 to 1043) the Russians made four attempts to plunder the treasures of Constantinople. The event was various, but the motive, the means, and the object, were the same, in these naval expeditions. The Russian traders had seen the magnificence and tasted the luxury of the city of the Cæsars. A marvellous tale, and a scanty supply, excited the desires of their savage countrymen; they envied the gifts of nature which their climate denied; they coveted the works of art which they were too lazy to imitate and too indigent to purchase; the Varangian princes unfurled the banners of piratical adventure, and their bravest soldiers were drawn from the nations that dwelt in the northern isles of the ocean."

"The memory of these arctic fleets that seemed to descend from the polar circle, left a deep impression of terror on the imperial city. By the vulgar of every rank, it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus, was secretly inscribed with a prophecy, NOW THE RUSSIANS, IN THE LAST DAYS, SHOULD BECOME MASTERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—In our time a Russian armament, instead of sailing from the Borysthenes, has circumnavigated the Continent of Europe; and the Turkish capital has been threatened by a squadron of strong and lofty ships of war, each of which with its naval science and thundering artillery, could have sunk or scattered an hundred vessels such as those of their ancestors." "*Perhaps the present generation*, adds Mr. Gibbon, *may yet behold the accomplishment of the prediction, of a rare prediction, of which the style is unambiguous and the date unquestionable.*"

From a late London Paper.

Turkish Declaration of War.—The German papers have published the following curious declaration of war, issued in 1663, by Mahomet IV. against Leopold Emperor of Germany.—

"By the grace of God, the great God in heaven, We Molo Mahomet, God of the earth, renowned and powerful emperor of Babylon and Judea, from the rising to the setting of the sun, king of all earthly kings, mighty ruler of Arabia and Mauritiania, born triumphant sovereign of Jerusalem, possessor of the tomb of Christ the crucified, declare to the emperor of Germany, to the King of Poland, and all thy allies, sword in hand, burning, plundering, murdering and destroying the country and subjects. As for thee, thou shalt suffer the most horrible death that can be imagined. As thy government is weak and cruel even amongst Christians, we will wrest from thee with fire and sword, thy empire and kingdom, and likewise overthrow and annihilate the See of Rome and its triple crow

"This, Emperor of Germany, and King of Poland, is our declaration to thee and to all thy dependents; and We moreover inform the, that these words will speedily be followed by deed, for which thou hast to hold thyself in readiness.

"Given in our powerful city of Stamboul; containing 1859 streets, 90 hospitals, 1000 public baths, 697 fountains, 120 markets, 115 stables for mules, 480 inns for foreigners, 1652 great and small schools, 4122 mosques and churches. This great and powerful city is four German miles in circumference, and on its walls are 360 strong towers. Our ancestors wrested it from the hands of the Christians, whose wives and children were murdered before their eyes. Thus will We treat thee and all Christians, to prove our hatred and disdain.

"Given in the 26th year of Our age and the 7th of Our potent reign.

Signed, "MOLO MAHOMET."

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

No. VIII.

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was but a type of thee, thou Prince of Liars!"

Old Play.

While we were perusing our author's "Observations on the state of the Colony," we could not help frequently lamenting that the divine songs of Dr. WATTS were not among the author's school-books; or, if they were, that he had not been obliged to learn them so as to be well fixed in his memory; if he has children, we very strongly urge him to make atonement by directing their infant minds to the study of that beautiful production *early in life*, and we would especially direct his and their attention to these words:—

O, 'tis a lovely thing for youth,
To walk betimes in wisdom's way,
To *fear a lie* to speak the truth,
That we may trust to all they say.
But *liars we can never trust*,
Though they should speak the thing that's true
And he that does one fault at first,
And *lies* to hide it makes it two.

We hope he will take all this in good part, as it proves incontestably, that we have some regard for his best interests, and those of his family.

No part of his work puzzled us more than the blarney that is lavished (at p 4) on the Council, which he seems to take especial care, for some private reason of his own, no doubt, to separate and distinguish, on all occasions, from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. It may be well for the gentlemen who are so honoured and beloved, with the rank and offensive mention, to be on their guard; men of this stamp do not pour warm water down great men's back's for nothing. If we know any thing of the characters alluded to, however, his flattery will be as unwelcome and loathesome to them as it must appear to others. He says, he cannot for a moment imagine that they are the authors of, or assenting to, the high fees, of which he complains so much. In the name of common sense, then, who are the authors?—Is it not universally known that all changes as to the rate of fees and other matters relative to the land-granting department, either originate with, or are at least debated, and approved in the Council?

What this man is made of we cannot tell, when he further adds "that none of the Hon. members of the Council have large tracts of land;" when it is certain some of them are amongst the largest land-holders in the country!—He is such a blunderhead, that he probably means this assertion for a *fine piece of irony*; for afterwards, (at page 22) he says "*their state in the country is great*" How can it be great if they have no large possessions? O, John, John, to learn to speak and write the truth, and then thou mayest have a chance, according to the old adage, of shaming the devil; but as thou hast undertaken to *edite* for the special benefit, behoof, and instruction of Mr VANSITTART, and the Honorable LEGISLATURE, thou oughtest to be more careful, than to think it very *witty* to tell lies, but it won't do out of thine own circle, we do assure thee.

As to the increase of wealth and population, there is no need of idle assertions, the truth lies beyond the ipse *dixit of any man*; for there are such things as *Assessment Rolls*, and the *Tables of an Annual Census* of the population. If this scribbler can bear to look at truth, let him view the returns for the last five years, from the period of Mr GORE's departure from this country, till the present time, and compare them with the returns of the five *preceding* that departure. We can speak of the District in which we have resided for that space of time, which is one of the most extensive in the Province, and declare, without fear of contradiction, that it has more than trebled the number of its inhabitants, and has become proportionably more wealthy; some of the other Districts have more than kept pace with us, and very few are far behind.

The author expressly asserts (at p 9) that the famous remonstrance, to which he so frequently alludes, was sent home during the Administration of President SMITH, or of his Excellency Sir F MAITLAND and he plainly insinuates by whom it was actually made. He is fortunately beyond the utterance of any lie, we can scarcely be surprised at his wonderful impudence; yet he must know it would be absolutely impossible for either of those gentlemen, or any other person at the head of the affairs in this Colony, to state in the manner described, that emigration to this Province "*proved a very great grievance both to the Government and People.*" It may not be improbable, (though we are entirely ignorant of the fact) that some statement was sent home from Quebec, (but not from York,) in consequence of the many wretched objects which crowded the streets of Montreal and Quebec, chiefly poor emigrants in distress, during a very inclement season; if we mistake not, there were upwards of one thousand on the list of public charity at one time in the city of Montreal: but certain it is that if those people had proceeded up the country, and had they reached far within the limits of Upper Canada, their distress could not have been so urgent and deplorable. What sort of remonstrance was sent home, or by whom, or to whom, we know not; but we dare assert that nothing of the kind was ever sent from York. We have no doubt in our own minds, however, that Mr. VANSITTART simply alluded to a report by the *Quebec Emigrant Society*.

In our next Stricture we shall give an impartial view of the fees that are taken in the land granting department, as the best refutation that can be given to the *false* statements; and, consequently, to the *false* deductions, of this *falsifying* scribbler.

A Supplement, continuing the Literary and Political news of the week is at press, and will be ready for delivery to-morrow.

Supplement to the Eighth Number OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Delivered to Subscribers Gratis.

FRIDAY, JUNE, 7, 1822.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The following Debate on the Distresses of Canada is so interesting to this country that we intended to have inserted it last week, but was prevented by matter that appeared more urgent:

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

March 14.

Mr. MARRYAT presented a Petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, which, he said, contained a simple, but melancholy recital of plain facts and official documents. The petitioners state, that within the last year the wages of labor, the prices of the produce of the soil, and the value of landed property in that Province, have diminished one half; that the amount of the exports has decreased from near £900,000 to little more than £600,000; that the imports have decreased from near £1,300,000 to between 8 and £900,000; and that the Provincial Revenue has fallen off, within the last year, from more than £100,000 to between 70 and £80,000. They add, that all these results have been occasioned by the Acts of the British Legislature which have imposed a duty on the importation of their timber, while at the same time they have lowered the duty on the importation of foreign timber; and have established a system of Corn Laws, under the operation of which their corn has been excluded from British consumption ever since the month of October 1820. They respectfully state, that their produce is thus rendered of no value by the Legislative measures of the Mother Country, while they are compelled to send their produce to her ports, and prohibited from all commercial intercourse with every foreign power, they shall be unable to find the means of providing their population with those articles of comfort and necessity which they have hitherto been in the habit of importing, or to raise a revenue to defray the expences of the civil establishment of the Province; and they conclude by praying, that their grain may be admitted into the home consumption of Great Britain.—Sir, this tale of distress is interesting to us as well as to the petitioners; because the adversity as well as the prosperity of every Colony is reflected back upon the Mother Country. It is obvious that if the exports of Lower-Canada are insufficient to pay for her imports, the British merchants and manufacturers, by whom they are supplied, cannot be paid; and that if the Colonial Revenue will not provide for the civil establishment (as Lower-Canada is the only British Colony that pays the whole expence of her civil establishment,) the Governor, Judges, and other Officers, who are sent out from hence, must be paid out of the revenue of this country.—The statements in the Petition, that their produce is rendered of no value by our late regulations, are by no means exaggerated. As to their timber, it is a fact within my own knowledge, that a cargo was lately consigned to a respectable house in this city, who refuses to receive it, being aware that instead of leaving any nett proceeds, it would bring the shipper in debt. They, therefore, left it to the Captain, who disposed of it, and found it insufficient to pay the freight and charges of sale. So that timber from the British Provinces in North America is not only a total loss of the prime cost, but brings a further demand upon the owner.—Such are the consequences of the new duties on their timber, settled last session of Parliament.—With respect to their corn, it is only admitted into our home consumption when the average price of British wheat exceeds 67s. per quarter; and therefore, all that has arrived here since the month of October 1820, still lies locked up in our warehouses, with every prospect of remaining there till it is spoiled, or till the value of it is sunk in rent and charges. I have before had occasion to assert, in this House, the necessity either of continuing to act towards our Colonies on our old system of protection, or of releasing them from those restrictions to which they are subjected for the advantage of the mother country. To require from them a double monopoly, to bind them to take all their supplies from you, and to ship all the produce of their industry to your market, while you pass such laws as render it of no value, or prohibit it from your home consumption altogether, (which is precisely the case with these Petitioners,) is exercising an unexampled degree of arbitrary power over them, and if continued, must soon devote them to absolute ruin; I trust, therefore, that this petition will meet that favorable consideration to which it is entitled.

Mr. ELLICE wished to offer one or two observations on the Petition presented by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Marryat,) and to bespeak the attention of the house to the serious evils so justly complained of by the Petitioners. No person unacquainted with the Provinces of Canada could form a just idea of the contrast which their present situation presented to their former prosperity, or of the consequences that must inevitably result from the continued restrictions on their trade. Last year the alteration on the timber duties bore heavily on that branch of their commerce; and for the first time the operation of the corn Laws prevented the introduction into this market of the other staple article of their produce. They were also, if report spoke true, threatened with the loss of their West India trade: a subject now under discussion, and which must be settled with fair reference to the various interests concerned in it; and it was impossible to foresee what might be the results of all these measures to that unfortunate colony. If they were not permitted to send their produce to this market, while it was excluded from many others by the operation of the navigation laws, it was impossible they could long pay for the manufactures and supplies we compelled them to receive solely from this country; and he did hope some relaxation of the present restriction, and, above all, the admission of their corn, might be concerned, without risk of injury to the agricultural interests. He again begged leave to recommend the Petition to the serious consideration of the House and Government.

Mr BENNETT (of Wilts,) opposed the prayer of the Petition, on the ground that it was as necessary to protect the English Agriculturist, as it could be to relieve the Canadian corn grower. When corn might be imported into this country, large quantities of American grain had been sent to Canada, and thence smuggled into England as being of Canadian growth; so that the restraint now complained of, the Petitioners had in fact brought upon themselves. He wished to give the Colonies all equitable protection, but could not consent to afford that species of relief which the Petitioners now desired.

Mr. WILMOT was fully convinced of the reality of the distress complained of by the Petitioners, but at the same time he must remark, that there was nothing in the measures lately adopted that could produce that distress. He thought it desirable that this Petition should be referred to the special notice of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. RICARDO thought the House bound to attend to the justice of the complaints contained in the Petition. The Canadians, in his opinion, suffered great and serious hardships which ought to be removed; they complained chiefly of three grievances, which were—1st. That we did not take timber from them on the same terms as we did before.—2d. That we refused to admit their corn.—And 3dly. That they were subjected to the inconvenience of purchasing all articles in our markets. As to the first, we had a right to go to any market we please for our timber, but on that very principle the second cause of grievance ought to be done away, & their corn ought to have access to our markets. Whenever that subject was proposed in the House, he would give it his best assistance to put their corn trade on that footing; with respect to the third point, the forcing the colonies to purchase in our markets, when they might be more conveniently supplied elsewhere, it was an inconvenience to which they ought not to be exposed. He would always oppose that principle, not only as applied to Canada, but to every other colony.

Sir I. COFFIN thought it would have been a good thing for this country, if Canada had been sunk to the bottom of the sea. It cost this country £300,000 per annum, and did not make a return to it of 500 pence. The Canadians, by the timber trade, had been in the habit of cheating this country out of £300,000 yearly. This had been done by suffering great quantities of American timber to be sent down the River St. Lawrence, which had been then brought to England as Canadian timber. Yet after acting such a part, they now threw themselves on that House for support. The sooner the Governor was called home and the sooner the Assembly and Colony were suffered to go, he should be sorry to say—*au Diable*, the better.

Mr. W. SMITH allowed that Canada cost us a great deal of money, but that made it the more necessary to take such steps as did not interfere with its improvement. He was convinced that if the province of Canada was made easy and comfortable with respect to its commercial relations, we need not be at the expence of a heavy Military Establishment to defend them. While we kept them in a state of good humour this expence was necessary, but if we treated them in the spirit of a kind and liberal policy, they would defend themselves.

The Petition was then ordered to be referred to the Agricultural Committee.

INDEX AT END

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(Continued from page 21 of the Weekly Register.)

The general *Expose* of the British Ministry on the state of the Nation is too valuable a document to be lost sight of.—As we may hereafter have occasion to refer to the facts and principles which are so ably stated in this work, we shall continue to make extracts from it on all such points as are materially important or interesting, until we have gone through the whole pamphlet——*Ed.*

The Netherlands, Sardinia, Naples and Italy.

As regards our relations with the Netherlands, they are too obvious to require remark. It is sufficient to say, that the amity and confidence of the two governments continue to gather strength with their progress. The completion of the fortresses is, in fact, the completion of the due securities for the permanence of the new general system. It cannot have escaped public observation, that in Holland, as in France, there is not that warm popular feeling towards the government and people of Great Britain, to which we are assuredly most justly entitled by our long constancy in the common cause of Europe.

In Holland, as in France, there exists a vulgar opinion, that the true motive of our persevering courage and conduct is to be sought in our commercial spirit; and that our government is still seeking to advance our commerce and manufactures at the expence of all other nations.—However false and ungenerous may be such a report, it is to be lamented that it still exists——Under these circumstances, his Majesty's ministers have considered it to be a first object of policy to avoid every kind of conduct which might cherish and increase these unfriendly suspicions. Under the same circumstances, they have declined to solicit for any commercial treatry, or to negociate for any commercial treaty, or to negociate for any of those facilities (for they can amount to nothing more) which would cost more in the Dutch government than they would be worth to the trade and commerce of England. But when this observation is made, it is necessary to qualify it by the assertion, that it is very difficult to conceive the possibility of any commercial treaty between England and the Netherlands; there wants indeed all subject-matter for such a treaty. The people of the two states are in a direct rivalry with each other. The Dutch and Netherlanders manufacture almost everything for their own consumption; they have no raw material with which to supply us, nor can we, on the other hand, supply them. They receive their colonial produce from their own planters; they grow their own wool; import their own cotton; in a word they exist so nearly in the same stage of commerce and manufacture with ourselves, and grow, work up, and deal so exactly in the articles, that there is a total want of all subject matter of exchange between us. The large extent and various climate of France affords her some staples of her own produce, her wines and brandies for example, upon which to found a commercial exchange; and it is certainly not impossible, but that at some more convenient period the wines of France might be admitted into England upon the condition of the equivalent admission into France of British cutlery and hardware. But, as regards Holland and the Netherlands, it is almost impossible to discover the materials for any commercial treaty. One article alone with which we supply them, cotton-yarn, was so little satisfactory to our manufactures of piece-goods, that in the year 1817, a strong petition was presented to parliament against its exportation; and it required the utmost efforts of his Majesty's ministers to convince the petitioners of the folly of their demand. One observation, indeed, encounters us universally with regard to these commercial treaties. When we look collectively to the petitions of our several manufactures, and the arguments of their advocates for new commercial treaties, and for opening a more enlarged sphere of foreign trade, they amount to nothing more than to the expression of their wishes, that all foreign markets should be opened to British commodities, whilst the British market should most religiously continue its exclusion against all foreign manufactures. Would all demand a free trade and an open market, not one of them is willing to surrender to foreigners any restriction in favor of their own commodities. But is it to be expected for a moment, that foreign nations will accede to a treaty under unequal circumstances? Will Portugal, or what is of more importance, will the Brazils continue a favored consumption of British cotton and woollen manufactures, when we shall exclude her wines, or at least withdraw our preference of Portugal in favor of France? Will the landed interest consent to a more free admission of foreign spirits in competition with our own distilleries? Can we in fact lay our hand upon any existing restriction, in favor of British trade, which the manufacturers concerned in that trade would voluntarily concede, or which could be taken from them without such a violence to the actual employment of capital, and without so much suffering to large bodies employed in the manufacture, as to render it very doubtful whether the ultimate good would be worth the greatest cost? As regards our present subject, Holland, it is impossible not to acknowledge, that our foreign relations can exist in no other form than the present. All closer commercial connection is impossible. The people of Holland and the Netherlands are as jealous of our manufactures as we can possibly be of theirs. The agriculturists and manufacturers of those countries are making the same demands of their government for the exclusive support of their own growth and manufacture.—The crown of Holland and the Netherlands is a new institution; it is necessary for the Dutch government to concede even to the popular prejudices. Our increased tax upon the Dutch provision trade, has removed still further any possibility of negociation for commercial advantages. In a word, under our foreign relations with Holland, we possess all that we can possess; the friendship and confidence of the government, and the same degree of trade to which we admit the Dutch and Netherlanders.

As regards Sardinia, Naples, and Italy in general, the spirit of our foreign relations has been directed towards the maintenance of general tranquility. It was no part of our duty to interfere with the internal concerns of those governments nor to take any part in such dissentions between them and their neighbors, as did not affect the due distribution of power in the system of Europe. We have no where contracted the obligation to defend these states in all their conflicts with their subjects, or each other. We have no where excluded ourselves from the question of prudence. Accordingly, when the late invasion of the states occurred, the first consideration of our own government was; is there any thing in the circumstances of these dissentions, which either affects the permanence of the general settlement of Europe, or involves any interest peculiarly British. The answer to these questions was in the negative. No interest was concerned but the internal state of the countries themselves.—As respected England, our interference could be accompanied with no possible good, equivalent to its necessary cost. The cause itself afforded no appeal to our generosity. The Carbonari were but French reformers under another name. Under all these circumstances, and this character of the cause, our ministers had the forbearance to adhere to strict neutrality between the contending parties. But as the mere appearance of a good cause could not appeal in vain to British feelings, the English government, following the character and public opinion of the country, did not hesitate to express their own adherence to the principles of general freedom, and to guard their neutrality from any construction unfavourable to the cause of national independence. Whilst in the exercise of a sound discretion, they adhered to a strict neutrality in fact, they fully asserted the law of nations in their diplomatic correspondence, and actually published a declaration in recognition of the general principles. In this note, having to address themselves to friendly governments, and to states of dignity and power, they spoke with temper and moderation, but certainly not without dignity and firmness.—They have yet to learn, that prudence is the duty of official intercourse, and that other nations are not entitled to the same courtesy from us, which we are in the habit of extracting from them. They have yet to learn, that the personal indisposition of foreign sovereigns and states, not to say their actual hostility, is a matter of such utter indifference to the government and people of England, as to be needlessly incurred by the application of intemperate language and indecorous terms to Kings and Emperors. They have yet to learn, that the rules of prudence and decorum in common life are not to be carried into political intercourse; and that in discussing the ordinary differences of states and governments, the tone of meditation is not more effectual, as well as more courteous, than that of arrogance and menace.

(To be continued.)

GEORGE THE THIRD.

Having resided for some time on Richmond Hill, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal Palace of Kew, at a period when his late Majesty spent much of his time there, we had several opportunities of knowing the manner in which that excellent monarch employed many of his hours of relaxation, and we can vouch for the general truth of the picture, which is drawn with so much spirit and accuracy in the extract below, which is given from a work that has had a considerable run in England.—*Ed.*

From a London Paper.

We extract the following characteristic scene from a work just published, entitled, "Sir Andrew Wylie, of that Ilk." It describes the progress of a shrewd Scotchman from humble life to political distinction. The writer of the book was evidently acquainted with the peculiar habits of his late majesty; and if his well known condescension and familiarity be somewhat exaggerated, we may forgive this attempt to produce an effect, when we see the author's anxiety to render justice to the goodness of heart, the benevolence, and the patriotism, of that exemplary monarch.

"By sunrise on the Sunday morning, Wylie was brushing the early dew in the little park, to taste the freshness of the morning gale, or as he himself better expressed it, to take a snuff of caller air on the brow of the hill. But healthful exercise was not his only reason for being so soon abroad; it occurred to him in the watches of the night, that as his majesty was an early riser, the household too would of course be stirring with the cock; and that some of them might be more readily met with at that time, than later in the morning. Accordingly, he kept a sharp look out on all sides as he strolled through the park, but he saw only a solitary laundress with a basket of linen on her head, going to the town, and three or four lumpish country boys that came whistling along the footpath from Datchet, in their clod shoes, with white cotton stockings and the knees of their yellow teen breeches, shown in front beneath clean smock frocks; the tails of which, behind, were tucked up to show their Sunday coats.

"Somewhat disappointed, but thinking he was still too early for the inmates of a palace, he prolonged his walk towards the meadows, and in stepping over a stile, he saw, close before him, a stout and tall elderly man, in a plain blue coat, with scarlet cuffs and collar, which at first he took for a livery. There was something, however, in the air of the wearer, which convinced him that he could not be a servant, and an ivory headed cane, virlled with gold, which he carried in a sort of negligent poking manner, led him to conclude that he was either an old officer, or one of the poor knights of Windsor: for he had added to his learning, in the course of the preceeding evening, a knowledge of the existence of this appendage to the noble order of the Garter. 'This,' said the embryo courtier to himself, 'is just the very thing that I have been seeking. I'll make up to this decent earl, for nae doubt he's well acquainted with a' about the king, and he stepped alertly forward. But before he had advanced many paces, the old gentleman turned round, and seeing a stranger, stopped; and looking at him for two or three seconds, said to himself, loud enough, however, to be heard, 'Strange man—don't know him;' and then he paused till our hero had come up.

"'Gude day Sir,' said Wylie as he approached; "ye're early a-fit on the Sabbath: but I'm thinking his majesty, honest man, sees you a' here an example of sobriety and early rising."

"'Scotchman, eh!' said the old gentleman "fine morning, Sir——weather warmer here than with you?"

"What part of Scotland do you come from? How do you like Windsor? Come to see the king, eh?" and loudly he made the echoes ring with his laughter.

The senator was a little at a loss which question to answer first; but delighted with the hearty freedom of salutation, jocularly said, 'It's no easy to answer so many questions all at once; but if ye'll no object to the method, I would say that ye guess right, sir, and that I've come from the shire of Ayr."

"'Ah, shire of Ayr!—a fine county that—good farming there—no smuggling now among you, eh? no excisemen shooting lords now?—bad game, bad game. Poor Lord Eglinton had a true taste for agriculture; the county, I have heard, owes him much. Still improving?—Nothing like it.—The war needs men—Come is our dragon's teeth—Potatoes do as well in Ireland, eh?"

The humor of this sally tickled our hero as well as the author or it, and they both laughed themselves into a greater intimacy.

"'Well, but, sir,' said Andrew, "As I am only a stranger here, I would like to ask you a question or two about the king, just as to what sort of a man he really is; for we can place no sort of dependance on newspapers or history books, in matters anent rulers and men of government."

"'What! like Sir Robert Walpole—not believe history? Scotchman very cautious." But the old gentleman added, in a graver accent, "The king is not as good as some say to him he is: nor is he so bad as others say of him. But I know that he has conscientiously endeavored to do his duty, and the best man can do no more, be their trusts high or low."

"'That I believe, we a' in general think; even the blackguards never dispute his honesty, though they undervalue his talents. But what I wish to know and understand, is no wi' regard to his kingly faculties, but as to his familiar ways and behaviour—the things in which he is like the generality of the world."

"'Ha!" said the stranger, briskly relapsing in to his wonted freedom. "very particular, very particular, indeed What reason, friend, have you to be so particular? Must have some?——People never so without reason."

"'Surely, sir, it's a very natural curiosity for a subject to inquire what sort of a man the sovereign is, whom he has sworn to honor and obey, and to bear true allegiance with hand and heart."

"'True, true, true," exclaimed the old gentleman—'Just remark—Come on business to England? What business?"

"'My chief business, in truth, Sir, at present here, is to see and learn something about the king. I have no other turn in hand at this time"

"'Turn, turn," cried the stranger perplexed, "What turn? Would place the king on your lathe, eh?"

Our hero did not well know what to make of his quick and versatile companion; and while the old gentleman was laughing at the jocular turn which he had himself given the Scotticism, he said, "I'm thinking, friend, ye're commanded no to speak with strangers anent his majesty's conduct, for ye'll ink the question, as they say in parliament."

"'Parliament?—Been there?—How do you like it?—Much cry, and little wool among them, eh?"

"'Ye say Gude's truth, sir; and I wish they would make their speeches as short and pithy as the king's. I'm told his majesty has a very gracious and pleasant delivery," replied our hero, pawkily; and the stranger not heeding his drift, said, with simplicity.—

"'It was so thought when he was young; but he is now an old man, and not what I have known him."

"'I suppose," replied our hero, "that you have been long in his service?"

"'Yes, I am one of his oldest servants—Ever since I could help myself," was the answer, with a sly smile. I may say I have been his servant."

"'And I dinna doubt," replied the senator, that "you have had an easy post"

"'I have certainly obeyed his will" cried the stranger, in a lively laughing tone; but changing into a graver, he added. "But what may be my reward, at least in this world, it is for you and others to judge."

"'I'm mista'en, then, if it shouldna be liberal," replied Andrew, 'for ye seem a man of discretion, and, doubtless, merit the post ye have so long possessed. May be some day in parliament I may call this conversation to mind for your behoof. 'The King canna gang far wrang sae lang as he keeps counsel with such douce and prudent like men, even tho' ye have a bit flight of the fancy. What's your name?"

The old gentleman looked sharply; but in a moment his countenance resumed its wonted open cheerfulness and he said, "So you are in Parliament eh? I have a seat there too—Don't often go, however—Perhaps may see you there—Good bye, good bye"

"'Ye'll excuse my freedom, sir," said Andrew, somewhat rebuked by the air and manner in which his new acquaintance separated from him; "but if you are not better engaged, I would be glad if we could breakfast together."

"'Can't, can't," cried the old gentleman, shortly, as he walked away; but turning half round after he had walked two or three paces, he added, "Obliged to breakfast with the king—he won't without me;" and a long and mirthful laugh gave notice to all the surrounding echoes that a light and pleased spirit claimed their liveliest responses.

There was no much in this conversation that satisfied our hero, who perceived that it was no easy matter to gain the sort of knowledge which he had come on purpose to procure; and in the lonesome humor which this reflection produced, he consumed the morning, loitering in the park and about the castle, till his usual breakfast hour, when he returned to the inn.

During breakfast in the coffee room, Andrew learned from some of the other strangers, who were similarly employed, that the best opportunity of seeing the royal family was when they went and came from church; for it was not always certain that they would walk on the Terrace in the evening.

"'But," said he, "how am I to know the king? for I dinna suppose that his arms are like two wild beasts, the lion and the unicorn. However, I'll avail myself of your counselling, and take my stance to St. George's Chapel.

Accordingly, at the proper time, he was at the place; but the moment that the carriage with their majesties drew up, he saw the old gentleman whom he had met in the park, alone with the Queen. His heart sank within him at the sight, and he fled as bashed and confounded, for he discovered that it was the king himself, and he shrunk with alarm at the liberties he had taken.

The terrors of this idea, however, abated as he re urned to London; and when he recalled to recollection all that had passed, he was satisfied his majesty was not likely to be displeased with him. By the time he reached home, he could, indeed, scarcely refrain from smiling, at the adventure, when he thought how completely he had succeeded in the object of his excursion, at the very time when he was despairing of any success."

POETRY.

MARY.

"Farewell to Northmoreu,
Grey Hilleswicke, farewell!
To the calms of thy haven,
The storms on thy fell—
To each breeze that can vary
The mood of thy main,
And to thee, bonny Mary!
We meet not again.

"Farewell the wild ferry,
Which Hacon could brave,
When the peaks of the Skerry,
Were white in the wave.
There's a maid may look over
Those wild waves in vain,
For the skiff of her lover—
He comes not again.

"The vow thou hast broke,
On the wild current fling them;
On the quicksand and rock,
Let the mermaiden sing them.
New sweetness they'll give her
Bewildering strain;
But there's one who will never
Believe them again

"O were there an island,
Though ever so wild,
Where woman could smile, and
No man be beguiled—
Too tempting a snare
To poor mortals were given,
And the hope would fix there,
That should anchor in heaven."

PIRATE.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Insects.—What vast importance is attached to the invention of paper! For near six thousand years, one of our commonest insects has known how to make and apply it to its purposes; and even pasteboard, superior in substance and polish to any we can produce, is manufactured by another. We imagine that nothing short of human intellect can be equal to the construction of a diving bell or an air pump—yet a spider is in the daily habit of using the one, and what is more, one exactly similar in principle to ours, but more ingeniously contrived.

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cal: by means of which she resides unwetted in the bosom of water, and procures the necessary supplies of air by a much more simple process than our alternating buckets,* and the caterpillar of a little moth knows how to imitate the other, production a vacuum, when necessary for its purposes, without any piston besides its own body.† If we think with wonder of the populous cities which have employed the united labors of man for many ages to bring them to their full extent, what shall we say to the white ants, which require only a few months to build a metropolis capable of containing an infinitely greater number of inhabitants than even imperial Nineveh, Babylon, Rome, or Pekin, in all their glory—*Kirby and Spences Entomology.*

* *Aranea aquatica.* L.
† *Phalena Tinea cerrotella.* L.

HIPPOPOTAMUS.

* *Enterprizing Naturalists.*—LALANDE, a distinguished naturalist, sent by the French Government to *Africa*, has returned in the *Panther*, arrived at Bourdeaux, and has brought with him, (among other objects of value) a *Hippopotamus* of the largest size, an adult *Rhinoceros*, (*bicornis,*) and three whales of 75, 36, and 18 feet in length.

He himself obtained the *Hippopotamus* and the *Rhinoceros*; the whales were stranded on the shore. It was he also that prepared the skeletons and skins of these monsters. Of these achivements, which all do equal honor to the courage, address, and activity of the intrepid naturalist, the most important acquisition to science is that of the *Hippopotamus.* We had no whole skeleton of this animal, and a scale of comparison was wanting by which to judge of its fossil remains, such as they are found in France. After waiting for six months in the Savannas, Mr. LALANDE at last met with the monster, six feet high and twelve feet long. His walk made a noise similar to four washer-women alternately beating linen against stones But no language can express the frightful tumult of his direct and rapid course when mortally wounded; he endeavored precipitately to gain the water, overturning every thing in his way; his eyes swimming in blood, seemed to dart fire, his throat was agitated with convulsive motions; he gnashed his grinders, and vomited frothy blood, while two long jets of blood started from his nostrils. His bellowing and roaring rolled in the woods like thunder, and the ground trembled under his feet. A second shot fired close at his ear, streched him lifeless.—Ten yoke of oxen were unable to draw his gigantic body out of the woods. LALANDE was obliged to cut it to pieces on the spot, and to construct hastily around it a rampart of reeds and bamboos to protect it in the night from wild beasts. Great strength of mind was certainly requisite to preserve a necessary sang froid at sight of this animal; but much greater must have been the firmness and impassiveness of LALANDE to have dissected such a mass of flesh with all the care and precaution necessary to the operation, under a burning sun, and in so torrid a climate that putrefaction in *twenty-four* hours occurs in all its most hideous and disgusting stages.

DOMESTIC.

Niagara, May 14th, 1822.

This day RICHARD LEONARD and ROBERT KERR, Esqr's. in behalf of the Magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the District of Niagara, presented the following address to Col. JOHNSON, Commanding His Majesty's 68th Regiment, or Light Infantry.

To WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esquire, companion of His Majesty's Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's 68th, or County of Durham Regiment of Light Infantry

Sir,

Understanding that His Majesty's Regiment under your command, is soon (in the course of service,) to be removed to another station, the undersigned Magistrates, and other respectable Inhabitants of the Niagara District, are desirous of expressing to you, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the feelings of sincere regret with which they look forward to your approaching departure.

During the period of your Command on this Frontier, the undersigned have seen abundant cause to congratulate the community and themselves on the very correct gentlemanly deportment of your officers, and on the orderly decorous conduct of your soldiers, all of whom have on every occasion manifested the highest respect for the Civil Rights of the subject, and for the authority of the Laws.

This valuable quality which reflects so much honor on His Majesty's 68th Regiment, which enhances the merit of its distinguished services, and which hath contributed so largely to the enjoyment of a social intercourse with the inhabitants of this District, is they are persuaded in a great measure to be attributed to the influence of your professional example, and to the amenity of your manners in private life.

The undersigned while thus expressing the feelings of reluctance, with which they shall witness your departure, avail themselves of the occasion to assure you that they will at all times be gratified to hear of whatever may conduce to your professional reputation, and private prosperity, and that they will rejoice at every occurrence which may add to the already distinguished character of His Majesty's 68th Regiment.

Niagara Frontier, May 14th, 1822.

To the Magistrates and Gentlemen Proprietors, and Residents on the Niagara Frontier

GENTLEMEN,

I shall lose no time in communicating to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Regiment under my command, the sentiments of approbation which you have been pleased to express of their conduct during their abode at this station, as well as those of regret at their departure, in the address which I have this day had the honor of receiving from you.

So flattering a testimony of your favourable opinion, cannot fail of being highly gratifying to the Corps at large, emanating as it does from the spontaneous feeling of a community amongst whom we have resided for a period of nearly three years.

In replying to that part of your address which in such flattering terms affects me personally; allow me to express the deep sense I entertain of your partiality, which has overated my merits, but could do no more than justice to my intentions.

Where ever it may be my lot to be stationed, be assured I shall always hear of the rising prosperity of this Province, and the welfare of its respectable Population, with emotions of pleasure.

To you Gentlemen in particular, I beg to remain with real sentiments of regard, and esteem,

Your very Ob't.
and Humble Serv't
WM. JOHNSON
Lieut. Col. 68th Regt. and Col.

Fort George, May 14th, 1822.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 8-tf.

POSTSCRIPT.

MOST IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the latest English Papers, received via New York, it appears that RUSSIA *and* TURKEY *have at length agreed to submit all their differences to* the ARBITRATION OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA; *and that, consequently, the* HORRIBLE ALTERNATIVE OF WAR *will be avoided.*

It would also appear that the report of a naval victory, said to have been achieved by the GREEKS *over the* TURKS, *in the Gulph of Lepanto, is a fabrication.—Further, we have the pleasure to assure our readers, from the same source, that* THERE IS NO TRUTH, WHATEVER, IN THE PRETENDED ASSASSINATION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.

ERRATA.

In the List of Subscriptions to Sir Isaac Brock's Monument, published in the Eighth number of this paper:—

For the two first lines, *read*
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
and Major General commanding
the Forces in U. Canada, 11 13 4

After LOWER CANADA, *read*
His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie,
G. C. B., Governor in Chief, and
Commander of the Forces, 11 13 4

For the Rev. Geo. Oakle Stuart, *read*, the Ven. Geo. Okill Stuart.

For John Gob, *read*, John Erb.

RICHMOND PACKET,
EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidine the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL.
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821 24.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
GAZETTE OFFICE,

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. IX. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty third day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of April last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-third day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the first day of July next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO PRIMO & SECUNDO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVI.

An Act for regulating the Fur Trade, and establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction within certain parts of North America.

[3d July, 1821.]

WHEREAS the Competition in the Fur Trade between the Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading into *Hudson's Bay*, and certain Associations of Persons trading under the name of "The North-west Company of *Montreal*," has been found for some years past to be productive of great inconvenience and loss, not only to the said Company and Associations, but to the said Trade in general and also of great injury to the native *Indians*, and of other Persons Subjects of His Majesty. And whereas the animosities and feuds, arising from such Competition, have also for some years past kept the interior of *America*, to the North-ward and West-ward of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and of the Territories of the United States of *America*, in a state of continued disturbance: And whereas many Breaches of the Peace, and violence extending to the loss of lives, and considerable destruction of property, have continually occurred therein: And whereas, for remedy of such evils, It is expedient and necessary that some effectual Regulations should be established for the apprehending, securing, and bringing to Justice all Persons committing such Offences, and that His Majesty should be empowered to regulate the said Trade: And whereas doubts have been entertained, whether the provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces*, extended to the Territories granted by Charter to the said Governor and Company; and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that the said Act should be further extended: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same. That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to make Grants or give His Royal Licence, under the Hand and Seal of One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to any Body Corporate, or Company, or Person or Persons, of or for the exclusive Privilege of Trading with the *Indians* in all such parts of *North America* as shall be specified in any such Grants or Licences respectively, not being part of the Lands or Territories heretofore granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and not being part of any of His Majesty's Provinces in *North America*, or of any Lands or Territories belonging to the United States of *America*; and all such Grants and Licences shall be good, valid, and effectual for the purpose of securing to all such Bodies Corporate, or Companies or persons, the sole and exclusive privilege of trading with the *Indians* in all such parts of *North America* (except as herein-after excepted,) as shall be specified in such Grants or Licences; any thing contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

43 G. 3. c. 138.

Empowering his Majesty to make Grants for the exclusive Trade to certain parts of North America.

Limiting the Periods for which such Grants may be made.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no such Grant or Licence, made or given by his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, of any such parts of *North America* as aforesaid, shall be made or given for any longer period than twenty-one years; and no rent shall be required or demanded for or in respect of any such Grant or Licence, or any privilege given thereby under the provisions of this Act, for the first period of twenty one years; and from and after the expiration of such first period of twenty-one years, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to reserve such rents in any future Grant or Licences to be made to the same or any other parties, as shall be deemed just and reasonable, with equity to the payment thereof; and such rents shall be deemed part of the Land Revenues of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and be applied and accounted for as the other Land Revenues of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, shall, at the times of payment of any such rent being made, be applied and accounted for.

Persons to whom such Grants shall be made, to enter into Security.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and every Body Corporate and Company and person to whom every such Grant or Licence shall be made or given as aforesaid, shall respectively keep accurate Registers of all persons in their employ in any parts of *North America*, and shall, once in each year, return to his Majesty's Secretaries of State accurate Duplicates of such Registers, and shall also enter into such Security as shall be required by his Majesty for the due execution of all Processes Criminal and Civil, as well within the Territories included in any such Grant, as within those granted by Charter to the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and for the producing or delivering into safe Custody, for purpose of Trial, of all persons in their employ or acting under their Authority, who shall be charged with any Criminal Offence, and also for the due and faithful observance of all such Rules, Regulations, and Stipulations as shall be contained in any such Grant or Licence, either for diminishing or preventing the sale or distribution of Spirituous Liquors to the *Indians*, or for promoting their moral and religious improvement, or for any other object which his Majesty may deem necessary for the remedy or prevention of the other evils which have hitherto been found to exist.

IV. And whereas by a convention entered into between his Majesty and the United States of *America*, it was stipulated and agreed, that any Country on the North west coast of *America*,

Such Grant of exclusive Trade not to interfere with Citizens of the United States beyond the stony Mountains.

the Wat-ward of the *Stony Mountains*, should be free and open to the Citizens and Subjects of the Two Powers, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of that convention; but it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or constructed to authorize any Body Corporate, Company, or Person, to whom his Majesty may have, under the provisions of this Act, made a Grant or given a Licence of exclusive Trade with the *Indians* in such parts of *North America* as aforesaid, to claim or exercise any such exclusive Trade within the Limits specified in the said Article, to the prejudice or exclusion of any Citizens of the said United States of *America*, who may be engaged in the said Trade: Provided always, that no *British* Subject shall trade with the *Indians* within such limits, without such Grant or Licence as is by this Act required.

V. And be it declared and enacted That the said Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of his late Majesty, intituled *An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justices in the Provinces of* Lower *and* Upper-Canada, *to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain parts of* North America *adjoining to the said Provinces*, and all the Clauses and Provisoes therein contained, shall be deemed and construed, and it is and are hereby respectively declared, to extend to and over, and to be in full force in and through all the Territories hereinafore granted to the Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or this Act, or in any Grant or Charter to the Company, to the contrary notwithstanding.

43 G. 3. c. 138. extended to the Territories granted to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Courts of Judicature established in U. Canada to take cognizance of Causes in Indian Territories.

VI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Courts of Judicature now existing, or which may be hereafter established in the Province of *Upper-Canada*, shall have the same Civil Jurisdiction, Power, and Authority, as well in the Cognizance of Suits, as in the issuing Process, mesne and final, and in all other respects whatsoever, within the said *Indian Territories*, and other parts of *America* not within the Limits of either of the Provinces of *Lower* or *Upper-Canada*, or of any Civil Government of the United States, as the said Courts have or are invested with within the Limits of the said Provinces of *Lower* or *Upper-Canada* respectively; and that all and every contract, agreement, debt, liability, or demand whatsoever, made, entered into, incurred, or arising within the said *Indian* Territories and other parts of *America*, and all and every wrong and injury to person or to property real or personal, committed or done within the same, shall be and be deemed to be of the same nature, and be cognizable by the same Courts, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, and be tried in the same manner, and subject to the same consequences in all respects, as if the same had been made, entered into, incurred, arisen, committed, or done within the said Province of *Upper Canada*; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or Grant or Charter, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all such Suits and Actions relating to Lands, or to any Claims in respect of Land, not being within the Province of *Upper-Canada*, shall be decided according to the Laws of that part of the United Kingdom called *England*, and shall not be subject to or affected by any Local Acts, Statutes, or Laws of the Legislature of *Upper-Canada*.

Actions relating to Lands not within the Province of Upper Canada to be decided according to the law of England.

Proceedings of Courts to be held in the same manner as heretofore.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all Process, Writs, Orders, Judgments, Decrees, and Acts whatsoever, to be issued, made, delivered, given, and done by or under the Authority of the said Courts, or either of them, shall have the same Force, Authority, and Effect within the said *Indian* Territory and other parts of *America* as aforesaid, as the same now have within the said Province of *Upper-Canada*.

Appointment of Justices of Peace.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor or Lieut. Governor or person administering the Government for the time being of *Lower-Canada*, by Commission under his Hand and Seal, to authorize all persons who shall be appointed Justices of the Peace under the Provisions of this Act, within the said *Indian* Territories, or other parts of *America* as aforesaid, or any other person who shall be specially named in any such Commission, to act as a Commissioner within the same, for the purpose of executing, enforcing, and carrying into effect all such Process, Writs, Orders, Judgments, Decrees, and Acts, which shall be issued, made, delivered, given, or done by the said Courts of Judicature, and which may require to be executed within the said *Indian* Territories or such others of *North America* as aforesaid; and in case any person or persons whatsoever residing or being within the said *Indian* Territories or such other parts of *America* as aforesaid, shall refuse to obey or perform any such Process, Writ, Order, Judgment, Decree, or Act of the said Courts, or shall resist or oppose the execution thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or Commissioners, and they or any of them are and is hereby required, on the same being proved before him, by the Oath or Affidavit of one credible Witness, to commit the said person or persons so offending as aforesaid to Custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to *Upper-Canada*; and that it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or any Person or Persons acting under his Authority, to convey or cause to be conveyed such Person or Persons so offending as aforesaid to *Upper Canada*, in pursuance of such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act, and such Person or Persons shall be committed to Gaol by the said Court, on his, her, or their being so brought into the said Province of *Upper-Canada* by which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act was issued, made, delivered, given, or done, until a final Judgment or Decree shall have been pronounced in such Suit, and shall have been duly performed, and all Costs paid, in case such Person or Persons shall be a Party or Parties in such Suit, or until the Trial of such Suit shall have been concluded, in case such person or persons shall be a Witness or Witnesses therein: Provided always, that if any person or persons so apprehending as aforesaid shall enter into a Bond Recognizance to any such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, with two sufficient Sureties, to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or the said Courts, conditioned to obey and perform such Process, Writ, Order, Judgment, Decree or Act as aforesaid, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, or the said Courts, to discharge such person or persons out of Custody.

For assigning recognizances issued.

IX. And be it further enacted, That in case such person or persons shall not perform and fulfil the Condition or Conditions of such Recognizance, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for any such Justice or Commissioner, and he is hereby required, to assign such Recognizance to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in any Suit in which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act shall have been issued, made, delivered, given or done, who may maintain an Action in the said Courts in his own name against the said Sureties, and recover against such Sureties the full Amount of such Loss or Damage as such Plaintiff shall prove to have been sustained by him, by reason of the original Cause of Action in respect of which such Process, Writ, Order, Decree, Judgment, or Act of the said Courts were issued, made, delivered, given or done as aforesaid, notwithstanding any Condition contained in any Charter granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*.

Appointment of Justices to determine Causes.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall deem it convenient so to do, to issue a Commission or Commissions to any person or persons to be and act as Justices of the Peace within such parts of *America* as aforesaid, as well within any Territories heretofore granted to the Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, as within the *Indian* Territories of such other parts of *America* as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Court in the Province of *Upper-Canada* in any Case in which it shall appear expedient to have any evidence taken in any Commission or any Facts or Issue, or any Cause or Suit ascertained, to issue a Commission to any three or more of such Justices to take such evidence, and return the same, or try such Issue, and for that purpose to hold Courts, and to issue Subpœnas or other Processes to compel attendance of Plaintiffs, Defendants, Jurors, Witnesses, and all other persons requisite and essential to the execution of the several purposes for which such Commission or Commissions had issued, and with the like Power and Authority as are vested in the Courts of the said Province of *Upper-Canada*; and any order, Verdict, Judgment or Decree that shall be made, found, declared, or published by or before any Court or Courts held under and by virtue of such Commission or Commissions, shall be considered to be of as full effect, and enforced in like manner, as if the same had been made, found, declared, or published within the Jurisdiction of the Court of the said Province; and at the time of issuing such Commission or Commissions shall be declared the place or places where such Commission is to be opened, and the Courts and Proceedings thereunto held; and it shall be at the same time provided how and by what means the expences of such Commission, and the execution thereof, shall be raised as provided for.

His Majesty may issue Commissions under the Great Seal empowering Justices to hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal and Civil Offences.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in any Charter granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, from time to time, by any Commission under the Great Seal, to authorize and empower any such person so appointed Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, to sit and hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal Offences; and Misdemeanors, and also of Civil Causes; and it shall be lawful for his Majesty to order, direct, and authorize the appointment of proper Officers to act in aid of such Courts and Justices within the Jurisdiction assigned to such Courts and Justices in any such Commission; any thing in this Act, or in any Charter of the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Court to be constituted as his Majesty shall direct.

XII Provided always, and be it further enacted, That such Courts shall be constituted, as to the number of Justices to preside therein, and as to such places within the said Territories of the said Company, or any *Indian* Territories, or other parts of *North America* as aforesaid, and the times and manner of holding the same, as his Majesty shall from time to time order and direct; but shall not try any Offender upon any Charge or Indictment for any Felony made the subject of Capital Punishment, or for any Offence of passing sentence affecting the life of any Offender to suffer Capital Punishment or Transportation, or take Cognizance of or try any Civil Action or Suit, in which the Cause of such Suit or Action shall exceed in value the amount of two hundred pounds; and in every case of any Offence subjecting the person committing the same to Capital Punishment or Transportation, the Court or any Judge of any such Court, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom any such Offender shall be brought, shall commit such Offender to safe Custody, and cause such Offender to be sent in such Custody for Trial in the Court of the Province of *Upper Canada*.

Power of the Court to extend to Civil Actions and Offences.

Amount in issue exceeds £200

XIII. And be it further enacted, That all Judgments given in any Civil Suit shall be subject to appeal to his Majesty in Council, in like manner as in other cases in his Majesty's Province of *Upper Canada*, and also in any case in which the Rights or Title to any Land shall be in question.

Allowing an Appeal.

Act not to affect Rights of Hudson's Bay Company.

XIV And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be taken or construed to affect any Right, Privilege, Authority or Jurisdiction which the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to *Hudson's Bay* are by law entitled to claim and exercise under their Charter; but that all such Rights, Privileges, Authorities, and Jurisdictions shall remain in as full force, virtue, and effect, as if this Act had never been made; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, *York, February 7th* 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty

in the time required by the Location Ticket; and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, *York, 7th Nov.* 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

No. 1	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
No. 2		Fenelon
No. 3	Emily advertised as	Verulam
No. 4		Harvey
No. 5	Lake	Douro
No. 6		Dummer
No. 7	Alma	Belmont
No. 8	Mora	Burleigh
No. 9	Yea	Lake
No. 10	Ninia	Tudor
No. 11		Grimsthorpe
No. 12	No	Anglesea
No. 13	Aye	Barrie
No. 14	Jus	Clarendon
No. 15	Norma	Palmerston
No. 16	Et	Methuen
No. 17	Carlos	

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office. {
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*.

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by morigage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER.
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office. {
Cobourg 14th April 1822 } 10w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereb advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, {
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. } 7w-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Darrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, there are a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and ad udge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said She-riff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendand redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

SUBSCRIPTION.

Under the Sanction of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A List of Subscriptions in aid of the Fund vested by Act of Parliament, in the hands of Commissioners for the erection of a Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir ISAAC BROCK, K. B., as far as the returns have been received.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Major General commanding the Forces in U. Canada,	11	13	6
HOME DISTRICT.			
The Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell	1	3	6
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan	1	10	0
The Hon. D. Cameron	1	3	6
The Hon. J. Wells	1	3	6
Col. Givens	1	3	6
Major Hillier	1	3	6
William Allan Esq.	1	3	6
Stephen Heward Esq.	1	3	6
John Beikie Esq.	1	3	6
Edward McMahon Esq.	1	3	6
Stephen Jarvis Esq.	0	10	0
H. J. Boulton, Sol. Gen.	1	3	6
George Ridout Esq.	1	3	6
Samual Ridout Esq.	1	3	6
Capt FitzGerald	1	3	6
The Hon. H. J. Dunn,	1	3	6
Wm. Chewett Esq.	1	3	6
James Chewett Esq	0	15	0
Alexander Chewett	0	10	0
OTTAWA DISTRICT.			
George Hamilton Esq.	2	6	8
John McDonell Esq.	1	3	6
Elijah Brown Esq.	1	3	6
Alexander Grant Esq.	2	0	0
Thomas Mears Esq.	3	0	0
B. F. Frost Esq.	1	0	0
Alex. Cameron Esq.	0	10	0
EASTERN DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
MIDLAND DISTRICT.			
The Hon. George Markland	7	10	0
Thomas Markland Esq.	7	10	0
Peter Smith Esq.	5	0	0
John Kirby Esq.	7	10	0
H. MacGregor Esq.	2	10	0
A. MacLean Esq. M. P.	1	3	6
N. MacLeod, Esq.	1	5	0
John Watkins Esq.	1	5	0
John Strange Esq.	1	5	0
The Ven. Geo. Okill Stuart	1	5	0

INDEX AT END

	£	s.	d.
R. Pringle Esq.	1	5	0
H. C. Thomson Esq.	1	5	0
John W. Ferguson Esq.	1	5	0
Daniel Brown	0	10	0
C. A. Hagerman Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
John Macauley Esq.	5	0	0
Thomas Cartwright Esq	5	0	0
John Cumming Esq.	5	0	0
Robert Stanton Esq.	2	0	0
John MacLean Esq.	2	10	0
Alexander Fisher Esq.	1	3	4
Thomas Dorland Esq.	0	5	0
Christopher German	0	5	0
Mathew Clark Esq.	0	5	0
George Ham Esq.	1	0	0
Colin Mackenzie Esq.	0	5	0
William Crawford Esq.	1	0	0
Willet Casey Esq.	0	10	0
Joshua B. Lockwood Esq.	0	5	0
George H. Detlor Esq.	0	5	0
David Edgar Esq.	0	10	0
John Church Esq	0	10	0
John Clark Esq.	1	5	0
Benjamin Clapp Esq.	0	5	0
Samuel Mackay Esq.	0	5	0
William Mackay Esq.	0	10	0
Abraham Snyder Esq.	0	5	0
John Ham Sen. Esq.	0	5	0
John Embury Esq.	0	5	0
Artemus W. Cushman Esq.	0	5	0
Jonathan Allan Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Robbins Esq.	0	10	0
B. Fairfield Esq.	1	5	0
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.			
Henry Ruttan Esq. M. P.	3	10	0
James G. Bethune Esq.	2	10	0
John Spencer Esq.	2	10	0
Caleb Mallery Esq.	0	10	0
G. S. Boulton Esq.	1	5	0
I. D. Smith Esq.	1	10	0
Reverend W. Macaulay	3	10	0
W. Henry Elliott, R. M.	2	10	0
Elias Jones, Esq.	1	5	0
GORE DISTRICT.			
George Rolph, Esq.	3	10	0
Titus G. Simons, Esq.	5	0	0
Manuel Overfield, Esq.	1	0	0
Jacob Cochenour, Esq.	1	0	0
James Crooks, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
Thomas Smith, Esq.	1	0	0
Peter Teuplin, Esq.	1	0	0
Andrew Jones, Esq.	0	10	0
William Nevil, Esq.	1	0	0
John S. Green, Esq.	1	0	0
James Wedge, Esq.	0	2	6
John K. Simons, Esq.	1	0	0
John McArthur, Esq.	0	5	0
James Patten, Esq.	0	10	0
William Ellis, Esq.	1	0	0
John Eyl	1	0	0
Henry Hagle, Esq.	0	5	0
Joseph Ralston, Esq.	0	10	0
Abel Land, Esq.	0	5	0
John Forsyth, Esq.	0	5	0
Robert Murray, Esq.	0	5	0
James Racey, Esq.	0	10	0
W. H. Coulson, Esq.	1	3	4
John Wilson, Esq. M. P.	0	10	0
Robert Land, Esq.	1	0	0
John Secord, Esq.	1	0	0
John Chisholm, Esq.	3	0	0
Matthew Crooks, Esq.	2	10	0
Harmonus Smith, Esq.	0	10	0
Daniel O'Reilly, Esq.	1	0	0
John Burwell, Esq.	0	5	0
George Hamilton, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
John Smith Esq.	0	10	0
Daniel Mowers, Esq.	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
NIAGARA DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
LONDON DISTRICT.			
Return not received.			
WESTERN DISTRICT.			
Return not received,			
LOWER CANADA.			
His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., Governor in Chief, and Commander of the Forces,	11	13	4
Colonel Darling,	1	5	0
Commissary General Wood,	2	10	0
Lt. Col. Harvey, C. B.	1	5	0
Lt. Col. Cockburn,	1	5	0
Doctor Wright,	1	5	0
Captain Fowler,	1	5	0
A. L. Juchereau Duchesnay,	1	5	0
Major Shekleton,	1	0	0
J. M. Prior,	0	10	0
James Mitchell,	1	0	0
William Rogers,	0	10	0
J. Spong,	0	10	0
Captain Browne,	1	0	0
Lieut. Kemble,	0	10	0
Ensign McLauchlan,	1	0	0
Captain Arabin, R. A.	0	10	0
Lieut. Skene, R. E.	0	10	0
——Servante, R. E.	0	10	0
Lieut. Col. Phillott,	1	0	0
Lieut. Hornsby,	0	10	0
Lt. Col. Burer, 37th Regt.	1	0	0
Major Bruce,	1	0	0
Lieut Sadlier,	0	5	0
Captain Wood,	0	10	0
Captain Kelsall, 70th Regt.	0	10	0
Captain Dickson	1	0	0
Lieut. Hunter,	0	10	0
Colonel Ottley,	1	0	0
Major Greene,	0	10	0
1st Lieutenant,	0	7	6
Pay Master Scott,	0	15	0
Lieut. Col. McGregor,	1	0	0
Captain De La Hay,	0	10	0
Q'r. M'r. Norman,	0	10	0
Town Major,	0	10	0
T. Trigge, Barrack Master,	0	10	0
James Coffin, Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.	1	0	0

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING'S POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 20th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, immoluments, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council
HERMAN W. RYLAND,

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 6th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,600 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,600. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than a the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods Provisions Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall recieve the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.
Quebec, 23d April, 1822.

Bank of Upper-Canada.

YORK, June 4, 1822.

AT a Meeting of the *Stockholders* held this Day, for the purpose of proceeding to the choice of *Directors* for the ensuing year—the undermentioned Persons were declared to be duly elected, viz:—

William Allan, Esq.	*Hon. J. H. Dunn,*
Hon. Joseph Wells,	*Henry J. Boulton, Esq.*
Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,	*Hon. James Baby,*
Thomas Ridout, Esq.	*George Monro, Esq.*
Christopher Wiemer, Esq.	*George Ridout, Esq.*
Hon. John McGill,	*Hon. Geo. Crookshanks,*
James Crooks, Esq.	*Hon. D. Cameron,*
William Proudfoot, Esq.	

For THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
4w9 JOSEPH WARREN

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 9. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 13, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

We neglected stating in our last, that Mr. KNOWLYS, Common Sejeant, has succeeded to the Recordership of London. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH and Mr. DENMAN, were the unsuccessful candidates.

In our supplement of last week, we stated from private, but what we have every reason to believe authentic, intelligence, received with great expedition by the way of New York, that RUSSIA and TURKEY had submitted their differences to the arbitration of ENGLAND and AUSTRIA. Notwithstanding the contradictory and uncertain news of the present week, our reliance upon the above information remains firm, though our private opinion, as regards Russia, is the same it always has been:—although she may appear to submit to the arbitration of a third power;—although she may seem to be satisfied with the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia;—she will not surrender that policy, which for nearly a century, has been bequeathed to the successors of the throne of all the Russias. The manner in which she is now acting, by the shew of an uncommon forbearance, and the seeming modesty of requesting *merely to occupy* two of the Turkish provinces, proves to our mind a consummate political cunning, and that she is eventually sure of the stake, for which she is playing. We must again repeat that, of all the European Sovereigns, *Napoleon* best understood the character of *Alexander*.

It is our painful duty this week, to record one of the most terrible disasters, at sea, that has occurred for many years; we mean the loss of the ship *Albion*, on the coast of Ireland. We have given the details at length, for here they have a sad and melancholy interest, rendered more deep and lasting, by the recollections we must all have of several of the unfortunate sufferers. It is, indeed, a frightful calamity; but we ought to regard it as one of those awful lessons which are decreed for our good by Him who "*rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm.*" It should at least teach us to be humble, and the need we all have of a support greater, and better far, than that which poor, frail man, can impart to his fellow.

The reported union of the two Provinces of Canada, continues to be a subject of conversation. We thought it right to give the report a place in this paper, but we gave it as we found it, and made no comment. We shall now, however, venture to predict that no such event will take place. We have been favoured with a file of the London Couriers up to a late date, and there does not appear to be any Bill before Parliament leading to such a measure. The Provinces have been too long separated, to admit of a re-union without inconveniences and impediments, that seem to be insurmountable.

Our *Attorney General* arrived in London about the 22d of March, and up to the 11th of April, had daily interviews, of great length, with Ministers. It gives us real pleasure to announce, that his mission is likely to be attended with the most complete success; and that our relations with the Lower Province, will be put on a firm and advantageous footing. We have no doubt that Mr. Robinson will deserve the general thanks of the country.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Our relations next in order, are those with Austria and Russia. As regards Austria, it is unnecessary to go into any detail; the principal point of incidental contract between Austria and ourselves having been touched upon above. Some points, however, may appear to deserve observation. One of these is, the erroneous estimate amongst our popular speakers and writers, of the character and alledged views of this Government. No Sovereign is, perhaps, more injuriously treated than the Emperor of Austria. He is not the despotic prince which our libellous writers represent. Considering the extent of his dominions, and their exposed condition, the defensive power of the Emperor of Austria is not equal to the dignity and station of his empire in the European common-wealth. His kingdom is composed of members too distinct, having little more union than in the circumstance of their being governed by a common sovereign; whilst each member is alike suspicious, lest the force of one part should be directed towards the subversion of the privileges of the other. The power of the sovereign, under the Hungarian constitution, amounts to little more than the feudal superiority of the supreme chief over his barons. In his German states, the power of the emperor is rather patrimonial than political. In Italy, he has to contend with an adverse public opinion, and with the natural hostility of a people subjected to a foreign ruler. The local character of his dominions, and their relative situation towards each other, are equally ill adapted to compose a compact power, or to constitute a force of ready application. The greater portion of his kingdom consists of a plain level country, intersected indeed, by large rivers, but almost totally without any defensive strength upon its frontier. The political character of Austria is necessarily governed by these circumstances of its imperfect means of protection. If the re-construction of the Dutch barrier, by means of the kingdom of the Netherlands, have given additional security to Austria on the part of France, the growth of the Prussian monarchy, and the extension of that of Russia have introduced other and larger objects, which in the vicissitudes of time and in the varying policy of cabinets, may more seriously effect the safety of the House of Austria. It is far, very far from the purpose of the present observations, *epargere voces ambiguas*, or to give countenance to reports which, under present circumstances, have no shadow of foundation in truth. But the prudence of states, which we call policy, has necessarily a longer reach than the precautionary wisdom of private life. It is the duty of Austria to consider the future as well as the present. The generosity and moderation of her present neighbors are their personal virtues; their successors may be more open to temptation. Under such circumstances, the situation of Austria is one of much delicacy and difficulty, and her policy necessarily partakes of this character. She must vigilantly attend to the maintenance of her actual power; she must jealously guard that system of Europe, the continuance of which is her best security, and most effectual strength. In a word, it peculiarly belongs to her relations, to encounter in their first re-appearance, the return of those principles to the progress of which she would necessarily become the first sacrifice.

The tone and conduct of the British Government towards Austria, have been regulated by a knowledge of these circumstances in her situation.——Doubtless His Majesty's Ministers well knew her difficulties, with regard to her Italian state, and as the due power of Austria is necessary for the system of Europe, they must at once have known and lamented the reluctant obedience of her Italian subjects. They could not but be informed by their resident ministers in Italy, that a very dangerous faction was gaining a most alarming strength, and that it particularly menaced the Austrian dominions. Considering the local contract of the Alpine states with France, and with that part of France which, within a very short period, had been the chief scene upon which the troubles of Europe were renewed, the British cabinet could not but entertain some apprehension for the safety of the general system. The next house had caught fire, before the flames were well extinguished in its adjoining neighborhood. It was under these circumstances, that his Majesty's ministers deemed that the situation of Austria justified some latitude in her defensive measures. If the Austrian government appeared to some persons, to assert too broadly the principle of this invasion, the British cabinet deemed it sufficient upon their part, to declare their own construction of the public law of Europe; at the same time rendering justice to the peculiar situation of Austria.

This danger, and assuredly not an inconsiderable danger, has now happily passed away. We are now instructed by events. But will it be denied in the face of these events, that experience has well justified the wisdom of the policy pursued by the British governments? What might not have been the situation of Europe, if the King's ministers, following the rash but perhaps generous impulse of public opinion, and adopting the injudicious vehemence of the opposition, had immediately involved the nation in this contest. Naples would still have been over-run, and Sardinia would still have submitted. Her revolutionary army would still have been disposed. We could have intermeddled with no other effect, than to excite an unfriendly feeling in our former allies, and to cherish the designs of the ill-disposed throughout Europe. We must have interposed, if at all, either by the exercise of our influence, or, more authoritatively, by a direct declaration that the rights of nations were invaded. If, by our influence, the peril of Austria was possibly too immediate to induce her to surrender the interests of her own safety to our remonstrance and advice. If we had resorted more at once to the one, our naval armament, in support of our declaration, would scarcely have reached the Neapolitan seas, before the submission of Naples and Piedmont would have rendered it nugatory. What must then have been the course suitable to the honor and

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dignity of England! Unless we must have renewed the general war for such objects, or have withdrawn with a barren exertion of our authority.—To say nothing of our internal situation at this period, and of the importance of not suffering any remote and incidental object to impede us in the great work of national retrenchment.

The interests of the several European states are so involved with each other, that it is perhaps an imperfect method to enumerate, thus distinctly, our foreign relation with the several states individually. Our relations with Russia, are but little different from the same relations with Austria. Our leading object with both, has been to confirm the full confidence established at the period of the treaties.—His Majesty's ministers have felt none of that jealousy towards the emperor of Russia, to which they have been strongly urged by the gentlemen of the opposition. They have seen nothing in the conduct of Russia, to justify such a jealousy. All the public measures of Russia since the peace, have been characterized with the sincerity and moderation of her emperor. The powers of Europe, whose dominions are in immediate contact with those of Russia, have expressed no jealousy of this kind; and his Majesty's ministers have deemed it absurd to admit apprehensions for Austria, Prussia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, which none of those states feel for themselves. Possibly, the personal character of the emperor of Russia is better known by his Majesty's ministers, than by gentlemen more remote from official intercourse. Possibly, they may have learned from their resident ministers, that a perfect community of sentiment and feeling exists between the emperor and his own subjects; and that no wish has arisen with any party in Russia, but that of maintaining the general peace.—Ministers cannot forget, that when the vast spoil of the French conquest was *in nodo* at the period of the general peace, the emperor Alexander contended with England in a high minded and generous abstinence from all claims for himself. They cannot forget, that having then the power to retain, and certainly not without the strongest to indemnify for his sufferings during the invasion of his empire, he concurred, as fully as themselves, in the restoration of kingdoms, provinces, cities, & towns, to their former possessors. Remembering this, they possibly think they do him only justice in offering his moderation, under less temptation, by his experienced magnanimity under greater.

One event indeed has arisen which has placed the emperor Alexander in a situation of much difficulty, and which, in some of its circumstances, has apparently given countenance to the assertions of popular writers. The insurrection of the Greeks against Turkey has necessarily involved a prince and people of the same religion with themselves.—There is a strange injustice amongst our party writers in considering the situation of the emperor Alexander as regards this unforeseen event. They entirely overlook circumstances obvious to themselves, and which stand forth upon the very face of his situation. They impute to his own seekings, and to his seeking for a selfish purpose, an extreme state of difficulties, manifestly thrown upon him by fortune. The Russian people, and of course the Russian army, are not only of the same religion, but exercise it precisely in the same form with the Greeks. The great body of the Russian population has not yet reached the high degree of civilization of some parts of Europe. It is more simple in its habits, and at the same time less corrupted. Their hearts are most warmly attached to the religion of their country:—Their religious faith is more singly the object of their affection. We may all remember what a degree of popular clamor was excited amongst ourselves, about three years since, by some false and absurd reports of a persecution against the Puritans in a remote part of France. But if such a feeling, and upon such an occasion, was raised amongst our own people, whose character at the present day is assuredly not an excess of religious enthusiasm, and whose affections are subdivided among it the hundred other objects of attachment in a rich and luxurious community; is it difficult to conceive what must be the general sensation throughout the Russian empire, where such acts exercised against the most sacred person of the same religious faith, were passing in adjoining provinces; and where these acts were brought home with so much increased force to their feelings and passions, by the daily reception and personal supplication of the persecuted fugitives? Is it any reasonable subject of astonishment, that, under the presence of such images, and under the daily exhortation of priests of the same religion, a kind of epidemic indignation should run through the body of the Russian people, and that the contagion in some degree should reach the army? Far be it from the writer of these remarks to insinuate any imputation against the officers and men of an army, who in the common contest for the deliverance of Europe sustained at least their equal part. The truth is, that they could not have been men, and assuredly not the brave and generous people which they are, if they had beheld without sympathy the scenes and acts which were passing before their eyes. Under such circumstances, is it necessary to insist further upon the extreme difficulty of the situation of the emperor Alexander in the dissentions between Greece and Turkey? Supposing for a moment, but which must not be supposed, that he did not himself partake of this feeling of his people and army, it is manifestly contrary to every rule of prudence that he should oppose himself singly and directly to this national enthusiasm. It was totally impossible to stem such a torrent by moving in a direct line across it. There are some circumstances in the general condition of a foreign state, which should be touched with the same delicacy as if belonging to the privacy of common life. It is presumed, that enough has already been said to enable the candid reader to enter into the situation of the Emperor Alexander, and to deduce the inference that this sovereign has not failed in his obligations to the general system of Europe.

Nor in forming an estimate of the conduct of this sovereign should it be omitted, that he most readily assented to the British protection of the Ionian Islands, and this at a period when all Europe was ringing with a clamour against his alleged designs in the Mediterranean. This act of magnanimity is, indeed, in itself an answer to all illiberal suspicions for if the object of Russia had been the conquest of Turkey, and the ultimate appropriation of its provinces, her cabinet could never have consented to this anticipated cession of a part of her spoil, and still less could have augmented, if not established, a controlling power in the Mediterranean.

WRECK OF THE ALBION.

The following letter from a correspondent in Liverpool, gives the painful news *of the wreck and total loss of the Packet ship* ALBION, from this port for Liverpool, *together with all the passengers but one or two, and the Captain and all the crew but seven.* Two other letters, published in Liverpool, and containing all the particulars that had been received of this distressing disaster, will be among our extracts.

Liverpool, April 27, 1822.

I have now to inform you of the melancholy loss of the Albion, Captain Williams; and, sad to relate, the captain and all the passengers, except one, (twenty seven ladies and gentlemen,) are said to have perished. This disastrous event happened on the morning of the 22d, very near the head of Old Kinsale. No particulars have yet been received, and we remain in the most painful anxiety to learn the names of the sufferers. It is a most extraordinary fact, that no person here, that I can find out, knows the names of any of them. It is said that the ship was dismasted in a severe gale on the 21st, and all their efforts to keep her off the shore were rendered unavailing, as she was within fifty yards of the shore. Such is the nature of the coast there, that the persons who were on the spot, could render little or no assistance; only seven of the crew and one passenger having been saved. This gentleman's name is not known. He was so much exhausted that he could give no information, either about himself or the others; but it is said he is from Boston. The body of Major Prevost, of the 8th regiment, has come on shore.

Liverpool, May 1.

In addition to the particulars of the loss of the Albion, published on the 27th ult. the following have been received:—

Kinsale, 4th Month, 26, 1822.

"On my arrival here on the 23d, I wrote you a hasty letter, apprising you of the melancholy fate of the ship Albion. I went over the fatal spot, and cannot describe the scene that presented itself to my view, nor am I disposed to dwell on the heart rending scene.

"I shall be as brief as possible. Henry Cameyer, the first mate, is saved, and six of the crew. The whole company on board, including passengers, amounted to fifty six, of whom forty five perished and nine are saved. The log book being lost, the mate could not give me a list of the passengers; but, from memory, he has given me the names of eighteen, which are annexed. As the bodies that were found lay on the shore, the mate pointed out to me their respective names, which were put on paper and placed on each body, and I gave directions that the graves should be numbered and a list made out, which I expected to get this day, by which it can be easily ascertained where each body lies in the grave yard. A clergyman attended this melancholy procession. This may be some consolation to the afflicted relatives of the dead.—Very little of the wreck remains, and the country people are carrying it off in all directions, in small pieces. I have desired the remnant to be put up at auction and sold. I inquired of the mate about the specie—there were two boxes for you, two for professor Fisher, a passenger, besides a package of dollars belonging to the only cabin passenger saved, Mr. Overheart, of Pennsylvania, who is very ill in bed. The mate thought I had not the least chance of recovering a dollar. I, however, thought otherwise. I accordingly took aside a confidential man, John Purcell, who is in the employment, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of my worthy and respectable friend, Thomas Rochfort, Esq. of Garrettstown, who owns all the land in the neighborhood. I told him to employ a few men, on whose honesty he could depend, and set them to work to examine the spot where I received the mate's report the money might be, and that I would give him a good commission (I think I said 5 per cent) if he could prevent plunder and save the property. Late last night I received the enclosed, by express, and I am now on the point of returning to the wreck. The box was broken open and plunder attempted.

"Yours truly,

"JACOB MARK.

"Cropper, Benson & Co."

Garrettstown,
Thursday evening, April 25, 1822.

Sir—I have only time to inform you, that we found, near where the wreck of the Albion lay, this day, different gold coins, in a small box, in all by a rough calculation, amounting to upwards of £3000. The coins being many of them foreign, and of different dates, prevents me from giving the exact sum, but it has all been brought up here safe, and counted in the presence of Mr. Pratt, the officer of the customs, Mr. Lemon and myself. I haste to acquaint you of this pleasing circumstance.

I have the honor to be sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN PURCELL.

To Jacob Mark, Esq.

From the Cork Southern Reporter of April 22.

The Albion whose loss at Garretstown bay, we first mentioned in our paper of Tuesday, was one of the finest class of ships between Liverpool and New York, and was 500 tons burthen. We have since learned some further particulars, by which it appears that her loss was attended with circumstances of a peculiarly affecting nature. She had lived out the tremendous gale of the entire day on Sunday, and Captain Williams consoled the passengers at eight o'clock in the evening, with the hope of being able to reach Liverpool on the day but one after, which cheering expectation induced almost all the passengers particularly the females, to retire to rest. In some short time, however, a violent squall came on, which in a moment carried away the masts, and their being no possibility of disengaging them from the rigging, they encumbered the hull that she became unmanageable, and drifted at the mercy of the waves, till the lighthouse of the Old Head was discovered, the wreck still nearing in, when the Captain told the sad news to the passengers that there was no longer any hope, and soon after she struck. From thence to ward all was distress and confusion. The vessel soon went to pieces, and of the crew and passengers, only six of the former and nine of the latter were saved.

The mate is among the preserved, and that preservation was almost miraculous. He was thrown on a cliff by a wave, and had succeeded in climbing to the top of it, when another took him off. He was thrown back and was more fortunate—but his appearance bespeaks the sufferings he endured from the beating of his body against the rocks. He is dreadfully bruised.

The number of passengers, we believe, was 25. Of these, we have already stated, one only was saved, a gentleman of Boston who traded with Liverpool. He had arrived at New York almost in the Albion was on the point of sailing, and had not time to get bills for a large sum in specie, which he had. It was therefore shipped and lost

Several of the bodies have been washed ashore; and Jacob Mark, Esq. the American Consul at this port, having repaired to the scene where the wreck took place, immediately on learning the melancholy intelligence, has done every thing befitting his situation, and a man of humanity under the circumstances. He has provided coffins for the bodies, and caused them to be interred with their respective name affixed, having first had the mate to point them out, in order that, if the families of any of them should wish hereafter to have the bodies removed, they may be enabled to do so. Mr. Mark's conduct is in every respect praiseworthy, and he has taken measures for the protection of every thing that has been washed ashore, as well as for securing any thing that may yet be recovered Among the property already found is a box of specie—and among the bodies washed ashore is that of a French lady—she was extremely beautiful—when first discovered by some respectable persons it was entirely naked. It was mentioned to us as a fact, which we think, ought to be mentioned, that a country boy, who saw the body, took off his outside coat and covered it—and it is related of others of the country people they also took off their warm clothing, and put them on the unfortunate and nearly half perished part of the crew that escaped. While there are so many to censure and condemn their crimes, let them at least have justice rendered to their good qualities.

It is distressing to be obliged to add to this melancholy event that, on Wednesday, a boat from Courtmasherry, in which were eight men in endeavouring to save a piece of the wreck, was upset, and of the eight, seven were drowned.

The names of the passengers by the vessel were as follows:

Cabin Passengers.—Mr. Benyon, a London gentleman; †Mr. N. Ross, of Troy, near New York; Mr. Convers, his brother-in law Major Gough, 68th regiment; Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Americans; †Madame Gardiener and son, a boy about eight years of age; †Colonel Prevost; †Mr. Dwight, of Boston; †Mrs. Mary Pye, N. York; †Miss Powell, daughter of the Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada; †Rev. Mr. Hill, Jamaica coming home by the way of the U. States; Professor Fisher, New Haven, Connecticut; Mr. Gurnee, New York; Mr. Proctor, New York; Mr. Depont, and five other Frenchmen.

Steerage Passengers.—†Mrs. Mary Brewster, Mr. Hirst. Mr. Morrison, Stephen Chase.

The bodies marked (†) have been picked up and buried.

A great number of bills drawn by the British officers in America, on Greenwood and Cox, army agents in London, and on other persons in England, have also been washed ashore. Mr. Mark's activity and vigilance have been successful in securing whatever has been saved. Mr. Gibbons, the agent for Lloyds, at Kinsale, has been unwearied in his attentions, and whatever the mansion of Mr. Rochfort, of Garretstown could contribute for the relief of the survivors has been bounteously administered.

Major Gough's watch and seals have been picked up, and a small gold watch was found in Col. Prevost's box. These articles Mr. Mark has in his possession.

The box of specie, of which we have spoken, contains coins foreign and English, to the value of £5000. It is addressed to T. U. & Co. care of C. Hughes, Liverpool.

The Bills found are to an immense amount, on London, Paris, and different parts of the Continent.

Mr. Marks speaks in terms of great praise of the exertions of Mr. Pratt, Surveyor of Kinsale, and of Mr. John Purcell a confidential steward of Mr. Rochort.

FRANCE.

Superstition in France.—Letters from the French capital mention a fact or two concerning the efforts of a certain religious party in France, with which the English are not generally acquainted. Great exertions have of late been making by the Pavilion Marsan, in conjunction with a great body of the clergy, and a portion of nobility, to restore, in its pristine rigour, with all its ornamental appendages, and in all its exclusive intolerance, the ancient superstition.—For this purpose, missionaries have travers d all the Provinces of France, as if France was a heathen land, preaching conversion and planting the cross. In some cases they beard the authorities, and threatned them with dismissal if they opposed their views. They even (about two months ago) appeared in the capital and took up their station at one of the principal churches, addressing the Parisians as heathens. The working of miracles, the efficacy of relics, and every part of the old system, which requires the most abject surrender of the understanding, are the themes of their discourse. The peers and old women who patronize them, openly declare against the instruction of the people, and look upon a Lancasterian School as a seminary for perdition. These missionaries are said to be warmly patronized by the French Princes and Ultras.

"I know," said the Emperor Joseph, "these people (the Jesuits) as well as any man; I know all the plans which they have executed; their endeavor to *spread darkness over the earth*, and to govern and confuse Europe from Cape Finisterre to the North Sea." Now that the Continental Sovereigns are anxious to replunge Europe in darkness, to degrade and demoralize the people, to bring them "to the condition of the beasts of the field," it is natural that they should look for aid to this society. Hence we find the Jesuits again protected, countenanced, and in full activity, not merely at Rome, but in Austria, France, &c.—In Austria the Jesuits have again obtained nearly the monopoly of Education. By a late Edict, all private tuition is prohibited, by which measure the Jesuits have got rid of intelligent rivals from Protestant Germany, and Switzerland. A Papal Brief has been issued, expressive of grief and indignation that the Bishops and Clergy should allow their flocks to read the poetry of Schiller, Herder, Goethe, and Wieland, the four greatest names in German literature! In France we see the same attempts to favour the Jesuits. The King is himself too enlightened to enter into all the views of the Ultras on this subject; but the Princes seem ready tools for them. Accordingly, we find them taking a prominent part in all the ridiculous mummery with which, under the name of religion, France is every day scandalized.

Miscellaneous Notices.

It is rumoured that the Lord Chancellor is anxious to retire from the fatigue of his high official situations after the termination of the present session of Parliament.

The amount of the Solicitor's bill for Exchequer prosecutions in the year 1821 was about 38,000l.; and the amount paid to Counsel in respect of the same prosecutions amounted to about 2,500l.

Of the ring when we are married.—The ring at first was not of gold but of iron, and adorned with adamant; signifying the durance of the contract. The form of it being round and with at end, doth impart, that their love should circulate and flow continually. The finger on which it is placed, the fourth on the left hand, next the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence unto the heart.

A favourite horse, the property of Henry Waldron, Esq. of Badfield house, Devon, died a few days since, at the advanced age of 50 years.

In consequence of the mildness of the winter, a schooner called the Albion, has sailed from Newcastle to North Bergen, to bring home a cargo of ice.

An infant Lambert.—In a country village, about 12 miles from Bristol, there is a child, whose present appearance bids fair to equal if not surpass the wonderful prodigy in Leicester. The child is only six months old, measures seven inches round the arm-wrist, and nine inches three quarters at the small of the leg; he is supposed to weigh between 40 and 50 lbs. He is quite a burthen to be held long in the arms; appears lively and healthy, and flesh firm and hard, and is suckled by his mother to have commenced eating animal food at a fortnight old.

Forensic Medicine.—It was till very lately the practice, in trials for infanticide, to place the lungs in water, and to judge from them floating or not floating, whether the child was born alive. At the present Worcester Assizes, Baron Garrow in his address to the grand jury, observed, that it was a matter of exultation to him, that this absurdity was by the advance of science, exploded; nothing could be more ridiculous than such a test, and it was gratifying to see it now universally abandoned.

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SPANISH CHIEFTAINS.

I knew *Portier*. His death might serve as a model for a dying patriot;—it was solemn—it was noble—it was worthy of the worthiest! Every thing which cruelty could invent to aggravate: every thing which malignity could imagine to degrade, accompanied his execution. His remains were buried on the sea shore, and on a day when the roar of the waves, & the chorus of the winds, were most magnificent. I wandered along the sands to visit "the place of his rest." Poor triumph of baffled hatred——Could Portier have desired a sublimer sepulchre? Nor were my thoughts unaffected by the awful and well suited inscription over the gate of the cemetery before which I had just passed:

"El termino de la vida es lo que vela!—
"El dela muerte sera segun obrias."

QUIROGA,

Has a martial air; he is in the prime of life; somewhat above the middle stature, with a pleasing, sometimes even fascinating, expression of countenance. But I shall secure my sketch from severe criticism—you will judge of him for yourself, for he is about to visit England. He was, as you know, the commander-in-chief of the liberating army. Neither he, nor any of his compeers had obtained any considerable distinctions, nor had been much known before the great events of the Isla de Leon. It is a strange fact that those who had *failed* in various attempts to rescue Spain, were most of them men of signal reputation; Mina, whose whole public life is one of chivalry; Portier; Abisbal; Lacy; while those who *succeeded* in the perilous enterprize were men, till then, obscure and unnoticed. Argo Arguero's talents, as an officer of engineers, were distinguished. Lopez Bano, and, indeed, all the rest, had served bravely in the Peninsular war. They had every one of them been engaged in Abisbal's plot; if tyranny had trampled them under foot; contempt and scorn would have been poured upon their *ignoble* heads;—your worldly-wise ones—your servile, slavish creatures—would have called them rebels and traitors—and have linked their names to shame and infamy; but the bright and glorious success of the *few* heroes who triumph may repay us for the disappointments of the *many* who are baffled in their struggle for national liberty.

Quiroga was well aware of the perils of the task he had undertaken. He told me that he had determined, however, never to fall alive into the hands of his enemies; he always sleeps with a pair of loaded pistols under his pillow, and in case of surprise he had vowed that he would destroy himself and his wife; (then in an advanced state of pregnancy,) "that nothing," he added "of me or mine might witness the horrors they have prepared for me." His *wife* is of an English descent; and during the events of the Isla his only child, a daughter, whom he called *Victoria*, was born. "I passed," he said, "many moments of doubt and agony."—"And which were the bitterest moments?" I enquired. "The first when we attacked the Isla, for I knew, that if it were defended bravely, we never could succeed against it: the second, when Riego left me with his division: the third, when I knew that his troops were dispersed, and that he, a fugitive, was wandering alone among the mountains" And let it be owned, the heart must be made of stern and solid stuff which would bear its noble projects onward amidst a series of events like these.

But it has been remarked of Spaniards, and it has been *well* remarked, that they never calculate difficulties—they conquer them. Their *no importa*—'it does not matter,'—leads them through every perplexity. When Mina made his unsuccessful attack on Pampeluna, Spaniards were not disheartened—'*No importa*, Spain will be free."—When Portier was hanged—when Lacy was shot, the answer to all one's sympathizing regrets was, "*No importa*, Spain will be free;" and when, in the enthusiasm of joy and congratulation, you hail their deliverance, the reply is ready, "I told you before that all which happened *no importa*, and Spain *is* free."

The plot which was carried on to its full accomplishment by Quiroga, had been cherished and conducted by Abisbal, whose conduct throughout has been mysterious and irreconcileable. It was he who had fostered the spirit of opposition in 1816; it was he who arrested Quiroga, Arco, Aguero, and their fellow officers, amidst cries of "Long live the King;" and it was he who consummated the revolution by proclaiming the constitution at Ocana, in 1820. All parties he had seemed to serve—all parties he had seemed to betray. All have forgotten services whose sincerity was, at the least, doubtful; and Abisbal, who might have become the most illustrious character in Spain, has sunk into obscurity—not to say disgrace.

Every sort of national honour which can be gratifying to the pride or the patriotism of the heroes of the Isla de Leon, has been conferred on them by their grateful country. One of them is already no more. Arco Aguero was lately killed by a fall from his horse in the midst of his youth and of his glory. Riego has been of late the object of the attacks and persecutions of a proud and selfish faction—but Riego is the object of the idolatry of his fellow-citizens.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

STRICTURES ON A WORK recently Published, and entitled

"OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

No. IX.

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was
but a type of thee, thou Prince
of Liars!"

Old Play.

This man daringly asserts that not only *large*, but "*immense*" sums of money have been of late received for fees in the land-granting department of Upper Canada; and, that those *sums have been sent out of the country*; by whom, he *dares not positively* say, although he throws out so many broad insinuations, that it is not difficult to know against whom he has the wickedness and effrontery to assert this gross falsehood.

We will take upon ourselves to rebut the calumny, and to shew that it is *impossible for any such sums to have been received*; and, what has not been received, cannot have been disposed of *in any way*.

In the first place we shall deny that there have been any, or but very few, extensive grants, where the new fees have been paid; for we know of none after being at some pains in making the enquiry.

The three Settlements which have received by far the greatest augmentation, since the establishment of the new system, are the Perth, on the waters of the Rideau; the Talbot, in the London District; and the new Town ships on the tributary streams of the Rice Lake, and River Trent, in the Newcastle District. The *first* of these being a Military Settlement, needs no comment. In the *second*, which is under the immediate control of Colonel Talbot, we have every reason to believe there are no large grants on the new fees. Of the *third* we can speak very decisively.

In the Newcastle District, within the space of a few years, there are six newly settled Townships, to the northward of the Rice Lake, viz;—*Cavan, Monaghan, Smith, Emily, Otonabee*, and *Asphodel*; and there are six more at present under survey.

The only grants of any magnitude which were made in these new Townships before the establishment of country land-boards, are *two*; one of which, of three thousand acres, was made to the representatives of the late much lamented General, Sir Isaac Brock, and the other, of twelve hundred acres, to Mr. Fothergill. As the lands given to the representatives of General Brock, were in reward for public services, they were subject to no fees; Mr. Fothergill paid something less than sixty pounds, as fees, upon his 1200 acres, the exact sum he does not recollect.

It is true there have been many grants in that District of 400, 600, 800, 1000, and a few of 1200 acres; but these have been given to officers of the army and navy, and to other privileged persons, who pay no more than £2 ten. for stationary and engrossing.

The Land-Board was established in the year 1819 and we shall give an accurate statement of the grants that have been made in the three Townships, of which the Board has had the management;—to wit, *Emily*, South, and *Otonabee*; the townships of *Cavan, Monaghan*, and *Asphodel*, having been located almost as quickly as they were thrown open to the public, their diagrams have not been sent down to the Board. Our statement is taken from the minutes of the Board, up to the 12th of December last, and may be relied upon. It should be observed, however, that the gratuitous grants of 50 acres were not ordered until the 12th of January 1820; at least, they were *not acted* upon till that date by the Board at Hamilton.

We find that between the establishment of the Board in March, 1819, and the 12th of December 1821, inclusive, the Board had made 410 grants in the whole; of which number, 84 grants were made before the orders for 50 acres were acted upon; so that there remain the number of 326 grants which have been given out since the month of January 1820; and it is only necessary for our present purpose, to give a statement of these 326 grants, by order of the District Land Board, which stands as follows:—

278	Grants have been made of	50 Acres
32	do.	of 100 Acres
1	do.	of 200 Acres

The following have been made in pursuance of orders sent down from York, viz:—

17 of 100 Acres, each
2 of 200 Acres,
1 of 500 Acres,
1 of 800 Acres.

On the above stated grants, and in the whole period between the dates mentioned, that is, subsequently to January, 1820, *the sum total* that has been received by the Treasurer, amounts to no more than £127 16s. 8d., for the granting of 30,700 Acres of land! and any one, of all acquaintance with the Public Offices in York, and the expences attending them, must be quite certain that the sum we have stated, and its correctness cannot be disputed, is wholly inadequate to the discharge of Office-fees on the gratuitous grants alone.—Alas! what now becomes of our author's fine and flourishing statement which gives an average profit, in fees, of £239,580, on 30 Townships! While he was doing, he might as well have made the sum sufficient to pay off the National debt of England, at once. When the truth is once deprived us there can be no limits put to falsehood. Those whom he accuses of peculation in this department, will have but slender pickings in the Newcastle District, nor can the poor settlers have any chance of a share of the 2000 mitch cows, should our author's *patriotic appeal*, have the effect of mollifying the obdurate hearts of the said peculators!

But our author is so *evidently in the secret* that he does not scruple to say the whole sum of £239,580, received in fees from *poor emigrants*, (mark him well, gentle reader, *from poor and needy emigrants,*) in 30 Townships, is sent out of the country; and adds, is this the only system, (a most lying system truly of his own invention) *to promote true religion?*—clearly, and beyond any doubt, publicly to insult the Lieut. Governor, else why should he thus repeat the very words used by his Excellency, in his address to Parliament? A fine man this to *convince* Mr. VANSITTART and Sir ISAAC COFFIN;—yes, verily, he *will convince* them—should they happen to see his labours in this disaffected and abominable ministry—that he is one of the veriest blockheads that ever pestered any society. It was said by an ancient author that the Emperor TIBERIUS, of Rome, was *made of dirt kneaded with blood*; what would that author, had he lived in our times, have said of the strange compound before us; would he not have said that he was *made of dirt kneaded with impudence and falsehood?*

This volunteer counsellor of Parliaments, and of Cabinet Ministers, observes that our Governor, in his address to the House of Assembly, said "not one word about the *immense sums* which *must* have been paid, and *carried out* of the Country, upon the settlement of the new Townships, nor have our honourable and enlightened members (House of Assembly) whom we pay for attending to our interests, demanded an account of them!"

It would have been strange indeed, if his Excellency could have said "*one word*" about what was not in existence; and it would have been slightly becoming the wisdom and gravity of a legislative body to demand an account of sums of money, which existed only in the wild and fanciful vagaries of a luna tic's brain.

In order that a question of so much importance, and one of such general interest, should be well understood, and set at rest; we shall, next week, present our readers with an accurate statement of all the grants made during one year, *throughout the whole province*; together with the amount of patent fees, and the expences upon each. Also, the numbers and expense of the Militia patents, and the amount annually paid to the Indians for their lands. The entire statement must confound those who have too readily admitted the infamous assertions of the publishing Observer.

(To be continued)

A Supplement, containing the Literary and Political news of the week is at press, and will be ready for delivery to-morrow.

Supplement to the Ninth Number
OF THE
WEEKLY REGISTER.

Delivered to Subscribers Gratis.

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NOTICES,

Commercial and Political.

The Russian American Company.—A German Paper states that this Company, the privileges of which have been recently confirmed by the Emperor Alexander, is in a most flourishing state It was established by the Emperor Paul in 1797, and has extensive factories in Irkutch, Yakutsk, Okotsk, and Moscow, besides agencies in Kasan, Tomsk, and Kamtschatka. The Company has also formed establishments on the north-west coast of America, on the Baranow Islands, at Kudjskun, and in the new Russian colony of Koss, in Romanzoff's Bay. Before the existence of the Company, there were only some private trading houses on the Aleutian and Kurtle Islands, amounting altogether to 44. In the course of 54 years, from 1797, these houses exported peltry to the amount of only 6,344,000 rubles. On the contrary, the company from its establishment in 1797 to 1818, only 21 years, exported from the same Islands peltry to the amount of more than 15,000,000, and have paid the station of Kiachta on the Chinese frontier alone. The Company was founded by shares, 8000 of which were inscribed at 500 rubles each, but they are now worth more than 600 rubles. An excellent post, called New Archangel, has lately been formed by the company, on the north west coast of America, and more than 10,000 savages of the Polar regions have been converted to Christianity. The Company has allotted 57,000 rubles to the building of an hospital on the island of Suke.

Riga, February 22.

One of the most remarkable places near Riga is the port of Kunda, in Esthoma, which was made a few years ago. A more important enterprize is the Alexander Canal, which is intended to unite the Peipus, that vast lake of the north, with the Gulf of Penau. Six millions of rubles are assigned for this work, which will be completed in a few years. Peter the Great conquered an enemy's fleet in the Peipus lake; but his great grandson will obtain a more valuable conquest by opening to navigation many large and small rivers, and thus giving to provinces remote from the sea, the blessings of a free commerce. When the Alexander Canal is finished, Dorpat will likewise become important as a commercial town.

From the New London Gazette of April 24.

CONTINENT OF NEW SOUTH ICELAND.—We have been favored with interesting particulars respecting a *Southern Continent*, by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, of the sloop James Monroe, lately arrived at Stonington, from the South Shetlands.

Capt Palmer proceeded in the James Monroe from the Shetland Isles to the continent, and coasted it, from abreast of the Isles, to the Eastward as far as 44° West Longitude, keeping as near to the shore as the edge of floe ice would admit. At some places he could coast along shore; at other parts he could not approach nearer the shore than from one to five or six leagues, owing to the firm and fast ice; although it was midsummer there at the time, being in November, December and January.

In 61° 11' South Latitude, 45° 27' West Longitude from Greenwich, the coast was clear of firm ice, and here they discoved a fine harbour, lying about one mile within the entrance of Washington Strait, which harbor was named Palmer's Harbor, where he came to anchor. He found not the least appearance of vegetation on the land excepting the winter Moss. Neither did he here discover any animals, only a few Sea-Leopards, beautifully spotted. Of birds, there were Penguins, Port Egmont or Sea Hens, White Pigeons and Gulls.

There is now no doubt, that there exists a *South Continent*, and that Capt. Cook's "Southern Thule" belongs to it. Capt. Palmer could discern the mountains covered with snow, in the interior, as he sailed along the coast.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Ebbets of the ship John and Edward, belonging to J. J. Astor and Son of this City, (N. York) dated at Canton, January 5th, 1822.

"On the 2d August last we launched at Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, the elegant pilot-boat built schooner John Jacob Astor. The frame of this vessel was carried out in the William and John from this city and put together under my direction, at this island. For model and beauty she is not exceeded by any boat of her class She glided into her destined element in fine style, amidst the shouts and admiration of thousands of the natives. She has been purchased by William Pitt, the prime Minister of his Owyhenian Majesty Rhee Rhee."

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

While Capt Gardner lay at the Island of Woahoo on the 12th Nov. the *Royal Palace* of his Owyheean Majesty, was consumed by fire; consisting of three large and elegant wicker-work buildings, surrounded by a neat and tasty enclosure; the fire commenced at 11 o'clock A. M. and in twenty minutes the whole was a ruin.

The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the Natives are making rapid strides towards civilization From the frequent visits they have had of late years from Americans and English, they are daily assuming their manners and customs and abolishing their own. No longer is seen the bow or the spear—no more is heard the shrill sound of the War Conch or the agonizing shrieks of the victim prepared for the sacrifice.—Superstition is done away—Idolatry has ceased, the "church going bell" is now heard to break on the stillness of the sabbath, and the cheering rays of christianity already begin to beam on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them several of the Missionary Society from the United States with their wives and families; there is a school kept by them and a number of the rising generation are taught the arts of reading, writing, drawing, &c. which together with the exemplary conduct of all the society,—is daily increasing amongst those children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

Since the commencement of the year 1821 no less than 28 Ships and Brigs have visited those Islands for the object of trade or producing supplies.

The Natives themselves are now the owners of ten square rigged vessels, none less than 120 tons, besides a number of Schooners, and Sloops, all of which they keep constantly going from Island to Island with Sandal wood, provisions, &c. &c. they are principally manned by Natives, sailing them with skill and regularity.

While Capt Gardner remained at Woahoo one of their vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamtschatka, she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. The governor also made his Owhyheean majesty a present of a large tract of land, and sent him a deed of it. They were pleased with the success of the voyage, and would soon undertake another.

On the south side of the Island of Woahoo is one of the most commodious harbours in the world; no wind or waves ever enter there to endanger the safety of a vessel. There can be obtained refreshments of every kind, and a ship be repaired if needed—for this last year it has been a resort for all the whale ships cruising in the northern latitudes, for refreshments and supplies.

New-York, May 11.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—There is not a remote expectation that bills of exchange can be m[illegible] higher than they are at present, for it is very evident that this excess of importation, by which a heavy debt has been incurred, must are long have a fatal termination in the prospect of the importer. We should not conceal the fact, that the real demand for British manufactures has been annually decreasing, and the annual increase of American manufactures, with their encouragement, may have led to this tactic exertion to check their sale by heavy importations, and by efforts to shew the difficulty of the competition.

Payment must be made, and how is this to be done? Silver and gold are no longer to be found in our market; while they could be purchased at a less premium than bills, our vaults and iron chests were emptied. This resource fails. Cotton decreases in price, and sales are not prompt in England, and as a remittance it is several per cent dearer than bills. Here again we fail. The English government will receive little or nothing from the fruit of our soil and labor, and they have but a small sum to invest in our stocks. How are we then to pay for the goods imported? We have neither silver, gold, stocks, or produce, that we can offer, and will be accepted. It follows, then, that importers must be heavy losers, and importations promptly checked, for, while banks stop discounting, while facilities and credit are withheld, merchants cannot fulfil their contracts. However difficult it may appear to some to regulate our imports by our exports, and buy nothing without payment is made by our own commodities, acquired in exchange by us, the time will arrive when something like that system will prevail, when we will be compelled to cherish and improve our own resources, curtail our expenditures, improve our finances, decrease our public debt, and let very little silver and gold escape from the country.

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New-York, May 15.

English Trade to China.—Some time since a British frigate fired on a village in Canton river, and killed four persons. In consequence the Chinese demanded four Englishmen to be delivered up for punishment. This being refused, an order passed the Chinese government, suspending all intercourse with the British; and in consequence the British flag was hauled down, all the property embarked, and arrangements were making to convey the whole to another settlement.

From Canton.—Under the head of shipping intelligence in yesterday's paper, we noticed the circumstance that the British had been ordered off and had embarked on board their shipping below Canton, in consequence of recent difficulties with the Chinese. By the Gov. Endicott, arrived yesterday, which left there the 24th Jan. we learn that the English company's ships, with all the English on board, were at anchor at the mouth of the Bocca Tigris. The frigate Topaz was at anchor about 5 miles below, stopping all English vessels bound up. It was reported they would proceed to Serampore in a few days.

Palm Tree Cordage.—The owner of the ship Ajax has favored us with a beautiful specimen of the material of which the India cordage is made, which may be seen at the Gazette office. The fibre is elastic, more durable, and stronger than rope made of hemp. It is said to be excellent for making sieves and stuffing matrasses. Well qualified judges say it is four times more durable for rigging, than cord made of hemp; and it is supposed that the trial about to be made of the 30 tons now imported, will prove the assertions here made. From the ingenuity of our manufacturers, we should not be surprised to learn, that this article has been applied to uses heretofore unthought of; and that it would become an article of extensive importation.

Literary and Scientific.

The valuable library of George III. consisting of nearly 90,000 vols, in geography, history, divinity, and classical literature, is about to be sold to the Emperor of Russia.

A letter with the following superscription was left at the London post office, but not being claimed there, it was deposited at the London museum as a curiosity. It was there discovered to be intended for one of the distinguished British Savans, whose name the writer had probably heard pronounced, but never seen it written:

"*Al sua Excellenza,*
Sromfredevi."

Rendered into English—His Excellency Sir Humphry Davy.

Arithometer—A French artist, M. Thomas, of Colmar, Honorary Director of the Phœnix Company, has obtained a brevet of invention (patent) for a machine of calculation, to be called the Arithometer. It has been presented to the Society for encouragement of National Industry, and by it a person unacquainted with figures may be made to perform, with wonderful promptitude, all the rules of arithmetic. The most complicated calculations are done as readily and as exactly as the most simple; sums in multiplication and division of seven or eight figures require no more time than those of two or three.

Commodore Rogers' Invention.—A writer in the Alexandria Gazette says, "that the plan of hauling up vessels on an *inclined plane*, for the purpose of coppering, sheathing, caulking, &c. although new in the United States, is in full operation, at present, on the river Clyde, in Scotland. The inventor, an inhabitant of Glasgow, has obtained a patent from the British government, and has formed a company to carry through his invention. A canal, or slip, has been dug on the margin of the Clyde, about half a mile below Glasgow, where the writer of this article saw the plan carried into effect in February last. The ways are formed of cast iron, with steps, if the expression may be used, at regular and short distances, to arrest and retain the vessels after their gradual elevation by the powerful windlass by which they are hauled up. There is also an "*Inclined Plane*" upon a larger scale at *Dumbarton* on the *Clyde*, for vessels of greater burthen. The plan has not yet been attempted with vessels of a frigate tonnage; but the principle being known, it is of course capable of further extention."

The same writer states, that he does not consider the above facts as derogatory from the credit due to Commodore Rogers' discovery; as "the same invention may have taken place cotemporaneously in both hemispheres."

NATURAL HISTORY.
(Continued.)

Insects.—That insects should thus have forestalled us in our inventions, ought to urge us to pay a closer attention to them and their ways than we have hitherto done, since it is not at all improbable that the result would be many useful hints for the improvement of our arts and manufactures, and perhaps for some beneficial discoveries. The painter might thus probably be furnished with more brilliant pigments, the dyer with more delicate tints, and the artisan with a new and improved set of tools. In this last respect insects deserve particular notice. All their operations are performed with admirable precision and dexterity: and though they do not usually vary the mode, yet that mode is always the best that can be conceived for attaining the end in view. The instruments also with which they are provided, are no less wonderful and various than the operations themselves. They have their saws, and files, and augers, and gimblets, and knives, and lancets, and scissors, and forceps, with many other similar implements, several of which act in more than one capacity, and with a complex and alternate motion, to which we have not yet attained in the use of our tools. Nor is the fact so extraordinary as it may seem at first, since "*He who is wise in heart, and wonderful in working*" is the inventor and fabricator of the apparatus of insects; which may be considered as a set of miniature patterns drawn for our use by a Divine hand.

I shall hereafter give you a more detailed account of some of the most striking of these instruments; and if you study insects in this view, you will be well repaid for all the labor and attention you bestow upon them.—*Kirby and Spence's Entomology.*

Breed of Camels.—A southern writer recommends the importation, for use, into the U. S. of Camels, and says:—

"When the use of the Camel in transporting heavy loads over any kind of road, with the trivial expense of his keeping—the value of the flesh when killed—the high price given for shawls, &c. made from his hair—the nutrition of the females milk—the animal's quietness and docility, how is it that our countrymen have so long neglected the importation of so useful a creature, while they are all anxious to introduce European innovations of noxious tendency? There is no source of wealth, which presents itself more temptingly, or at least more advantageous to our fellow citizens, than the addition of the Camel to our domestic comforts. All vessels going to the African or Asiatic shores, would find it more to their interest to bring over Camels, than was their introduction of negroes some years ago, which, thanks to providence, is at last abolished; and in a few years let us hope that our rapid improvement will preclude the disagreeable and painful necessity of holding slaves.

Squirrels and Cat.—*A Singular Circumstance.*—In Hounsfield, Jefferson County, a short time since, Mr. Walter D. Herrick, in cutting down a hollow tree, found two squirrels, which he took home with him, and having in his house a cat with kittens, he took the kittens from her, and put the young squirrels in their places; and the cat now suckles them with equal fondness as she did her own kittens, and the squirrels are perfectly tame, and playful about the house.

AGRICULTURE.

(The subject of SALT continued from Page 48.

Gervaise Markham, a learned writer in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. who was noted for his skill in Agriculture, observes,

"Now methinks I hear it objected, what if the ground do lye so farre within the land, that there is no salt sand within many miles of it, how then shall I make good my barren earth? To this I answer, that albeit this salt sea-sand be of infinite good and necessary use, inriching grounds wonderfully much; but if your ground lye much within land, and farre from the sea, then to every acre of land you shall take two bushels of very dry-bay-salt, and in such manner as you sow your wheat, you shall sow this salt upon the ground, then immediately after the sowing of the salt, you shall sow your wheat, which wheat would be thus prepared before you sow it. The day before you are to sow your grain, you shall take bay-salt, and water, and mixing them together, make a brine so strong that it will bear an egg, then put the wheat you are to sow into that brine, and let it steep therein till next day; then drain it from the brine and so sow it; and no doubt but you shall find a marvellous great increase thereby. Neither is the thing itself without good and strong probability of much increase, and strength for the bettering of all manner of arable grounds; for there is nothing which killeth weeds, quicks, and other offences of the ground, so much as saltness."—Page 12.

In the Chapter respecting the treatment of land over-run with weeds, he directs such land to be covered with a certain black plant growing on the sea shore, which is to be plowed in, and the ground harrowed, it is then to be sown with pigeons and pullens' dung mixt together, allowing to every acre two or three bushels thereof, and he adds, "but in case you can neither get Salt, sea-sand, nor sea weeds, then you shall by no means omit the steeping of your seed, neither shall you fail before you sow your seed, to mix with your pigeons and pullens' dung a full equal part of bay-salt well dried and broke, and so sown with the dung upon the land, and the seed after it." Page 17.

Sir Hugh Platt, a writer of some eminence in the time of Oliver Cromwell, states it to be his opinion that it is Salt which makes all seeds to flourish and grow; and that no dung which is laid on barren ground could any way enrich the same, if it were not for the salt in it. "see his Jewell House of art and nature." London, 1653, chapter 104.

The great Lord Bacon, who flourished early in the seventeenth century, having noticed the advantages which the farmers of Cornwall, Devon, and other maritime counties, derived from the free use of sea-sand, which upon those coasts chiefly consists of broken shells impregnated with salt-water, declares that the best manure next to marle is sea-sand, which no doubt, (says his Lordship) obtaineth a special virtue by the salt water, and concludes by affirming that *Salt is the first rudiment of life.*

(Nat. Hist. Cent. 6, Exp. 596.)

The celebrated Anthony De Leewenhoek, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society, in his observations on the storm which happened in the year 1704, when many of the banks of Holland were broken down and the country overflowed, addresses himself to his countrymen in the following manner:—

"There are some" says he, "that affirm, that the scattering of this salt water by the storm will do a great deal of harm to the fruits of the earth; but, for my part, I am of a quite different opinion, for I believe that a *little salt* spread over the surface of the earth, especially where it is heavy clay ground, does render it exceedingly fruitful; and so it would be if the sand of the sea were made use of for the same purpose."—Philos. Trans. No. 289. The year following, the Dutch had the largest crops of grass, and of what little corn they sow, that had been known for many years before.

Young Fruit Trees.—Will be greatly benefitted by a seasonable application of common house soap (otherwise called soft soap, which may be applied by rubbing the soap with the hand) to the body and limbs. It will loosen the moss and enable the tree to cast it off, with the vermin which it frequently harbours to the injury of the tree.

POETRY.

HELEN GREME.

A spirit glides to my bed-side,
Wringing its hands of virgin snow;
Loosely it's robes of floating light,
Loosely it's golden ringlets flow;
All in a shadowy mantle clad,
It climbs my blisless bridal bed.

"Thou airy phantom of the night,
Unveil thy face, and gaze on me,
Until my shivering heart is cold,
And I'll arise and follow thee.
Oh! Helen Graeme, celestial maid,
I commune with thine angel shade.

"Ill omen'd was this morn to me,
The woeful morn of my wedding;
Matilda heard a death-bell toll—
When on her finger glow'd the ring.
My cold hand clasp'd the blushing dame's,—
But O! my heart was Helen Graeme's.

'Arise, *Lord Auchinlea*, arise,
And wrap thee in this shroud of mine;
Turn from thy softly slumbering bride,
And press my shivering cheek to thine.
On forest glade and naked wold,
The wind is keen—the dew is cold.

"I know thee well, deserving youth;
Fair honour clothes thy gentle brow;
The rage of feud withheld thy hand,—
But hand and heart are Helen's now
Another lock'd embrace, and we
Will lie us to eternity.

"An angry father's scowling brow,
A lady mother's wrathful eye
Will never more our loves divide—
Will never more our peace annoy.
In one wide bed, beneath the yew,
There will we sleep—and soundly too."

His young bride woke in sore affright—
Pale as the cold, the lifeless clay;
She saw her lord in Helen's arms,—
His quivering corse beside her lay,
Wrapt in a mantling blaze of light,
They vanish'd from that lady's sight.

Green grows the birk on Laggan burn,
And fair the opening blossom blows;
But greener is the sacred grass,
And ruddier too the wild-briar rose,
Where dew-bath'd flowrets gently rest.
Their gloomy heads on Helen's breast.

VALERIUS.

A Novel, under this title, has recently made its appearance in England. It is a Roman story, and the period of history chosen is part of the reign of Trajan. Valerius is the son of a Roman officer, settled in Britain, who has occasion to visit the capital of the world, on account of a law-suit. The description of Rome, and of the adventures of the young Valerius, whilst in that gorgeous city, occupies the greater part of the work. In some of his descriptions we think the author surpasses all his cotemporaries, not excepting the great *unknown* himself; because, it must be more difficult, and require greater powers of imagination, to describe that which we can never have seen, than to paint the manners, customs, and features of a people, with whom the ties of consanguinity, and of similar modes of existence, have made us familiar; and such is the power of this writer, that he makes us not merely spectators, but he gives us a fellow-feeling with men and scenes, that have ceased to exist for nearly two thousand years. We shall present our readers with three specimens of this interesting work;—the entrance into Rome, by the Tiber, late in the evening.—description of the crowd about the amphitheatre,—and of the exhibitions within the walls of that astonishing edifice.—*Ed.*

When the heat of the sun was greatest, we pushed our bark into a little creek, where the boatmen rested themselves for a space from their labours; and we, along with the master, made an end of the provisions we had brought along with us. Having halted as long as we deemed expedient, we resumed our seats in the vessel; but the fervor of the atmosphere being much diminished, our canopy was no longer upheld. By degrees the shades of the evening began to spread themselves over the east; but we did not see the sun for a long time previous to his setting, by reason of the hugeness of the trees, and their impervious foliage. Trees, and temples, and gardens, and meadows, and towns, and villages, were, e'er long, lost in one uniform sobriety of twilight: and it was already quite dark, when the Centurion, pointing to the left bank, said, 'Behold these gigantic willows, which dip their long boughs down into the water,—these are the Gardens of Cæsar—beyond, is the Portian Gate, and the street of the Rural Lares. In a few moments we shall see the lights of the Sublician Bridge, and be in the city.

At these words I started up, and gazing forward, could already penetrate through the mists of evening into the busy glare of a thousand streets and lanes, opening upon the river. The old city wall, on the left side was visible; where, after having swept round the region towards the Vatican and Janicular hills, it brings the last of its turrets close down to the Tiber, over against the great dock-yard by the field of Brutus.

Its shadow lay in frowning darkness, far out upon the stream, and we glided for some minutes in silence beneath the influence of the venerable rampart. Through a forest of triremes, galleys, and all sorts of craft, we then shot on to the bridge, beneath the center arch of which, our steersman conducted us. Beyond, such was the hum of people on the quays, and such the startlike profusion of lights reflected on the water, that we doubted not we had already reached the chief seat of the bustle of Rome. On, however, we still held our course, till the huge bulk of the theatre of Marcellus rear like a mountain on our right. It was there that we ran our bark into the shore; not far from the little bridge the third as you ascend the river, which conducts to the Island and the temple of Æsculapius. While our friend was settling matters with the master, and the boatmen were bringing out our baggage, I stood for a little space by myself, in silence, on the elevated quay. Below me lay the bark, in which Boto and the Centurion were still engaged. Here am I alone, I might almost say to myself, in the greatest city in the world, not one of whose inhabitants I have ever, so far as I know, conversed with. Up and down, wherever my eye fell, it rested on some bright spot in the river, answering to some light in bark or edifice, kindled by hands, and for purposes, to which I was equally a stranger. Here a long tier of reflected radiance bespoke, it may be, the vicinity of some splendid portico, or palace, or temple, or bath, or theatre; there a broad and steady blaze of burning red, indicated the abode of artizans, resolved, as it seemed, on carrying their toil into the bosom of the night. Between, some small single speck of tinier lustre, betrayed, perhaps, the lamp of the solitary student, or the sober social hour of some peaceful family, assembled around the hearth of their own modest lares. Behold me, then, said I, in the capital of the globe. Alas! were I to be swallowed up this moment by the waves of Tiber, not one of all these lights would be dimmed by reason of my calamity.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The Liverpool paper of May 1st, contains the account of the loss of His Majesty's Ship *Confiance*, with all her crew, consisting of *one hundred and twenty men.* This melancholy event took place near the spot where the Albion was cast away.

The same paper contains the loss of the Esther, and Sandwich Packet. These vessels were lost on the night of the 21st April.

ANECDOTES.

The proud Duke of Somerset, who lived in the reign of Anne and George I. On a quarrel with Geor. I. the Duke threw up his appointment of Master of the Horse, in a manner which sufficiently evinces the littleness of pride. Having commanded his servants to strip off the Royal and put on the family livery, he sent for a common dust cart and directed that all badges of his office should be thrown into it, he then, followed by his retinue and the aforesaid vehicle, proceeded to the Court yard of St. James Palace, and, after ordering the driver to *shoot the rubbish*, he stalked back indignantly to Northumberland house, accompanied by the same cavalcade in which he had left it. "Get out the way," said one of the people to a country man who was driving a hog along the path by which the Duke had to pass. "Why?" inquired the boor. "Because my Lord Duke is coming, & he does not like to be looked at," rejoined the man. The clown enraged at the imperious manner in which the mandate was urged, exclaimed, "But I will see, and my pig shall see too;" and seizing the animal by the ears, held it up before him till his Grace and retinue were gone by. Lady Charlotte Finch, his second wife, once tapped him playfully on the shoulder with her fan; he turned to her with marked displeasure, and observed, "My first wife, Madam, never took that liberty, and she was a Percy." His two youngest daughters were accustomed to watch him, standing, while he slept in the afternoon; one of them overcome with fatigue, sat down; the Duke awoke unexpectedly—he assured her that he should remember her disobedience, and accordingly left her £30,000 less than her sister.

A Dandy of the Old School.

Casanova, in his account of his visit to Voltaire, describes thus the Duke de Villars, whom he met at Ferney:—

"The exterior of the Duke de Villars, then

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governor of Provence, attracted my principal attention.—When I contemplated his figure and demeanour, I fancied I saw a woman of sixty years of age in men's clothes, who, though now lean, shrunk, and feeble, might have been handsome in her youth. His copper-coloured cheeks were painted with rouge, his lips with carmine, his eyebrows black, and he had artificial teeth and hair. A well scented pomatum kept the curls close to his head, and a large nosegay, fixed in the uppermost button hole of his coat, reached to his chin. He affected the amiable man in every thing, and spoke so affectedly and lispingly, that it was difficult to understand him. He was, in other respects, polite and condescending, but all his manners were of the taste prevalent in the time of the Regency."

Colbert —Soon after Colbert came into the management of the finances of France, he sent for the principal merchants of that kingdom, and in order to ingratiate himself with them, and to acquire their confidence, he asked what he could do for them. They unanimously answered, "Pray, sir, do nothing! *Laissez nous faire.*"—"Let us do for our selves."

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 1st day of July next, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed,—Tenders for the supply of flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 14th May, 1822.

Kingston Brewery.

AN extensive supply of BEER of a superior quality, from the above Brewery, at six dollars per Barrel.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,

Who has constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK and WHISKEY. —ALSO—

A regular supply of IC. & IX. TIN.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3-tf.

WANTED,

A COOK, and to take the charge of a small house, a steady person who can produce a good character for sobriety and honesty.—For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.



ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Term of Payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.

YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

*** The Sale of the above valuable Premises is postponed to the First day of July next; in consequence of the Proprietor not being able to leave the house much before that time.

York Subscription Bridges.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers, and other Inhabitants of the Town of York, who may wish to become Subscribers, will be held at the Mansion-house Hotel, on Friday the 14th instant, at One o'clock, to take into consideration the loss of the Subscription Roll, by the Collector, and other special affairs.

E. ANGELL, *Engineer.*

York, 10th June, 1822,

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most eligible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King Street, in the center of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of George Duggan, being 36 feet in front on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several Small Lots for sale and one lease on Stuarts Lane, leading to and from the market

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alexander Wood Esquire York

13th March 1822. tf

EXCELLENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of Hope, upon the Main Road leading from York to Kingston, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beach, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required. and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as appentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny.

Apply to the Gazette Office.

York May 2. 1822. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements of Lot Tisdale at the Suit of Messrs. Andruss and Tisdale, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 44 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing 200 Acres, and a part of Lot No. 43 in the 3rd concession, containing 66 Acres, making together 266 Acres of excellent Land, under a high state of cultivation. On the Premises are two good Orchards, and elegant and well finished two story dwelling house, with out-houses, &c. These valuable Premises join the flourishing and beautifully situated Village of Ancaster on the south, all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale at Mr. Reauseau's Inn, in the village of Ancaster on Saturday the twenty second day of June, at one o'clock, P. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, Gore District.

Sheriff's Office.
12th July, 1820.

A New Weekly Paper, to be called,

THE ALBION;

OR

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Editorial Department by

JOHN CHARLTON FISHER, L. L. D.

IS about to be published, at New York. It is to be composed, principally, of extracts from the most interesting English, Scotch, and Irish papers of *all parties*; with an original article by the Editor. Great expectations are entertained of the ultimate success of this undertaking, a more enlarged Prospectus of which we shall give in our paper of next week.

RICHMOND PACKET,
EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13.

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal burquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821 24.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
GAZETTE OFFICE,

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. X. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty third day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of April last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-third day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the first day of July next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

To be Trustees of the General Hospital of Upper Canada;

The Honorable The Chief Justice,
" " *James Baby,*
" " *& Rev. Dr. Strachan,*
" " *William Clause,*
" " *George Markland,*
" " *John Henry Dunn,*
" " *Samuel Smith,*
John Beverley Robinson, and
William Allan, Esqrs.

To be Trustees of the Public School in the District of Niagara, viz:

The Hon. William Claus,
" *William Dickson,*
The Rev. Robert Addison,
" *William Leeming,*
" *Richard Leonard, Esq. (Sheriff)*
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
James Muirhead, Esq. and
Ralfe Clench, Esq.

To be a Board of Education for the District of London, viz:

John Backhouse, Esq.
John Rolph, Esq.
J. B. Askin, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq.
George C. Salmon, Esq. and
William S. Fairfield of the Town of Bath Gent. to be a Surveyor of Land in this Province.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th March 1822. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlemnt Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been per-

INDEX AT END

ally a violation of all principle to encourage these sources of her weakness. His Majesty's ministers are doubtless acting upon an inference so manifestly just. They can see no certain advantage in further reducing the power of Turkey, nor in concurring in any line of policy which would effectually lead to such a reduction. They see, that Turkey in her actual state gives no disturbance to the general system—but they are not equally certain, that a new state of things may not lead to very unforeseen consequences. They can see no prudence in foregoing a safe actual condition for an uncertain futurity. It is under these considerations, that the British minister at Constantinople is probably instructed to regulate his intercourse with the Turks. He is probably authorized to second the representations of the Sublime Porte to Russia, that the militia of the provinces is raised, encamped, and in winter quarters, less under any strong apprehension of war, than with the purpose of using the occasion to reduce and extinguish the Janizaries. He is probably instructed to confirm the assurances of the Porte, that the abolition of this barbarous and fanatic force would be the best guarantee against future excesses. Under the constitution of Turkey, the Janizaries, are a standing army almost independent of the government, and therefore its absolute master. They are a feudal army, a deliberating army, a military corporation; having privileges of their own, and all, officers and men, uniting, maintaining and advancing them against their sovereign and fellow subjects. It is scarcely possible not to feel for a sovereign in such circumstances, and possibly this representation has not been made in vain to the Emperor Alexander.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(Continued.)

Insects.—In another point of view entomological information is very useful. A great deal of unnecessary mischief is produced, and unnecessary unbusiness occasioned by what are called vulgar errors and that superstitious reliance upon charms, which prevents us from having recourse to remedies that are really efficacious. Thus, for instance, eating figs and other sweet things has been supposed to generate lice. *a.* Nine larvæ of the moth of the wild teasel inclosed in a reed or goose quill have been reckoned a cure for ague. *b.* Matthiolus gravely affirms, that every oakgall contains either a fly, a spider, or a worm, and that the first foretells a war, the second pestilence, and the third famine. *A.* In Sweden the peasants look upon the grub of the cock-chafer as furnishing an unfailing prognostic whether the ensuing winter will be mild or severe: if the animal have a blueish hue (a circumstance which arises from its being replete with food) they affirm it will be mild, but on the contrary if it be white the weather will be severe: and they carry this so far as to foretell, that if the anterior part be white and the posterior blue, the cold will be most severe at the beginning of the winter. Hence they call this grub *Bemarickts mask*, or prognostic worm. *B.* A similar augury as to the harvest is drawn by the Danish peasants from the Acari, which infest the common beetle (Scarabæus Stercorarius, L.) called in Danish *Skarnbuse or Torbist.* If there are many of these mites between the fore-feet, they believe that there will be an early harvest, but a late one if they abound between the hind feet. *C.* The appearance of the death's head moth (Sphinx Atropos, L.) has in some countries produced the most violent alarm and trepidation amongst the people, who, because it emits a plaintive sound, and is marked with what looks like a death's head upon its back, regarded it as the messenger of pestilence and death. We learn from Linne that a similar superstition, built upon the black hue and strange aspect of that beetle, prevails in Sweden with respect to Blaps mortisaga, Le; and in Barbadoes, according to Hughes, the ignorant deem the appearance of a certain grasshopper in their houses as a sure presage of illness to some of the family.

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a. Aqoreus, 276.
b Sal. Cat. Cast. 45. Hist. Ins. 341.
A Comment in Dioscor, I. I. c23. 214. Lonsr, L. ii 269.
B Ce Geer, IV. 275, 6, Daniels 9.
C Detharding de Insects Colesptères.
D Resm 250, 90.

AGRICULTURE.

(Salt in continuation.)

I am well assured from a Scotch gentleman, that they have long used Salt in that part of Great Britain, always sowing ten or twelve bushels by hand of their coarse Salt on an acre of young green wheat, sometime in November, December, January, or February, it being, from the several accounts which I have had of it, very effectual in the *Killing of tender weeds* amongst corn, yet at the same time *cherishing* the corn; and though it does not add altogether to the bulk a height of the straw, yet it does much to the goodness and plumpness of of the grain. And whoever has been curious in their remarks abroad, will find that it is the usual practice of the Milanese to sow Salt on their pastures, as I have been informed by one who has sold great quantities for that purpose; as also by as merchant of Liverpool, who is well acquainted with that trade, who affirms that the finest crops they have of hemp and flax amongst the Datzickers and others, who raise those commodities in those countries, and from lands on which Salt is strewed." The Practical Husbandman, page 48, Vol. I London, 1733.

"Salt certainly sweetens the grass much, and it may on all such occasions be mixed with a proper quantity of dung, which is more sulpherous than Salt, and will make grass shoot away much faster than any other manure. Lime in its own nature makes grass sour, but when mixed with Salt, that acidity will be taken away." Practical Husbandman, vol. I page 57.

"As to the proportion of Salt to be used on land, it ought to be according to the nature of it, cold, wet, clayey land requiring more, and loose soft land though it be poor, requiring less. Again, the crops of grass or grain you would improve. For cold, wet, and spewy land, ten loads of dung, six of earth and eight bushels of Salt per acre.

For lean, hungry, sandy land, fourteen loads of pond earth, six loads of dung, and six loads of dung, and six bushels of Salt per acre when employed for corn and grazing.

For meadow land, fourteen or fifteen loads of dung, five bushels of Salt, and four of pond earth, the quantity of each to be altered according to the quality of the ground. Practical Husbandman, London, 138, page 59.

"Thus have I made out what I proposed, viz. than every acre of land in England, which wants to be improved, may be done ten or twelve shillings an acre cheaper by Salt than any other way.

(To be continued.)

Method to prevent Seed Corn from being destroyed by the Birds.—Gilbert Barclay, Esq. of Sunderland of late years, has never had a hill of corn destroyed by birds or other vermin, by preparing his seed in the following manner viz:—Take a quart of warm Tar, and gently pour on it eighteen or twenty quarts of corn, stirring it at the same time—then add so much dry lime as will prevent the kernels from adhering to each other. The corn thus planted will be longer in sprouting, but the blade will be stronger and of a dark colour, and will sooner come to maturity than that planted in the common way. The expense is very trifling, and vast property might have been saved to our farmers by this preparation.

To save Cucumbers from Bugs.—Set out an onion (or set an onion stalk) in each hill of cucumbers, and the bugs will keep away.

Another.—Sprinkle on at evening, (after cool) tea grounds, as they are commonly left by families after use. This as often as two or three times a week, will not only prevent injuries from bugs, but strengthen and invigorate the vine, and cause it to become exceedingly fruitful.

Early productions.—A box of ripe strawberries was sold in Boston market on the 17th ult. during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbers upwards of eight inches in length, fresh from the vines, were exhibited the same day.—*Boston paper of May.*

Miscellaneous Notices.

Mr. Denman.—This gentleman has been chosen *Common Sergeant* of the City of London, by a majority of 12. Mr. Bolland was his competitor.

Mr. *Radical* Hunt.—Another unsuccessful attempt has been made in the House of Commons to address his Majesty in Behalf of Henry Hunt, the famous radical. The object of the address was to remit the remainder of his punishment. This motion was lost by a majority of 139.

A Merchant who lately advertised for a clerk who could *bear confinement*, has been answered by one who has lain *seven years* in *gaol*.

Awful Dispensation of Providence.

The Rev. Asa Meach from Canterbury, Connecticut, having a numerous young family, was induced to remove to Hull, on the Grand or Ottawa River, hoping to see all of them settled near him, and by their industry & economy to become valuable and happy members of Society. He commenced the removal of his family by bringing his wife, and all the little helpless ones and his son, about 17 years of age in the month of March, when the winter roads were yet good, and after placing them in situation of security he returned to Connecticut to settle his affairs and send on the remainder of his family; about the first of May his eldest son arrived with a waggon and other property, and proceeded on to join the rest of the family. Mr. Meach, arrived at Montreal on Thusday the 16th instant, and on Monday following proceeded to join his family, anticipating a happy meeting after his toils:—But distressing to relate, on Wednesday the 22nd inst. as his wife, his second son, and two youngest children were crossing a small creek to make a visit to the family of P. Wright Esq. they were unfortunately turned over, and thrown into the River and all drowned. The bodies of Mrs. Meach and the two youngest children, were found soon after: that of the son has not yet been discovered. The bodies of Mrs. Meach, and the two youngest children were interred on the following day: truly, may it be said, that in the "midst of Life we are in Death."

In the last seven years, the London Times has paid the enormous amount of £300,587, 6s to the British government for stamps & advertisement duty, "the *Queen's trial*" say the editors "a prodigious monument of the wickedness and folly of the British Government, which we exerted ourselves in every way possible to expose—gave us an astonishing lift in the year 1820: in that year we paid to Government for The Times journal, upwards of fifty-five thousand pounds."

Captain Slowman, who last year did the task of going 60 miles per day, for twelve successive days, in the vicinity of Bath, started from Shoreditch after 12 o'clock on Saturday night week, to go to Weatherby, in Yorkshire, and return, a distance of 384 miles, in six successive days. The performance is much greater than Powell's travel to York and back, thirty years ago.

Thomas Moore had been convicted of stealing ropes from a vessel stranded, and sentenced to death. According to the laws of England, plundering a vessel in distress, whether a wreck or no wreck, is felony without the benefit of clergy.

The funeral of Sir Alexander Boswell was attended by nearly 3000 persons.

Letters have been received from Major Denham, who commands the expedition into the interior of Africa, dated from Tripoli in the west, where they had arrived in November last. A salute was fired from the batteries on their landing, and the best understanding prevails between the Bashaw, Col. Warrington, the British Consul and the travellers: and his highness has expressed his readiness to afford them all the assistance and protection in his power in order to convince the king of England of his sincerity. It was proposed that the expedition should depart for Fezzan in Feb. last, and a competent escort was provided by his highness to convey them considerably beyond Bornou, at which place the learned professor, Dr. Cudenay, is to remain as British vice-consul. They were all in high health and spirits, and entertained the most sanguine hopes of at least going far beyond any former travellers in that direction.

Mr. Stewart is to be tried for killing Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel.—Wright, the pedestrian, had accomplished his Herculean undertaking: he was backed to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours. Sapper, the pedestrian, was on his task to walk 1200 miles in 1200 hours.

Sir Isaac Herald, Garter Principal King of Arms died on the 29th of April, aged 92. He had filled this office since 1784.—The Court of Prussia had recognized the Constitutional government of Portugal.—The English government travellers in Africa were pursuing their expedition, with the aid of many of the African Princes.

A line of battle ship to be called King George the Fourth, was to be launched at Plymouth. She mounts 120 guns, has a round stern, and is said to be the handsomest ship in the British navy.

The subscription for the erection of a national monument in Scotland has already reached 24,131 pounds.

The persons charged with having excited the military to attack the people at the famous Manchester meeting, have been tried and acquitted.

The Wellington Shield, one of the most splendid works of modern art, has been presented to the Duke, whose name it bears.

Matrimonial Journal.

A Gentleman lately took the following Meteorological Journal of his Wife's temper:

Monday.—Rather cloudy; in the afternoon, rainy.

Tuesday.—Vaporish; brightened up a little at night.

Wednesday.—Changeable, gloomy, squally, inclined to rain.

Thursday.—High wind, and some peals of thunder.

Friday.—Fair in the morning; variable till the afternoon, cloudy all night.

Saturday.—A gentle breeze, hazy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of lightning.

A hen is at present in possession of Mr. Robbins, at Shottery, near Stratford upon Avon, which has hatched no fewer than nine broods of chickens with in the last twelve months. This extraordinary fowl attended each brood till it had laid two or three eggs towards the next—and what is equally singular, the pullets from the three first broods have all been laying some time. The fourth brood are at present fine chickens fit for the market—and the last (ninth in number, being the smallest brood in the whole) are now under the care of their prolific parent.

Counsellor Lillienstein, of Frankfort on the Maine, has published a work, in which he attempts to prove, argumentally and methodically, that the predictions respecting Anti Christ, are now on the eve of being accomplished. Anti Christ, he asserts, will appear in 1823—his arrival will be succeeded by ten years of religious wars—after which, the Millenium, as he assures us, is to commence in 1836.

Three persons, in Sussex, have lately lost their lives by wearing sheet copper in the soles of their shoes, to keep the feet dry. When the inner sole gives way, the perspiration of the feet, acting upon the copper, communicates to the system an active and dangerous poison.

Shrove Tuesday Amusement.—A most diabolical scene was witnessed on Shrove Tuesday, in the neighborhood of Abercrombie-square. A poor cock was turned loose, to be hunted by a parcel of boys whose hands were tied behind them. He who could secure the animal with his teeth was entitled to it as his prize. It would often happen that several of these little ruffians were tugging at the miserable fowl's legs or wings. But the bare idea of human creatures seizing a living animal with the teeth, independent of the torture inflicted, is so cannibal-like, that it is painful and disgusting to think of it.

Prodigious Tree.—A description of the tree of Kebyrbor, in the island of that name, situated 12 miles N. E. of Barostch, in the vicinity of the Cornaline mines, has been read to the Literary society of Bombay, by J. Copland, M. D who had personally visited it. He says. "Its leafy colonnades, its verdant arcades, its immense festoons, the spacious area that this giant of the forest covers with its shades, its enormous trunk, all concur to attest its antiquity, and I experienced emotions similar to what are felt in the vast basilicos of the gothic order, while the freshness which emanated from the thick foliage seemed to give me new life.

The ground which this tree covers with its branches, as far as I could judge, is about 3 or 4 acres! They ascend to such a height as to be visible in a radius of many miles: at certain distances the tree appears like a hill, forming one extremity of the island."

MISSIONARIES IN TONQUIN, CHINA.

The *Diario di Roma* of the 15th Dec. contains reports from the Missionaries in Tonquin down to the 20th of September, 1820, and gives at the same time interesting information of the latest state of that country. The following is the substance of it:—"Gia Long, the Sovereign of this great kingdom, the empire of Anam, (which includes the provinces of Tonquin, Cochin-China, Chiempa, Camboja, and Laos u Lac-Tho, and contains 23,000,000 inhabitants) died in the beginning of 1820, in the 70th year of his age. During his reign of eighteen years he constantly protected the Catholic religion, and esteemed the European Missionaries, whom he honored with his entire confidence. It was feared that after his death there would arise a persecution against this Faith, because the Crown Prince some years ago seemed to be ill inclined towards the missionaries, and even threatened to banish them all out of the kingdom as soon as he ascended the throne. But he who sways the hearts of princes, disposed otherwise, in his infinite mercy. Gia-Long, a short time before his death, called the prince to his sick bed, and gave him many counsels which he desired him to observe; among others he most urgently exhorted him not to disturb in the least the professors of the Catholic religion, if he would not, like the tyrant Tan-son, who prohibited the exercise of the Catholic faith in this kingdom in 1798, and was soon after deposed and murdered, lose both his throne and life. The new sovereign, who calls himself Minh-Manh and is 30 years old, punctually followed this paternal advice. The Catholic religion is in the most flourishing condition in Tonquin as well as in Cochin-China, and several Mandarins shew themselves as well disposed to it as in the life-time of the late emperor. Minh-Manh has signalized his accession, which happened exactly on the Tonquinese new year (our 14th of Feb.) also by other acts beneficial for his people: released them, by an edict issued that day, from all their debts to the imperial Treasury; diminished the taxes, which were very heavy under the government of his father; recalled exiles, and pardoned criminals sentenced to death, and other prisoners."

A steam vessel of *one hundred and fourteen horse power* is now building at Liverpool.

The average amount of notes, and post bills, of the Bank of England, in circulation, during the quarter ended the 5th of April, was £18,660,623.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register.)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS on the STATE of the COLONY."

No. X.

"Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, was but a type of thee, thou Prince of Liars!"

Old Play.

Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the uprightness to Government, in all its views and transactions relative to the Land granting Department, than the readiness, and undisguised manner, with which the documents, that furnish the following statements, have been laid open for inspection and comment; and, it must now be manifest that, if the public have been long in ignorance on these points, it has been for the want of due consideration, and making application to the proper authorities.

But it has so happened, there is no one subject on which greater misapprehensions have gone abroad, and injurious reflections made, than upon this; and we hope to be instrumental in removing so much error, and in doing justice to those who have been so long and so shamefully aspersed. Had it not been for this consideration, indeed, and the hope of putting thousands of well-meaning individuals right on so important a subject, the author, and his rickety bantling of a pamphlet, on the State of the Colony, might have slept sound enough, for any thing we should have cared about them.

Last week, we presented our readers with a statement of grants made, and fees taken, during a certain period, in the District of Newcastle, one of the most extensive in the Province. Least it might be said, that such a view would be too partial, on which to form any final judgment, we shall now give a more enlarged statement, obtained from the authorities in York; a statement that must be altogether conclusive, as to the amount of actual profit and loss, on purchasing lands from the Indians, and making grants of various extents to individuals.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS OF LAND FOR ONE YEAR.

241 Grants of 100 Acres at £13 each	£3082	0	0
24 Grants of 200 Acres at £30 each	720	0	0
1 Grant of 300 Acres at £60	60	0	0
3 Grants of 400 Acres at £75 each	225	0	0
269—Total number of Grants	£3997	0	0

INCREASE:

1st Fees to various Officers on 269 *Patents*, at £2 18s 8d each,	£789	1	4
2nd Fees to do. on 618 *gratuitous* Grants of 50 Acres each, made during the same period at £2 18s. 8d each	1812	16	0
3rd Fees to do. on 208 U E. *Patents* at £1 9s 4d each	297	14	0
4th Stationary for 11 Surveyors and 1168 *Militia Patents* at 6s. 1-2d each	356	8	11½
	3255	15	11½
Apparent Ballance in favor of the Government Offices,	£641	4	10½

By the above statement it would appear there was a balance of £641 4s. 10½d. in favour of Government, or of its Offices; but, let us proceed and this sum becomes absorbed, and wholly inadequate to the annual charge of £3,812 10s. for the purchase of goods to pay the Indians for upwards of four millions of acres of Land, purchased from them *since the month of August* 1819; as may be seen by the statement below, which specifies the different purchases, and the sums allowed, *per annum*, for each.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 10. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 20, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

We are on the tip-toe of expectation for news from Russia and Turkey. The papers of this week have brought us nothing more than conjecture: we shall therefore defer the remarks we have to make on the probable consequences of hostilities between those powers, until we are assured a blow is struck. The present aspect of affairs in that quarter is most portentous. Any augmentation to the already stupendous power of Russia is to be deprecated, and to be regarded with the most serious alarm. We shall, ere long venture upon conjectures as to what that mighty power *is* capable of effecting. Much, very much, good may arise to the European Commonwealth by the establishment of an Independent Grecian Empire, *unshackled* and *uncontroled* by *Russia*, in the place where European Turkey now stands. Few capitals in all the wide circumference of the globe, whether we regard grandeur, strength, and beauty of situation, or commercial advantages can surpass Constantinople. Let us see what that learned and observant traveller, Dr. Clarke, says of it: he gives the following picture on his approach to that capital:—

"The sides of the Canal appeared covered with magnificent pavilions, whose porticoes, reaching to the waters edge, were supported by pillars of marble; where, all at once, the prospect of Constantinople, with the towers of Scutari and Pera, opened upon us, and filled our minds with such astonishment and admiration, that the impression can never be effaced. Would only, that the effect produced upon the mind could receive expression from the pen! as nothing in the whole world can equal such a scene, it is impossible by any comparison, to convey an idea of what we saw. Le Brun, one of the oldest European travellers, before the close of the 17th century, apologized for introducing a description of this astonishing sight, after the number of relations which other authors had afforded:—what must then be the nature of an apology used by an author, who, at the beginning of the 19th, should presume to add one to the number.

"View the exterior of Constantinople, and it seems the most opulent and flourishing city in Europe; examine its interior, and its miseries and deficiencies are so striking, that it must be considered the meanest and poorest metropolis of the world. The ships which crowd its ports have no connection with its welfare: they are for the worst part French, Venetian, Sclavonian, and Grecian vessels, to and from the Mediterranean, exchanging the produce of their own countries for the rich harvests of Poland: the salt, honey and butter of the Ukraine; the hides, tallow, hemp, furs and metals of Russia and Siberia; the whole of which exchange is transacted in other ports without the interference on the part of Turkey.——Never was there a people in possession of such advantages who either knew or cared so little for their enjoyment. Under a wise government, the inhabitants of Constantinople might obtain the riches of all the Empires of the earth. Situated as they are, it can not be long before other nations, depriving them of such important sources of wealth, will convert to better purposes the advantages they have so long neglected."

We have much to remark on this important subject, but must wait for another opportunity.—We shall only repeat what we have often said—*Let England beware of* Alexander!!!

It is gratifying to learn that tranquility is in a great measure restored in the south of Ireland.—We beg to call the attention of our agricultural friends to a serious consideration of the remarks made under the head of *Domestic News*, on the subject of Flour. The prosperity of the Province may in a great measure be said to be in the hands of our *Farmers* and *Millers*. It is a great object, just now, with the Merchants below, to extend their commerce with the West Indies; and it is not from choice, *but from necessity*, that they are obliged to apply to the American markets for their Flour.—Let our people manufacture *a good article*, and there is not the smallest doubt that they will be able to command a fair price and bring money into the country.

It seems to be impossible for the Observer to turn from the "*evil of his ways*"—he must continue *to lie*, in spite of the numerous floggings he receives. He has told his readers in his last production that there are no Mills between Napane and Amhersburg, excepting those belonging to the Messrs. Crook's of Ancaster and Flamboro', capable of manufacturing Flour fit for a foreign market. We have no doubt that M. Henry at the Coburg Mills, and Mr. Smith at the Port Hope Mills, (both in the District of Newcastle) would undertake to produce as fine a specimen of Flour as any that can be made in the Province. But the Observer is incorrigible. It seems to be impossible for him to exist without abusing some one or another; and to promulgate falsehood seems to be his delight!!!

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the British Traveller of April 29th.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Lords of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Ship Owners, Manufacturers, and Traders of London.

Sheweth—That since the establishment of Independent Governments in the countries of South America, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain, an extensive Trade has been carried on with them from this country, either directly, or through the medium of other places

That this valuable Trade, which with due encouragement and protection, may become of much greater importance, has been interrupted; and (according to the declaration of Mr Zea, the Minister deputed to the Powers of Europe by the Government of Columbia) is likely to be lost, or subject to serious disadvantage, unless timely measures be taken by his Majesty's Government, to place the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and those countries, upon such a footing, as will be conformable to those regulations which they appear to have adopted as the rule of their government in that respect.

That the principle of those regulations appears to be, to admit into their ports the ships and merchandize of nations which recognize and admit the flags and merchandize of their respective countries

That your Memorialists therefore beg to submit for the consideration of your Lordships, whether in perfect consistency with the spirit of the Navigation Laws, the *letter* of them may not be so far relaxed, as to admit vessels belonging to the several newly established countries in South America, to trade, as such, at the several ports of this kingdom, in the same manner, as ships from the United States and Brazils.

That unless the ships of those countries be admitted to a participation in that advantage, your Memorialists are apprehensive that foreign countries, especially the United States (whose regulations are governed by the rule adopted by the said newly established governments) availing themselves of the opportunity which any hesitation on the part of this nation might afford, will secure to themselves most important advantages at the expense of the shipping, commercial, and manufacturing interests of this kingdom.

Your Memorialists therefore entreat, that the subject may engage your Lordships attention, and that such measures may be timely adopted, to secure the advantages of a *direct* and extensive commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom, which are offered in the change of the government of the countries here mentioned, as to your Lordships shall seem meet and expedient, for extending and improving the commerce of this empire—And your Memorialists will ever pray

London, April 23d, 1822.

Baring, Brothers, & Co.	G. W. & S. Hibbert,
Richards, Mackintosh, Law & Co.	Joseph Marryatt & Son,
Bast, Farquhar, Crawford & Co.	Halbit, Brothers, & Co.
Reid, Irving, & Co.	Richard Jeffrey,
Finlay, Bamstyne, & Co.	R. & B. Brown & Co.
Campbell, Bowden, & Co.	Dickson, Pixey, & Co.
Smith, Inglis, & Co.	G. I. & G. Ranking,
Paxton, Cockerell, Trail & co.	Barclay, Brothers, & Co.
W. & T. Raikes, & Co.	Anthony Gibbs, & Sons,
Fletcher, Alexander & Co.	G. & J. Brown,
Baisbridges & Brown,	Buckles, Bogster, & Co.
Palmer, Wilson & Co.	Wilson & Blanchard,
Frederick Heath, & Co.	John Jabob,

Copy of a Note from Messrs Cock and Willoughby to the different Firms which subscribed the Memorial to the Privy Council.

Gentlemen.—We have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Lords of the Council have decided favourably on the application for admitting to entry in this country, the ships of the Independent Governments established in the Spanish part of South America, conformable to the petition presented to their Lordships on the 23d instant.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient Servants.

(Signed) COCK AND WILLOUGHBY.

83 New Broad street, 27th April, 1822.

The English Secretary of Mr. Zea, the Columbian Minister, arrived in London on Tuesday with dispatches for Lord Londonderry's Office, said to be on the subject of the formal recognition of Columbia by Great Britain.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM

The following admirable sentiments and patriotic declarations of the Duke of Buckingham deserve an imperishable record; they may tend more than all the speeches at all the County Meetings yet held, to show how agricultural distress can be most effectually relieved. After a dinner given at Stowe, to no less than 130 of his Grace's tenantry, he told them that he had directed his steward, at the next Lady day audit, to make a reduction on that audit of 20 per cent on their rents; "and, I further pledge myself," said the Duke, "that it is my intention, on Midsummer day next, to institute a minute inquiry into the situation of all my estates, of every individual farm and former, and then I shall make a final arrangement of rent according to the times, whether they shall be better or worse. I trust that this will enable you to live in contentment on your farms. I mean that you should do so. It will be for the benefit of us both. We must stand or fall together." The Duke's hearth having been drank with great enthusiasm, he said, in returning thanks, "What is most satisfactory to me is, that this good understanding exists between me and a body of tenantry holding their farms at will. I know that there are fanciful itinerant agriculturists, who go about the country speaking exclusively in favor of long leases, as beneficial to tenants, and deny that tenants at will are equally benefitted. I have not a tenant on lease upon my estates in this country, and yet I could show those gentlemen, were they in this room, a young man, whose family have been tenants at will to my family, upon the same land, *upwards of a hundred years.* A tenancy at will shows an honourable confidence in both parties. Up to the present time I have *no arrears of rent* among my tenants of that description; but I know that those gentlemen who have granted long leases, cannot say the same of their rents. Every tenant of mine knows that he shall remain in his farm as long as he can live on it. He has the full benefit of his improvements if he remains upon it; and if he is obliged to leave it, he appoints one referee and I another, and an equivalent for what he loses by leaving his farm before his improvements are fairly worn out, is thrown back to him in his rent. What can the admirers of long leases want more?" On taking leave the Duke said, "I hope we shall meet again in happier and better times; they cannot be bad for you and better for me. I cannot live in this house, if you do not live in your farm-houses. The poor who depend on you cannot live in their cottages, if you cannot live in your farms. The beauty of the Constitution of this country is, that we are all linked together in one chain; if one link breaks the whole is disunited. I will live as long as I can in this house; and I declare, that let the times be what they will, *I will never go a-bread and spend your money there.*"

The Dumfries Courier mentions the departure of two vessels, with emigrants, for America, from that place; and observes, "In the present groupe of 263 souls, there are very few tradesmen; by far the greatest number have been bred as farmers, and farm servants, and some of them possess considerable property. One economical veteran, who wears a sack scarcely gude enough for a linseed bag, carries out with him £1200 in sovereigns, and there are numbers that can muster £50, £60, £70, and £100, sterling."

Madame Christophe, *ci devant* Empress of Hayti was about to take up her residence at Blackheath. It was generally understood that she had saved about £1,500 per annum, from the wreck of her husband's fortune.

Sir William Congreve's New Stamps on the Country Bank Notes, which were put forth as *inimitable*, had scarcely been sent into circulation, but it was found, as was previously proved by Messrs. Perkins & Co they might be imitated with the greatest ease, and a forgery had been committed on the Blackburn Bank by various parties, who had severally been apprehended and committed to take their trial

An article dated Naples, March 19th, states, on the authority of letters from London, that the English government has granted permission to the Neapolitan government to recruit men in Ireland. In order to preserve order and tranquility in the country, after the departure of the Austrians, it had been determined to form six foreign Regiments of 1200 men each; and as the negotiation for Swiss troops failed, the Irish had been thought of; and Albanese are also to be taken into pay.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland are stated to be of a mixed complexion: lawless outrage is on the decline; but in some of the south western counties it has been succeeded by the extremes of wretchedness and famine. Last year's potatoe crop failed. Numbers of unfortunate peasants had abandoned, in despair, their miserable habitations, and taken to beg for the support of their starving children. Some individuals in the county of Clare had perished of absolute want; and not only was present food unattainable, but the ground work of future destruction was laid in the utter scarcity of seed for the approaching season. In the House of Commons, it was distinctly stated by Mr. Grant, the late Secretary of Ireland, that distress in its most frightful form, had already made its appearance in the southern counties, and symptoms of famine had already commenced in Clare, Limerick and Kerry. In the Cork Southern Reporter it is said, that "a family consisting of five persons having no means of getting a morsel to eat, locked themselves up in a room, determined to suffer under the pangs of hunger sooner than to go out to beg; one of them, a young girl, not able to endure with the rest, rushed into the street, and from a stand snatched a piece of raw bacon, which she eat greedily before the owner. The house was searched, and four of the family were found to have perished."

The enormities in Ireland are represented to have diminished in consequence of the exertions of the Catholic Clergy

Population of Ireland—An abstract of the population of Ireland, according to the late census printed by order of the House of Commons, makes the number of souls in 1821, in Leinster, 1,785,703; Munster, 1,605,363; Ulster, 2,001,966; and Connaught, 1,053,918;—Total in Ireland, 6,846,960.—The enumeration of several counties in 1813 is also given; and it is curious to observe that the increase of population has been beyond proportion greatest in the disturbed counties. The population of Cork county in 1813, was 523,936; in 1821, it was 702,000. But the most extraordinary increase is that of Limerick; in 1813, it was 168,866; in 1821, it was 214,286; that is, it has more than doubled itself in eight years

The *Confiance*, British sloop of war, lost on the night of the 21st of April off Mizen Head, and only sailed from Cove, on the morning of that day. She was commanded by Capt Morgan, who was first Lieutenant of the Endymion, which was one of the squadron that captured the President, and promoted for his gallantry on that occasion. In the loss of the officers of the *Confiance*, we regret also to be obliged to add that of Lieutenant Shepherd, who proceeded in her with the intention of joining the *Bramen*, which is stationed near Galway, and commanded by his father, Capt. Shepherd

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Accounts from Paris of the 25th April state, that the Government were sending troops into the Cantons in the neighborhood of Paris, which were a prey to conflagration. The flames are said to prevail in L'Oise, in Seine, and to have reached to the gates of the Capital. The utmost consternation prevailed in consequence of the spread of this devouring scourge, which seems to be the work of incendiaries. and intended to favor their views of revolt. Two individuals implicated in the late Summer conspiracy had been before a court martial at Tours and tried; one of them, named Sirejean, condemned to death; the other, Condert, was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

Paris, April 16.

A report has spread, that disorders have broken out at Nanci, in which a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry garrisoned there took part on different sides. It does not, however, appear that politics was the cause.—We shall hereafter give details which may reach us on this subject.

Statements have been for some days in circulation, respecting the quarrels which took place at Befort, between the young recruits and the soldiers of the garrison. These accounts require confirmation, the more, as they have not been mentioned in any journal.

The journal of St. Sebastian states the arrival of General Berthon on the frontiers; he had not entered the town, but five of his officers had landed on the coast and entered the city, where he had been well received.

To day at four o'clock, the English Journal, the *Morning Chronicle*, was seized in all the public places of this city. No. 12 of this liberal Journal contains, it is said, a revolutionary song, in French, addressed to the soldiers who form the cordon of health at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is to be presumed, that the French Ambassador at London will have maintained on this occasion the honour of his Government in a manner worthy of his noble character—*Paris Paper.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 15.

"Mr. Burdett, a relative of Sir Francis Burdett, and who has not been in France before for four years, has just been arrested on his arrival in Paris by the Police, on suspicion of his having treasonable papers in his possession."

GREECE.

All accounts agree in representing the internal affairs of Greece as in a good situation. At Zitani, near Thermopylæ, they had gained a victory, in which Ulysses was wounded. The Servian is a considerable a my. Lycurgus their chief had introduced many wise regulations, and frequently made excursions to the coast of Asia Minor, where he uniformly defeated the Turks, and brought off considerable booty. Tsilechini had formed an alliance with the Cretans, to whom he sent a reinforcement of 2000 men, well armed He also recognizes the General Assembly of the Peloponnesus. Regulations had been established by the Central Government, for levying duties on vessels and goods in the ports and islands in their power. The public contributions were regularly settled and the land and sea forces paid by the state. To meet the expenses of the corps lately sent to Epirus and Thessaly, the government had put to sale the lands and houses, depending upon Beis belonging to Sultanas, (the mother or wives of the Sultan,) or to the Chief Agas of the Eunuchs and the Janissaries From these energetic measures it was confidently expected, that the government would soon be able to meet all the expenses of the glorious struggle in which it was engaged

The Brussels papers contain a proclamation from Chourschid Pacha to the Greeks, after the death of Ali, which the London Courier does not believe to be authentic. The following are passages in this proclamation (as given in the paper:—" In the humble petition which you shall address to our Sublime Porte, your names shall be always preceded by the titles of Klopick, Kaiar, Kexvour, (dog, caffre, infidel,) signs of your unworthiness, and of your servitude as vile Christians." &c &c

" You shall shall deliver into the hands of our Selictor (sword bearer) the thirtieth of your children, both male and female, to be educated in the principles of the religion of our Great Prophet Mahomet. You and yours shall henceforth ride as thing but as ass."——The Greeks lately held an Assembly at Corinth, at which it was decreed to send Ambassadors to Russia, England and France, to solicit support in their struggle against the Ottoman government.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

Greece and Turkey.

At the time these observations are writing, the question of Greece and Turkey is still undetermined. In such a state of things, it must be sufficient to observe, that there exists a sincere effort amongst all the powers of Europe, and with the English government in particular, to procure a settlement of these differences upon views of general policy and a due consideration of the whole case. Their mediation between Turkey, Russia, and the Greeks, is regulated upon two main principles—the first, the termination of a state of things which in its ultimate consequence, may affect the general peace of Europe;—the second, a security on the part of Turkey against any fanatical revenge, or future excesses by her misguided populace. If the Greek insurrection, and the pending discussions between Russia and Turkey, can be finally settled upon this basis, all parties may have just cause for satisfaction. The Greeks will obtain a security against future oppression—the Emperor Alexander will have satisfied his people and himself—and Europe will have extinguished a fire which, though beginning only on a remote circumference, but, finding fuel as it moved along, might have burned to the centre.

It is, doubtless, a natural wish amongst all Christian nations, that a people so connected with the fondest images of our imagination, and carrying us by associations not only to our own early lives, but to scenes and characters immortalized by poets, and orators, should obtain a better return for its sufferings, and should more nearly accomplish its independence. But in this case, as in others, where the subject is the member of a system, the question has two bearings: there is a particular interest, and there is a general interest. As regards the particular interest of Greece only, there can exist no doubt what ought to be the wish and object of herself and friends. But as regards the general interests of Europe, and as respects maintenance of principles upon which the safety of all empires must stand, it is impossible that the great powers can actively co-operate in the pending contest. The very progress of this conflict, without their co-operation, holds forth such a possible state of things—so many disjoined members, and such a difficulty to effect a due disposition of them—such a disturbance in the actual state of possession, and such an uncertainty of retaining the relative equality of states by a new proportionate distribution, as to render even neutrality a very questionable prudence. *Sed incidimus per ignes.* It is one of the hard conditions of fortune that our duties are sometimes in direct opposition with our feelings. But let it not be said or thought, that Englishmen cannot feel for Greece. The wheel of human affairs, running through every possible evolution, may ultimately cast up a condition of things in which our wishes and duties may be in union; and Greece in her freedom may delight us with a more lively resemblance of the mother from which she springs—*Turne, quod optantii &c.*

Our relations with Turkey are necessarily comprehended in those with Greece and Russia. A word only may conclude this part of the subject.—Whatever may be the character of Turkey and her government, Turkey is *de facto* an independent power in Europe, and has a certain place and station to fill. Having such a character, it is to the interest of Europe that Turkey should possess the means of maintaining it. She cannot fail in her part without proportionately disturbing the general order. It is peculiarly the interest of England that Turkey should possess this relative sufficiency; and it is our best preventive policy to maintain her in this degree of strength. Our diplomatic intercourse with her government has always been directed towards this end. But, under present circumstances, in order to accomplish this object, it has perhaps become necessary rather to increase than to reduce her power. The efficiency of Turkey is counteracted by two main circumstances—her internal dissensions, and the peculiar character of her military force. But if it be our manifest policy to uphold Turkey in a certain degree of strength, it is assur-

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formed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His
TO WIT. } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements of Lot Tisdale at the Suit of Messrs. Andruss and Tisdale, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 41 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing 200 Acres, and a part of Lot No. 43 in the 3rd concession, containing 66 Acres, making together 266 Acres of excellent Land, under a high state of cultivation. On the Premises are two good Orchards, and elegant and well finished two story dwelling house, with out-houses, &c. These valuable Premises join the flourishing and beautifully situated Village of Ancaster on the south, all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale at Mr. Beausseau's Inn, in the village of Ancaster on Saturday, the twenty second day of June, at one o'clock, P. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, Gore District.

Sheriff's Office.
12th July, 1820.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place once hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 15th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER.
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office.
Cobourg 14th April 1822 } 10w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Phips, at the suit of Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in execution, east part of Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 140 acres, be the same more or less. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, andalso by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, sion containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared andfenced. On Lot 22, thereate a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder of for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 8th Nov. 1820. SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said She-riff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 28th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of several Writs of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Beeson, at the different suits of Jacob Fisher, John Young, John Munro, and George Munro, Jacob Cummer, and Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lots, viz:—

Lots No. 9 in the 1st Concession, Nos. 4, 22, and 29 in the 2d Concession; No. 1 in the 3d Concession; No. 29 in the 4th Concession; No. 17 and 25 in the 6th Concession; No. 10, 17, and 29 in the 7th Concession; No. 29 in the 8th Concession; and West half of No. 4 in the 2d and South East fourth of No. 1 in the 5th Con. of the Township of Mono. } 2344 ACRES.

No. 1, and 22 in the 4th Con No. 22, 26, and 28 in the 2d Con. No. 13 and 14 in the 3d Con. No. 2 in the 4th Con. No. 22 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Adjeia. } 2310 Acres.

East halves of the following Lots, viz:—No 22, in the 1st Con. No 1 and 10 in the 2d Con. No. 6 in the 3d Con. No. 28 in the 4th Con. No. 16 in the 5th Con. No. 13 in the 6th Con. No. 4. 10, 12, & 13 in the 7th Con No. 24 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Esea. } 1560 ACRES.

West halves of the same Lots—2960 Acres—Broken Lot 23 in the 11th Con. Do. No. 7 and N.E. of broken Lot No. 6 in the 11th Con. of Esea—296 Acres—The whole of which valuable property shall be sold on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office. York,
20th June 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 1st day of July next, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The manner previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed,—Tenders for the supply of flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 14th May, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING's POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Ex Lange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and on the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires. of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, Implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1 800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than at the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802 the said goods, &c to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall recieve the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor
in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

Quebec, 22d April, 1822.

Bank of Upper-Canada.

YORK, June 4, 1822.

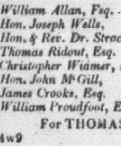
AT a Meeting of the *Stockholders* held this Day, for the purpose of proceeding to the choice of *Directors* for the ensuing year—the undermentioned Persons were declared to be duly elected, viz:—

William Allan, Esq.	*Hon. J. H. Dunn,*
Hon. Joseph Wells,	*Henry J. Boulton, Esq.*
Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,	*Hon. James Baby,*
Thomas Ridout, Esq.	*George Monro, Esq.*
Christopher Wiamer, Esq.	*George Ridout, Esq.*
Hon. John McGill,	*Hon. Geo. Crookshanks,*
James Crooks, Esq.	*Hon. D. Cameron,*
William Proudfoot, Esq.	

For THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

4w9 JOSEPH WEBMAN

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.



THE Brethern of York LODGE, No. 16, are intending to celebrate the day at the Waterloo Hotel; all Masonic strangers are respectfully invited to attend.—For admission tickets apply to Brothers

W. W. PATTERSON,
JOHN DAVIS,
CALVIN C. DAVIS.

N. B. The Lodge will be opened at 10 o'clock for the installation of Officers.

York, June 18, 1822.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLLIAM SMITH, who left *Hebburn Colliery* near *Newcastle upon Tyne*, ENGLAND, about three years and a half ago is hereby informed, that his mother and three of his brothers are now at Willsbury, Brook's County, Virginia. 45 miles below Pittsburg on the Ohio river who are all extremely anxious to hear from him.

York, 20th June 1822.

Kingston Brewery.

AN extensive supply of BEER of a superior quality, from the above Brewery, at six dollars per Barrel.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Who has constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK and WHISKEY. —ALSO—
A regular supply of IC. & IX. TIN.

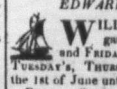
TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

RICHMOND PACKET,
EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—15

VALUABLE PREMISES
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.

YORK. 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

*** The Sale of the above valuable Premises is postponed to the First day of July next; in consequence of the Proprietor not being able to leave the house much before that time.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most eligible Lots in the Town of York, situated in King Street, in the center of the Town, and adjoining the Lot and Store of George Duggan, being 36 feet in front on the said Street, by 117 in depth.

Also, several Small Lots for sale and one lease on Stuarts Lane, leading to and from the market.

For price and conditions of sale, apply to Alexander Wood Esquire York

13th March 1822. tf

TO BE RENTED

THE Grist and Saw Mills in this Village belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, together with a Distillery and a very valuable grazing Farm well watered and subdivided. These Mills possess many local advantages and being in the immediate vicinity of the principal barquidise the shipment of produce and conveyance of Goods (during the season for Navigation) is at all times easy. The time may be for one or more years as may be agreed on, and possession may be given in October next. For terms and other particulars apply to

W. NICHOL,
Agent for the Trustees.

Dundas 24th July, 1821. 3m.

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ACCOUNT OF LANDS PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS, SUBSEQUENTLY TO AUGUST 1818.

1818				*Per Annum.*
October	The LAKE HURON purchase of 1,592,000 Acres,	£1200	0	0
———	The MISSISSAUGA purchase of 648,000 Acres	972	10	0
November	The RICE LAKE purchase of 1,861,200 Acres	740	0	0
1819				
April	The LOSH-WOOD purchase of 852,190 Acres	600	0	0
1820				
February	The MOHAWK purchase of 27,000 Acres	450	0	0

Being 4,880,390 Acres at the annual charge of £3,512 10 –

So that we have now to deduct the sum of £641 4s 10 1 2d from the sum of £3 512 10s, and the government obtains, instead of making an enormous profit, are minus in the amount of £2871 5s. 1 1-2d! and this comes of the *Large Fee System!!!*—that mountain of corruption and pernicion, heaped up by men in office for the destruction of a whole people!!

That our statements may be the more compleat, we shall observe, the Fees which are paid to the Patent-Officers, are adopted from the old *Halifax Table*, and have not been altered, or increased, since their first institution. They are so divided as to meet the expense of *Stationary*, and to remunerate the *actual labor* of the officers. But the patriotic writer of the pamphlet before us, will probably argue, that it is only the *private* labourer who is worthy of his hire; and that he who labors for the *public* should feed on the "*chaff*ering dish," and be clothed with the the thinnest garb of charity.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

SONG OF THE FISHERMAN.

"Farewell, merry maidens, to dance, song, and laugh,
For the brave lads of Westra are bound to the Haaf;
And we must have labor, and hunger, and pain,
Ere we dance with the maids of Dunrossness again.

"For now, in our trim-boats of Norway Deal,
We must dance on the waves, with the porpus and seal.
The breeze it shall pipe, so it pipe not too high,
And the gull be our songstress whene'er she flits by.

"Stag on, my brave bird, while we follow, like thee,
By bank, shoal, and quicksand, the swarms of the sea;
And when twenty-score fishes are straining my line,
Sing louder brave bird, for their spoils shall be thine.

"We'll sing while we bait, and we'll sing when we haul,
For the deeps of the Haaf have enough for us all;
There is torsk for the gentle, and skate for the carle,
And there's wealth for bold Magnus the son of the Earl.

"Hemm! my brave comrades, give way for the Haaf,
We shall sooner come back to the dance and the laugh;
For life without mirth, is a lamp without oil;
Then, mirth and long life to the bold Magnus Troil!"

"PIRATE."

DOMESTIC.

Always happy to be instrumental in cheering up the desponding countenances of those worthy farmers, who constitute the main pillar of a state just rising into political and commercial importance, it is no less our duty than our pleasure, to inform our agricultural friends that, by intelligence received from the respectable house of HORATIO GATES, & Co. of Montreal, (whose name is alone sufficient to warrant the most perfect confidence,) in any statement that may come from them,) the markets for produce are looking up. Upper Canada *Superfine Flour* is in brisk demand, for the West-India market, at 25s., to 26s. 6d.; *Fine* at 22s. 6d., to 23s. 9d.; *Pot-Ashes* are in good demand at 34s.; *Pearls* at 39s.; *Mess Pork*, 72s 9d; *Prime*, 52s. 6d.

We must take this occasion, however, to remark, that much of the ill success of our farmers, when in competition in the market, with those of the United States, arises from a general carelessness, in not sending their grain to mill in a cleanly state; in not superintending its manufacture into *fine, merchantable, flour*; and, for the want of seeing it properly packed in *good barrels*; which last is a very essential point. We have just seen an account of the nett proceeds of a sale *(in Montreal)* of flour, sent down from York, as *fine, one twelfth* of which, *only*, bore inspection; the residue passing as middling, and a few barrels being wholly rejected; and all this loss was occasioned to the proprietor, through the carelessness of the manufacture, and the imperfection of the barrels. It is very certain that, notwithstanding the general depression of the times, if the farmer is only attentive, *industriously and properly attentive*, to his own interests, he can, even now, obtain a very fair price for his Flour, his Pot-Ashes, and his Pork. Let him neither despond, nor slacken his exertions;—better times are coming.—*Ed.*

FAIR AT PORT-HOPE, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

We have ever been zealous advocates for the holding of public FAIRS. They are equally convenient to buyers and sellers, and are alike advantageous to old and new communities. The buyer is almost certain to meet with what he wants, having abundant choice, at a fair market price, without being obliged to ramble over a wide extent of country, and consequently suffering a serious loss of time, with a probability of disappointment at the end. The seller has almost an equal certainty of meeting with a customer for his superfluous-mercantile stock.—The average value of stock, is also more readily ascertained, and much is done by collision, and competition. We even that we were always anxious to see a FAIR established at our favourite village of PORT-HOPE, and the time has at length arrived, when we have the pleasure of announcing that event.

The first public Fair at PORT-HOPE, was held on the 5th instant; and even on the first day, a numerous stock of various descriptions, was exhibited for sale; though, from the shortness of the notice, (the Commission having arrived only ten days before,) but few sales were effected.

A liberal sum was subscribed by the Gentlemen of PORT-HOPE, and its vicinity, to be distributed in premiums for the *best stallion*; the *best mare*; the *best bull*; the *best milch-cow*; the *best yearling*, and *two-year old heifer*, the *best ram* and *ewe*; and for the *best boar*.

A very spirited competition took place; as a proof of it, perhaps, considering the hardness of the times, the *cow* which gained the premium, was sold immediately for $30. SAMUEL STREET WILMOT, Esq., the worthy and intelligent representative in Parliament, for the County of Durham, who has long been noted for his superior breed of cattle, produced the best *bull*.

After the exhibition, nearly thirty gentlemen of the village and neighbourhood, sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Wellington Hotel. The evening was spent with that harmony and conviviality, which we hope will ever characterize the public meetings of that fine District; many an appropriate toast was drank, giving additional zest to the sparkling glass; and the merry song went round, whilst the CAVAN Band, perhaps unequalled in any country situation, played their choicest music. It was not until a late hour, and not without that reluctance we poor mortals always feel, when parting with present joy, that the company separated, and retired to rest.

JOHN HUTCHISON Esq., as steward, gave general satisfaction, and to him we are indebted for most of the above particulars.—*Ed.*

Death.

It is with deep regret we have to notice the untimely fate of one of the worthiest, most ingenious, and valuable settlers in the Township of CAVAN.—poor JOHN WALTON! He was a man of singular merit, and was remarkable for the originality of his genius, and his self-taught skill in mechanics (his profession, when in England, was that of a lead miner, but he could make clocks and watches, and almost any instrument, no matter how complex, that he had once seen, or had had accurately described to him. He was quiet, inoffensive, obliging, and modest; it was almost impossible not to respect such a man!

Last week, a party of settlers, from the Township of Smith, went to the *Crance river*, in search of a lead mine, of which they had received some intelligence. As they were descending the river, on their return, one of the party, J. B. MACDONALD, had his hat knocked off, by an overhanging tree, and in attempting to recover it in a very careless manner, he overset the canoe, in which were W. DIXON, another worthy and respectable settler, poor WALTON, and himself. Macdonald gained the bank without much difficulty; Dixon and Walton held by the canoe until it was carried down a rapid, where the latter lost his hold and sank to be seen no more; for after the most diligent search, his body could not be found. Such was his irreproachable character, the strength and universality of his genius, and the usefulness of his attainments, that he is greatly lamented, and his loss *is felt* to be irreparible, not to his afflicted family alone, but to the whole settlement.

When we undertook the editorial department of this paper, it was our wish, nay it was our ardent desire, to be instrumental in promoting the general prosperity of this country, and to watch over its interests in every particular, so far as our humble exertions might be of service. Applause, or censure through the medium of the public press, may be frequently used with great success for the accomplishment of beneficial results. We are *desired*, by a respectable Majistrate of the district in the present instance, publicly to notice the culpable negligence, amounting to a wicked indifference, the unfeeling barbarity of the above mentioned J. B. MACDONALD, who, though the immediate cause of the catastrophe, evinced throughout a shocking degree of apathy and absence of all right feeling, apparently exulting in what gave so much pain to others. It is said that he was also the cause of another melancholy accident of a similar nature, by which a young man was lately drowned on the RIVER TRENT; and *he has recently boasted that he had drowned two of his fellow creatures!!!* Such a wretched, horrid thoughtlessness, and total want of humanity, has seldom been found. We hope that all those who either associate, or come in contact, with such a being, will manifest their abhorrence in such a manner, as to *make* the wretch sensible that he is amenable to the laws, opinions, and feelings of civilized society.

To Correspondents.

Our friend on the Banks of the Ohio, 45 miles below Pittsburg, will perceive that, notwithstanding he has made us pay postage, we have not been unmindful of his request. We shall allways be ready at the call of charity when not misapplied; and we hope the family in question will be successful in their object.——There is one hint, however, we wish to give Mr. W. Patton, P. M.; which is, that although there may be many "*Little*" York's in the United States, we know of no place called "*Little York*," in Canada, and beg that he will bear this *little* circumstance in his recollection, when he again addresses us.

We have received the communication of L—s, and are pleased to see him embarked in so good a cause. His essay is rather too long for our paper; but it is under consideration, and we should be glad to see the *second* part.

A Supplement, continuing the Literary and Political news of the week is at press, and will be ready for delivery to-morrow.

Supplement to the Tenth Number
OF THE
WEEKLY REGISTER.
Delivered to Subscribers Gratis.

FRIDAY, JUNE, 22, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King of England held a grand Levee at Carlton House on his birth day, which is stated to have been the most numerous and splendid that has for many years taken place. Most of the principle and distinguished families in the kingdom attended, and the presentations were unusually numerous.—Prior to the Levee, the new French Ambassador, Count de Chateaubriand, had his first audience of the King.

A grand cabinet Council, attended by all the Ministers, was held in London on the 28th of April.

The Marquises Conigham and Londonderry, Lord Montcharles, Sir W. Knighton, & Mr Walker, the apothecary, it is understood, are to attend his Majesty George the fourth in his visit to the continent.

Mr. Canning had been invited to partake of a public dinner at Liverpool to take place after the close of the parliamentary session.

Sir James Mackintosh had given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the 1st of May, on the subject of the criminal code.

The British government do not intend to send any more convicts to Botany Bay, the state of that settlement having become so civilized that numbers of the free settlers are removing thither, in preference to North America and the Cape of Good Hope. It is reported that convicts will in future be sent to New Zealand.

Miss Seymour, grand daughter to the Earl of Yarmouth, and one of the richest heiresses in England, was married on the 12th April at Paris, to M. De Chevigny, Sub Lieutenant in the French Guards.

The well known Spanish General O'Reilly, is stated to have thrown himself overboard, in a fit of despair, on his passage from South America to Gibraltar. This was on the 23d January last.——Every attempt was made to save him, but without effect.

Accounts received in London from Gibraltar of the 26th March, state that the Board of Health of the Isle of Minorca have published an account of their proceeding during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the Lazaret of Mahon. It appears that 176 persons from 43 infected ships had entered the infirmaries, out of which number 22 had died. Through the precautionary measures taken by the Board of Health, Fort Mahon and the whole island continued to enjoy perfect salubrity, although the seat of contagion and death was not 200 yards from the town.

The proprietor and publisher of the John Bull has been subjected in 500*l.* damages, for a libel on Mr. Aiderman Waithman

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland are not so gloomy as they have been of late. With one or two exceptions, there had been nothing of an atrocious nature. In the counties of Kerry and Tipperary, tranquility was nearly restored; and in Limerick, with the exception of an attempt to assassinate the Rev. John Croker of Groom Glebe, there had been no new outrages. At the Cork assizes, sentence of death was passed upon Mr Roger Hefferman, who was tried and convicted at the late Special Commission, for selling arms and ammunition, &c. for the use of the Whiteboys, and whose case had been reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges, who decided that it came within the provisions of the act under which he was tried. No day, however, was fixed for the execution. The unhappy prisoner was in a respectable line of life.

IMPORTANT PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE
(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

For months past our columns have presented details of outrages and barbarities, which on a retrospect, form a fright ful mass of accumulated crime. but we trust in God, this scene of horror is nearly at an end. This day we have a truly pleasing duty to perform, that of stating the capture of the leaders or chiefs of all the diabolical acts committed in the county since the commencement of his disturbances. In addition to this, it is also gratifying to learn, that quantities of arms have been surrendered in various parts of the county, and the peasantry voluntarily come forward to subscribe to the oath of allegiance. Many circumstances have, of course, combined to bring about those desirable objects; and though the awful examples of death that have been made since the Commission Assizes, ought of themselves to have struck terror into the minds of this hapless peasantry, yet it is the general opinion that the operation of the Insurrection Act has been the more effectual persuasive, as it powerfully pressed down at once upon the offending ranks, with all its dread effects —the father, the mother, the sister, and brother, have been doomed to exile in a foreign land. The manner alone in which those sentences have been carried into effect, by sending off the unfortunate wretches from the dock, must in itself have been a great auxiliary to the Act.

The influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy upon their respective flocks, with whom they have been unremittingly engaged in exhortation and prayers, has also mainly contributed to this prespective happy result. The co-operative resident Magistracy, who were not to be influenced by plebeian popularity have also had their share in this delightful work. Their own minds tell them they have done their duty, and they seek no other approval. The neuter gender Magistrates were also roused from their lethargy finding that their silence would not only bring them into contempt with both parties, but render them sufferers in the end, at least such as had property to protect; this class may also seek approval—let them have it, "better late than never."

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.
(Continued.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Our foreign relations next in order, and our last in the long list, for we pass over those with the minor states, as necessarily involved in our policy towards the greater, are those with the U. States of America.

It is a just observation of moral writers, that the happiest condition of human fortune is in the uniform and uninterrupted current of ordinary life, affording, from day to day, only the same unvaried aspect. The same observation may be extended generally to the relations of kingdoms and to those between England and America in particular, which are perhaps never more satisfactory than when they least afford matter of remark. Our relations with America are those of two governments respecting the character of each other, and remembering their common origin whilst they look around upon their different situations.

The situation of America, and her manifest policy under it is marked by one strong circumstance. Of all the nations in the world America has suffered most by the return of peace. Her commerce, her customs, and her total revenue, have been diminished, at certain periods since the peace, by more than one half. In the year 1815, the net produce of her customs exceeded thirty-six millions of dollars. In the year 1819, the produce of the same duties was only seventeen millions, being a diminution of nineteen millions of dollars out of thirty-six. Her total revenue, in 1815, was in round figures forty-nine and a half millions of dollars. In 1819, her total revenue was not twenty-seven millions and a half. This diminution was chiefly in her customs, which declined from the cessation of her carrying trade and the resumption by foreign nations of their own commerce.

These circumstances in her situation are of so much more importance to us, as they at once explain the causes which, in a less degree, affected ourselves, and as their operation in both countries has been in kind the same. As England, during the war, manufactured for the world, America, in a very great degree, was the carrier of the world.—Even her raw produce was raised to an immense price by the demand for it on the continent of Europe. There was a constant exportation of her flour to England, on an average excepting half a million of barrels, and, in the years 1801, 1802 and 1811, exceeding a million. Her flour, cotton, tobacco, and whatever else she exported of raw produce, thus attained a price exceeding in all articles one third, and, in many, double its present amount. Her freights, her shipping, her navy, her price of land, her amount of circulating currency, her wages of labor, and her returns of capital; in a word, her agriculture, her commerce, her navigation, her internal industry and improvements, and whatever she possesses of rough domestic manufactures, increased in the general rate as amongst ourselves. Under the general competition of one branch of employment with another, added to the universal demand for labor, and to the abundance of money in paper and cash, prices rose throughout all commodities, and in every division of industry. The general peace overtook America in this state of things. Her commerce immediately fell, and fell by nearly one half. Her circulating capital, her paper currency were necessarily called in, or forced back in the same proportion. Most of her banks, trading only on accommodation, broke up, and by their bank-

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ruptcy, and the general alarm excited by it, still farther reduced, or rather almost extinguished their paper medium.

Under this general state of things, prices fell as abruptly in peace, as they had risen during the war. The cessation of a great portion of foreign demand, necessarily caused a glut of all raw produce in her markets. Prices thus fell from abundance. The withdrawing of the foreign carrying trade, and of foreign commerce in general, reduced the general income of the nation; and as this trade had been carried on in a great degree by new men, and as profits, however large, had either been expended by a more profuse mode of living, or had been embarked in augmenting stocks, (now violently rendered of less than half their recent value), income was destroyed before capitals were accumulated.—Prices thus fell from the second cause of the reduced general means. The diminution of the quantum of the currency of cash and paper necessarily followed, as above said, the diminution of trade. There were fewer dealings, and of course less occasion for the medium by which they were computed. There was no security in future profits, and of course no loans nor accommodation. There was no employment for capital, and of course neither the means nor the inducement to create or to continue it artificially. Prices thus fell from the third cause of the reduced quantity of money.—Under this concurrence of circumstances, America has been suffering in a greater degree than ourselves, and affords a strong illustration of the actual causes of what we have seen amongst our own merchants, manufacturers, and farmers.—If we have suffered, indeed, in a less degree from some of these causes, it is only because our state of society is more advanced, and that our capitalists are less dependent upon their income from year to year. The national wealth of England is composed of two descriptions,—accumulated capital, and current income. The one may suffer in the vicissitudes of commerce, trade, and in the pecuniary value of produce in the markets—but the other fund is necessarily more permanent, and in a rich society will maintain a large consumption for many years.

But in all new countries like America the national wealth consists in little more than in the annual income. For the time, the withdrawing of income is with them reduction to poverty.

This condition of America leads to another important conclusion, and to one more immediately bearing upon our foreign relations with her government. Of the whole actual revenue of the United States, about twenty-five millions dollars, eighteen millions are raised by her customs. Of so much importance to that government is the collection of her customs, or in other words, the continuance of her commerce. But it is unnecessary to observe, that an interest of this kind must bind her strongly to the maintenance of her pacific and friendly relations with England. It is impossible to imagine any event more injurious to the commerce of America and England than an interruption of these relations. It must be a war directly against the commerce of each other. America must at once lose three out of five parts of her national revenue, and whatever she retains of trade must disappear from the face of the ocean. England, on the other hand, would undoubtedly lose her best customer, and it is difficult to imagine any thing that she could gain.

The foreign relations of the two states have necessarily some respect towards these circumstances of their relative situation, as great commercial dealers. It would assuredly be as unjust as it is mean to impute the existing amity to these causes only. The governors of both proceed from a stock with whom justice and generosity are always more than mere names, and who require no proof of interest to retain them within the obligations of moral duty. But it is in the nature of man, and indeed it is his duty, to give due weight to considerations of personal prudence. With every allowance for national generosity, the practical statesman will always see with pleasure this concurrence of interest and duty in neighboring states. He has a good reliance, who has to deal with good faith and honor; but he has a better, who has to deal with good faith and common interest.

As to any practical subjects which have recently arisen under the head of our foreign relations with America, three circumstances of principal importance have occurred since the war, in all of which has been manifested the amicable dispositions of the two states towards each other. The convention of commerce, which was to expire in 1819, has been renewed for ten years, until the year 1828. The British government has opposed no obstacle to the cession of the Floridas—but on the contrary, has co-operated with the American minister in removing difficulties, and influencing the Spanish government to execute the articles of their treaty with the United States. The third circumstance regards the navigation acts of the two countries. It was not consistent with British policy to extend the admission of foreigners into our colonial trade. It would have interfered too much with the interests of our own merchants and shipping. But we did not wholly repel the solicitations of a friendly government on this head. By instituting, or at least continuing in peace, the special free port of the Bermudas, we enabled America to supply herself directly with British colonial produce, and thus saved her the expense of long voyages, and large freights. The American government was still dissatisfied, and in 1817 and 1818, passed her own navigation laws. We admitted her right to do so, and the friendly relations of the two governments remain uninterrupted. It may be allowed us to express a sincere hope, that the confidence and amicable intercourse of the two governments may long continue, and that the United States may rather recover that condition of foreign commerce, and internal trade and industry, which so long rendered them the large and liberal customers of the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain. It will be time enough a century hence, to think of contending interests. It is the absence of a friendly spirit to anticipate, amidst peace and good will, the possible condition of rivalry and hostility. The sea is open to both nations, and assuredly there is no disposition in England to appropriate this highway of the world. America has a territory, and a new and virgin territory, almost as spacious as the face of the seas themselves. She is of the same stock, and has the same materials of greatness and future glory with Great Britain. Let her use the example we have set her, and run the same race.

Such is the question as regards the integrity of our foreign relations.

The Editor of the New York Spectator whose style of writing we generally admire, makes the following remarks on that part of this semi-official pamphlet which relates to the United States.

"In making the foregoing review of that part of the British pamphlet which we have already published, we have quoted more freely, perhaps, than some may think it was necessary, from what is said of the United States. We feel justified, however, in our own minds. For although the British writer has considerably exaggerated our commercial embarrassments, yet the tone and temper of his language is very different from what we have been accustomed to receive from that country; and we feel disposed to extend at least a corresponding degree of comity. The pamphlet before us was issued under the sanction of the British cabinet, and we see no just reason to distrust the sincerity of its language.—With this belief, we hail it as the harbinger of a better feeling between the two nations. Let the English press, in general, speak in terms equally liberal, and we doubt not that a corresponding feeling will be manifested here. Thus may the cords of friendship between the two countries be strengthened.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We find by the London Courier of the evening of the 25th April, that the negociations at Constantinople continued to be carried on with great vigor down to the 23d March, from which it was inferred that it was possible there would be an amicable adjustment of all differences. On the 26th March, the English consul at Odessa, forwarded an important dispatch from Lord Strangford to Petersburgh; and on the 28d the merchants at Constantinople were informed that the Austrian Minister had dispatches to forward, and that the post would be off at eight o'clock in the evening, in place of midnight, the usual post hour. Previous accounts say that the Russian government had agreed to withdraw its troops from Wallachia and Moldavia; but the value of this concession was lessened in some degree by new difficulties which had arisen in determining the treatment of the Greeks, a point on which the Divan is extremely irritable, and the demands of Russia difficult to satisfy. The Austrian government in its character of mediator, had applied itself actively to heal the breach threatened from this cause. A project had been drawn up, copies of which had been transmitted both to the Emperor of Russia, and to the Turkish government, for determining under what regulations the government of the Greeks shall be administered. It is even affirmed in an article dated Aix-la-Chapelle, April 16th, that the last dispatches which the Cabinet of Berlin has received from the Court of Vienna, relate to a convention agreed upon between Prince Metternich, and M. de Tatischeff, to regulate the future fate of the Greek nation, and determine its political existence. A similar communication is said to have been made to the Courts of St. Cloud and St. James.

These statements certainly bear a more pacific aspect than those brought by the last arrival. It cannot, however, be concealed, that other accounts give a very different representation. At Odessa, which is nearer the seat of action than either Paris, Vienna, or London, late accounts had been received from Constantinople, by which it appeared that notwithstanding the great efforts made by the Austrian and English Ministers to prolong the negociations the Reis Effendi had refused all kinds of conference with them. It is even positively asserted that "the Porte had already decided for war, when it invited the people to assist at the Divan. What other determination (continues the writer) could be expected from the Chiefs of the Janissaries, who hope for the pillage of Pera? The Mufti proposed at this great council to spare the lives of the poor christians, because they were destined by Providence to do hard work for the Mussulmen. Nor is this all; accounts from Augsburg of the 15th April, affirm that Austria, despairing of succeeding with the Porte, had engaged to act in concert with Russia against that power, and that a treaty fixing the number of auxiliary troops, which the Emperor Francis was to bring into the field had been concluded. Aware of this arrangement, the Turkish government is stated to have ordered a large body of troops to proceed to Belgrade to form a check on the cordon of Austrians posted towards the extreme frontier of the Barmat of Temesar. The Ottomans were likewise reinforcing themselves in Bosnia and Turkish Croatia, a report having been spread that the Austrian army (which was to come from Italy through the Venetian territory) was going to take up a position in Illyria, and that the head quarters of this army would be at Carlowitz, the capital of Austrian Croatia.

VALERIUS.

(Continued from our last.)

The following striking passage is descriptive of the crowd of persons and carriages which the young Valerius found without the walls of the Amphitheatre at Rome.

"I had a pretty accurate notion of the way from that grand edifice to the house of Licinius, and therefore moved towards it immediately, intending to pass straight down from thence into the Sacred way. But when I came close to the Amphitheatre, I found that, surrounded on all sides by a city of sleep and silence, that region was already filled with all manner of noise and tumult, in consequence of the preparations which had begun to be made for the spectacles of the succeeding day. The east was just beginning to be streaked with the first faint blushes of the morning; but the torches and innumerable lanterns, in the hands of the different workmen and artificers employed there, threw more light than was sufficient to give me an idea of all that was going forward. On one side the whole way was blocked up with countless throng of waggons; the conductors of which, almost all of them Ethiopians and Numidians, were lashing each others horses, and exchanging in their barbarous tongues, violent outries of, I doubt not, more barbarous wrath and execration. The fearful bellowings that resounded from many of the waggons, which happened to be set in motion amidst the choaking throng, intimated the savage beasts were confined within them; and who, had discovered this, and then regarded the prodigious multitude of waggons, I cannot say what horror came over me, at thinking what cruel sights, and how lavish in cruelty, were become the favourite pastimes of the most refined of people. I recognised the well known short deep snort of the wild boar, and the long hollow bark of the wolf, but a thousand fierce sounds mingled with these, were equally new and terrific to my ears.—One voice, however, was so grand in its notes and soulleurage, that I could not help asking a soldier, who sate on horseback near me, from what wild beast it proceeded. The man answered, that it was a Lion; but then what laughter arose among some of the rabble, that had overheard my interrogation and what contemptuous looks were thrown upon me by the naked negroes, who sat grinning in the torch-light, on the top of their carriages! Then one or two of the soldiers would be compelled to ride into the midst of the confusion, to separate some of these wretches fighting with their whips, about precedence in the approaching entrance to the Amphitheatre: and then it seemed to me that the horses could not away with the strong sickly smell of some of the beasts that were carried there, for they would prance and caper, and ear on end, and snort as if panic struck, and dart themselves towards the other side; while some of the riders were thrown off in the midst of the tumult, and others, with fierce and strong bits, compelled the frightened or infuriated animals to endure the thing they abhorred—to their wrath and pride forcing them even nearer than was necessary to the hated waggons. In one quarter, this close-mingled pile of cars and horses was surmounted by the enormous heads of elephants, thrust high up into the air, some of them with the huge lithe trunks, lashing and beating, (for hey too, as you have heard, would rather die than snuff in the breath of these monsters of the woods,) while the inraged heads of their leaders would be seen tossed to and fro by the contortions of those high necks, wherron, for the most part they had their sitting places. There was such a cry of cursing, and such a sound of whips and cords, and such blowing of horns, and whistling and screaming; and all this mixed with such roaring, and bellowing, and howling from the savage creatures within the caged waggons, that I stood, as it were, aghast and terrified, by reason of the tumult that was round about me.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES,

Commercial and Political.

Halifax.—The schooner Two Brothers, had arrived at Halifax, with about 130 of the officers and seamen, including the 1st Lieut Surgeon and Purser of H.C.M. ship, L'Africaine, of 44 guns, which was wrecked on the south side of the Isle de Sable, on the 10th May, by striking on a shoal in foggy weather. In less than an hour after she struck, the ship bilged, and the weather lan-yards being cut, the masts soon went over board. In this perilous situation part of the crew in five boats, attempted to land; the boats were overset, and destroyed in the breakers; but the men with the exception of three or four, were happily saved by the exertions of Captain Hudson, the keeper, and the people under his direction on the Island. The ship's complement was originally 330; but 78 had died on the West India station. The Captain, 2nd Lieutenant, and several other officers, and part of the crew, remained on Sable Island, where a vessel was about to be dispatched from Halifax, to bring them off.

On the 30th April, the brig John & Charlotte, Capt. Sims, from Portsmouth, (England,) struck on the ice off the Magdalen Islands, Captain and crew saved by it lying to the long boat.

Information was reached Halifax, via Jamaica, that three Spanish frigates, cruising in the Pacific, had been taken by Lord Cochrane; or rather, two of them are said to have voluntarily surrendered, without opposition.

On board the English seamen on board the Chilian squadron, are stated to have deserted; considered to be in consequence of the severity of discipline.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Islands of Ice.—The British ship Bengal, arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, came in contact with an island of ice, and saw several others. It was extremely foggy, and the dangerous obstruction was not noticed until close along side. By a prompt and judicious wearing of the ship, the blow was a sliding one on the larboard bow, and the ship went clear of it with quarter. It was a precipice, the summit of which almost swept the top gallant mast head.

The Lord Sidmouth, (says the Gazette,) which left New York in Feb. arrived in England after a passage of twelve days—the shortest ever known.

Literary and Scientific.

Dr. Franklin was once in company with Dr. Priestly, with whom he was very intimate, and with a number of scientific men, who made up a party; they were mostly members of the Royal Society, and known to each other. The conversation turned on the progress of the arts, and on the discoveries favourable to human life, which *remained to be made*. Franklin regretted much, that no method had yet been found out to *spin two threads* of cotton or wool at the same moment. Each of the company lifted up his eyes in wonder, first at the thought itself, and secondly at the impossibility of executing it. Franklin, however, insisted that the thing was practicable, and not only so, but would not long remain a mystery. He lived long enough, not only to see his notion reduced to practice, but to see as many as *forty threads* spun by the same motion. Had he lived till now, he would have seen a hundred spun at the same instant, by a single female, with only the help of a child.—*Hartford Times.*

M. Baffi, the celebrated Roman Chemist, has received from the Viceroy of Egypt, a present of 100,000 crowns, and the title of Bey, for having discovered a method of producing saltpetre, without the assistance of fire, by the mere heat of the sun.

A journey from Merat in India, to London, through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Switzerland and France, during the years 1819 and 1820, by Thomas Lumsden, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, has lately been published in London.

Pliny relates, that the art of making glass was discovered by the following circumstance. As some merchants were carrying *nitre*, they stopped near a river issuing from Mount Carmel; not readily finding stone to rest their kettles on, they employed some pieces of their nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand and a transparent matter flowed, which in fact was nothing less than glass.

A Monthly Magazine in the French language, is about to be published in London, under the title of *La Muse des curieux*.

Dr. Meyrick, who has been many years engaged in collecting the scattered notices to be found in the old English Poets, chroniclers, wills, deeds, and inventories of ancient armour, has now given an historic form to his materials; the result of which is announced to appear in 3 volumes, imperial 4to, which will contain about 100 specimens of ancient armour.

A memoir of the life of the distinguished author and artist, Mr. C. A. Stothard, is preparing for the press by his widow, who has already given to the literary world, Letters on Normandy, Brittany, &c. Besides original letters, essays, and antiquarian researches, the forthcoming volume will contain an account of a journey in the Netherlands.

New York, June 8th.

We have received by the Amity, the first number of a new Literary Weekly Journal, published in London, entitled "The London Museum; or Record of Literature, Fine Arts, Sciences Antiquities, the Drama, &c." of the same size and arranged and printed exactly in the manner of the "Literary Gazette." It appears to have been set up as a rival to the latter work, and bids fair to be a successful one, the Editor having pledged himself to avoid all party questions, a course not pursued in the Gazette.

Alluding to the *Sketch Book* of Washington Irving, the *Museum* remarks, that "there is a freshness, vigor, and raciness in the performance, which will long secure to it a place among our purest British Classics.

Philosophical Discovery.—A tip-top fashionable stay maker, advertised, that she had *studied anatomy* towards the adaption of those whalebone machines for the human body female. It was very ingenious to enlist philosophy under the banners of stay-making; but it is reported, that they were famous only for standing upright in; for, in sitting down, the ladies had to endure a sort of crucifixion.

Of minute carving.—At Halston, in Shropshire, the seat of the Mytton's, is preserved a carving, much resembling that mentioned by Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," vol 2, page 42. It is the portrait of Charles I., full faced, cut on a peach stone; above is a crown; his face and clothes, which are vandyck, are painted; on the reverse is an eagle, transfixed with an arrow; and around it is this motto, "*I feathered this arrow.*" The whole is most admirably executed, and is set in gold, with a crystal on each side. It probably was the work of Nicholas Briot, a great graver of the month in the time of Charles I.—(Pennant's Wales.) In the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, is a common cherry stone, on the surface of which are engraved two hundred and twenty heads; but their smallness makes them rather appear imperfect.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The statue to be erected, by the Ladies of England, in commemoration of the duke of Wellington, is to be

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placed on a pedestal of granite in Hyde Park: the statue is twenty feet in height, and its weight nearly 36 tons; it is cast from a mould made upon the statue at Quirinal Hill, at Rome, generally attributed to the hand of Phidias, and supposed to be in honor of Achilles. The statue is expected to be erected in Hyde Park in the course of a few weeks.

It is reported at Liverpool that Mr. Ricardo will be invited thither to offer himself as successor to Mr. Canning.

The Gazette of April 20th contains the ceremonial of the investiture of Lieut.-general, Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, and Major-gen. Sir John Cameron, with the ensigns of Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

Mr. Justice Best, in his charge to the grand jury, at the assizes for Nottingham, adverted to the subject of the employment of prisoners and strongly recommended that hard labor should be introduced into all the houses of correction. Any prisoner who wants support may be refused assistance if he will not work; none are to be supported in a prison in a state of idleness, but those who, from infirmity or sickness are incapable.

Since the famous treading mill has been erected at Brixton, the business of the Union-hall office has greatly declined. The thieves have gone to places where there is greater encouragement. The mill is so constructed, that when a man ventures to be idle in it, he receives a knock on the head.

The proprietors of the coal mines in the vicinity of Edinburgh have suffered greatly by the opening of the new canal from Glasgow. In one day the price of coals in Edinburgh fell from 15s. the cart load to 10s.

A considerable part of the dresses of the ladies who appeared at his Majesty's drawing room, were importations from Paris, notwithstanding the duty of 30 per cent on their importation.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

Credit Reserve.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRACT of LAND on the River Credit, purchased from the Mississagua Indians, and lately Surveyed, will be exposed to sale by *Public Auction*, at the Market Place in the Town of York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, in one parcel, and not in separate Tracts.

The Tract alluded to is designated on the plan in the Surveyor General's Office, by the letter E. It contains 1628 Acres, is situated on both sides of the River Credit, and is intersected by Dundas Street. A plan of the said Tract will be exhibited on the day of sale, and may be seen in the mean time at the Surveyor General's Office.

The terms of Sale are as follows: 15 per Cent. on the purchase, to be paid down at the time of sale, and Interest on the residue at six per Cent. annually, to be secured on the Premises, until the Purchaser may choose to pay off the whole principal.

The Trustees in whom the said Tract is vested, think it proper to notify, that it is intended to apply the monies accruing from the sale of the above Lands, principally in improving the Road through the said Tract, and such other Roads in the Province, as may pass through Indian Lands, and wherein no Statute labour can be by Law required.

York, 14th May, 1822. 10-2w

EXTRACTS FROM A PROSPECTUS

OF

A New Weekly Paper, to be called,

THE ALBION;

OR

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN WEEKLY GAZETTE,

The Editorial Department by

JOHN CHARLTON FISHER, L.L. D.

The scanty intelligence respecting the internal condition of the British Empire, which is to be gleaned from the Journals of the United States, of necessity occupied with domestic concerns, has long rendered the establishment of a Newspaper devoted, besides its requisite political character, to the diffusion of British intelligence of a local and familiar nature, a great *desideratum* with the numerous Subjects and Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, resident in this country. It is well known that in London there is at present a French, and in Paris an English Journal—the establishment of a British Paper, therefore, in America, seems to offer itself a fit object for honorable enterprise. Events daily occur at home of sufficient interest, to command the attention of Britons even at this distance; and it is with reason presumed, there are but few who will not gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to recal to vivid remembrance the scenes of their early youth;—to renew their intercourse with the land of their birth;—and to acquire, from time to time, a more intimate knowledge of its existing political state, and domestic resources.

To the Loyal Inhabitants of the British Colonies in North America, the Editor has reason to believe, that the establishment of a paper on the plan detailed in this Prospectus will afford considerable gratification. In some particular instances, when their earliest news from Europe is necessarily obtained through the medium of the United States—the extracts from British papers which will be found in The Albion, for the reasons stated in a preceding paragraph, cannot fail to prove of material importance to his neighbors and fellow subjects; and it was with a determination to consult their interest and welfare on all occasions, and also as a mark of respect peculiarly due to their well-tried attachment to the Parent country, that the Editor has selected *one* of the Titles, in the designation of his paper, as prefixed to this Prospectus.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Albion will be published at New York once a week, in the octavo form, on super royal paper to contain sixteen pages—so as to admit of being conveniently bound, half yearly into a moderate sized volume. Two pages only will be devoted to advertisements. The price of annual subscription will be Six Dollars, half payable in advance, on publication of the first number.
2. The Albion will be composed, principally, of extracts from the most interesting English, Scotch and Irish papers of *all parties*. An original article, by the Editor, containing comments on the news of the week, and also a summary of all American news of interest, will be contained in each publication.
3. The Debates in both Houses of Parliament will always form a prominent article. When interesting to this country, they will be given *verbatim*, as far as the limits will permit. This will also be the case with Judicial proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, and other Courts.
4. Columns will be set apart in every paper for Irish and Scotish News—for Provincial occurrences in the three kingdoms, and for intelligence from the Foreign possessions of Great Britain.—The more interesting trials at the County Assizes will also frequently be given.
5. For the particular information of Civil, Military and Naval Officers in His Majesty's Service, in North America, care will be taken to extract from the London Royal Gazette all such promotions, and other documents, as may appear interesting to them in their absence from England on service, or otherwise.
6. Literary notices, Selections, & Theatrical Criticisms—as well as a register of the most remarkable births, marriages, and deaths, as they appear in the British papers, will form a material part of the plan.
7. Agricultural and Commercial Intelligence—extracts from Lloyds lists—Prices Current—principal Ship news, &c. will be condensed in every number.
8. Communications connected with the avowed objects of the paper, post paid, are solicited, and will be inserted, subject of course to the discretion of the Editor.

EXCELLENT LAND.

To be Sold in the Newcastle District,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of Hope, upon the Main Road leading from York to Kingston, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York.

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny,

Apply to the Gazette Office.

York May 2. 1822. tf

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3-tf.

WANTED,

AS COOK, and to take the charge of a small house, a steady person who can produce a good character for sobriety and honesty.—For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE,

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XI YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called, ad elected and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty first day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of July next at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Secy.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments,

To be a Board of Trustees for the Public School in the District of London, viz:

Mahlon Burwell, Esq.
John Rostwick, Esq.
Joseph Ryerson, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq.
John Rolph, Esq. and
J. Harris Esq.,

Bartholemew Carley, Gent. of the Johnstown District, to be an inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is understood that an American Schooner has been chartered by certain of His Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of Troops, &c. between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event: This notice is to warn all Collectors of Ports within this Province, as well as all owners and masters of Vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several Ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut. Governor being previously apprized of it, and consequently before His Excellency's disapprobation of the measure could be signified.

York, June 27, 1822 11-tf

A Dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been received from *Robert Wilmot*, Esq. Under Secretary of State, Colonial Department, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor:

(COPY.)

Downing Street, 10th April, 1822.

Sir,

It being desirable to afford every encouragement to the growth of hemp, in Canada, I have the honor to transmit to you, in the absence of Lord Bathurst, a correspondence which has passed on this subject between this Department and the Admiralty, by which you will perceive that their Lordships have instructed Commissioner Barrie, to purchase hemp, being the produce of Canada, for the use of the Navy in the Province, provided the quality be good and the price not more than that at which it can be imported from England, and they have further authorized the purchase for the use of the Dock Yards in this country, (by way of experiment,) to the extent of one fourth of the annual consumption of Hemp, provided the quality be certified to be good by Commissioner Barrie, and that the price should not exceed on delivery here the price at which Russian Hemp is to be delivered according to the last Contracts.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. WILMOT.

Major General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Admiralty Office, 10th April, 1822.

Sir,

Having laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your letter of the 3d Inst., stating that it is considered by his Majesty's Government of much importance to afford every encouragement to the proprietors of Hemp in Canada, and submitting by direction of Earl Bathurst, the expediency of giving instructions for the purchase of Hemp, being the produce of Canada, for the use of the Navy there, and also suggesting whether it may not be advisable, by way of experiment, to give orders for the purchase of that article being the produce of Canada, for the use of His Majesty's Dock Yards in this country: I have their Lordships commands to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Bathurst, that they have directed the Navy Board to instruct Commissioner Barrie, to purchase Hemp, being the produce of Canada, for the use of the Navy in the Province, provided the quality be good, and the price not more than that at which it can be imported from England; and that they have further ordered them to purchase for the use of the Dock Yards in this country (by way of experiment) to the extent of one fourth of the annual consumption of Hemp, being the produce of Canada provided the quality be certified to be good by Commissioner Barrie, and that the price should not exceed on delivery here, the price at which Russian Hemp is to be delivered according to the last Contracts.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

R. Wilmot, Esq. M. P, &c. &c.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same

within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done with in two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of saving the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Phips, at the suit of Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in execution, east part of Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 140 acres, be the same more or less. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale. 10–6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Alfred Barrett, and also by another Writ of fieri facias issued against the Lands and Tenements of Clifton Jackson, at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. 22 and 23, in the first Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, sion containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced. On Lot 22, thereare a good and well finished two story House, two large Barns, an excellent well of water, &c. On Lot 23, there are a good Dwelling House and Barn, a good Saw Mill, &c. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Friday the Twenty eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town York, and ad udge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Sheriff's Office. SAMUEL RIDOUT
York, 8th Nov. 1820. *Sheriff.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the a-love property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said She-riff previous to the day of sale.

P. S. It has been owing to a mistake that the adjournment of the sale was not published sooner. The sale, however, will now absolutely take place on the 26th day of June, unless the Defendant redeem the Mortgages and Judgments. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Benson, at the different suits of Jacob Fisher, John Young, John Munro, and George Munro, Jacob Cummer, and Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lots, viz:—

Lots No. 9 in the 1st Concession, Nos. 4 22, and 29 in the 2d Concession; No. 1 in the 3d Concession; No. 29 in the 4th Concession; No. 17 and 25 in the 6th Concession; No. 10, 17, and 29 in the 7th Concession; No. 29 in the 8th Concession; and West half o No. 4 in the 2d and South East fourth of No. 1 in the 5th Con. of the Township of Mono. } 2440 ACRES.

No. 1, and 22 in the 4th Con No. 22, 26, and 28 in the 2d Con. No. 13 and 14 in the 3d Con. No. 2 in the 4th Con. No. 22 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Adjeia. } 2240 ACRES.

East halves of the following Lots, viz:—No 22, in the 1st Con. No. 1 and 10 in the 2d Con. No. 6 in the 3d Con. No. 28 in the 4th Con. No. 16 in the 5th Con. No. 13 in the 6th Con. No. 4, 10, 12, & 13 in the 7th Con. No. 24 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Esse. } 1600 ACRES.

West halves of the same Lots—2960 Acres—Broken Lot 23 in the 11th Con. Do. No. 7 and N. E. of broken Lot No. 6 in the 11th Con. of Esse—293 Acres—The whole of which valuable property shall be sold on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office York,
20th June 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to tae day of Sale. 10–6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place once hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sherif. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of

Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and thirty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desir d to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

FOR JOHN SPENCER.
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office.
Cobourg, 14th April 1822 } 10w3

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 1st day of July next, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

300 BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at York. 100 Barrels to be delivered immediately. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for 12 months.

The conditions of Contract, forms of Tenders, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former or his Agent attends at the time of opening the Tenders, with a request to be sealed, and endorsed,—Tenders for the supply of flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 14th May, 1822

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING's POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS. King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premis s, with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up in public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the Second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts.

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly. That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated th 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £900 on the first of October 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800. And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than a the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall recieve the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

Quebec, 22d April, 1822.

Bank of Upper-Canada.

YORK, June 4, 1822.

AT a Meeting of the *Stockholders* held this Day, for the purpose of proceeding to the choice of *Directors* for the ensuing year—the undermentioned Persons were declared to be duly elected, viz:—

William Allan, Esq.	*Hon. J. H. Dunn,*
Hon. Joseph Wells,	*Henry J. Boulton, Esq.*
Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,	*Hon. James Baby,*
Thomas Ridout, Esq.	*George Monro, Esq.*
Christopher Widmer, Esq.	*George Ridout, Esq.*
Hon. John McGill,	*Hon. Geo. Crookshanks,*
James Crooks, Esq	*Hon. D. Cameron,*
William Proudfoot, Esq.	

For THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
JOSEPH WEEMAN.

4w9

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

RICHMOND PACKET, *ED ARD OATES, MASTER.*



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days.

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make anyconment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13*

VALUABLE PREMISES FOR SALE.



ON Monday the tenth day of June next, will be Sold by Public Sale, if not previously disposed of by private Sale. The House and Lot on the Corner of Palace and George Streets, now occupied by the Subscriber. The Lot contains nearly half an Acre, being 132 feet front upon Palace Street, and 152 feet front upon George Street.—The Water Lot containing 132 feet front will be sold with the House, or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The Terms of Payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser, upon sufficient security being given by him. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase.

D. CAMERON.

YORK, 27th April, 1822. 6w3.

*** The Sale of the above valuable Premises is postponed to the First day of July next; in consequence of the Proprietor not being able to leave the house much before that time.

Credit Reserve.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRACT of LAND on the River Credit, purchased from the Mississagua Indians, and lately Surveyed, will be exposed to sale by *Public Auction*, at the Market Place in the Town of York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, in one parcel, and not in separate Tracts.

The Tract alluded to is designated on the plan in the Surveyor General's Office, by the letter E. It contains 1628 Acres, is situated on both sides of the River Credit, and is intersected by Dundas Street. A plan of the said Tract will be exhibited on the day of sale, and may be seen in the mean time at the Surveyor General's Office.

The terms of Sale are as follows: 15 per Cent. on the purchase, to be paid down at the time of sale, and Interest on the residue at six per Cent, annually, to be secured on the Premises, until the Purchaser may choose to pay off the whole principal.

The Trustees in whom the said Tract is vested, think it proper to notify, that it is intended to apply the monies accruing from the sale of the above Lands, principally in improving the Roads through the said Tract, and such other Roads in the Province, as may pass through Indian Lands, and where no Statute labour can be by Law required.

York, 14th May, 1822. 10–4w

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 27, 1822.

No. 11. *Our endeavor will be to stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

GREAT BRITAIN

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 30.

Relief of Agriculture.—On the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the report upon agricultural distress. After some observations on the increase of the revenue last quarter, and of a net increase of £90,000 a week, the Noble Lord said, that the distresses of the country had, in a great degree arisen from circumstances which were beyond the reach of legislative interference. Circumstances had produced an over supply in the market, and until that supply regulated itself to the demand, it was impossible to expect that the distress could be fully relieved. Under the respective heads of currency, of credit, and of finance, he should now beg leave to advert to a few points that might explain the views taken by government, and the grounds on which they now stood. The Noble Marquis then entered into a detailed exposition of the plan adopted by his Majesty's ministers, and for affording some relief to the distresses of the country, of which the following is an outline.

Relief of the agricultural Interest, by an advance of one million to farmers, on the security of corn stored in compliance with the suggestion of the agricultural committee. For the relief of the distresses in the south of Ireland, the sum of one million is to be placed at the disposal of the Irish government, to be advanced upon personal security to the projectors and proprietors of public works, as on the year 1816. The two millions which are to be thus advanced here and in Ireland, for the relief of the public, form a part of a sum of four millions, which are to be obtained on the security of Exchequer bills from the Bank of England, at three per cent, and of which the remainder is to be applied for paying off the claims of persons who have dissented from the plan of transferring the Navy five per cents into the new stock. For this accommodation to the public, the Bank of England is to obtain an extension of its charter for ten years. The right of issuing notes under five pounds is to be continued to the country banks during the extended duration of the charter of the Bank of England, namely, to the year 1833, and then notes are to be made payable in the notes of the Bank of England of the same denomination, which, in their turn, may be converted into cash, as is done at present. In addition to the above, the statute is to be repealed that restricts the number of proprietors in country banks to six members.

The next measure proposed was one of finance, and framed with a view to relieve a large portion of the debt of the country, namely, the dead expense or charge, as it was called, of our military establishment. It was proposed to place that charge upon a totally different footing from the one on which it at present stood. It was the charge for officers pensions, retired allowances, the pensions of officer's widows, and the half pay under the heads of the navy, army, and ordnance, being at present about £3,000,000. It is proposed therefore to make arrangements for the payment of the present half pay, &c. during the period of 45 years, by granting in lieu thereof, a fixed annuity for 45 years, or by granting perpetual annuities for the same period, with a fund applicable to and sufficient for its redemption within 45 years. The effect of this scheme, in the present situation of the country, would be this—that the annuity to be granted should be £2,800,000, (the present total of the charge thus to be relieved being £3 000,000,) the saving to the country would be £2,200,000, and consequently Parliament would be enabled to add that sum to the moneys and savings recommend d by the Finance Committee, as properly applicable to the purposes of affording relief to the country and aiding it to provide for a portion of the public services.

If Parliament should be enabled to realize that measure in the course of the present session, there will in two years have been remitted—

The horse tax amounting to	£480,000
Of the malt tax	1,300,000
And the reduction of taxes now proposed was	1,800,000
	1,800,000

In all, a reduction in two years only of £3,780,000

The law that governs the corn trade is to be modified, and a scale of duties to be established for the purpose of preventing a sudden and unrestricted influx of foreign corn when the home markets should have reached the specified averages of importation. The importing price is to remain for the present at 80s. a quarter for wheat, but is subsequently to be reduced to 70s. with the addition, however, of a protecting duty, the amount of which is to be determined by the House. Lord Londonderry seemed inclined to take it at 15s. duty, plus 12s. expenses, making altogether 27s. which must be paid before the importer could have the benefit of the English market. He would suppose the price in the English market 70s. a quarter, though foreign grain could not now be brought in under 80s. a quarter. Taking 27s. from 70, there would remain 43s. which was all that the importer could put in his pocket to pay for the corn abroad.

The Noble Marquis concluded by moving a resolution to empower his Majesty to issue one million in Exchequer bills to Commissioners, who might advance the same on British corn warehoused in proper warehouses, when the average price was under 60s. per quarter,

April 29.

American Trade Bill.—Mr. Chetwynd presented a petition from the merchants of London interested in the trade with the British North American Colonies, praying that the Bill pending in Parliament for the regulation of that trade might not pass into a law, and that they might be heard against it by Counsel.—Laid on the table.

Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from the Merchants and Woollen drapers of the city of London against the American and West India Trade Bill.—Laid on the table.

Sir W. Curtis presented a petition from the Shipowners of the Port of London, and others, against the American and West India Bill.—Laid on the table.

Catholic Peers.—Mr. Canning's motion for the admission of Catholic peers into the House of Lords, was carried by a majority of five, in an unusually full house; the number of members present being 493.

The other speakers were Mr. Secretary Peel, who opposed the motion, and Mr. Plunkett who supported it. Lord Nugent also spoke. He did not give his sanction to the proposition; yet did not dwell upon the impropriety of the measure, but on the imprudence of bringing it forward at the present time, separated as it was, by the moves, from the case of the Roman Catholic question in general.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE.

Extract from the speech of Lord John Russel *in the House of Commons, on the dissemination of instruction, and the improvement of moral and political knowledge.*

"The dissemination of instruction and the improvement in knowledge advanced even in more than equal proportion—this would appear from the increase of books and the very high prices which were paid for the exercises of literary talent—one author had received from the sale of his works no less a sum than £30,000.

"From the immense distribution of works of every description throughout the country, one would infer that, as the opportunities of information increased, the education of the lower classes must be enlarged in the same proportion—an eminent bookselling house in the city sold *six millions* of books in the year; employed 60 clerks; paid in advertisements 5,500l. and gave constant employment to 250 book-binders.

"Another great source of information to the country was the increase of Circulating Libraries.

"In 1770 there were only four circulating libraries in the metropolis; at present, 100, and scattered throughout the country about 1000.—Besides these, there were from 1500 to 2000 marts for the sale of books, distributing throughout the kingdom large masses of information on history, voyages, and every species of science, by which the sum of human knowledge could be increased or the human mind improved.—He might remark the increase of periodical works. Of these there were two, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, written with an ability equal to some of the best original works of former times, and having a greater circulation than all the periodical works of 30 years ago put together. Besides these, there are five periodical works of science, all in great demand—nor is this demand confined to the vicinity of the Universities alone—a friend of his travelling through Inverness, was enabled to procure at a small shop, a Journal of science, and a number of the Encyclopedia. While such sources of information were thus opened to the higher orders, the means of improving the minds of the poorer classes had advanced no less rapid and steady. First the Lancastrian Schools distributing instruction widely; to these followed the National Schools, affording an education suitable to their state and condition.

"Another means of improvement was the great facilities which at present existed by the cheap rate at which valuable works were got and thus brought within the compass of all. An establishment was commenced by a number of individuals with a capital of 1,000,000l. for the purpose of printing standard works at a cheap rate. From that establishment the works of Hume, of Buffon, the Encyclopedia, and other valuable productions, were sold in small numbers of six pence, and by this means sources of the highest instruction were placed within the poor man's reach.

He regretted much to add, that this valuable establishment was very much checked in its operation by the effect of one of those acts for the suppression of knowledge passed in 1819, especially as one of the rules of that establishment had been, not to allow any of the venders of their works to sell any book on the political controversies of the day. He should not omit the good effects of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Society for the Dissemination of Christian Knowledge, and other valuable associations of that character. Since the commencement of the Bible Society, it had applied the immense sum of £900,000 to the laudable purpose of disseminating moral instruction. From the Religious Tract Society not fewer than four millions of Tracts had been distributed; and the Society for Christian Knowledge had distributed one million of little works. These facts would shew the rapid improvements which had been made by the public in the improvement of general knowledge. As to the state of political knowledge, it appeared that there were no less than 25,000,000 papers sold in the country last year. The daily London papers sold 11,000,000; the weekly papers above two millions.

"As to the increase of the number of papers within the last 30 or 40 years, he gave the following statement:

	1782	1790	1821
England,	50	60	135 papers
Scotland,	8	27	31
Ireland,	3	27	56
London daily,	9	14	16
Twice a week,	9	7	8
Weekly,	0	11	32
British Isles,	0	0	6

making in the whole the increase in the number since 1790, from 146 to 284, which was very nearly double in the space of 30 years. From the above statements, the house would judge of the vast increase of the wealth and importance of the country, and of the rapid strides it had made in moral and political knowledge."

We presume Longman and Co.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

Home Department.

The first twelve pages of this interesting *expose*, after enumerating the duties of the Minister of the "*Home Department* relate almost exclusively to the internal affairs of the Island of Britain alone—to the dangers they have encountered, and the perils they have escaped, in consequence of the wisdom of the ministry and the energy of the government. We find little or nothing however, in these pages but what must be familiar to every intelligent reader. The Internal troubles of 1817, 18, and 19, they attribute chiefly to the efforts of seditious writers, directed against the religion, morality, and loyalty of the populace. "A new form of libellous publication, of cheap blasphemous and seditious tracts, diffused the poison from one end of the kingdom to the other." Touching the celebrated Manchester affair, they say that several thousands of persons were assembled together, and it was proposed and resolved, that on the same day in the following week another more general meeting should be holden, and that ten out of every twenty persons then assembled should march in mass to London; that the large towns in Yorkshire should be invited to adopt the same plan, and meeting the array upon the road, and composing together a popular army exceeding one hundred thousand men, should fearlessly and in good confidence proceed to the metropolis.

Near the conclusion of this branch of the subject, the writer says, "The execution [of the laws] in practise, everywhere proceeded with their moderation in purpose. They have all effected their object by menace only. The business has been done by exciting the salutary apprehension of the seditious and turbulent. Assuredly, measures of such firmness were never executed with such moderation. The six acts, as they have been termed from their number, exist only as so many wholesome rods, suspended over the heads of the seditious leaders. The sword, indeed, hangs by a thread; but it falls not; while the terror of its fall restrains the audacious. The greater part of the blasphemous and seditious publications has nearly disappeared. If some still continue to insult the morals and good sense of the people, the resort to juries has become safe and certain. *The most perilous and malignant of these libellers has become a commentator on Scottish theories and Leghorn laundis.* In a word, at no period, perhaps, is the public tranquility throughout England and Scotland more firmly settled than at present. Others are suffering, and it may be added, without compassion from any quarter, the just retribution on their successful wicked ness, under the verdicts of their countrymen. In no single instance whatever, within the last four years, has government failed in its resort to juries; whether in prosecutions for treason, libel, or seditious misdemeanour; whether for the consummation of the crime in its first form, or for its origination in the latter."

After alluding to the agricultural difficulties of the Kingdom, and the wild schemes of certain of the Radical Reformers, in relation to the public debt and public faith, we find the following observations, which we extract chiefly because we find the government of the United States quoted as a precedent; and that of great Britain This circumstance is so extraordinary that we could not well pass it over.—"What interest (says the writer) could promise itself a movement's safety, under the general convulsion which would follow the disturbance of property, as sacred as the titles of the land. Parliament has a natural power, and parliament has a moral power. Its natural power is to do any thing its moral power is to act only according to the obligations of justice Parliament, therefore has no power to cancel obligations of this kind. But are we not here fighting shadows? Under our most confirmed confidence in the honor of the country, we sincerely believe that we are; and that no proposition of this kind has any chance of finding such support as to render it an object of momentary apprehension. The example of the United States will not here be lost upon us. In the year 1810, when her revenue had fallen from thirty six million dollars to seventeen millions; a fall equivalent to the reduction of our own total income from fifty-six millions to twenty-six; and when, under these circumstances, there was a bold proposition about reducing the interest of the national debt, the government and congress rejected it with indignation. As respects ourselves indeed, could the proposal only be made; could the mere mention in parliament only be admitted, without causing such a panic and thereupon such a violent reduction in the price of stocks, as would at once introduce general disorder and ruin.

But it is time to bring this article to a close. In our next we shall extract if possible the whole of what is said of Ireland.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Some movements are said to have taken place in the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein.

A Special Congress, to take into consideration the present state of Europe, was about to assemble at Vienna.

Three bridges are said to have been constructed over Dneister, to afford a passage to the Russians into Bessarabia, the moment that war commenced.

Plymouth, April 26.—We have now here, if required, a fleet, in excellent condition, consisting of three ships of the line of 120 guns, three of 80 guns, thirteen of 74 guns, two of 60 guns, and 9 of 40 guns, with thirty other vessels of minor description.

Mr. Gordon, who was reported in the Courier, to have left the service of the Greeks in disgust, has arrived in town, and has authorised the most positive contradiction of that statement. He left Greece on a regular leave of absence, in consequence of extreme illness, which confined him in bed at Zante for two months; and so far from having been under the necessity of escaping by stealth, he was saluted in every town he passed through all the way to the coast opposite Zante, where he embarked. He now holds the commission of General in the service of the Greeks.

Match to Dover.—Mr. Wes', the celebrated pedestrian, and who is considered the best of his day at a long journey, undertook on Thursday to go on foot from Holborn to within two miles of Dover, making 72 miles, in 12 hours. This is much more than has ever been attempted, and the match was 100 guineas to 30 on time. The pedestrian did rather over 23 miles in the first three hours and appeared fresh and well. Having got five miles more than the rate of travelling off, he pursued a steady course of something less than six miles an hour, and had accomplished 37 miles in six hours. He had no time for resting, and it was evident he could not win. He did 54 miles in nine hours and fifty minutes, and resigned the task, having won a bet that he did fifty miles in nine hours, which he accomplished with eight minutes to spare.

Men of war's Tackle.—The sails and cordage of a first rate man of war require 180,000lbs. of rough hemp for their construction; and it is said to average five acres of land to produce a ton of hemp; thus one of these monstrous towers of human ingenuity, consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land to furnish its necessary tackle

It is calculated that above 20,000 English families now reside in Paris.

It is calculated that the silver lead mines now at work in Cornwall, and others about to commence, will in a few years raise sufficient silver for the use of the kingdom. At Sir Christopher Hawkin's mine in that county, a plate of silver has been extracted which weighed nearly 400lbs. This mine produces two and sometimes three such pieces a month.

During the last twelve months, a poor woman, about 50 years of age, has occasionally visited the surgeons in the Gorbals, purchasing opium or laudanum, as suited her taste and circumstances.—Sometimes when scarce of money she has swallowed the laudanum and gone off without paying for it. Saturday morning she went into a surgeon's shop and asked for an ounce and a half of her favourite liquid, a quantity, in ordinary circumstances, sufficient for 24 men. The surgeon gave her the glass in her hand, thinking she intended to empty it into some article of her own, and carry it off, when to his astonishment, she swallowed the whole contents. The surgeon having recognized his old acquaintance, handed her over to the police, to deter her from troubling him again. After a confinement of two hours, she was liberated. She states that a morning dram of that kind, keeps her cheery a' day.—*Glasgow Paper.*

The Plymouth Telegraph states that an adventurous cabbage merchant, of Liskeard, has sailed from that port for America, with a cargo of 30, or 40,000 cabbage plants! He once before took out a smaller speculation of the same kind, which paid him handsomely, and induced him to undertake this larger adventure.

Distress and disturbances in Monmouthshire.—The peace of this county is greatly disturbed. Numbers of men nightly attack those who work at the mines, at prices which they consider low; though according to resolutions of a late meeting, at which the Lord Lieutenant presided, it was deemed impossible to raise wages, on account of the depression of trade. Some coal waggons were attacked by the populace, whom it was found necessary to disperse by the military (the Scotch Greys) which was done with celerity and humanity, not a man being wounded. The dreadful distress to which the farmers are reduced, may be learned from the following facts: "The desertion of farms by these occupiers, after a thorough clearance of the property, is beginning to be very alarming in part of Monmouthshire. It is an absolute fact, that two magistrates residing in that county, travelled each seven miles on Saturday Se'nnight, to give possession of a deserted farm; and in order to complete the business, they must travel as many more The magistrates had the mortification to learn, as they went along, that several other tenants in that part of the country had already done the same thing.

INDEX AT END

Since Sunday the 30th April, upwards of 800 vessels are supposed to have sailed from this port. The Custom-House books, on the 30th ult. presented a list of 150 vessels loading for foreign parts—unprecedented in the history of the town.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

We copy the following from the circular of an innkeeper at Verona, in Italy. That the accommodation that his house affords may be made known to travellers from different nations, he publishes his address in the Italian, German, French and English languages; the latter translation we give *verbatim at literatim*, as it will no doubt entertain our English readers:—

"*Circulatory.*—The old Inn of London's Tower, placed among the more agreable situation of Verona's course, belonging at Sir Theodocius Zagnoni, restored by the decorum most indulgent to good things, of life's cases, which are favoured from every arts liable of Inn same, with all object that is concern'd convenience of stage coaches, proper horses, but good foragers and coach house; Do offers at Inkeeper the constant hope, to be honored from a great concourse, where politeness, good genius of meats, to delight of Nations, round table Coffee house, hackney coach, men servant of place, swiftness of service, and moderation of prices, shall arrive to accomplish in Him all satisfaction, and at Sirs, who will do the favor of honoring him a very assured kindness."—*Durham County Advertiser.*

A man sentenced to death for burglary, had contrived by means of associates outside, to get a meat pie introduced, which contained with other ingredients, a pair of pistols.—The culprit intended to shoot his keeper and escape

A young woman living at Newcastle, became deranged after seeing the play of Othello—she frequently exclaimed 'oh the villains murdered her.' This says the London Editor is a sort of parallel case with that of the American Sentinel, who lately shot Othello, remarking at the time that no negro rascal should kill a white women in his presence.

A young man, a shoemaker, having been discarded by a young woman to whom he had paid his addresses, stabbed his rival in the street of which wounds he died. The prisoner was designated as the "Dandy Cobler." He was executed for the above crime.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In the Arctic Land Expedition Lieutenant Franklin, R. N. proceeded from York Factory towards their wintering ground at Cumberland, a distance of about 900 miles from the coast.—Lieut. Franklin, Dr. Richardson Mr. Back, and Mr. Hood, attended by the Orkneymen, who had been engaged to man the boats in the rivers of the interior, had worked in the Company's service several years, and understood the language of many of the Indian tribes, left the factory on the 7th of September, 1819. As the travellers advanced, the mild season not having yet begun to disappear, vast herds of grey deer were observed passing the rivers towards the Esquimaux lands. They entered upon Lake Winnipie, at the farther side of which they had to encounter the grand rapid, extending nearly three miles, and abounding in obstructions quite insurmountable. Here they were obliged to drag their boats on shore, and carry them over the land. The woods along the banks were all in a blaze, it being the custom of the natives, as well as of the traders, to set fire to the trees, for the double purpose of keeping off the cold and the wolves. The expedition passed several other rapids and falls, along a flat, woody, and swampy country, across five miles of which no eye could see. After a tedious Journey of forty-six days, (the dangers and distresses of which rather increased than diminished as they advanced,) the expedition arrived at Cumberland, a post situated on the banks of a beautiful lake, and stockaded against incursions of savages, the attacks of wolves and bears, and the more ferocious assaults of rival traders. Here the winter of 1819 was passed. In June 1820 they set forward in canoes manned by Canadians. On the 29th of July they arrived at the north side of Slave Lake. A party of Copper Indians were engaged to accompany them, and they commenced the work of discovery. On the 1st of September they reached the banks of the Copper Mine River, in lat. 55. 15. N. long. 113 W. a magnificent body of water two miles wide. They had penetrated into a country destitute of wood, and the men were exhausted with the labor of carrying canoes, cargoes, &c. amounting to three tons, from lake to lake. Their broken spirits were revived by success; but the season was too far advanced to make farther progress. They returned to a small wood of pines, and erected their winter residence of mud and timber, which they named Fort Enterprise. By Indian report this river runs into the Northern Sea, in west-longitude 110, and in lat. 72. In June, 1821, they proposed to re-embark, and it was supposed that the river would enable them to reach the sea in a fortnight.

THE WELLINGTON SHIELD.

This magnificent trophy, executed in silver richly gilt, together with the ornamental columns of the same costly material, has been completed, under the superintendance of Messrs Green, Ward, & Co. of Lombard-street. It was ordered in 1814, by the Committee of Merchants and Bankers of London, as a splendid record of the Duke of Wellington's high achievements; but the time which has since elapsed has not been thrown away: the subject has undergone the fullest study and reflection, the first artists have been employed, the designs and models have been made with the greatest taste, the workmanship has been directed with the utmost care and ability, and the result is undoubtedly one of the finest productions of art ever executed in the precious metals.

On Saturday last, this magnificent *Wellington shield*, forming, together with the ornamental columns, one of the finest productions of modern art, was presented to the illustrious General, whose name it bears. The death of some of the artists employed in the work, and other inelubible causes having deferred its completion till very lately, the presentation could not take place earlier; but on Saturday his Grace (having previously appointed that day) attended at Messrs. Green and Ward's, accompanied by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and was there met by William Manning, Esq. M.P the Chairman of the Committee, who delivered the Shield and Columns to his Grace, in the name of the Merchants and Bankers; and at the same time expressed to him the sentiments of respect and attachment, with which they, in common with a grateful country, are animated towards his Grace's person. The illustrious Duke made an appropriate reply to this Address, and testified his high admiration of the singular richness and beauty of this valuable present

We shall attempt a short description both of the shield and of the columns, which are meant as ornamental accessions to it, when placed among the other splendid memorials of the illustrious General's victories.

The Shield is circular; its diameter is about three feet eight inches. At the first glance of the eye three concentric divisions strike the spectator, namely, a convex broad border of deadened gold richly ornamented in basso relievo, an inner circle of polished gold reclining from the center and slightly convex, and a bold group of figures in alto relievo executed in deadened gold, occupying the center of the Shield.

The central group, nobly prominent, and beautifully relieved by the radiant ground on which it is placed, consists of 14 equestrian figures, besides an allegorical representation of Fame, crowning the illustrious Commander; and there are three prostrate figures under his feet, descriptive of the violence and the devastation, and the despotism to which his victories so happily put an end. The Duke of Wellington himself appears on horseback in the middle, and he is surrounded by officers who held important commands under him in the Peninsula. The grouping is most admirable. The Duke, without appearing detached from his associates, is sufficiently distinct and striking; whilst the other officers fill the surrounding space, without producing any effect of crowd or confusion. Some of the countenances struck us as remarkable likenesses, especially those of Lord Beresford and Sir t. Cole, which are both finished with a precision and sharpness truly surprising in this sort of workmanship.

The outer border is divided into ten compartments, representing the principal features of the Duke's military life, up to the General Peace of 1814, when the plan of this costly work was first adopted. Of course, the unparalleled triumphs does not enter into the series of events here recorded; but it must remain indelibly engraved on every British heart to the latest posterity. The subjects of the different compartments are as follows:—

1. THE VICTORY OF ASSAYE (Sept. 23, 1803.)—The British cavalry and infantry having left the artillery, whose progress (being drawn by bullocks) was too slow, advance, and overcome all opposition; and the charge made by the 74th regiment of dragoons overthrows the Mahrattas, and decide the day.

2. THE BATTLE OF VIMIERA (August 21, 1808)—This victory led to the delivery of Lisbon. The charge of the 71st Highland regiment, which mainly contributed to the defeat of the French, is here introduced.

3. THE PASSAGE OF THE DOURO (May 12, 1809)—The city of Oporto is here personified, surrounded by women and children, who receive Wellington as their deliverer. The French are seen flying at his approach.

4. TAKES VEDRAS (March 6, 1811)—The Allied troops advancing from the lines and pursuing the enemy, whom flight is marked by conflagration and famine.

5. SALAMANCA TAKEN BY ASSAULT (April 6, 1812)—This subject may be said to represent the conquest of the many strong holds on the frontiers of Portugal.

6. THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA (July 22, 1812)—The British army having entered Spain, defeat the French under Marmont, at Salamanca. Marmont wounded.

7. THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA (June 21, 1813)—Where the usurper Joseph is defeated in person, the females of his suite, baggage waggons, &c. taken, and the French eagles captured.

8. THE BASTLE OF THE PYRENEES (1813).—An officer is seen planting the British colours on the heights, before which the Imperial standard is overthrown. The city of Bordeaux is personified, rising to welcome the British army, and hoisting the ancient colours of France.

9 THE ENTRANCE OF WELLINGTON INTO TOULOUSE (April 12, 1814)—where all sexes and ages hail him as their deliverer; an old Knight of St. Louis is seen grasping his hand, and welcoming him as the restorer of the Bourbon Dynasty, &c.

10. THE DUKEDOM OF WELLINGTON CONFERRED (1814)—The Duke with the "Baton de Marechal" in his hand, kneeling before the Prince Regent to receive the Ducal Coronet.

Four Columns are intended to represent the traits of the victories depicted on the shield. They are each about four feet three inches in height, including the figures of FAME and VICTORY, by which they are surmounted. The body of each column is formed by the trunk of a palm tree, with a cropped leaves: it stands on a triangular base, and is surrounded in each instance by three characteristic figures.

Around the column, obtaining the figure of Victory, are resting in attitudes of repose, three soldiers of the United Kingdom, namely, a *British Grenadier*, a *Highlander*, and an *Irish Light Infantry man*; each supporting the flag of his country, distinguished by the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. The subjects described in basso relievo on the base are—*Britannia awarding the laurel wreath, sword to the Army and Navy.—Return to the full occupation of the useful and ingenious Arts;—And the old and young joining in the feast &c.*—Groups of military trophies and weapons are heaped up at the angles as if no longer required.

Around the column surmounted by the figure of Fame, are placed in quiescent attitudes, three soldiers, emblematical of three of the nations whose troops the Duke commanded, namely, a Portuguese a Sepoy, and a Guerilla, who are supposed to have bound a medallion of the Duke among the folds of their respective flags. Under each figure is a bas-relief, describing the peaceful occupations of the several Countries, released from their enemies: thus under the Guerilla are Spanish peasants dancing, while the vine and the corn denote the return of agriculture and the vintage. Under the Portuguese, the long neglected vineyard appears restored to its productive harvest: and beneath the *Sepoy*, a Hindostanee family reposes in peace under the protection of the British Government, while a Warrior is relating an account of the Battle of Assaye, by which the country was freed from the ravages of the Mahrattas.

The guardians of the scene are—*A Soldier of the 10th Dragoons* and a Sepoy, with a Mahratta Captive. Groups of military trophies and weapons ornament the corners of the base, as in the first column

THEATRICAL

MADAME CATALANI.—Madame Catalani gave her first concert at the Argyle Rooms on the 24th of April. The Editor of the London Courier gives the following fine description of her singing:

"There is nothing in the annals of music so remarkable as the empire which Madame Catalani originally acquired in her profession, unless it be the circumstance that she has so long retained it without even the appearance of a rival. To the hour her voice is as clear, as firm, and as extensive in its compass, as when it first sounded on our ears ten winters ago. Still it is felt floating in the same grandeur over all the instruments of the orchestra. The same extraordinary power of execution which first enabled her to melt in an instant from frenzy to supplication, or to rush from tenderness to rage, still distinguishes her from all other singers whom

it has been our fortune to hear. Doubtless she owes a great deal of her celebrity to the formation of her vocal organ, which it is well known is of singular capacity. But it is the intelligence with which she exercises it that renders her worthy of the heavenly gift. It is the mental beauty, the force, and propriety of expression she infuses thro it which renders it so genial and so cheering to the human heart that tears alone can sometimes tell the extent to which it captivates. The finest emotions which the divine poetry of Homer, or the matchless pencil of Titian produces in the mind are alone comparable with those which this woman awakens, and awakens with the facility of an enchanter. In the recitative and air, *Psyno pie grato*, she had an opportunity for displaying the magnificence of her style. But it was in Rode's air that she justified all that has been ever said or imagined of her executive powers.

The variations of this air nearly all consist of shakes, which are alternately strong and soft in extremes. In her transitions she excited sensations of astonishment, such as we have never witnessed in an audience: the swell of her voice from the piano to the trumpet, came like the burst of a tempest on the ear; and whilst she was sporting with the gentler passages, her noble countenance all reflaxed in smiles, her voice twittering and joyous like that of a lark in a glorious vernal sky, all present suspended breath, that not one of such exquisite notes might be lost. It was encored; and to those who heard it, it will remain long the object of delightful remembrance. In the second part of the concert, Madame Catalani's first piece was a composition of Sampieri's; but in this instance we thought the accompaniments formed by far too prominent a part of the composition; her voice, however, at times broke out amongst them with an overwhelming effect. The room was so crowded that all the places in the Orchestra not assigned to the musicians, were occupied by gentlemen and even ladies who were glad to have any seat or even standing places.

Kean was playing at Drury-lane Theatre; Romeo Kean; Mercutio, Elliston.—At the Coventgarden theatre, Mr. Young was advertised for Garden theatre, Mr. Young was advertised for King Lear; Edgar, Kemble; Cordelia, Miss Foote.

A liberal subscription had been raised in London to erect a monument to the memory of Charles Dibdin, Esq. the celebated naval song writer.

The inimitable singer, INCLEDON, last evening took his final leave of the stage, at the English Opera House, before an audience which filled the theatre almost to suffocation in every part, and numbers of persons retired without being able to obtain even a peep, at the drawing up of the curtain.

Vienna, March 4.

This capital is all in motion to behold and compliment the celebrated composer *Rossini*, who has just arrived with his new married wife, Mademoiselle *Colburn*. In their train are the singers of the Neapolitan Opera, *David*, *Nozzari* and *Ambrosi*. Rossini himself will direct the performance of his Operas, beginning with Zelmira.—*Paris paper.*

VALERIUS.

(Concluded from our last.)

But an exhibition of more fearful interest follows. He is taken in Rubellia's chariot to the Amphitheatre, the Coliseum; that place in which the grandeur of imperial opulence, and the horrors of Heathenism, seem to have met in one unequalled consummation. The passage is very eloquent, picturesque, and touching. The author treads upon untried ground, and he treads with a learned and manly step.

Behold me, therefore, in the midst of the Flavian Amphitheatre, and seated under the wing of this luxurious lady, in one of the best situations which the range of benches set apart for the females and their company, afforded. There was a general silence in the place at the time we entered and seated ourselves, because proclamation had just been made that the Gladiators, with whose combats the exhibition of the day was to commence, were about to enter upon the arena. I had shew themselves in order to the people. As yet, how ever, they had not come forth from that place of concealment to which so many of their number were of necessity destined never to return; so that I has leisure to collect my thoughts, and to survey for a moment, without disturbance, the mighty and most motley multitude, piled above, below, and on every side around me, from the lordly senators, on their silken couches, along the parapet of the arena, up to the impenetrable mass of plebian heads which skirted the horizon, above the top most wall of the Amphitheatre itself. Such was the enormous crowd of human beings, high and low, assembled therein, that when any motion went through their assembly, the noise of their rising up or sitting down could be likened to nothing, except, perhaps, the far off sullen roaring of the illimitable sea, or the rushing of a great nightwind amongst the boughs of a forest. It was the first time that I had ever seen a peopled Amphitheatre—nay, it was the first time that I had ever seen any great multitudes of men assembled together within any fabric of human erection; so that you cannot doubt there was, in the scene before me, enough to impress my mind with a very serious feeling of astonishment—not to say of veneration. Not less than eighty thousand human beings, (for such they told me was the stupendous capacity of the building,) were here met together. Such a multitude can nowhere be regarded, without inspiring a certain indefinite, indefinable sense of majesty; at least of awe. But when the wide sweep of seats of such a glorious edifice as this, and surrounded on all sides with every circumstance of ornament and splendour, befitting an everlasting monument of Roman victories, the munificence of Roman princes, and the imperial luxury of universal Rome, is filled, as it was then, with that eyes of wonder all this was surveyed by me, who had but of yesterday, as it were, emerged from the solitary stillness of a British gallery, who had been accustomed all my life to consider as among the most impressive of human spectacles, the casual passage of a few series of legionaries, through some dark alley of a wood or awe struck village of barbarians.

Trajan himself was already present, but in nowise, except from the canopy over his ivory chair, to be distinguished from the other Consul that ate over against him; tall, nevertheless, and of a surety very majestic in his demeanour, grave, sedate, and benign in countenance, even according to the likeness which you have seen upon his medals and statues. He was arrayed in a plain gown, and supported on a curule chair, similarly, and without the least affectation of condescension with such patricians as had their places near him; among whom Bestius and Rubellia pointed out to me with much perspicuity my neighbour, as for example, many remarkable personages to my mother; as for example, the Emperor, who was then Emperor; Pliny, the orator, a man of very courtly presence, and lively agreeable aspect; and above all, the historian Tacitus, the worthy son in-law of our Agricola, in whose pale countenance I thought I could recognise the traits of that high sought to train to discover any traces of the keenness of his genius. Of all the then proud names that were whispered into my ear, could I recollect or repeat them now, how would awaken any interest in your minds! Those indeed, which I have mentioned, have an interest that will never die. Would that the greatest and the best of them all were to be remembered only for greatness and goodness.

The proclamation being repeated a second time, a door on the right of the arena was laid open, and a single trumpet sounded, as it seemed to me mournfully, while the gladiators marched in with slow steps, each man naked, except being girt with a cloth about his loins, bearing on his left arm a small buckler, and having a short straight sword unsheathed by a cord around his neck. They marched, as I have said, slowly and steadily: so that the whole assembly had full leisure to contemplate the forms of the men; while those who were, or who imagined themselves to be skilled in the fashions of the arena, were busy in their own minds, on such as they thought were likely to be victorious, and laying wagers concerning the chances of success, with as much earnestness as if they had been contemplating so many irrational animals, or rather, indeed, I should say, so many speechless pieces of ingenious mechanism. The wide diversity of complexion and feature exhibited among these devoted athletes, afforded at once a majestic idea of the extent of the Roman empire, and a terrible one of the purposes to which its wide sway had compelled them to be subservient. The beautiful Greek, with a countenance of noble serenity, and limbs after which the sculptors of his country might have modelled their gods, here arrayed in a panoply of steel, walked side by side with the yellow-haired Saxon, whose gigantic muscles had been nurtured in the freezing waves of the Elbe or the Danube, or whose thick strong hair was congealed and shagged on his brow with the breath of Scythian or Scandinavian winters. Many fierce Moors and Arabians and curled Ethiopians, were there, with every various shade of swarthiness upon their skins. Nor did our own remote island want their representatives in the deadly procession, for I saw among the armed multitude—and that not altogether without some feelings of particular interest—two or three gaunt barbarians, whose breasts and shoulders bore uncouth marks of blue and purple, so vivid in the tints, that I thought many months could not have elapsed since they must have been wandering in wild freedom along the native ridges of some Silurian or Caledonian forest. As they moved around the arena, some of these men were saluted by the whole multitude with noisy acclamations, in token, I supposed, of the approbation wherewith the feats of some former festival had deserved to be remembered. On the appearance of others, groans and hisses were heard from some parts of the Amphitheatre, mixed with contending cheers and hisses from others of the spectators. But by far the greater part were suffered to pass on in silence; this being in all likelihood the first—while I who could tell whether it might not also be the last day of their sharing in that fearful exhibition.

Their masters paired them shortly, and in succession they began to make proof of their fatal skill. At first, Scythian was matched against Scythian—Greek against Greek—Ethiopian against Ethiopian; and I saw the sand dyed beneath their feet with blood streaming from the wounds of kindred hands. But these combats, although abundantly bloody and terrible, were regarded only as preludes to the serious business of the day, which consisted of duels between Europeans on the one side, and Africans on the other; wherein it was the well-nigh intransgressible law of the Amphitheatre, that at least one out of every pair of combatants should die on the arena before the eyes of the multitude. Instead of shrinking from the more desperate brutalities of these latter conflicts, the almost certainty of their fatal termination seemed only to make the assembly gape on them with a more intolerable curiosity. Of the many which I witnessed that night, Methinks I feel as if it were but of yesterday,—when, sickened with the protracted terrors of a conflict, that seemed as if it were never to have an end, although both the combatants were already covered all over with blood and wounds, I bowed ready covered all over with blood and wounds, I bowed down my head, and clasped my hands upon my eyes, to save them from the torture of gazing thereon further: and I had scarce done so, when Rubellia laid her hand upon my elbow, whispering, "Look, look, my child, look, a voice of such masculine manliness. I did look, but not to the arena: No; it was upon the beautiful features of that woman's face that I looked, and truly it seemed to me as if they presented a spectacle almost as fearful as that from which I had just averted mine eyes. I saw these rich lips parted asunder, and those dark eyes extended in their sockets, and those smooth cheeks suffused with a steadfast blush, and that lovely bosom swelled and glowing; and I hated Rubellia as I gazed, for I knew not before how utterly beauty can be brutalised by the loathsomeness of a cruel heart;—and than the hundreds of females that I saw with their eyes fixed, with equal earnestness, on the same spot of horrors, taught me, even at that moment, to think with more charity of that pitiless gaze of love.

At that instant all were silent, in the contemplation of the breathless strife; insomuch, that a groan, the first that had escaped from either of the combatants, although low and reluctant, and half suppressed, sounded quite distinctly amidst the deep hush of the assembly, and being constrained thereby to turn mine eyes once more downwards, I beheld that, at length, one of the two had received the sword of his adversary quite through his body, and had sunk to the ground in the sands of the arena. It was the man that had received this harm, with fair hair, clustered in glossy ringlets upon his neck and brows; but the sickness of his wound was already visible on his drooping eye-lids, and his lips were pale, as if the blood had rushed from them to the ruddiness of his cheeks. Nevertheless the Moorish gladiator who had fought with him, had drawn forth again his weapon, and stood there awaiting in silence the decision of the multitude, whether at once to slay the defenceless youth, or to assist in removing him from the arena, if perchance the blood might be stopped from flowing, and some hope of recovery yet extended to him. Hereupon there arose, on the instant, a loud voice of contention; and it seemed to me as if the wounded man spoke, and the multitude with a proud, and withal contemptuous clance, being aware, without question, that he had executed all things so as to deserve their compassion, but aware, moreover, that even had that been freely vouchsafed to him, it was too late for any hopes of safety. But the cruelty of their faces, it may be, the loudness of their cries, were a sorrow to him, and filled his dying breast with loathing. Whether or not the haughtiness of his countenance had been observed by them with displeasure, I cannot say; but so it was, that those who had cried out to give him a chance of recovery, were speedily silent, and the Emperor looking round, and seeing all the thumbs turned downwards, (for that is, you know, the signal of death,) was constrained to give the sign, and forthwith the young man received without a struggle the sword of the Moor into his gashed bosom, breathed forth his life, and lay stretched out in his blood upon the place of guilt.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LORD BYRON'S *Pictures*.—Tell me the company you keep' says the proverb, "and I'll tell you what you are." On a former occasion which may have been forgotten, we mentioned that the favorite drinking cup of Lord Byron, was formed from the scull of one of his ancestors. Dr. Young wrote his Night Thoughts with a candle stuck in a human scull. Such eccentricities are indicative of the peculiar structure of mind, and habit of thinking, of those in whom they are found.

A collection of paintings all of a good criterion by which to judge of the feelings, disposition, or pursuits of the owner, if collected by him. *Artists* collect those paintings which display most skill in the execution. *Amateurs* collect accord-

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ing to the different tastes for the objects represented. "Boys purchase original copies or engravings of Titian's Venuses, Wouvermans's Graces, and Rubens's Bathing Nymphs; Soldiers delight in Battle Pieces; and Sailors in Sea Fights. Botanists have their Van Hymms, Van Oosts, and Rachel Ruysches. Picturesquists, their Claude Lorrraines, Salvator Rosas, and Gaspar Poussins. All which display and confirm their various inclinations." The following is said to be a catalogue of Lord Byron's Picture Gallery. If correct, it may account for the gloomy and licentious paintings of his muse.

The murder of the innocents,	Guido.
Macbeth's murder of King Duncan,	
Sybilla distracted,	
The Maniac, by	Barker.
The plague at Athens,	N. Poussin.
St. Bartholomew half stript of his skin,	
St. Nicodeme exposed to lose his tongue with red hot pincers,	
St. Laurence,	
Six Battle pieces,	
Six Shipwrecks,	
Tyrolese,	
The Night Mare,	
Wolves devouring a dying Soldier,	
Rake's Progress,	
Marriage a la mode,	
The Upas Tree, by	Morton.
Infernal Regions, by	Devil Brueghell.
Temptation of St. Anthony,	
Three naked Venuses,	
Satan, by	Fuseli.
Ghost of Hamlet,	Do.
The Lazar House,	Do.
Witch of Endor, by	Salvator Rosa.
Blue Devils innumerable, by	Rembrandt.

A late English paper speaks of "one redeeming act" of his Lordship's life, connected with his neglected and amiable lady. LADY NOEL ON her death, bequeathed property to Lord Byron to a considerable amount (we believe as much as seven thousand pounds per annum!) viz. upon proving the will, it was discovered that, by the wording the whole of the legacy, *contrary to the intention of the testator*, devolved upon Lord Byron. His Lordship, however, convinced (as he well indeed might) that no part of the legacy was intended for him, and yet under his circumstances not feeling disposed to abandon his right altogether, suggested the appointment of a friend on his part to meet a friend of her Ladyship's, by whose award upon the subject he agreed to abide. This suggestion was adopted, and the arbitrators (LORD DACRE on the one part, and SIR FRANCIS BURDET on the other,) agreed that the legacy should be equally divided between the parties, in which arrangement Lord Byron has acquiesced. This may be considered magnanimous as far as it goes, but it would have been a much more noble act, if the noble author had relinquished the whole.

The Rev. Dr. Clarke, the traveller.—The Cambridge Chronicle has taken a more particular notice of the death of the above named traveller than we have met with in any other journal. He died on the 9th of March, at the house of Sir W. Rush, in Pall Mall. The Rev. E. D. Clarke, soon after taking his degree, accompanied Lord Berwick, abroad, and remained for some time in Italy. The classic scenes he there met with, and his own inquisitive genius, stimulated him to enter into a wide field of research, and shortly after his return to England, he embarked on those travels which have rendered his name so celebrated throughout Europe. Upon his return from this extensive tour, during which he had visited nearly the whole of Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa, Dr. Clarke presented to the university of Cambridge, those memorials of his travels which now decorate the vestibule of the library. From that moment his residence was confined to Cambridge, and he shortly after commenced those public lectures in mineralogy, which, if possible, have made his name more known and honored, both in England and in foreign countries than even his long and interesting travels. Natural history was his earliest and most favorite study: and that peculiar branch of it which refers to the mineral kingdom, soon engrossed the whole of his attention. Dr. Clarke was librarian to the university at the time of his death, and was in the 54th year of his age. He fell a victim to his generous ardour in the pursuit of science—he looked only to the fame of the university: and in his honest endeavours to exhalt her reputation, he unhappily neglected his own individual health.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

No. XI.

"Ferdinahd Mendez Pinto, was but a type of thee, thou Prince of Liars!"

Old Play.

Not content with giving us his flourishing statement of an average profit of £239,580 on the location of 30 Townships, for the edification of Mr. VANSITTART, and Sir ISAAC COFFIN, this wholesale dealer in misrepresentation and falsehood adds another of his abominable lies, by saying there is the payment of the Patent-fee of £3 5s. *besides the fees stated* in his schedule a; which said payment we positively assert to (at p. 29) *grow to the Governor, or to his officers*, from 3,17 1600, to £951600!! This is speaking out pretty roundly, and we cannot doubt to whom he alludes (at p. 22,) where he talks about *using the Colony* as one who takes a farm at *rack-rent*, and about a "*want of charity and respectability, lurking in the bosom of society*;" &c &c.

One would really wonder how such a man could dare to shew his face in public after uttering such wicked and premeditated falsehoods in open day; he must have been long hardened to a profligate disregard of truth and decency, or he would fear being pointed out, and hooted at in the public streets, for there are many thousands capable of detecting these falsehoods. Every man who has paid fees *must know* into what offices he has paid them; and, that the fees publicly advertised include every expence. This last assertion, therefore, in an especial manner, proves the undisguised and foul malignity of his disposition; and he has been led to this instance, if in no other, to lay himself open to a criminal prosecution for one of the most false, wicked, and scandalous libels ever printed.

No person can be so ignorant, since so many hundreds, and thousands have paid fees in this Province, as not to know that the RECEIVER GENERAL *alone*, can receive the money; and that that officer is not merely bound by an oath, but also by very heavy pecuniary bonds, to account for every shilling that passes through his hands, to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY;—and we are very strongly inclined to think that Mr. VANSITTART, and Sir ISAAC COFFIN, will greatly prefer forming their judgment on the official documents of that *officer*, rather than upon the statements of the *acute* ex-collector and *powerful* reasoner before us; however accurate, splendid, or luminous, those statements may appear in his own eyes; for this man, like another NARCISSUS, seems to be continually falling in love with his own image, though, unfortunately, he is not half so pretty as a daffodil.

After all, however, we must confess that the sum of £239,580, is enough to make *even a British Chancellor of the Exchequer* prick up his ears, and it looks so snug a sum, and sounds so well in these hard times, that we own we are very sorry to part with it, even to those we so greatly respect as the Governor and his officers.

But we must say a little more on the subject of fees, about which such a fuss, and hubbub, has been raised, not for the information of this miserable writer, (for he is wholly undeserving any attention from those who consider him not merely as a simple lunatic, but something of a worse description,) but for those who may have suffered their minds to be biassed in any degree by the false statements we have considered it our duty thus to expose.

We think that we have sufficiently shewn, by matter of fact, by the example of the Newcastle District, and by the superior authorities at York; that, so far from there being *any surplus*, arising to Government, from the receipt of fees, the reverse is clearly demonstrable, by reason of the large Grants being so very, very few; and the small *gratuitous* grants being so many.

The sum of £239,580, appears so well in figures, printed with a good type, on fine paper, that we must again express our sorrow it should so quickly vanish before the torch of truth especially as its rapid evaporation into thin air, "*like the baseless fabric of a vision*," and leaving not a wreck behind, would *a sous*, be likely to be of serious consequence to a class of people for whose welfare we have a tender concern, and sincere regard, the poorer emigrants. But what a world of "*Family Bibles*" and "*Prayer Books*," those "*sacred gifts of their parents*, (to say nothing of their clothes,) must those poor unfortunates have *pawned, or sold*, to make up the sum of £239 580!! Surely the Bible Society will have no occasion to send any of those sacred volumes to York, or even to the Province, for an immense length of time to come, and his EXCELLENCY the LIEUT. GOVERNOR, and his officers, must have a library of bibles alone, nearly equal to the famous collection belonging to a certain German Prince, who has boasted of having 20,000 *different* editions.

It must certainly be a very hard thing to part with Family Bibles, and Prayer Books; but as we know the GOVERNOR to be a warm friend to the dissemination of the scriptures, we have no doubt he will take care that *all the bibles taken for fees*, shall be restored, or at least lent, to the original owners on Sundays. What we most lament, as we happen to know something of the look," is the want of clothes. The ragged dress of a poor fellow who, perhaps, had never had an axe in his hand, in the whole course of his life, standing without clothes, up to his breach in snow, chopping at trees almost as thickly set as the hairs of his own head, and sometimes larger than anplings, in the depth of winter, is enough to give an alderman an ague! but, alas, what would be the extacy of this *ana-calathe* in summer? especially if he had chanced to locate a swamp, or some drowned land? it is true the musketoes might rejoice while the poor man exhausted, and toughed, and the chopping went slowly forward; but it would be no fun for the patient, who must shortly dance himself into a fever, and exhibit a gesticulation ten thousand times more fierce and imposing than the famous dance of St Vitus. We would certainly recommend an emigrant to retain all the "*sacred gifts of his parents*," and his breeches in as regular and quiet manner as he can put up with the free gift of 80 acres—than run such *terrible risks* in order to obtain 200 acres. Ambition is at all times a dangerous passion; but, according to the statement of our author, to give way to it in this instance, can only have the effect of procuring cold nights in winter and of listening musquitoes, a tribe of animals we all wish to see exterminated, to whom?

But as our author may not be given to merriment, we will be a little more serious and put the plain, simple question to him—Does he, when in his sober senses, really believe, that all the Emigrants put together, rich and poor, low and high, stage, within the last two or three years, have brought the sum of £239,580 to this Province, or even half the amount? If he can really believe so great an improbability, he is not fit for rational intercourse, and we might rather to pity him as an incurable lunatic, than be indignant, or angry with him for being so great a liar

Instead of there being any overplus, we have much cause to fear, that the fees in the larger grants will not prove sufficient to enable Government to continue the gratuitous grants of 50 Acres. Yet, we earnestly desire that a system which has proved so beneficial to such numbers of needy people, who have so gratefully received these grants, will not be hastily abandoned; we would rather see a little more taxed, gratuitously added; so as to do away with the only objection that can, with any shadow of reason, be advanced against them; *the fear of a want of fuel in a few years!* If it is considered, as it probably is, and will be, that fees operate as a species of taxation, the wish may be general that the burden, if a burden it is, should fall upon those shoulders that are the best able to bear it, the affluent, or those whose means cannot be materially injured by supporting it, while the poor and needy go free. The system itself, is an excellent one, and is fraught with wisdom, and the most beneficial consequences, as experience will very shortly demonstrate, beyond the reach of cavil or gainsayers, and we will say to the author, or authors of that system, go on and prosper, a blessing must attend your exertions towards the permanent prosperity of this country.

Before we conclude this stricture we will just observe that, although it is affected to despise the gratuitous grants of 50 acres, very probably because they are gratuitous, almost innumerable instances of persons thriving on smaller farms, without travelling homewards, either to England, Scotland, or Ireland, may be found. In Lower Canada, the hundred *seigneuries*, equal to about 90 English acres, is often subdivided into *four farms*, each of which maintains a thriving family. But, if we were to go to England, we could shew that some of the most INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS, men who have often turned the scale in favour or ratio out freedom on public questions, are small proprietors; for example, let the inquirer look into the rich and beautiful dales of the north-western parts of *Yorkshire*, of *Lancashire*, of *Westmoreland*, and of *Cumberland*. But enough; amplification is sometimes tedious, seldom necessary.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC.

QUEBEC, JUNE 17.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief went up to Sorel, in the Lady Sherbrooke, on Wednesday morning.

The Honorable Francis Nathaniel Burton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, arrived on Wednesday, in the New-Swiftsure.

An answer, it is reported, has been received by the Speaker of the Assembly, from Joseph Marryatt, Esquire, declining to accept the Agency for this Province, on account of the appointment coming from one branch of the Legislature only.

Number of settlers arrived this season—3552.

We understand (and we believe it to be a fact) that four Members have been added to the Legislative Council, namely, Mr. Saveuse de Beaujeu, Judge Kerr, Judge Bowen, and Mr. Colman.—*Montreal Gazette.*

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XII YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, YORK } UPPER-CANADA, 18th June, 1822. }

Militia General Orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. has been pleased to order that the Regiments of Addington, Prince Edward, Northumberland, and First and Second Gore Militia shall be divided and named as follows, viz.—

The Militia within the County of Addington to be formed into two Regiments and named the First and Second Regiments of Addington.

The Militia in the County of Prince Edward to be formed into two Regiments and named the First and Second Regiments of Prince Edward.

The Militia in the County of Northumberland to be formed into two Regiments and named the First and Second Regiments of Northumberland.

The First Regiment of Gore Militia to be divided and formed into two Regiments and named the First and Third Regiments of Gore.

The Second Regiment of Gore Militia to be divided and formed into two Regiments and named the Second and Fourth Regiments of Gore.

His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz.—

First Regiment of Prescott.

	Commission dated.
George Hamilton, Esq. to be Lieut. Colonel, vice M'Donell promoted	11th June, 1822.

First Regiment of Glengarry.

Lt. Alpin Grant, on the half pay of the 42d Foot, to be Lt. Colonel, vice Fraser promoted	do. do.

Third Regiment of Glengarry.

Major Alexr. Chisholm to be Lieut. Colonel, vice M'Lean promoted	do. do.
Capt. Guy Carleton Wood, to be Major, vice Chisholm,	do. do.

Second Regiment of Carleton.

Major Wm. Morris, to be Lt Col. vice Marshall promoted,	do. do.
Captain Ulysses Fitz Maurice, to be Major, vice Morris,	do. do.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Alexr. Ferguson, vice Fitz Maurice promoted,	do. do.
Lieut. James Shaw,	19th do.
Lieut. J. A. Murdoch,	20th do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Wm. Fraser, vice Ferguson promoted,	18th do.
Ensign Henry Bradfield, vice Shaw promoted,	19th do.
Ensign Josias Richey, vice Murdoch promoted,	20th do.
Ensign Abel Griffin, vice Morris promoted in the 3d Regt. of Leeds,	21st do.

To be Ensigns.

George Gould, Gent. vice Fraser promoted,	18th do.
Wm. Jones, Gent. vice Bradfield promoted,	19th do.
Alexr. M'Vicar, Gent. vice Richey promoted,	20th do.
Donald Buchanan, Gent. vice Griffin promoted,	21st do
William Gould, Gent. vice Wickam promoted in the 4th Regt. of Carleton,	22d do.
Robert Campbell, Gent. vice Reid left the settlement,	24th do.
Francis Consitt, Gent. vice Joseph Pitt appointed to the 1st Regt. of Carleton,	25th do.

To be Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant.

Wm. Matheson, Gent.	22d do.

To be Surgeon.

James Wilson, Esquire,	18th do.

Third Regiment of Carleton.

Major Galbraith J. Joynt, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Burke promoted,	18th do.
Captain Andrew Lett, on the Half-pay of the 26th Foot, to be Major, vice Joynt,	18th do.

To be Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Collis, on the Half-pay of the 61th Foot,	18th do.

Fourth Regiment of Carleton.

To be Captains.

Lieut. J. Glendinning, on the Half-pay of the 6th Foot	18th do.
Capt. & Adj't John Robertson, late Inverness Local Militia,	19th do.
Lieut. Wm. Pitt, from the 1st Regt of Carleton,	20th do.
Lieut. Wm. Naughty, do.	21st do.
Lieut. John Ferguson, do.	22d do.
James O Hara, Esquire,	24th do.
Julius Lelievre, Esquire,	25th do.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. Wellesley Richey, from the 1st Regt. of Carleton,	18th do.
Ensign Thomas Wickham, from the 2d Regt. of Carleton	19th do.
William Moore, Gent.	20th do.
George Nesbit, Gent.	21st do.
Duncan Fisher, Gent.	22d do.
Robert Ferguson, Gent.	24th do.
William Toshack, Gent.	25th do.
Israel Webster, Gent.	26th do.
James M'Farland, Gent.	27th do.
John Cram, Gent.	28th do.

To be Ensigns.

John Fulford, Gent.	18th do.
Peter McDougal, Gent.	19th do.
Wm. Baird, Gent.	20th do.
Peter McGregor, Gent.	21st do.
James Smart, Gent.	22d do.
John Nesbit, Gent.	24th do.
Alexander Dewar, junior, Gent.	25th do.
John Dewar, Gent.	26th do.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called, ad elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty-first day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of July next at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoithing you and each of you that on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

B. J. Boulton, Soliciter Gen'l.

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Maney Nowlan, Gent. 27th do.
Daniel Ferguson, junior, Gent. 28th do.
To be Adjutant.
Lieutenant Wellesley Richey 18th do.
To be Quarter Master.
Duncan McMan, Gent. 18th do.
Third Regiment of Leeds.
To be Captains.
Daniel Jones, Esquire, 18th do.
Lieutenant James Morris, from the 2d Regt. Carleton, 19th do.
John Kilborn, late Ensign & Quarter Master in the late Incorporated Militia, 20th do.
Nathaniel B. Thomas, Esquire, 21st do.
To be Lieutenants.
Donald Bethune, Gent. 18th do.
John Campbell, Gent. 19th do.
Ensign John Cox, from 2d Leeds, 20th do.
Ensign Abel Wright, from 2d Grenville, 21st do.
David Donaldson, Gent. 22d do.
To be Ensigns.
Ensign James Finney, from 2d Leeds, 18th do.
Peter Nichol, Gent. 19th do.
Jacob Stroud, Gent. 20th do.
Alexander McFarlane, Gent. 21st do.
Alexander Cameron, Gent, 22d do.
To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant.
William Brooke, Gent. 24th do.
To be Quarter Master.
Ewen McDonell, Gent. 24th do,
First Regiment of Addington.
Isaac Fraser, Esquire, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Clark promoted 18th do.
Second Regiment of Addington.
Captain W. J. M. Kay, from the 1st Regt to be Lieut. Colonel, 18th do.
Colin McKenzie, Esquire, to be Major, 18th do.
Second Regiment of Prince Edward.
Captain Owen Richards, from the 1st Regt. to be Lieut. Colonel, 18th do.
Captain James Young, from do. to be Major, 18th do.
Second Regiment of Northumberland.
Captain Archibald M. Donald, on the Half-pay of the 35th Foot, to be Lieut. Colonel, 18th do.
Lieutenant John M. Balfour, on the Half-pay of the 49th Foot, to be Major, 18th do.
First Regiment of Gore.
Captain Robert Land, to be Major, vice Durand, resigned, 18th do
Second Regiment of Gore.
Captain John Chisholm, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Simons, promoted, 18th do.
Captain Thomas Atkinson, to be Major, 18th do.
Fourth Regiment of Gore.
Lieutenant Alex'r. Wishart, on the Half-pay of the 42d Foot, to be Lieut. Colonel 18th do.
Captain Wm. Chisholm, from the 2d Regt. to be Major, 18th do.
First Regiment of Oxford.
Thomas Hornor, Esquire, formerly Deputy Lieutenant of the County, to be Colonel, 18th do.
First Regiment of Norfolk.
Captain Abraham A. Rapelgie, of the late Incorporated Militia, to be Major, 18th do.
James Graham, Esquire, late of the Hospital Staff, to be Surgeon, 18th do.

The Officers commanding Regiments in the Counties of Addington, Prince Edward and Northumberland, and in the Gore District, will agree upon the most eligible limits for their respective Regiments, and report the same for the decision of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. They will also transmit for His Excellency's consideration, lists of such Officers and Gentlemen for promotion and appointments as they may deem most eligible, to complete the quota of Officers for their Regiments respectively.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Ad'jt Gen'l Mil Forces,
Upper Canada.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is understood that an American Schooner has been chartered by certain of His Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of Troops, &c. between Fort Erie and Amhersburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event: This notice is to warn all Collectors of Ports within this Province, as well as all owners and masters of Vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several Ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut. Governor being previously apprized of it, and consequently before His Excellency's disapprobation of the measure could be signified.

York, June 27, 1822

Government House, Quebec, 15th March, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as		Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebgever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, as the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets as Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY Virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Benson, at the different suits of Jacob Fisher, John Young, John Munro, and George Munro, Jacob Cummer, and Daniel Brock, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lots, viz:—

Lots No. 9 in the 1st Concession, Nos 4, 22, and 29 in the 2d Concession; No. 1 in the 3d Concession; No. 29 in the 4th Concession; No. 17 and 25 in the 6th Concession; No. 10, 17, and 29 in the 7th Concession; No. 29 in the 8th Concession; and West half of No. 4 in the 2d and South East fourth of No. 1 in the 5th Con. of the Township of Moore. } 2344 ACRES.

No. 1, and 22 in the 4th Con. No. 22, 26, and 28 in the 2d Con. No. 13 and 14 in the 3d Con. No. 2 in the 4th Con. No. 22 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Adjela } 2310 Acres.

East halves of the following Lots, viz:—No. 22, in the 1st Con. No. 1 and 10 in the 2d Con. No. 6 in the 3d Con. No. 28 in the 4th Con. No. 16 in the 5th Con. No. 13 in the 6th Con No. 4. 10, 12, & 13 in the 7th Con. No. 24 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Esa. } 1500 ACRES.

West halves of the same Lots—2960 Acres—Broken Lot 23 in the 11th Con. Do. No. 7 and N. E. of broken Lot No. 6 in the 11th Con. of Esa—298 Acres—The whole of which valuable property shall be sold on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER.
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Pope, at the suit of Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in execution, east part of Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 140 acres, be the same more or less. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place once hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Robert Charles Horne, Esquire, and against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Summers, and Lewis Lewis, viz: Lots Number thirty-one and forty-two in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and District of Newcastle, containing by admeasurement, Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall offer for sale on the eighth day of July next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. All persons having any claims upon the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to make the same known at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

For JOHN SPENCER.
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep't Sheriff, N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office.
Cobourg, 14th April 1822 10w3

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING'S POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or whatsoever ought thereunto to belong, will be again put up to Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.—Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put up to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council
HERMAN W RYLAND.

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years

2dly That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually.

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present Lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessees the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castors Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to their amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800, and the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than a year's expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1805, the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1822.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall recieve the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

Quebec, 22d April, 1822.

Bank of Upper-Canada.

YORK, June 4, 1822.

AT a Meeting of the *Stockholders* held this Day, for the purpose of proceeding to the choice of *Directors* for the ensuing year—the undermentioned Persons were declared to be duly elected, viz:—

William Allan, Esq.	*Hon. J. H. Dunn,*
Hon. Joseph Wells,	*Henry J. Boulton, Esq.*
Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,	*Hon. James Baby,*
Thomas Ridout, Esq.	*George Monro, Esq.*
Christopher Wyman, Esq.	*George Ridout, Esq.*
Hon John McGill,	*Hon. Geo. Crookshanks,*
James Crooks, Esq	*Hon. D. Cameron,*
William Crowdfoot, Esq.	

For THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

4w9 JOSEPH WENHAM.

NOTICE.

MCGINNIS & MONTGOMERY being about to leave York entirely, hereby inform all those indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes are settled by the first day of August next, they will then be put into the hands of their Attorney, with instructions to make a prompt collection.

Merchantable wheat will be taken at two shillings and sixpence a Bushel.

York, 20th June, 1822. 12-tf.

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

THURSDAY, JULY, 4, 1822.

No. 12. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—22d APRIL.

Disturbances in Ireland.

Mr. Goulburn, Secretary of State for Ireland, replied to the speech of Sir John Newport, respecting the cause of the late disturbances in that country. Mr. Goulburn remarked that the Right Hon Baronet (Sir John Newport) appeared to attribute the evils to three main causes—the first of which was the long misgovernment of that country; the second, the large revenue raised in it; and the third, the system of tythes. Mr. G also remarked that the Right Hon Baronet had superadded another cause, the Roman Catholic disabilities, but in his opinion the Catholic question, important as it was, had nothing to do with the late disturbances, which had neither originated in or depended upon the settlement of that question, although there might have been indications of religious feelings on the part of those who were engaged in them. He remarked—"with respect to the long misgovernment of Ireland he was by no means disposed to deny what every one who knew any thing of the history and condition of Ireland, was perfectly aware of, that the early misgovernment of that country, or rather the course which was adopted on its conquest was one of the main causes of all the evils that had since occurred. The conquest of Ireland had been conducted on principles more adverse to the happiness of the people than any event of a similar nature that has occurred in the history of the world. No attempt had been made to conciliate the conquered, or to amalgamate them with the conquerors. On the contrary, the policy which had been pursued was to keep the two parties distinct and separate; thereby laying the foundation of that bitter animosity which had been handed down from father to son, and which at that very moment pervaded the minds of the great body of the Irish peasantry. In support of that opinion he need only refer the house to those domestic and familiar songs and tales in which the Irish peasant continued to harp with fondness on the period when the English name was unknown in Ireland, when she was the glory of the world, superior to all the countries by which she was surrounded. To this very moment the conduct which had been pursued on the conquest of Ireland, was referred to in that country as a just ground for hatred of the existing government."

South American Independence.

On the 1st of May, Sir J. Mackintosh enquired of the Marquis of Londonderry whether his Majesty's Government had formally recognised the independent Republics which had been established in that portion of South America which formerly belonged to Spain; or whether that country had entered into any regular intercourse or correspondence with them, which would imply such a recognition; and if not whether it was in contemplation of the Government to do either?

The Marquis replied that the British Government had not recognised the independence, but that in whatever communications the British Government had had with them, they had been treated as governments *de facto*. His Lordship further remarked—"we looked upon the parties at war in that quarter of the world as belligerents: we respected their rights as such; and our naval force, in the adjoining seas, did not interfere with their blockade. As to commercial intercourse with them, it would be found to be provided for by the bill of his right hon. friend. (Mr. F. Robinson) on the subject of foreign trade."

Sir J. Mackintosh said, it was not his intention to proceed, or call for any general statement on the subject of the political situation of those states. It was known that South America had been for a long time divided by parties, in a state of civil war; and during that time, the rights of each party to the possessions they then occupied was not interfered with. But the United States were about to recognise the independence—a communication to that effect having been made to Congress.—This was an important consideration and deserved attention.

The Marquis of Londonderry said these matters were pressed upon Government too soon. He had not heard that the United States had recognised the independence of those governments, but he had heard that a measure of this nature had been recommended to the Legislature of the United States, upon which it had not yet decided.—He perceived that Honorable Members opposite were too ready to catch at reports or rumours, and to found questions regarding them which were only calculated to embarrass the government.

Sir J. Mackintosh said he did not wish to be misunderstood. He had not said that the Government of the United States had recognized the independence of the Governments of South America, but that they almost recognized them having a measure of that nature proposed by their president, the assent to which might very probably be brought by the next packet from America.

Here the conversation dropped.

Lord Norberry brought forward a motion, on the 2d. for an address to the Crown to abolish the office of one of the Postmasters General, thereby saving the salary to the public.

A warm debate ensued, and the question was finally carried on a division, by a majority of 15.—The decision was received with loud cheers.

Lord Londonderry delivered a reply from the King next day, in which he says he will forthwith order the discontinuance of the salary of one of the Postmasters General. He at the same time stated he should postpone the abolition of one of the Postmasters until he should have had an opportunity of considering what permanent arrangements might be advisable for conducting that business.

Friday, May 3d.

The discussion of the agricultural resolutions was postponed to Monday, with an understanding that only that part of the question which relates to the mere business of Foreign corn should then be taken up.

The Report of the Committee on the Resolutions for the payment of Naval and Military Pensions was brought up.

Mr. Bernal opposed the plan.

General Gascoyne thought the details complicated, but had no objection to the principle.

The first four resolutions were carried without a division. On the 5th,

Mr. Hume moved an amendment, to the effect that the contract should be made with the Commissioners to the Sinking Fund. Without this the public would be losing to the amount of the contractor's profit.

Mr. Cripps and Mr. T Wilson spoke in favor of the original resolution. Mr. Whitmore, Mr. J. Martin, and Mr. Ricardo, approved of the amendment.

Mr Brougham went into a detail of figures to shew the injurious operation of the proposed plan as compared with the straight forward course of taking the money at once from the Sinking Fund. He would impress upon the House how gross an absurdity it was which they were called upon to sanction: and what ridicule and just censure it would entail upon them out of doors. They were taking £5,000,000 and putting it into a chest, in order that it might accumulate for the payment of a debt at the end of a certain period. In one and the same moment they borrowed the same sum as they had put into the chest, but at a great disadvantage. They were going into debt as lenders and as borrowers While they were perplexed how they should dispose of the money they had to lend, *(a laugh)* and ultimately lend it at a great advantage—to the borrower; they were borrowing the same sum at a signal advantage to the lender. They were taking special care that the benefit should be all to the contractors, and in short, upholding an absurdity of that kind, that the man in private life who should suggest such a principle, would stand a chance of being conveyed to Bedlam, rather than to his own mansion. *(a laugh.)*

Mr. Vansittart repeated his former arguments in favor of the plan.

After some observations against the amendment by Mr. Jones and Mr. Dennis Browne, and in support of it, by Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. H. G. Bennett, it was negatived by 135 to 56. The original resolution was then agreed to.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Mr. Mash of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, has had orders to go to Holyrood House, to prepare it for a visit from the King for next year. Special directions were given not to meddle with the room which was occupied by the Earl of Darnley, the husband of the unhappy Queen Mary: and we understand that a like interest has been expressed concerning a room in which James I. (from whom it is well known the Brunswick family descended) was born.

London, May 5.

THE FUNDS.

Saturday.—Message to the Stock Exchange.—At a quarter before one o'clock to-day, Mr. Bros, from the Bank of England, communicated to the Stock Exchange the following notice received by the Bank of England, respecting the new plan of government for the payment of pensions.

Fife-house, May 4th, 1822.

Gentlemen—We request that you will be so good as to cause notice to be given in the usual manner, that on Tuesday next at twelve o'clock, we shall be ready to see at the Treasury Chambers, such parties as may be disposed to enter into a contract conformably to the Resolution agreed to by the House of Commons on the 3d of May. We are, gentlemen your most obedient humble servants.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL,
N. VANSITT ART.

To the Governor and Deputy
Governor of the Bank of England.

Immediately after this communication was read, Consols for account which had, during the morning remained pretty stationary at 79 1-8 and 1-4, suddenly fell to 78 7-8 and before half past one, declined to 78 3-8, and for money 78 1-2 but afterwards recovered a little from the panic. Much fluctuation is looked for on Monday and Tuesday next, until the terms of the contract shall be made known. Besides persons from the Stock exchange it is probable that many others will attend at Fife-house on Tuesday.

The London papers of the 5th May state, that according to private advices from Vienna, an official communication has been made from St. Petersburg to the court of Austria, indicating on the part of the Emperor Alexander, the most pacific sentiments and a perfect acquiescence in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating powers for the preserving the peace of Europe. Messengers, it is added, were immediately dispatched by the Austrian government to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different courts of Europe which have taken an interest in the negociations. It is believed that the matter in dispute will be referred to a Congress.

A meeting was held in London on the 7th of May to consider of the most effectual means of relieving the wants of the peasantry in the South and West of Ireland.

All accounts from Yorkshire, particularly from Huddersfield, agree that the manufacturers were never better off or in fuller employ. Every thing there is quiet, and no discontent.

A public meeting was called at Bath to relieve the peasantry of Ireland.

It is stated that Mr. Canning will proceed to India in the Jupiter 54 gun ship, Capt. Thomas Briggs.

The Active, 44, was on the eve of sailing from Portsmouth for Dominica, with the Earl of Huntingdon, as Governor of that place.

It is rumoured that the salt tax will be abolished by Ministers, should the measure of commuting the Half-pay allowances and pensions succeed.

DUEL IN HIGH LIFE.

The higher circle at the West End of the Town were thrown into an unusual bustle on Thursday, in consequence of a duel having taken place, in the course of the morning, between the Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham. The affair is said to have originated in the following observations delivered by the Duke of Bedford, at the late County of Bedford Meeting, on the subject of agricultural distress:—

"He would now advert to another transaction, which he was almost ashamed to mention; he alluded to a great borough proprietor, now a noble Duke, late a noble Marquis, whose services, and the services of whose adherents in Parliament had been purchased by government, had been purchased by conferring high offices on those adherents. It was an odious task to mention those circumstances, but he introduced them for the purpose of asking whether if a Reform had been effected in Parliament, such transactions could possibly happen? The noble Duke's family and connections were, of course, sent back to their constituents, when they accepted of place; because by the Act of Parliament, it was provided, that when a member of the House of Commons took an office under Government, he must return to his constituents to know whether they would or would not re elect them—no, they were sent back to the borough proprietor—to their own patron, to the person who had engaged in the corrupt traffic—who had, in fact, made the bargain with Ministers. He would again ask could such a circumstance possibly occur, if a Reform were effected in the Commons House of Parliament."

It seems that the Duke of Buckingham took umbrage at these observations which, if it must be confessed, are somewhat strong) and personally demanded that his Grace of Bedford should retract them as publicly as they had been promulgated The noble Duke peremptorily refused to accede to this demand, and a challenge was the consequence At half past seven o'clock on Thursday morning the Duke of Bedford left his house in St. James' square, in a private carriage, accompanied by Lord Lynedock, and drove directly to Kensington Gardens, where the Duke of Buckingham arrived about the same time, at a retired spot, previously agreed upon, and attended by Sir Watkins William Wynn A chirurgical professor of eminence, it is said, was also in attendance upon either party. The ground was measured by the seconds at 12 paces, and on a signal given, the parties presented, but the Duke of Buckingham only fired; and his shot not taking effect, the Duke of Bedford instantly discharged his pistol in the air, upon which the Duke of Buckingham advanced towards his Grace, and said "My Lord Duke, your Grace is the last man existence I would wish to quarrel with; but you must be well aware, that the life of a public man is not worth preserving, unless it be preserved with honour." Whereupon the Duke of Bedford promptly replied, that upon his honor he meant no personal offence to the Duke of Buckingham in the words he had used, nor did he mean to impute to him, personally, any bad or corrupt motives whatever.—Their Lordships then shook hands, and the business was terminated most satisfactorily.

IRELAND.

The Courier of the 6th says, "The accounts from Ireland to-day, which will be found in a preceding column, gave a melancholy confirmation of all that has hitherto been related of the distress which prevails in particular counties. The details (and authentic ones they may be considered we fear,) from the County of Clare, exhibit a picture of wretchedness which needs only to be known to command relief. We look forward with anxious impatience, to the result of to-morrow's Meeting in the City; but meanwhile it is gratifying to know, that the benevolent are at work in various directions. A letter which we have received this morning from Gloucester, mentions that a subscription had been opened for the "immediate relief" of the suffering Irish peasantry. We have no doubt the example will be followed by cities and towns, and the consoling reflection therefore may be safely indulged that, ere long, relief will flow through so many channels to its distressed objects, that all anxiety as to their future condition, may be dismissed."

Liberal subscriptions were making for the distressed Irish, and the Lord Lieutenant had appointed Commissioners for purchasing and distributing provisions among them.—The insurgents, evidently urged on by want, were continuing their lawless depredations in some of the counties.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The memorials upon the state of Ireland, and upon the actual causes of its internal disorders, comprehend a long list of grievances—the principal of which are, absenteeship, disproportionate rents, the want of all poor laws, the comparatively defective state of industry, illicit distillation, the uneducated state of the poor, superabundance of population, and the want of employment. To which may be added, as two of these heads of complaint in point of fact, whether just or unjust, the inefficiency of the local magistracy and police, and the want of a permanent insurrection act.

The first complaint, therefore, according to these channels of representation, is the mischief of absenteeship, as it is termed, by which they mean the non-residence of the landed proprietors, and which non-residence some of the memorialists most absurdly impute to government. In considering this complaint, his Majesty's ministers doubtless saw, that the question distributed itself into two points of enquiry—the first, was it a mischief, and to what extent—and secondly, did it admit of any remedy on the part of government.

As to the first of these points, they were probably forced to conclude, that, under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, the question admitted of no doubt. It could not avoid their observation, that absenteeship, existed to a most enormous extent, and that it was, and is, productive in a very great degree, of the continuing misery and distress of the people. In a rich, active, and industrious country like England, where agriculture, commerce and manufactures exist in such an extent as to afford occupation to the population, in a ratio nearly co-extensive with its amount, the absence of a few hundred landed proprietors is of no national importance. They are not the chief customers of the national agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. England works for the civilized world, and not merely for its own country gentlemen. Accordingly, the casual absenteeism of English gentlemen, in the course of their travelling, or long abode abroad, is totally without effect upon the large subject matter of English consumption. The withdrawing of their expenditure is like the abstraction of a drop from the running stream, and in national consideration, is wholly without any momentary importance. But, in a country like Ireland, where there is so little of commerce and manufactures, and a most imperfect and narrow agriculture, the system of absenteeship is necessarily productive of extensive mischief. In the absence of the natural protectors, benefactors, and sole employers of the great body of the nation. It is the withdrawing of a large demand for labor, from a country which requires that demand in every possible shape. It reduces, and has reduced, the Irish poor to a similar state with what was the condition of the English poor in the age of Henry the 8th, and in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the suppression of the monasteries turned them loose upon the nation at large, and rendered necessary the enactment of the poor laws. It spreads hopeless poverty, irremediable ignorance, and barbarous ferocity, through the population. It substitutes the interested overseer, the avaricious, or at least, trading middleman, the ignorant, and therefore comparatively unfeeling factor and agent, for country gentlemen and landlords, whose interests, education, and habits, would lead them to the improvement and assistance of their tenants, and of the peasantry in their neighborhood or estates. It nearly eradicates charity, the last refuge of the poor and miserable. As regards this head of complaint, and its extent upon Ireland, it can scarcely therefore be contended, that the complaints of absentee landlords, and the evils thereby caused, are overcharged.

The next alleged evil in these memorials was in the oppression of the poor tenants, and the poor in general, by rents enormously disproportionate to the value of the land. This, up to a certain extent, is true, and is likewise a prevalent evil in the condition of the Irish. In England the price of labor, and the wages of all kinds of industry, necessarily keep down the price of land to the level of its actual worth, and accordingly, as we see under present circumstances, any demand of extravagant rents would speedily find—no one would give it. The answer would be, I make more by my daily labor as a husbandman, a manufacturer, or an artizan. But in Ireland, where there is no such demand for labor in agriculture, manufactures, or internal industry, the poor laborer has no choice—he must procure his quarter of an acre of ground for potatoes, or he must starve. Every poor husbandman is in the same need and in the same condition—they accordingly, bid each against the other, and their necessity and their competition have enormously increased the price of land. Again, as population always keeps pace with the quantity of food upon which the can be sustained, and as an acre of potatoes does ever miserable such kind of food may be) will feed twice the number of human beings which an acre of wheat will feed, the Irish poor give on daily increasing and more distressed objects are daily growing up to his agonized view already in the market, and to effect still further this ominous subdivision of the land into small portions and patches. Every potatoe, in fact, thus produces a new family, every member of a family a new patch, and so on. Hence an enormous population, and an enormous rent for these small divisions. Hence a country covered with beggars—a complete pauper warren. Under this head of grievance it

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was equally impossible to insist that the statement was marked overcharged—but what remedy did this admit on the part of government? If, by the fundamental principles of our constitution, every individual amongst us is the uncontrolled master of his own person, except when the state requires its service under an obligation common to all classes of subjects, still more is he master of his own property. A particular law against personal liberty, or a particular statute against the unqualified dominion of a proprietor over his own property would be like an invasion of the first principles of our constitution. Under these principles, the two first heads of complaint—absenteeism and high rent—admitted but the same answer; they belong to manners, and not to laws: to the native, local gentry, and not to the United Parliament.

The third alleged cause is the want of employment and of capital, the absence of almost all manufactures but linen, and the comparatively defective state of industry. It was equally impossible to deny the existence of this head of causes, but it is at least equally absurd to insinuate the existence of this condition to government. In England, the employment of the poor is distributed through agriculture, commerce, manufactures, internal trade, the mechanic arts, and the supply of the large consumption of a highly civilized, rich and luxurious people. The circulating capital of the country may possibly employ about three fourths of its laboring population; the income of accumulated capital, expended only in consumption, affords nearly a full employment to the remainder. In Ireland, the whole of capital employed in trade is assuredly very little; and the amount of income from capital formerly accumulated of the fruits of savings from large incomes, bears a very small proportion to the same species of income in England. While the population of Ireland is nearly one half of that of England, the consumption of Ireland of all articles of elegance, convenience, and luxury, is less than one tenth of that of England. The gross actual receipt of the excise for England, in the year ending the 5th of January 1822 was upwards of twenty seven millions: whilst the same receipt for Ireland was little more than one million nine hundred thousand pounds. It is true that the excise of the two countries does not comprehend entirely the same articles, or in many cases the same duties; but there is nearly the same disproportion of one to ten, if the produce of the same commodity in one country be compared with its produce in the other. It is therefore perfectly true that Ireland contains at once a great redundant population, and a very inadequate employment for its laboring classes. The unfortunate system of subdividing the land, in some of the counties, into an infinite number of small tenements, is the undoubted cause of the redundant population.—Every acre is thus made to support twice as many mouths as it can miserably feed. In the inconsiderate language of her best poet, every rood of land maintains its man. Hence a defect of agricultural capital, and hence likewise, as unhappily proved by experience, all the possible temptation to idle, and vagabond habits in the Irish poor, from the absence of the necessity of the owners of these tenements and their families to procure the food of the day by the labor of the day. May the exam le prove a salutary lesson to England of the minute subdivision of the soil, and of the absurdity of the loose and idle declamation, which would relieve the current distress of the poor by distributing among them the wastes and commons of the country.

It was impossible therefore to deny the justice of this head of complaint; but what remedy does it admit on the part of government? Is England to supply capital for the Irish manufacturers and agriculturists? Would the supply of such capital be of any effect under the actual condition of the Irish? Is money wanting, or is trade wanting? But do we not in fact actually contribute a portion of this capital? At whose cost are the linen bounties paid? To whom is Ireland indebted for the continuation of this tax, but to the United Kingdom, for her peculiar benefit? In aid of whose manufactures do we further violate every just principle of commercial policy, by a continuation of the transit duties on foreign linen? Upon what principle, except upon that of a free gift to a sister kingdom, can the imposition of such duties, operating as general restraints upon trade, be justified? It is not in fact so much given to Ireland by England? The Scotch poor are assisted by the sums voted for the completion of the Caledonian Canal, and public works in Scotland. The Irish poor are assisted by the linen bounties, and transit duty on foreign linen.

Nor should it be omitted under this head, that the Irish poor are further assisted by several distinct acts for the improvement and extension of the fisheries on the coast of Ireland. The first and principle of these acts the 36th Geo. III has been continued and extended by the 59th of the same king. Whilst the progress of just commercial principles has induced the government and legislature of Great Britain to relieve themselves as much as possible of the system of bounties; whilst in some branches of our peculiar industry these bounties have entirely ceased, and in others are gradually reducing, such favor has been afforded to the particular condition of the laboring class in Ireland that while some of them, the ancient bounties are still continued, and others have been recently superadded and augmented.

It has never escaped the Parliament of Great Britain, that under the erroneous principles of ancestors a century back, Ireland was called upon to sacrifice her incipient woollen trade, and that the parliament of England then contracted an obligation to favor her linen manufactures. In discharge of this obligation we have always given an exclusive support to this staple manufacture of the sister kingdom. It is unnecessary to call to the remembrance of the Irish manufacturers what difficulty our merchants have to encounter in forcing the Irish linens on the South American markets, and how are only the English government has been solicited to make such a change in the present system as would admit the exportation of assorted cargoes.

The next cause of complaint is the absence of all poor laws. As a cause of distress, there can be no doubt that it is justly alledged; but, under the experience of the effect of these laws in our own country, there can surely be no encouragement to extend that same system to Ireland. But the absence of all provision of this kind unquestionably aggravates the condition of the Irish poor. They are not only miserably poor, but poor without refuge. They have no resort but in mendicance and vagrancy. Hence another fertile source of informal associations, and hence that clannish and conspirative spirit common to the Irish of the present day, and to the Scottish of former times. Without fixed residence, without a home, without a parish, and without any circumstance to render them local, or to attach them to a particular spot, they have a natural propensity to herd together in masses, and to form those irregular brotherhoods and societies by which the peace of Ireland is continually assailed. Doubtless this is a very unhappy condition of society; but what remedy does it admit? Will it add one of those general states arising from remote circumstances long continuety which can only be cured by the gradual influence of equal laws, regular government, and by the example and infusion of a more disciplined people? What just justice is this barbarous state of the Irish poor (if so it must be called) to be imputed to the government of England, whose manifest and unquestionable interest it is to remedy it, and who, by local institutions and general laws have attempted to do so. But the effect of centuries is not to be cured by the regulations of a day; it is totally impossible to civilize people by act of Parliament. All that can be done is done. To the sacrifice of our own interest we consume nearly exclusively the peculiar manufacture of Ireland. In dispute of the jealousy of our landed interest, we admit her corn of all kinds equally with that of our own countries. We know of no distinction between English and Irish industry. We confine and limit to her the West Indian market. We force her commodities upon South America. We provoke remaining prohibitions from the Northern lands by the exclusive admission of her butter and provision trade. To say in a word, we foster a trade which will not be fostered; we cherish and invite the augmentation of her existing manufactures, and the origination of others, but unhappily we cherish and invite in vain. But to put this question in the strongest point of view—The exports of Ireland, for the year ending January 5th, 1821, to England and all parts of the world, amounted to seven millions; of which England alone took more than six millions, and the remainder was the amount of her total exportation to all other quarters of the globe. Such unhappily is the comparative state of English and Irish industry; an effect from causes too deeply rooted to admit of any sudden cure.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Russia and Turkey.

It is stated in Galignani's Paris journal, of the 2d May, "that the Russian army have crossed the Pruth at several points." Such a movement can only be regarded as an indication of the determination of Alexander, to obtain by force what he had failed to accomplish by negotiation. In the same paper we find it stated, that the Emperor of Russia had "arrived at Minsk, the head quarters of the Imperial guard;" while the Turks are represented as continuing "to make preparations for defence in Moldavia and Wallachia," as having laid an embargo at Constantinople upon all Turkish vessels trading at the mouth of the Danube, and that the European families were gradually leaving the Turkish capital. Formerly, such prominent circumstances used to be regarded as unequivocal symptoms of the approach of hostilities, the more especially if accounts, as in the present case of a similar tendency, were reiterated from various quarters. It seems, however, that different rules of judging have now been established, and that what did and might seem to us indications of war, ought to be regarded as proofs of the reverse. As we do not profess to understand the ground work of this reasoning, and have no wish to puzzle ourselves about it, we shall leave the decision of the question to events; premising, however, that if the Emperor Alexander agrees to sign a treaty with the Porte without obtaining large concessions from that power, we shall be ready to acknowledge that we have been altogether mistaken as to the policy of the Russian cabinet.

An article from Alexandria of March 20th, states that the Turkish fleet had arrived there after having landed troops at Modon and Patras. The greater part of the ships sailed into the harbor, while a violent snow storm arose; the larger vessels anchored in the new harbor; but scarcely had the whole fleet entered when the fury of the storm increased, and did great damage. A Barbary Corvette stranded on the sand banks; another ship of Tripoli had the same fate at the entrance of the new Canal of Machomondi. The storm broke the cables of the Admiral's ship, the Viceroy, and drove it against the walls of the fort, where it was dashed to pieces. A frigate, belonging to the Sultan, sunk near the Rosetta, and it is feared that others of the fleet which had not come in may have experienced the same fate.

Description of a Turkish Imperial Army of contingents require from the Vaizers, Pachas, or the Governors of Provinces; written by an eye-witness.

The most accurate notion which can be formed of a Turkish Imperial Army of Provincial contingent troops, (if troops they deserve to be called,) must be obtained by comparing them with those bands of armed pilgrims, who in days of yore, traversed Europe from various countries to St. Jago of Compostella, or our Lady of the Pillar, at Saragosa, to the holy house of Loretto, &c. &c. regulating and animating their march by hymns and litanies, their devotions uninterrupted, excepting when some traveller was to be stript, some village to be plundered and burnt. But instead of long trains of peregrinators adorned with crosses and cockle shells, the Ottoman army exhibits Mahomtan monks in party-colored caps and garments, mounted as a mark of humility, on asses; marching at the head of tumultuary columns, flourishing the flags of the prophet, and vociferating prayers and imprecations with all their might. Behind these appear the Delis, or select horsemen, who scour and plunder the country over every side. Then follow the Timariots, or national cavalry, mounted on horseback or mules, which they are bound to provide: but rarely indeed in any other way than at the expence of the lawful owners, who fall in their route; furnished with packsaddles and ropes for stirrops. Last advance the infantry, once the glory of an Ottoman army, but now held as the meanest body in their service. Armed with guns without bayonets, with enormous horse pistols and massy daggers, they press forward in confused crowds, raising clouds of dust as numerous flocks of sheep hurried on by their shepherds. —Behind this infantry come the bagas, or artillery, their guns dragged along by buffaloes, or by Christian slaves equally under the lash.

The rear of this strange association of barbarians of various countries, languages, and habits of life; some shouting and singing aloud, others firing off their pistols in the air: is closed by commanders of different ranks, superbly apparelled, and surrounded by multitudes of insolent attendants and servants liberally exercising their cudgels on all who do not keep a respectful distance from their haughty masters. Notwithstanding their brutality, yet it is under the protection of these attendants that the Greek sutlers and canteeners, the Jew furnishers of clothing, old or new, the gypsey blacksmiths, conjurers, and fortune tellers, poultry stealers, and when requisite, executioners place themselves.

No Turkish army ever takes the field without Jewish contractors and furnishers; for they supply the Spahis and Timariots with barley for their horses, and bread-corn for the men; unless the army be to remain for some time in one position;

when the surrounding country, friend or foe, is equally laid under contribution.

When on a march, the army halts for the night, and the attendants are employed to set up tents for the commanders; the bazaars, or markets, are opened in various parts of the camp. The scouring parties produce the sheep, &c. they have stolen: the gypsies open their packs of poultry, often suffocated by the sulphur burnt under the trees or roots to bring them down; the sutlers and coffee-men display their stores and stoves, the Jews their scales for exchange or money; the soldiers sing to the sound of their lute; the serasikier or commander holds his court; the great men give and receive visits of ceremony; but all this time no outpost, not even a sentinel, is appointed, every one lays himself down to rest under the protection of that fatality in which the essence of Mahometanism consists.

There was a report at Paris on the 2d of May, that a Spanish force was forming in Arragon and Catalonia, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, "equal to that of the French Sanitary Cordon."

The French Legislative body closed on the 30th of May, to meet again the 4th of June.

A Paris paper remarks, that there is no news of an authentic character respecting Russia & Turkey.

Mails from Hamburgh, Holland, Flanders and France, arrived in London on the 6th May. The complexion of the accounts furnished by them were decidedly of a pacific nature; not the smallest fear of a rupture between Russia and Turkey seemed to exist in the minds of intelligent men in the cities of the continent.

An article from Vienna, under date of April 20, says that the public attention had been excited in consequence of frequent conferences between the French Ambassador, Prince Metternich and Baron Stutmer, Director of the Chancery of Foreign Affairs.

The affairs of the Greeks appear by all accounts, to be in a prosperous state. After several hard fought battles on the island of Negropont, they have succeeded in driving out the Turks from that important island, and, in other respects, have obtained considerable advantages over the followers of Mahomet. We have already given the substance of the constitution, formed by the provisional government at Argos. It now appears that this body has removed its sittings to Corinth, the centre of Greece, and possessing many advantages from its natural fortifications, besides having the command of the two seas which wash its walls, and by which the government can have more direct communication with the islands and a l parts of the interior.

An article from Copenhagen dated the 27th of April, says—"In the memory of man there was never so much damage done by storms as in the last winter.—It is calculated that about 2000 ships and 20,000 men, have perished on the several coasts of Europe, of which 250 ships and 2,500 men were lost on the Danish coast alone."

Miscellaneous Notices.

Lord Byron.—The king of England has granted to the Right Hon. George Gordon, Baron Byron, and to Anne Isabella, Baroness Byron, his wife, the licence to use the surname and bear the arms of Noel only, and that the said Baron Byron may subscribe the said surname of Noel before all titles of honor.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence is in a way to compensate the loss sustained in the death of her late infant daughter, Princess Elizabeth.—*Sunday Paper.*

Robert Burns.—The public will be gratified to learn, that Mr. Flaxman has produced a model of a statue to be erected to the memory of Robert Burns which has been approved of by the Committee. The poet is represented in his native costume, in the attitude of contemplative reflection; in his right hand is placed the mountain daisy, emblematical of one of his sweetest poems; in his left he holds a roll, on which are engraved the words—"Cotters Saturday Night," a poem equally remarkable for its genuine piety and poetical simplicity. The likeness to Burns is very striking, being executed from the original portrait by Nasmith procured for the occasion by Mr. Flaxman from the venerable widow of the bard. The statue, which is to be colossal, and of bronze, will be placed in one of the most appropriate situations in the New Town of Edinburgh.

The 58th regiment had arrived at Gosport from Jamaica, West Indies. This regiment left Ireland in 1816, and have lost since that time 5 officers, 530 men, 110 women, and 200 children, nearly the whole of whom were carried off by the local fevers of Jamaica.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred at an Irish wedding in Dumfries one evening last week.—After the nuptial knot had been tied, and amidst libations of the mountain dew distributed to a numerous party assembled on the occasion, two Hibernians (formerly lovers of the bride) being doubly inspired by the enlivening spirit, determined, in their frolicsome humour, to disappoint the bridegroom, for one night at least, of the company of his dear Judy, and proceeded forthwith to lay violent hands upon her. This conduct, as might naturally be expected, produced a loud remonstrance from their justy of feuded host, who, uniting "the action to the word" dealt about several blows with no sparing hand. A complete row ensued, the visitors having ranged themselves on different sides, and some tremendous hits were exchanged with true Irish humor. In the midst of the affray, and fortunately before any serious consequences had taken place—the day lights of a few adorning my darken d—the police interfered and seized the unlucky cause of the quarrel, whose clamorous cries (from having, probably, got too much of the cratur) indicated them to be of a most obstreperous cast. The offender was borne off to "durance vile," amid the tears, sighs and groans of her honest Pat, who would willingly have agreed to spend even there the honey moon.

The unknown Man.—It will be recollected that the Constitutional Bridge street Gang, some time ago, apprehended a shopman of Carlisle's, for selling the *Republican*; but, not choosing to declare his name, to which the prosecutors had no clew, he was, when brought up, remanded until he should do so. After being in prison for four months, he was, on Friday last, again put to the Bar of the Old Bailey; and persisting in the denial of his cognomen, was again remanded.

Miles Colvine, the Cumberland Mariner.

On the English side of the sea of Solway, for a long line of flat and cultivated coast, where the sea foul find refuge from the guns of the fowler, and which, save the headland and the deep sea, presents but one object of attraction, namely, the cottage of Miles Colvine the Cumberland mariner. The owner of this rude dwelling, once a seaman, a soldier, a scholar and a gentleman, was shipwrecked on the coast about thirty years ago, and was the only living soul that escaped from the fatal storm. The vessel was from a foreign land, and something mysterious always hung over her fate and the destiny of her crew. The wreck of Miles Colvine was less likely to remain than confirm suspicion. He heard all enquiries concerning the ship and crew in perfect tranquility and silence, and once only he deigned to answer, when a shepherd asked, "if the blood of beasts was upon the deck?"—"No it was the blood of men." From this time forward, all further intercourse was courted by the peasantry, and he was allowed to construct a small hut, fence it round with a wall of loose stone, and occupy it without molestation. He seemed anxious to shun all intercourse with human beings, and sought and found his subsistence in the sea; for it was the common remark of the Allonby fishermen, that no man dipped a hook, or wetted a net, between Skinburness and Saint Bees, with greater skill and success. In this solitude, extending to every storm that swept the beach from year to year, and much seeming privation and wretchedness, he remained during a summer and autumn; winter, a season of great severity on an undefended coast, was expected either to destroy or drive him from his abode, but he braved every storm, and resisted all offers of food or raiment.

The first winter of his abode was one of prodigious storm and infinite hardship. The snow lay long and deep on the ground, the ice was thick on lake and pool, and the Solway presented one continual scene of commotion and distress. The shore was covered with the wrecks of ships, the eddies chocked with drowned men, and the sea itself so rough and boisterous that the fishermen suspended their customary labours, and sat with their families at the hearth fire, listening to the sounding of the surge, and relating tales of maritime disaster and shipwreck. But on Miles Colvine the severe and continued storm seemed to have no influence. He ranged the shore, collecting for his fire the wrecks of ships; he committed his nets and hooks to the sea with his usual skill; and having found a shed of boat, which belonged to some unfortunate vessel, he obtained command over the element most congenial to his heart, and wandered about on the bosom of the waters noon and night, more like a troubled spirit than a human being. When the severity of the winter had passed away, and sea birds laid their eggs in the sand, the mariner remitted his excursions at sea, and commenced a labour which surprised many. The sea shore, or that portion of the coast which lies between the margin of the sea and the cultivated land, a region of sands, and drift sand, and pebbles, has ever been regarded as a kind of common, and the right of suspending nets, hawling boats aground and constructing huts for the summer residence of the fishermen, has never been disputed by the natural lord of those endless domains. It seems that a portion of ground, between the barren sea and the cultivated field, that the mariner fixed his abode; but it soon appeared that he wished to extend his possession, and augment his household accommodation. He encroached a large and more substantial house, with equal attention to durability and neatness; he fenced off the sea by a barrier of large stones, and scattered around his dwelling a few of the common flowers which love to blossom near the sea breeze. The smoke of his chimney, and the unremitting clank of his hammer finishing the interior accommodations, were seen and heard from afar. When all this was concluded he launched his boat and took to sea again, and became known from the Mull of Galloway to the food of Annan water.

I remember the first time I ever saw him was in the market place of Dumfries: his beard seemed of more than a year's growth, his clothes, once rich and fine, were darned and patched, and over the whole he wore a kind of loose frock, which fastened at the neck, and descended nigh the ground; but all this penury could not conceal the step and air of other and better days. He seldom looked in the face of any one; man he seemed to regard with an eye of scorn, and ever and deadly hatred; but on women he looked with softness and regard, and when he happened to meet a mother and child, she gazed on them with something of settled sorrow and affection. He once made a full stop, and gazed on a beautiful girl of four or five years old, as she was gathering primroses on the margin of the Nith; the child, alarmed at his uncouth appearance, shrieked and fell in its fright into the deep stream; the mariner made but one spring from the bank into the river,—saved the child, replaced it in its mother's bosom, and resumed his journey, apparently unconscious that he had done any thing remarkable. Ever after this the children of Dumfries pursued him with the hue and cry. "Eh! come and see the wild bearded man, who saved Mary Lawson!" On another occasion, I was hunting on the Scottish mountain of Criffel, and having reached its summit I sat down to look around on the prospect of sea and land below me, and take some refreshment. At a little distance I saw something like the figure of a human being, bedded in the heath, and lying looking on the Solway from a projecting rock, so still and motionless that he seemed dead. I went near; it was Miles Colvine: he seemed unconscious of my approach, and, looking on the sea, remained fixed in a meditating mood as I continued to the mountain. Indeed wherever he went he talked more like a man holding communion with his own mind, than one sharing his thoughts with others, and the general purport of such imperfect sentences as could be heard was that he escaped many men should perish for some irreparable wrong they had offered to a lady. Sometimes he spoke of the lady as his wife, or his love, and the men he had doomed to destruction as the lawless crew of his own vessel. At other times he addressed his invisible spirits whom he had sent to be tortured for wrongs done in the body, and his lady as an angel that still visited his daily dreams and his nightly visions. Through the whole the cry of revenge, and the deep sense of injury, were heard and understood by all.

(To be continued.)

Agriculture.

Mr. Ricardo, the celebrated political economist, has published a pamphlet in London, "*on Protection to Agriculture*," which is written with great ability. He contends that the government should, with as little delay as possible, consistently with a due regard to temporary interests, establish what may be called a substantially free trade in corn, and that the interests of the farmer, consumer and co-

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patriot would all be promoted by such a measure. The following, among his general views of the subject, are of interest to the countries from which Great Britain receives her foreign supply of bread stuff.

"Before I conclude, it will be proper to notice an objection which is frequently made against freedom of trade in corn; namely, the dependence in which it would place us for an essential article of subsistence on foreign countries. This objection is founded on the supposition that we should be importers of a considerable portion of the quantity which we annually consume. In the first place, I differ from those who think that the quantity which we should import would be immense; and in the second, if it were as large as the objection requires, I can see no danger as likely to arise from it. From all the evidence given to the Agricultural Committee, it appears that no very great quantity could be obtained from abroad, without a considerable increase in the growing price of corn in foreign countries. In proportion as the quantity required came from the interior of Poland and Germany, the cost would be greatly increased by the expences of land carriage. To raise a large supply, too, those countries would be obliged to have recourse to an inferior quality of land; and as it is the cost of raising corn on the worst soils in cultivation requiring the heaviest charges, which regulates the price of all the corn of a country, there could not be a great additional quantity produced, without a rise in the price necessary to remunerate the foreign grower. In proportion as the price rose abroad, it would become advantageous to cultivate poorer lands at home, and, therefore, there is every probability that, under the freest state of demand, we should not be importers of any large quantity.

"But suppose the case to be otherwise, what danger should we incur from our dependence, as it is called, on foreign countries for a considerable portion of our food? If our demand was constant and uniform, which, under such a system it would undoubtedly be, a considerably quantity of corn must be grown abroad expressly for our market. It would be more the interest, if possible, of the countries so growing corn for our use, to oppose no obstacles to its reaching us, than it would be ours to receive it. Let us look attentively to what is passing in this country before our eyes.—Do we not see the effects of a small excess of quantity on the price of corn? What would be the glut, if England habitually raised a considerable additional quantity for foreign consumption? Should we be willing to expose our farmers and landlords to the ruin which would overwhelm them, if we voluntarily deprived them of the foreign market, even in case of war? I am sure we should not. Whatever allowance we may make for the feelings of enmity, and for the desire we might have to inflict suffering on our foe, by depriving him of part of his usual food, I am sure that at such a price as it must be inflicted, in the case which I am supposing, we should forbear exercising such a power. If such would be our policy, so would it also be that of other countries in the same circumstances; and I am fully persuaded that we should never suffer from being deprived of the quantity of food for which we uniformly depended on importation."

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

STRICTURES on a WORK recently Published, and entitled

"OBSERVATIONS OF THE STATE OF THE COLONY"

No. XII.

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was
but a type of thee, thou Prince
of Liars!"

Old Play

Our author makes another great flourish, and chuckles himself greatly, like an old hen that has just been laying an egg, by introducing a certain gentleman, whom we suppose to be the late Mr. G—e, and saying that he relinquished his situation in the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S Office, in order to be appointed Commissioner for administering the Oath of Allegiance to Emigrants; adding,—"for here every emigrant, no matter whether he had given proofs of his loyalty at *Trafalgar* or *Waterloo* (and he might have added, at *Wexford* or *Vinegar-Hill*?) appears to be looked upon with suspicion on applying for land," &c. &c. and ends by saying that in consequence of the high fees, the profits were not sufficient to pay the expence of fuel, and sweeping, for the Office.

All this makes a mighty fine parade, as he thinks, on his side the question. But here, as usual, he shows that unaccountable ignorance, and obliquity of view, for which this unhappy scribbler is so remarkable. Surely he ought to have known that the office of administering the Oath of Allegiance is not a *special office*! Surely, he ought to have known that there are two or more Commissions, in every District throughout the Province! and if he was capable of reflecting like other people, and had the candour, like other people, to avow his honest convictions, if ever he had any honest convictions, he would have considered the effect of the establishment of country Land Boards; and attributed much of the decrease of Mr. G's business, as a Commissioner in York, to the *true* cause; for undoubtedly the country Land Boards must have prevented numbers from coming to take the Oath of Allegiance in York. Indeed they were chiefly instituted with the charitable view of saving the poor emigrant a long and expensive journey to the seat of Government. But we might as well look for candour in a man of this description, as for generosity in a miser, or beauty in a toad!

Perhaps we should not discharge our duty so completely as we wish to do, were we to pass unnoticed an attempt of this writer to lay a particular stress upon, and draw a particular inference from, the term "FREE SETTLER" which is used in the printed letters that are issued from the Colonial Office in London. The inference which seems to be mainly insisted upon is, that the applicant is entitled *to a free Grant of Land*, that is without the payment of any fees. Now, is a *Free-Mason* entitled to an exemption of Fees, because he happens to be a Free-Mason? or a Negro, because he might be able to prove himself a *free-Negro*? or a *Free Liar* because he should take the liberty of *lying by wholesale* like the *very free* and *enlightened* inquirer into the State of the Colony?

The truth is, that a FREE SETTLER is one that is not an alien; nor a person who has been banished; nor one who comes out under any particular disqualification; nor one who is subject to any particular restriction; but he is a person entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a British Subject; and all the advantages that are consistent with the Provincial regulations:—for example, a settler coming out with an order for one year's rations, and the use of agricultural implements, &c. is *not* a free settler, because *he must*, in order to obtain it, set himself down in a Military Settlement. Again, there are cases where an individual by the payment of £10 each (to be repaid on actual location) procures from Government a passage for a given number of settlers, and those can scarcely be deemed free settlers; at least they cannot be so free as those who are under no particular obligation, and who have accepted no species of indulgence. The term FREE SETTLER *is used in contra-distinction to those who must follow a leader; or, who are bound by particular restrictions.*

The circular-letters which issue from the Colonial-office in London, as we have before observed, are intended for *all the Colonies* and are filled up equally for those coming to Upper-Canada as for those who are going to New South Wales, where it must be *more than presumed*, even by this blunderhead, that there are many *who are not* FREE SETTLERS.

But we ought not to be greatly surprised that this author should have difficulty in understanding the plainest language, when he knows so little how to use it. He talks of the Acts of the House of Assembly, as he would of bomb-vessels, and fireships, yet gives us this consolation, however, that their fire "*may be averted by every man*"!!! We have three tropes and figures with a vengeance;—the fee suddenly become *chain-shot*, killing and wounding all ranks of people; and then, even *the grave* itself; which, in this case, does not appear to be quite so still and quiet a place as that sanctuary is usually described to be: it is next pretty plainly intimated that we have "*Cato-street conspirators*" amongst us, and our author (may hap from a sort of *fellow feeling* with those *heroes*) seems to lament that even *such worthies* can not "*escape the chain-shot of the fees*," and "*the grave*"! We have then a very fine portrait of a physician trifling away his time in removing pimples from the face of his patient; and, what is a very unusual sight, (unless the *pigs* of this country do as the sailors very humorously said of the *cows* of Orkney and Shetland,) *a hog in flames*. The most wonderful thing of all is, however, reserved for the last, as a blow that *must be* irresistible; and in truth we must allow it to be what is called a *settler*—a man is actually found capable of lying *under a stone stone* whilst a thorn is pulled out of his finger!!! It will be well for the House of Assembly to be on their guard, and take care what they do, for this modern JUNIUS seems to threaten them hard.—He seems to have assumed the office of Dictator in verse. (*To be continued.*)

DOMESTIC.

To Lieut. Col. HAWKINS, *C.B. Commanding, &c. &c.*

SIR,

We the subscribing Magistrates and other respectable Inhabitants residing in the Western District of Upper-Canada, having been informed that you are on the eve of leaving this part of the country: cannot allow you to do so, without expressing our sincere regret on the occasion.

Your conduct since you have been in Command at this place, both as an officer and a gentleman, has been such as to merit our entire approbation, and to ensure the respect and esteem of ourselves and of the community at large.

Impressed as we are with such sentiments, we cannot permit you to depart without expressing them; and at the same time of assuring you, that you will take with you our most sincere and fervent wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, and for a successful career in the honorable profession to which you belong.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obt. humble Servants,

(Signed by)

" Richardson, J. P.	*William Richardson,*
William Duff, J. P.	*John Patton,*
James Gordon,	*Wm. Hands, Junr.*
Lewis G. Gordon,	*R. Pollard,* (Rector of Sandwich,)
R. Ralph, (Rector of Amherstburg.)	*Angus M'Kintosh, J. P.*
John Wilson,	*Alexr. M'Kintosh, J. P.*
Robert Innes,	*John M'Gregor, J. P.*
A. Mossonville,	*G. I. P. Ireland, D. C. C.*
Alexr. M'Gregor,	*John G. Watson,*
George Ironside,	*John Genth,*
Robert Reynolds, J. P.	*J. B. Baby, J. P.*
M. Elliot,	*Alexr. M'Kintosh,*
Charles Fortier,	*Joseph Hamilton, M. D.*
Daniel Fisher.	*Wm. Hands,* (Sheriff.)
I. B. Macbin,	*Wm. Forsith,*
Daniel Pastorius,	*John Hands.*

Amherstburg, 25th May, 1822.

To R. Richardson, Esq. J. P. The Honorable Angus M'Kintosh, J. P. and other Magistrates and respectable Inhabitants residing in the Western District of Upper Canada,

GENTLEMEN,

The arrangements for our removal hence, have so much occupied my time since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th ult. that I have not been able to give a more early reply to it. Permit me now, however, to assure you of the great satisfaction it affords me to find that my conduct whilst in this command, has been such as to merit with your approbation, and to thank you for the handsome and gratifying manner in which you have acquainted me of the circumstance.

In return for the good wishes which you are kind enough to say that I shall carry with me, I must beg of you to accept my own, together with the assurance that I shall ever feel a warm interest in the future welfare of this District.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful
and ob't. Servant,
(Signed) J. P. HAWKINS.
Major 68th Kegt. & Lt. Col.

Amherstburg, 14th June, 1822.

MARRIED,

At Glengary, Upper Canada, on the 6th inst. by the Revd. John Mackenzie, the Revd. John Mc. Laurin, Minister of Lochiel, to Penelope, eldest daughter of Alpin Grant, Esquire, late of the 42d Regiment.

DIED,

On the 19th ulto. the Lady of the Hon. Lieut. Col. WELLS of a son.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called, ad elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty-first day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of July next at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J Boulton Solicitor Gen'l.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is understood that an American Schooner has been chartered by certain of His Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of Troops, &c. between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event: This notice is to warn all Collectors of Ports within this Province, as well as all owners and masters of Vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several Ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut. Governor being previously apprized of it, and consequently before His Excellency's disapprobation of the measure could be signified.

York, June 27, 1822 11-tf

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angleesea
N. of Kenuebec	Jue	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *C'k Ex. Coun.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

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and further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Benson, at the different suits of Jacob Fisher, John Young, John Munro, and George Munro, Jacob Cammer, and Daniel Brock, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lots, viz:—

Lots No. 9 in the 1st Concession, Nos 4, 22, and 29 in the 2d Concession; No. 1 in the 3d Concession; No. 29 in the 4th Concession; No. 17 and 25 in the 6th Concession; No. 10, 17, and 29 in the 7th Concession; No. 29 in the 8th Concession; and West half of No. 4 in the 2d and South East fourth of No. 1 in the 5th Con. of the Township of Mono.

No. 1, and 22 in the 4th Con No 22, 26, and 28 in the 2d Con. No. 13 and 14 in the 3d Con. No. 2 in the 4th Con. No. 22 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Adjela,

East halves of the following Lots, viz:—No 22, in the 1st Con. No. 1 and 10 in the 2d Con. No. 6 in the 3d Con. No. 28 in the 4th Con. No. 16 in the 5th Con. No. 13 in the 6th Con No. 4. 10, 12, & 13 in the 7th Con. No. 24 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Essa.

West halves of the same Lots—2960 Acres—Broken Lot 23 in the 11th Con. Do. No. 7 and N. E. of broken Lot No. 6 in the 11th Con. of Essa—293 Acres—The whole of which valuable property shall be sold on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER.
Dept. Sher. H. D

Sheriffs Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale. 10–6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT. TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Othemus G. Bradley, at the suit of Susannah Bradley, Administratrix of Asa Bradley, deceased: have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession in the Township of Malahide North side of Talbot Road, containing 200 Acres of most excellent Land, of which about 50 are under good improvement with two tenable good dwelling Log Houses and a Log Barn; also the one half of a Saw-mill situated on a Branch of Catfish Creek, running through the said Farm, and adjacent to the Above Talbot Road, having abundance of the best of Pine Timber for the use of said Mill, on the Premises. Which will be offered for sale at the Court House in Vittoria on Saturday the 10th day of August now next.

ABRM. A RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, June 15, 1822

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal Claim, either by Mortgage or other just Right of incumbrance on the above Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. 13-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Phips, at the suit of Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in execution, east part of Lot No. 16 in the 3d Con-cession from the Bay in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 140 acres, be the same more or less. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822

N. B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale. 10–6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place once hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N C D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff. N. C D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, deceased. I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number ten in first Concession of Plambro' West, in said District, containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two run of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of November next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are herby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade, I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d day of November next at one o'clock P M at Bumberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff, G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Cline at the suit of John Steverbaugh, and also by another writ of Fieri Facias against the land and tenements of the said Cline at the suit of James Crooks, Esquire. I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number thirty two in the first Concession of the Township of Ancaster, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two Acres, on which are a convenient Tannery, a good Dwelling house, out-houses &c all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises on Saturday the Ninth day of November next at one o'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office 5th January, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

QUEBEC 23d April, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lease of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts situate and lying on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the KING's POSTS, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Implements, Commodities and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which ought thereunto to belong, will be, on part of the Public Auction by the Undersigned, at the House formerly the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, in the Lower Town Market Place, on Tuesday the 4th day of July next ensuing, at one o'clock, and will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest Annual Rent for the same, and upon the Terms and Conditions formerly made known by an Advertisement bearing date the 25th June last, which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the months of July, August and September last hereafter recited for the information of such as may be interested therein, or wish to become the Lessee or Lessees

LEWIS A THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
Quebec, 25th June, 1821.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to Simon McTavish, John Gregory, William Metcalfe ray, Duncan Metcalfe ray, William Hallowell and Roderick McKenzie, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands and Posts, situate and lying on the north side of the River St Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada, commonly called and known by the name of the King's Posts, will expire and end on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two. Public notice is therefore hereby given that the said premises, with all and every the rights, privileges, implements, commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or which of right ought thereunto to belong, will be put to public Auction by Mr. LEWIS A. THOMAS, at the Exchange Coffee House, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday the second day of October now next ensuing, at ONE o'clock. And a lease thereof to take effect from and after the said day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, for the term of, years, and upon the terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the same.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council
HERMAN W. RYLAND

Conditions of the Sale of the Lease of the King's Posts

1st. That the lease shall be for twenty years.

2dly That the Lessee shall pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be let in two half-yearly payments annually

3dly. That Lessee shall pay all such sum or sums of money as shall or may in due course of law be found and adjudged to be due from His Majesty, his heirs or successors to the present lessees, under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of their lease, dated the 5th April, 1802.

4thly. That the lessee shall purchase of the present lessee the Indian debts due to them, at the expiration of their lease the sum of £1,800 currency, to be paid in two equal payments at the periods hereinafter mentioned. that is to say, £900 on the first of October, 1823, and £900 on the first October, 1824, provided that the Indian debts at the expiration of the said lease, shall amount to twenty-one hundred and eight hundred and sixty-two, and one half Castor or Beaver skins, and if not, then at a sum proportionate to that amount; but the sum is in no case to exceed £1,800 And the lessees who may succeed the new lessees shall in like manner at the expiration of their lease be held to purchase of the new lessees, the Indian debts which may be then due to them, not exceeding the sum of eighteen hundred pounds.

5thly. That the lessees shall purchase not later than a fortnight previous to the expiration of the lease, all the stock of Goods, Provisions Utensils and Implements which the former lessees have on hand, whether at the Posts or at Quebec, to an amount not exceeding the sum paid by the present lessees to the former lessees for their stock of goods on hand in the year 1802. the said goods, &c. to be valued on the same principle as to the present lessees in 1802.

6thly. That the new lessees shall be at liberty to supply the Indians for the trade of the year 1823; but shall in no wise molest the trade of the present lessees, nor receive any returns until after the 1st October, 1823.

7thly. That the Servants of Government, or other lessees of the Posts who shall succeed the new lessees, shall be at liberty to enter upon the Posts to furnish supplies to the Indians six months before the expiration of their lease; but shall not molest the trade of the new lessees, nor receive returns of any description whatever before the full expiration of the said lease.

8thly. That the new lessee shall keep up the buildings on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same and shall not be entitled to receive from Government any compensation or indemnification for any buildings or ameliorations they may think proper to make on the premises.

by order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council.
HERMAN W. RYLAND

☞ The above are the Conditions upon which the Lease was formerly adjudged on the 2d of October last and upon which the said King's Posts, &c. will be adjudged on the Thirtieth day of July next.

LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer.

Quebec, 23d April, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE, under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necessary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1821.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13-6w.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. GAMBLE,
York, July 1, 1822. WM. GAMBLE.

NOTICE.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERY being about to leave York entirely, hereby inform all those indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes are settled by the first day of August next, they will then be put into the hands of their Attorney, with instructions to make a prompt collection.

Merchantable wheat will be taken at two shillings and sixpence a bushel.

York, 20th June, 1822. 12 *tf.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS, and One and a half Per Cent on FOREIGN GOLD.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next.

S. BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston 13

Kingston Brewery.

AN extensive supply of BEER of a superior quality, from the above Brewery, at six dollars per Barrel.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,

Who has constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK and WHISKEY. —ALSO—

A regular supply of IC. & IX. TIN.

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,

WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—*tf.*

EXCELLENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of HOPE, upon the Main Road leading from YORK to KINGSTON, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of HOPE, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land, also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required, and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ash*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active, intelligent, Boys; who can read and write, and cast accounts of about 14 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—None need apply but those of respectable connexions and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny.

Apply to the Gazette Office.

York May 2. 1822. tf

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED,

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3–tf.

WANTED,

AS COOK, and to take the charge of a small house, a steady person who can produce a good character for sobriety and honesty.—For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

THURSDAY, JULY, 11, 1822.

No. 13. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

Editorial Commentary.

We have, at length, in this number, published the last Stricture we have thought it necessary to write, at present, in contradiction of the falsehoods which are contained in the Pamphlet entitled, "*Observations on the State of the Colony.*"

The task to us has been full of pain. Without a single feeling of personal enmity towards the Author for whom, indeed, we entertain a sentiment of unaffected pity: we found it necessary to expose the wicked tendency of a Pamphlet which, though very badly written, was calculated to do all the mischief it has done, and which it was most probably intended to do amongst a certain class of readers, who seldom stay to inquire into the truth of statements which gratify any evil propensity, or prejudice.

If we have been censured for using strong language, we can only say that had we given way to our feelings we should have been much more violent. It has been, with us, a continued struggle to restrain emotions of the keenest indignation. Had there been any shew of modesty; any relenting of that hard-featured, unblushing, countenance of affrontery which seems determined to bully, where it can neither vindicate nor defend; if, in short, we had seen any thing like shame, or a consciousness of having acted wrong and with a foolish precipitation in treating of subjects above his reach and comprehension—we might have had some hopes of him: but, What has been the consequence of his exposure? Even the pouring out of his whole budget of abusive epithets upon us, the instruments of his conviction, without even an attempt at apology to the public, for having been either precipitate or misinformed. He has made his readers pay for some fifty columns of such unmeaning, unconnected, abuse as probably never before disgraced a public print; in a single number of his paper he treated them with no less than *seven columns* of such stuff that had a petulent, ignorant school-boy selected all the abusive terms he could find and put them in a bag and shaken them out in a promiscuous manner, they would have fallen with quite as much connection, sense, meaning, and propriety of application.

But, for the present, we have done with him, and we leave him to his reflections and consolations with but faint hopes of his amendment. For ourselves, it only remains to make the antidote as general as the poison it was intended to eradicate, by publishing and circulating the strictures in a separate pamphlet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion relative to the Ionian Islands, the object of which was to obtain an enquiry into the causes of disarming the inhabitants of these Islands. The motion was lost by a majority of 85 out of 218 members. An opinion continued to be entertained that the bill for the admission into the House of Lords of the Catholic peers, which had passed the Committee of the House of Commons without a dissenting voice, would be rejected in the Upper House. The efforts of the opposition to obtain further reductions in the ministerial corps, were defeated by a majority of 127 out of 321. Lord Londonderry's bill for amending the Corn laws was read a first time on the 14th, and ordered for a second reading on the 21st of May.

The middle of June was spoken of as the period when Parliament would be dissolved; after which the King was expected to commence his tour to the Continent, and to return by Scotland.

The King's visit to the Continent.—According to new accounts with respect to the journey which the King of England intends to take, it appears that his Majesty's plan is to set out from London in the latter-fortnight in June, at which time the Parliament will be prorogued, and the levees and presentations at Court are usually suspended. His Majesty will first visit Hanover, where he will remain until the end of June; thence he will go to Vienna, in fulfilment of the promise which he made to the Emperor of Austria. His stay in this capital will be signalized by splendid fetes.—The King will then come to Paris, where it is believed, he will pass some time, residing at the Bourbon. The King will then embark at Dieppe, to return to his pavilion at Brighton.—It was at first doubted whether this journey would take place, although the Newspapers had hastened to announce it; but the beneficial effects on the King's health, produced by his excursion to Hanover, have induced the Ministers to urge his Majesty to repeat an experiment, which proved in the first instance so salutary.

Dover, May 14, half-past eight o'clock.

Arrival of the Prince and Princess of Denmark.—The Prince and Princess of Denmark have just landed from the Prince Regent yacht, under a salute from the Heights' battery; their Royal Highnesses were received by a guard of honour, and were cheered by an immense concourse of people. The evening being very fine, the sight was very imposing, the whole of the vessels in the harbor having numerous flags flying. Every class of people vied with each other, in demonstrations of respect to their royal visitors, who seemed highly gratified by the cordiality and kindness of their reception.

A French paper says—"The Prince of Denmark, previous to his departure from Paris, sent a very beautiful gold snuff-box to M. Denon, by M. Adler, his private secretary; his Royal Highness also presented one, enriched with a fine mosaic to M. Bourdet de la Nievre, who accompanied him in his mineralogical and geological excursions to Switzerland.

In regard to the affairs of the Continent the Dublin editor holds the following language:—

"The Correspondents who purvey intelligence for the Paris Journals, appear weary of the Russian ultimatum, and of Turkish obstinacy—of the quarrelsome negociation which has been so long depending between the Sultan and "the Czar of the Muscovites"—the rattle of warlike preparations on the Pruth—and the marching of armies, have been of late continual entertainment. The imaginations of those ingenious persons are now refreshing themselves with the Greek Insurrection.

Mr. Fermerty the radical, who was imprisoned in Ireland for two years, charged with seditious writings, about the beginning of the French revolution lately died in London.

According to a paper printed by order of the House of Commons, the amount of Bank Notes and Post Bills in circulation, on the 7th May, was 17,725,670*l*. The notes under 5*l* were now reduced to 1,089,780*l*.

From the London Courier.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

We have been favored with the following very curious and authentic details of the forms observed in ascertaining the purity of our Gold and Silver Coin. We are persuaded, they will be perused with great interest by a large portion of our readers, to whom the particulars of this ancient practice can not be familiar.

TRIAL OF THE PIX.

On Saturday last, the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor, attended by four other of His Majesty's Honorable Privy Council, viz. Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint, Lord Stowell, Lord Harrowby, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assembled in the Duchy of Lancaster Court, at Westminster, to swear in a Jury of Goldsmiths, for the purpose of their examining into the quality of the gold and silver coin made between May 1818, and June 1821, during which period the largest amount of gold money was coined that is upon the record in this country, the sum being no less than £18,473,249, which, added to the silver coined within that same short period, makes a total of upwards of thirteen million pounds sterling.

The Jury were selected from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Robert Makepeace, Esq. Foreman,	Samuel Haines, Esq.
William Newman, Esq.	John Robinson, Esq.
John Harker Esq.	Samuel Thomas, Esq.
Thomas Hayter, Esq.	Richard Brook, Esq.
John Brogden, Esq.	Wm. Bateman, Esq.
Edmund Rundell, Esq.	Philip Gilbert, Esq.
	John G. Bridge, Esq.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at nine o'clock, and proceeded in a most impressive manner to charge the Jury. We lament our inability to do justice to the able and eloquent address of his Lordship, which was in substance as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—You are assembled on behalf of the King and his people, to enquire into the due performance of an indenture entered into between his Majesty the King, and the Right Honorable Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint.

"This inquiry will embrace an examination of the fineness and purity of all the gold and silver monies coined between the 13th of June, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821, during which period the immense and unprecedented sum of £18,473,249 1s. 8d. gold coin has been delivered into the office of receipt of the said Mint, and of silver coin, £2,719,926, between the 21st of May, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821.

"This mode of enquiry, Gentlemen, has existed so long and is of such ancient institution, as to render it perhaps impossible to state with any precision, when it commenced; but of one thing we are certain, that while different States have adopted different modes of satisfying the public concerning the purity of their respective coins, the British public have never been satisfied with any thing short of the application of the invaluable principle of trial by jury.

In the performance of this duty, it is very evident, that a large portion of your time will be consumed, and that much skill added to much circumspection, will be necessary.

"The object of your enquiry, and the consequences of your verdict, it is almost unnecessary for me to advert to; for by the indenture entered into by the Master of the Mint with the Crown, it will appear that the King ordains what the standard of the coin of these realms shall be, and your verdict will determine whether that indenture has been duly performed.

"The indenture proceeds to state, that upon a reasonable warning, the pix or box shall be opened, and such monies as had been delivered as good, shall be subjected to the ordeal of fire, touch, water, or weight. Should you find them good, you will say so, upon which the Crown will grant to the Master of the Mint its letters patent of ease. Should your enquiries lead you to a contrary conclusion, you will report accordingly, for before the Crown will grant the release of the Master of the Mint, your consciences must be satisfied, that the coin of the present day is equal in purity to British coin in the best of British times.

"It will not, I trust, be considered as travelling out of my way, to allude to an important proceeding which the legislature deemed it necessary to adopt. I mean the cessation of cash payments for a season. Subsequent events have, however, convinced every one that Government only interfered at sacrificed, the blessings of our happy constitution, for a time, in order to preserve it for ever.

"And you cannot fail, Gentlemen, upon opening the pix or box, to receive the most agreeable emotions upon witnessing the superscription of a gracious monarch upon the coins submitted to your trust, and not that of a tyrant, reigning over subjects little better than slaves.

"You will now commence your important proceedings, and will, no doubt, discharge your duty to both the king and his people."

The Jury then proceeded to the rooms purposely prepared for their reception in the Exchequer, and it may not be unacceptable to our readers to be informed of the process used in this important enquiry, the more so, as this is the largest coinage performed in this or any other country, within the same period of time.

The practice of his Majesty's Mint, and which has existed from time immemorial, is to divide the operation into divisions of 15 pounds troy weight of gold, which 15 pounds weight of gold is called a "Journey."

One sovereign is then taken from each Journey or fifteen pounds weight so coined, and is carefully wrapped in paper sealed by three of the principal officers of the Mint, and deposited in the pix, which has also three locks, the paper being endorsed with the date of its delivery.

There have been instances, within the period of this enquiry, when upwards of two hundred journies have been delivered in one day, and consequently upwards of two hundred sovereigns put in one packet into the pix or box, they being synonimous terms. From what has been stated, the number of sovereigns put into the pix, are weighed (that is the most delicate balance, the weight of the fine gold produced from the sovereigns, should exactly agree with the weight of the fine gold produced from the Exchequer trial pieces.

The practical knowledge of the leading Officers of his Majesty's mint, combined with their pre eminent scientific attainments, are known and confessed by every Mint in Europe. Yet with conscious integrity, added to these qualities, it may be reasonably supposed, that the moment in which the assay piece taken from the coin is opposed to the opposite balance, to that taken from the trial piece, is to them a moment, if not of anxiety, at least of eager expectation.

In the present enquiry, the nicest balance, or scales, could discover no difference, and the points in the centre of the beam came in contact as the points of two fine needles, thereby enabling the Jury to render a verdict, that the coin was as good as the King had ordained, and the Right Honorable the Master of the Mint undertaken that it should be.

These facts and observations apply with slight and unimportant variations, to the silver as to the gold coin.

These operations employed the Jury from nine in the morning till three in the evening, when they returned from the Exchequer to Goldsmiths' Hall, the Lord Chancellor having very kindly condescended to receive their verdict at the latter place; after which his Lordship, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Maryborough, the Master of the Mint, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Stowell, honored the Wardens of the Company and Jury with their company at dinner, to which were also invited the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Mint, the number who sat down being about thirty-five.

After the health of his Majesty had been given, the Duke of York and Royal Family, with appropriate and grateful feelings to the Navy and Army, the Lord Chancellor gave the healths of the Jury, at the same time thanking them for the ability and industry they had displayed in the discharge of the high and important duty intrusted to them.

IRELAND.

The distresses of the peasantry in the Southern districts of Ireland have excited an intense interest in the sister Island. On the 7th of May a highly respectable meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of opening a subscription to relieve those portions of the community which now labour under the combined miseries of want and disease. The chair was taken by Thomas Wilson, Esq. one of the representatives of the City of London; a highly respectable Committee was appointed, and a subscription was instantly commenced. Amongst the subscribers were the following:—

Marquis of Hertford,	£300	Mr. John Smith,	£100
Earl of Liverpool	200	Mr Spring Rice,	150
Rt. Hon. R. Peel,	200	Mr Edward Ellice,	150
Rt Hon. N. Vansittart	200	Roberts & Co.	100
Marquis Conyngham,	100	Boosanquet & Co.	100
Archb. of Canterbury,	100	Barclay & Co.	105
Archb. of York,	100	Praeds & Co.	100

Five thousand pounds were subscribed in the course of a few hours; and some of the London papers assert that the sum will be soon augmented to 50000*l*. Three of his Majesty's ministers have contributed liberally, an example which, it is to be hoped, will be imitated by every person who in right of office, receives any portion of the public money.

At the meeting, Sir Edward O'Brien stated, that a benevolent individual intended to forward a cargo of meal and rice for the relief of the sufferers. A lady at her own expense had shipped 40 tons of potatoes, and 10 barrels of herrings for a similar purpose.

The city committee have already remitted the following sums to Ireland—

To the county of Clare,	1,000*l*.
To the county and city of Limerick,	500
To Galway and Mayo,	500
To Kerry,	500
To Skibbereen and its vicinity,	100

It has been alleged, we know not on what grounds, that government intends to supply the wants of the people, by sending from England large quantities of grain, rice, and American flour into Ireland. The Irish editor opposes the measure, as he says there is grain enough in Ireland (oats) to supply all their necessities, and the government should purchase *there*. Foreign flour and rice, he contends, should not be introduced where they had oats enough of their own!

A meeting was to be held at Belfast, for similar objects to that held in London.

His Grace the Right Hon. and the Hon. William Stewart D. D. Lord Arch. Bishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, died on the 6th of May. His Grace's decease was occasioned by a fatal error in administering medicine to him. "The contents of a bottle, in which, among other ingredients, were two ounces of laudanum, were to be exteriorly applied. They were, however, given to his Grace to swallow; and when the dreadful mistake was discovered, every medical means was employed, but without effect, to cause their discharge from his stomach. It was too weak to yield them up, and death shortly after ensued. He was born, Feb. 1755.

BELFAST, May 13.

It is most gratifying to contemplate the generous sympathy so abundantly manifested towards Ireland in the British Capital and other parts of England.

In London alone, the sum advertised in the papers of Saturday, as subscribed to relieve the distresses of the Irish Poor, amounts to £18,653 19. Among the generous donors we notice the Earl of Fitz William, £500; the Marquis of Hertford £300; the Cabinet Ministers £200 each; and several large sums from the corporate companies of London, among others £200 from the Mercer's Company. It is not only those houses which are connected with Ireland that subscribe on this occasion; we find in the honored lists hundreds of names having no apparent relation to this country, but as forming part of the British Empire, a portion of the family of mankind.

Seventy-one convicts under the Insurrection Act, were sent on board a transport ship at Cork on the 8th of May.

Letters from various Irish members of Parliament to their constituents, state, with great confidence, that Ministers have at length determined to relieve this country from the window tax, which, it is said will not be collected after the present year.

A vast quantity of American flour has been shipped at Liverpool, for the ports of Cork, Limerick, and Galway. The Government, among other shippers, have sent 1000 tons of potatoes.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The elections going on in France, appear to be favorable to the liberals. In the department of the Seine, out of ten members there were only two royalists, and out of the eight departments, six were patriots. France is represented to be generally tranquil. A party of Spanish insurgents who had passed the frontiers were instantly disarmed by the Cordon Sanataire, which is considered as evidence of the good disposition of the French government towards Spain. Two failures had taken place at Bordeaux to a considerable amount, the one a French mercantile house, and the other an English.

The *Moniteur*, has published an explanation respecting the affair of Samana, in St. Domingo. That paper states the fact of the case to be, that some of the French vessels stationed in the West Indies, repaired, at the request of the French residents in Samana, to assist them in their escape, and afford them an asylum in case of need. It is positively demed that troops were landed, the white flag hoisted, or any hostile act whatever committed.

The accounts from Paris are to the 10th of May, from Constantinople to the 10th of April, and from Leipzig to the 29th of April. The latest letters from Poland and Russia, are decidedly for war.

FRENCH NAVY.—In a debate April 1, on the budget, Gen. Sebastiani moved for a reduction of the navy appropriations, as to do what they could, he said they would be unable to cope with the *omnipotence* of the British Navy.

The Minister of the Marine opposed the motion. He stated, that sixty-five millions of francs had been appropriated in 1820, for ten years, for the augmentation of the French Navy, in which time it would present a force of forty sail of the line, and fifty frigates, besides smaller vessels. The system he hoped would never be deviated from.—"The Hon General," he said, "had spoken of the degradation of the French Marine, and the omnipotence of England upon the seas; but was it possible that such a word as *omnipotence* could be employed in a country which had given birth to Duguay-Trouin, to Jean Bart, to Tourville, to so many heroes, not less distinguished than those who had fallen upon the field of battle? The idea of recognizing a superior force, either upon the land or upon the sea, was unworthy of France."

Constantinople, April 11.

Great disorders have taken place at Foeg, as well as in other parts adjacent to the Danube; they proceed from the misunderstanding which prevails between the Janissaries and the troops of the country. The Captain Pacha has sailed for the Archipelago with a fleet, having on board 11,700 men, and is to be joined by other ships of war and transports.—*Journal des Debats.*

Aix La Chapelle, May 7.

According to a letter from an eminent personage at Vienna, Austria, and Russia are agreed on the policy which they will observe relatively to the affairs of Turkey. Further, the latter power, it is said, has formally consented not to open the campaign against the Turks except in the case that every medium of conciliation prove unavailing, and that, should the Divan persist in its resolution of the 5th of February last, the Russian armies shall not commence hostilities until the troops of the other

INDEX AT END.

powers, (probably Austria and Prussia,) shall have arrived at the positions assigned them. It is added that in order to the final arrangement of this important affair, the ministers of the five great powers will meet at Vienna in the course of June next. No open new conferences. This is what has given rise to the report of an approaching Congress in the capital of Austria. —*Journal de Paris.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It will now be seen that so far from the intelligence previously received, of Turkey having lowered its tone and shown a disposition to give up Moldavia, and Wallachia, the Divan had resolved not to give up one single point, notwithstanding the continued efforts of the ministers of Great Britain and Austria, to induce the Sultan and his ministers to accede to the proposals of Russia. The Divan still behave in the most supercilious manner towards the European Ambassadors, to whom they scarcely deign to return an answer to the diplomatic notes which the latter present: while the soldiers of Turkey continue to commit the greatest atrocities on the unfortunate Greeks, who are within their power. The accounts by this conveyance do not warrant the belief, that a Congress would be held for the purpose of settling the existing differences. On the contrary it appears that the Emperor Alexander was to have left his capital on the 4th of May for Warsaw, to place himself at the head of his armies, and that all the letters from Russia and Poland up to the end of April, breathed nothing but hostility. The Turks too, are stated to have 18,000 men in Moldavia and Wallachia, and on the Danube, and betwixt that river and Mount Haemus, their whole forces, consisting mostly of Asiatic troops, are estimated at 200,000 men. It is obvious from these statements, whether the negociations going on, terminate in peace or war, that both parties are preparing for the worst.

The accounts from St. Petersburgh, are of the 17th April, and decidedly warlike. The equipages of the Grand Dukes, who wish to accompany the Russian guard-, had been forwarded to Minsk; those of Alexander were not to be forwarded until he joined the army, which he was only prevented doing by the non-arrival of M. Tatischeff, who, however, was hourly expected.

The Dutch papers are full of details, highly consolatory, respecting the triumphs which every where attend the Grecian arms. The subscriptions in aid of their cause in Russia alone, amounted to 600,000 rubles.

GREECE.

Corfu, April 2.—The Greeks commanded by Colocotroni, have made an assault upon the entrenched camp of Patras, defended by Turkish troops which had landed from the fleet. The slaughter was dreadful, and they have taken forty field pieces. Jussuf Pacha, the commander of the fortress, is in a treaty for capitulation.

On the 19th of March, a Greek division having Suliote troops on board, taken in at Regnasser, was ready to make a descent at Mourtoux when an English brig of war presented itself to prohibit them by a higher order, from entering the channel of Corfu.—The Hydriote Admiral Miaoulis then sent a flag of truce, which is retained here for the present. The Suliotes were carried back to Regnasser (between Prevesa and Farga), and the projected operations against Mourtoux, or rather against the Turkish vessels which had taken refuge in that port, have not only been abandoned, but the Greek squadron has been obliged to escape precipitately from our seas —This circumstance, unfavorable to the Greeks, was the result of the first attack upon the Turks. In consequence, on the 20th of April, they made another descent upon Veltzes, (in the gulf of Arta) and advanced a considerable distance into the country.—On the 24th, there was a contest which lasted from morning to five in the afternoon, in which the Turks were completely beaten and were forced to retreat upon Prevesa. This was only the prelude to a more important action. The 26th, the Turks having formed a new corps of expedition, composed of 3000 men, of troops drawn from Prevesa and Arta, advanced towards Regnassa in order to cut off the communication of the Suliotes with their advanced post. They were on the point of succeeding, when the brave Marc Botcheri arrived the 28th, with a corps d'elite preceding him at the sound of the trumpet, in order to deceive the enemy, who believed that an effective reinforcement had arrived. Under cover of this stratagem, he suddenly attacked the Turks, and forced them to retreat as far as Castro Ischia, four leagues to the north of Prevesa, where he now holds them blockaded.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Catholic Peers.—The present number of English Catholic Peers is seven, namely, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lords Stourton, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, and Clifford. Eight Irish, the Earls of Fingall and Kenmare; Viscounts Gormanstown, Netterville, Taafe, and Southwell; Lords Trimleston and French. Two Scotch, the Earls of Newburgh and Traquair. In all seventeen.

The honorable Robert Grosvenor, youngest son of Earl Grosvenor, has been elected M. P. for Shaftesbury, in the room of Mr. Moore

At the Chester (English) Races, while seven horses were running a severe contested heat, the leading horse fell, and four of the other horses and their riders being unable to pull up, were all thrown down together. The rider of the first horse died from his contusions.

According to a return presented to the House of Commons, the number of persons admitted to see the British Museum, from the 25th of March, 1821, to the 26th of March, 1822, amounted to 91,192.

Wright the Yorkshire pedestrian, has performed the Barclay match (1000 miles in 1000 successive hours) at Sheffield. —Much money was lost and won. An officer of the Guards pockets £800.

The Duchess of Montfort (the consort of Jerome Bonaparte) has had the good luck to gain a cause that was brought before the tribunal of Paris. She recovers by the verdict an estate worth 464,000 francs, nearly £20,000 sterling.

Robert Burns.—At a meeting of some gentlemen at Dumfries, Scotland, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth day of Robert Burns, the following toast was given by Mr. Harkness :—" the health of Washington Irving, the author of the Sketch book"—A transatlantic writer, to whom we are indebted for one of the richest and most intellectual repasts which perhaps has ever been served up to the votaries of literature; and who has emblazoned his memory in a work which will float his name to after ages in a noble strain of melodious prose.

Bow-Street.—An elderly man, rather robust in person and complexion, and wearing a large cocked hat, and a white ribbon in his button-hole, walked with a sort of military air into the office, and having waited until the Magistrates were disengaged, helapproached the Bench, and, with a stiff bow, begged the favour of an audience.

Mr Minshull expressed his readiness to attend him ; and he stated that he was just arrived from France, where he had been a long time resident, and was on his way to Wexford, in Ireland, but could proceed no further for want of money. He was cousin to Louis XVIII. who some months ago created him a Peer of France ; but before he could procure his patent, the new Ministry came into power, and being himself an avowed Jacobin, his expected honours were withheld from him. While endeavouring to obtain redress for this act of injustice, he heard that his father had died at Wexford, where he himself was born, leaving immense property, and that his sisters administered to the will, and possessed themselves of that to which he was the rightful heir. Upon receiving this intelligence, he quitted Paris very hastily, and had proceeded thus far when his finances were exhausted, and he was under the necessity of making this application for assistance to from the Magistrates to complete his journey.

Mr. Minshull Pray, Sir, will you give me leave to ask if you were ever in confinement ?

Applicant. In confinement, Sir, what do you mean ?

Mr. Minshull. Were you ever in a prison ?

Applicant. Never in my life; and I think the question a very extraordinary one. You ought to know the treatment due to a gentleman, though he happens to be in poverty.

Mr. Minshull. Well, Sir, I will be plainer with you ; were you ever in a mad house ?

Applicant (reddening) A mad-house, why do you ask ?

Mr. Minshull. Because I believe you are mad, or at least, deranged in your mind, and I fancy it is the opinion of every one who hears me, except the person I am addressing.

The applicant said he was really at a loss to know what the Magistrate had seen in his manner, or what he had said to give rise to such an opinion. He was in his sober senses as much as any man that heard him.

Sir R. Birnie. Well, Sir, it may be very true ; but unfortunately, we have no funds with which to forward your journey in a manner suited to the dignity of a descendant of Charlemagne, and I am afraid you must find your way to Wexford as you can, without our aid.

Applicant. Very well, Sir.

Mr. Minshull expressed his surprise that he did not apply for aid to his cousin Louis.

The applicant, without regarding this observation, said, he was sorry he had troubled the Magistrates, and should press his request no further. He bowed, and, placing his hat cocked hat on his head with an air of dignity, he walked out of the Office.

Deputations from the merchants connected with the South American and other trades in Liverpool, had arrived in London to attend to the measures now before his Majesty's government and the House of Commons, touching the commercial connection with the former colonies of Spain in the western hemisphere, and the other important questions affecting the shipping and mercantile interests in that country.

AGRICULTURE.

(Salt continued from No. 10.)

" Salt provokes the appetite, strengthens the stomach, promotes the digestion and concoction of the aliments, resists putrefaction, prevents unnatural concretions of the humours, and is most friendly and agreeable to the human body, entering its composition as a necessary ingredient. No wonder, therefore, that the *Laplanders*, amongst whom the use of salt is unknown, seem to discover the want of it by the exility of their bodies, and the weakness of their constitutions ; being much less robust and strong than other northern nations who enjoy this excellent gift of God.—Moreover, its uses extend to many other animals besides the human race : black cattle and sheep take a pleasure in licking it, and by it are preserved from many diseases ; they also thrive to admiration, and quickly grow fat in marshy grounds, that are frequently overflowed by the sea. And if we descend to the vegetable tribe, we shall find that salt contributes greatly to fruitify the earth ; and when properly used as a manure, affords ample nourishment to corn, and other vegetables ; and renders kingdoms rich and fertile, where it happens to abound in the soil."—*Dr. Brownrigg's Art of Salt.*

" To show an acquaintance of mine the effects and advantages of salt, properly applied to vegetables, I made the following experiment, in an extreme dry summer, upon a bare piece of pasture land, out of which the cattle were all taken for want of grass :—I marked four places with stakes, each of which I watered nine nights successively, in the following manner ; the first with spring water alone, to the quantity of a gallon ; the second with the same quantity of water, adding an ounce of common salt ; the third and fourth with the same quantity, mixing the water in the third place with two ounces of salt, and that in the fourth with three ounces, which produced the following different effects :—

The grass in the second place grew more and of a darker green than that in the first ; in the third, it only grew by spots, or part of it was killed, where the greatest quantity of water fell ; and the fourth was quite brown for a greater compass than the third ; by which it appeared that an ounce of salt in a gallon of water, had a better effect than the water had alone ; and that three ounces of salt mixed with a gallon of water, was more than the grass could immediately receive ; but the fourth place in the ensuing spring was the most fertile of them all."—*Treatise on Fruit Trees. by Thos Hitt, Esq. Third Edition, London,* 1768, *page* 17.

" Soils which are subject to the grub, and must be fertilized by common dung, which is a proper nest for the mother beetle to deposit its eggs, must be well impregnated with the brine of dissolved salt, after the dung is first cut up : two large hogsheads of salt will make brine enough for a dunghill of fifty feet square. This cure for the grub is a late discovery, for which I am obliged to a judicious planter, and which I have tried with success on fire as the experiment is made. But though it proves effectual to destroy that pernicious insect in plantation, I much doubt and believe it will not be sufficient to save rattoons without a new application of Salt pounded to a powder ; because the first brine must be washed away by the time when rattoons spring up. I therefore advise the planter who would save his rattoons from grub, to cut off the heads of the stools by sharp hoes, three inches below the surface of the soil, and then strew a handful of salt round each stool ; and cover it up to a level with fine mould taken from the edges."—

From an Essay on Plantership by Samuel Martin, *Esq. of Antigua*

" Having tried salt upon a small scale on a sandy soil, I can assert sixteen bushels to be a proper quantity for one acre. It gradually advanced in its effects to sixteen, and as gradually diminished to forty bushels when vegetation was destroyed.—Twice only, have I had an opportunity of buying a few tons of foul Salt and used it both times on a barley tilth, sowing the Salt immediately after the barley. The event was perfectly satisfactory.—The verdure of the spring exceeded any thing of the kind I ever saw ; and the ripened appearance was whiter by many shades than I ever beheld.

N. B. Salt is noxious both to weeds and vermin."

R. Legrand, Esq. on Manures, in the Annals of Agriculture, vol. 5, page 140.

To keep Pork fresh.—Take out the bones, and without any salt, cover the pieces with Spanish brown (or red ochre,) then pack them in bags. Pork thus packed will keep sweet a year.—*Plough Boy.*

To relieve Cattle that are choaked or horen by Clover.—Provide a tough piece of grape vine, about a yard and a half long and as thick as a man's finger, with a knob from one to two inches diameter at one end. Surround this knob with a piece of linen or leather, which when stuffed with wool or tow, will make a ball of three inches diameter ; and secure it well, so as to prevent its slipping over the knob ; roll it in soft soap or grease, and having secured the creature, and holding its tongue, thrust the ball down its throat quite into the stomach, and it will be immediately relieved.—*Ditto.*

MILES COLVINE, THE CUMBERLAND MARINER.

(Continued from our last.)

When Miles Colvine had lately finished his new residence, and the flowers and fruits had returned to field and tree, he was observed to launch his boat : this was a common occurrence, a small lair of sheep-skins, a jar of water and some dried fish, called skippred salmon by the Scotch, looked like preparation for a long journey. The journey was begun, for he was seen scudding away southward, by the light of the stars, and no more was seen or heard of him for some time. Day after day his door continued shut, his chimney ceased to smoke, and his nets hung unemployed. Atlength the revenue cutter from Saint Bees arrived at Allanbay. It land a cargo of fine Hollands which the officers had taken from an Irish smuggler, between Archikergus and the Isle of Man. They had been terribly alarmed, they said, on their way, by the appearance, about the third watch of the night, of a visionary boat, navigated by a bearded figure which scudded with supernatural swiftness along the surface of the water. This tale, with all the variations which a pe-

culiar sea-faring credulity supply, found its way from seatown to hamlet, and from hamlet to hall. Old men shook their heads, and talked of the exploits of the great fiend by sea and land, and wished that good might happen to old England from the visit of such a sea-commander. Others who were willing to believe that the apparition was Miles Colvine on a coasting voyage, seemed no less ready to confound the maritime ravisher with an evil being who had murdered a whole ship's crew, sunk their ship, and dwelt on the coast of "canny Cumberland," for the express purpose of raising storms, shaking corn, and making unwedded mothers of half the fair damsels between Saint Bees and Saint Bees. Several misfortunes of the latter kind, which happened about this time, confirmed this suspicion, and his departure from the coast was as welcome as rain to the farmer after a long drought.

About a fortnight after this event, I happened to be on a moonlight excursion by water, *as far as* the ruined castle of Cumlongen. I was accompanied by an idle friend or two, and on our return we allowed the receding tide to carry us along the Cumberland coast, till we came nearly opposite the cottage of Miles Colvine. As we directed our boat to the shelter of a small bank, I observed a light glimmering in the mariner's house, and landing and approaching closer, I saw plainly the shadows of two persons, one tall and manly, the other slim and stylish-like, passing, and repassing on the wall. I soon obtained a fairer view. I saw the mariner himself, his dress once rude and seedid was replaced by one of the coarsest materials, but remarkably clean ; his beard was removed, and his hair, once matted and wild, now hung orderly about his neck and temples. The natural colour was black, but snow-white locks now predominated : his look was placid, but sedate, and he seemed about forty years of age. The figure of the creature that accompanied him was much too tender and beautiful to last long in a situation so rude and unprotected as the cottage of a fisherman. It was a female, richly dressed, and of a beauty so exquisite, and a look so full of sweetness and grace, that the rude scene around was not wanted to exalt her above all other maidens I had ever seen. She glided about the cottage, arranging the various articles of furniture, and passing two white hands, outrivalling the fairest creations of the sculptor, over the rude chairs and tables and every moment giving a glance at the mariner, like one who took delight in pleasing him, and seemed to work for his sake. And he was pleased : he saw him smile, and no one had ever seen him smile before ; he raised his hand over the long clustering tresses of the maiden ; caused her to sit down beside him, and looked on her face, which outgrowing the child, had not yet grown into woman, with a look of affection, and reverence and joy.

I was pondering on what I witnessed and imagining an interview with the unhappy mariner and his beautiful child, for such his companion was, when I observed the latter take out a small musical instrument from a chest, and touching its well-ordered strings with slight and ready hand, she played several of the simple and plaintive airs so common among the peasantry of the Scottish and English coasts. After a pause she resumed her instrument, and to an air singularly wild and melancholy, sang the following ballad, which relates to the story of her father's and mother's misfortunes ; but the min-trel has observed a mystery in his narrative which excites suspicion rather than gratifies curiosity.

O MARINER, O MARINER.

1

O mariner, O mariner
When will our gallant men
Make our cliffs and woodlands ring
With their homeward hail again ;
Full fifteen paced the stately deck,
And fifteen stood below,
And maidens waved them from the shore,
With hands more white than snow ;
All underneath them flashed the wave,
The sun laugh'd out aloon,
Will they come bounding homeward,
By the waning of yon moon ?

2

O maid, the moon shines lovely down
The stars all brightly burn,
And they may shine till doomsday come,
Ere your love have return ;
O'e his white forehead roll the waves,
The wind sigh-lone and low,
And the cry the sea-fowl uttereth
Is one to wail and woe ;
So wail thy on, I'll the, maid,
One of thy tresses dark,
Is worth all the souls who perish'd
In that good and gallant bark.

3

O mariner, O mariner,
It s whisper'd in the hall,
And sun, upon the mountain side
Among our neighbours all,
That the wave, that fill the measure
Of that wide and fatal flood,
Cannot cleanse the decks of thy good ship,
Or wash thy hands from blood ;
And sailors meet, and shake their heads,
And eye they sunder say,

Cut heap on heap Miles Colvine,
On the wide and watery way.

4

And up then spoke he, Miles Colvine,
His thigh thus smiting soon,
By all that's dark amath the deep,
By all that's bright above,
By all that's blessed on the earth,
Or blessed on the flood,
And by my sharp and stalwart blade
That revel'd in their blood—
I could not spare them ; for there came
My loved one's spirit nigh,
With a shriek of joy at ever stroke
That doom'd her foes to die.

5

" O mariner, O mariner,
There was a lovely dame,
Wrat down with thee into the deep
And left her father's home"—
His dark eyes like a thunder cloud
Did rain and lighten fast,
And ob, his bold and manful face
All grimly grew and ghast.
I loved her, and those evil men
Wrong'd her as far we ranged
But were ever woman's woes or wrongs
More fearfully avenged ?

The ballad had proceeded thus far, when a band of smugglers from the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, under the reckless desperation of the former with the craft and cruelty of the latter, attracted by the report of the wealth of the mariner, and by the lonely house, which represented hope of plunder with little appearance of resistance, landed to the number of seven, and leaping over the exterior wall, seized the door and shook it violently, calling loudly for admittance. I lay down with my two companions behind a small bed, or of course, to see the issue of this visit, for at that time I imagined the mariner maintained some mysterious correspondence with these lawless men. " Open the door," said one, in a strong Irish accent, " or by the powers I'll blow your cabin to peelings of potatoes about your ears, my darlings." —" Howl, Patrick, or what's your name," said one of his comrades in Lowland Scotch, " ye mauna gang that rough way to work. we mean speak kindly and reasonlies, man, till we get in our hand, and then we can take it our ain way, like Willie Wilson's sow, when she ran off with a knife in her neck." The mariner, on hearing this dialogue, prepared himself like one perfectly well acquainted with such encounters. With a sword in one hand, a cocked pistol in the other and a brace in his belt, he posted himself behind the door, and in a low voice admonished his daughter to retire to a little chamber constructed for her accommodation. With a voice which, though tremulous with emotion, lost nothing of its native sweetness, the young maiden answered, " Oh let me be near you father let me be near you "—Her low and gentle voice was drowned in the wild exclamations of one of the smugglers. " Och my dears, let us break the door and clap a red tar to the roof, and all to give me light to see to kill this maiden with the sweet voice I have not been within seven acres broad of a woman since we sailed with Miles Colvine's lady.—And by the bagpipe she was a monster, and a pretty die she made about it after all, and ask it into her head to shriek till the shore rang, and pray if the saints grew deaf ; ah my heart, it would'nt do—What the d—l holds this door ? stand by till I snow you how unadvisedly I'll stick it against the wall ;" and setting his shoulders to the door, he thrust with all his might, and though seconded by his comrades, who seemed all alike eager for violence, the door resisted his utmost efforts " Stand back, my darlings," said the miscreant, " I'll show you a trick worth two of this ; I'll teach you how we bring out a bounce from a bolted chamber in little Ireland ;" so saying he proceeded to prime a pistol, having previously hammered the flint with a little steel cross, curiously chased and ornamented which he took from his bosom. " Now come on, my arty boys—my souls of boys ; the boy that wont do as I do, deserves to be whipped through purgatory." In a moment the door opened. Miles Colvine stood on the threshold, a cocked pistol in his right hand, his sword gleaming in the other, his eyes shooting from them a fierce dark light but his manner perfectly calm and collected. Behind him came the beautiful form of his daughter, and with her right hand on his shoulder, and shuddering from head to foot, as the naughter peril which seemed to beset her father. These maritime desperadoes started back at this sudden apparition of an armed man, and even their insolent leader, forward as he was, recoiled a pace or two The mariner eyed him for a moment, and said, " Did my sword and then do its work upward ? and the very sea not devour these thou immeasureable villain ? but God has given thee back to earth, to become a warning how men and how certain just vengeance is." And long as he spoke, I saw the pistol flash, and the gleam of the descending sword, in almost the same instant. I instantly rushed in with my companions, and the smugglers, perceiving his sudden reinforcement, carried off their companion, roaring, and cursing, and vowing ; and calling their boat from the shore, vanished along the misty bosom of the summer sea.

(To be continued.)

INDEX AT END

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register.)

STRICTURES ON A WORK recently Published, and entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY."

No. XIII.

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was but a type of these, thou Prince of Liars!"

Old Play.

Since writing the preceding Strictures, we have been at some pains to ascertain the real sentiments of the more sensible, well-meaning, and loyal portion of the emigrant settlers, and we find their opinions so consonant with our own upon this important subject (of course we mean the amount of fees payable on grants of land to a certain extent) that we cannot refrain from giving them to our readers, though we utterly abjure all intention of dictating to those who have the power of regulating and deciding on these matters.—What we are going to state has always been our own opinion, and observation and inquiry have confirmed its propriety, and it would give us no small pleasure to see it acted upon. It is this:—

Let the pauper emigrants have 50 acres without being at any cost; let those who wish for 100 acres have that quantity on payment of the old fees of £5 14s. 9d. Sterling; and let those who want 200 acres have that quantity on payment of £12 Sterling; and let all the larger Grants be on the new fees, and under the new regulations, and we are pretty sure that no complaints would be heard from any quarter, that could be entitled to the smallest consideration. So many more persons would take the grants of 100 and 200 acres, than is now the case, that the funds of this department would be greatly increased, and the office fees on the small gratuitous grants would be therefore scarcely felt. Nor could the capitalist, who wished to speculate on large grants, have any just cause of complaint, when it is considered that the Government of the United States sell their wild lands, even in the most remote situations, and generally speaking, of a greatly inferior quality, for two dollars per acre.

It seems to have been amongst the objects of the unfortunate author; whom we have felt ourselves bound to criticise, to do away with the oath *of allegiance*;—but surely, if it is ever necessary to take an oath, it is necessary, situated as this country is, to have this oath administered without distinction as to the countries from whence the applicant may come. Not only aliens and strangers, but frequently disaffected persons from Great Britain, come amongst us: it must no doubt be a bitter pill to them, but why it should be objected to by those who are well-affected to the British Government, is hard to conceive. It is a suspicious circumstance when a man, who has no religious scruples of conscience respecting the lawfulness of oaths in other countries, he makes any difficulty, in taking the Oath of Allegiance, on becoming a permanent resident here.

Another of the abominable falsehoods of this writer, is the assertion, (see p. 15) *that an alien who may have fought against this country, is entitled to advantages and privileges which a British Subject, who has fulfilled all his duties to his Sovereign and to his country, cannot enjoy!!!* Is it not notorious that an alien cannot hold lands in fee-simple from the British Crown?—*But upon the lying varlet, out upon him, the truth is not in him.*

But it is time, judging of the feelings of our readers, by our own, that we brought these Strictures to a close. It is painful to view any outward deformity of the human figure, but it is infinitely worse to be forced into the contemplation of mental depravity; a beautiful form, and a countenance adorned by the smiles of virtue, tell us that we are children of the light, and heirs of heaven; a hideous aspect, a lying tongue, and a heart full of wickedness, but too plainly remind us of a fallen state, and the danger of an endless perdition. It has been our melancholy task to confront more impudence and falsehood, in proportion to the bulk of the vehicle which contains it, than it has ever been our lot to review, and we do most sincerely hope, and trust, we shall be spared any future labours of a similar kind. We might have pointed out many more instances of misrepresentation, and of a total disregard of truth, but we consider that our readers are as tired as ourselves, and we forbear.

When we first took this pamphlet "*on the State of the Colony*" into our hands, we were so much disgusted, that it was our intention to have gone to our bottles of strongest aquafortis, gall, and wormwood; and to have treated the author with some severity; but we own, the name given in the title-page, in a great degree disarmed us; we knew but of one in this country of that name, and we were fearful of hurting *his* feelings;—yet after a little reflection, we could not believe that one who possesses so much of the *assurance* in words, whose countenance expresses so much of the demigod,—whose whole figure and deportment is manly,—whose eye beams with benevolence and an universal love to mankind,—an eye full of the softness, brilliancy, and sweetness of the Antelope,—facinating as the glance of the basilisk, but without its fatality;—a man whom no one can see perambulate the streets of York, without being secured there *upon a sum of the people*;—*a patriot*;—*a friend*;—*a father*;—*a brother*;—*the defender of his country*; *and, the asserter of its rights*; but neither an adviser of Cabinet Ministers;—a Dictator of Parliaments,—nor a Terror to Governors; and it must surely be an impossible for him to write or utter lying calumnies, as that the children of darkness and of iniquity, can delight in the beams of the sun of righteousness. He has shown himself to be of a charitable disposition, and it may be that he has lent his name, (knowing how great a sanctuary it would prove,) to some luckless wight, the very scum and off scouring of a wretched defaming society of profligate radicals. If this is the case, in God's name let him do so no more:—his title to favor, great as it is, will in its protecting power and influence; our battles of wits and corrosives will be resorted to, the gates of our mercy *will be closed*; and the unhappy victim consigned to *the utmost vengeance of retributive justice.*

For the Weekly Register.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

SIR,—The philosopher and moralist is frequently employed in the contemplation of the various classes and denominations of the votaries of ambition, who pursue their assiduous avocations in this world of bustle and activity. It is likewise matter of speculation, to observe the diversified materials they press into the service of their particular aims, and the petticoat of conciliation they are constantly stitching together where they are at a loss for system and congruity—at least, the appearance of them—and the endless dirty subterfuges to which some classes of them have continual resort, in order to keep a chain of some sort of connection in their system, that the heedless spectator, or the dupe of their artifice may be led to imagine they are really removing mountains. There is one genus of this great family that surpasses all the others in many of its qualities; and though it may possess a difficultivity in many respects, yet it carries a general family resemblance: I mean public patriots and reformers, who, from a kind of prodigate necessity, or a paramount obligation to do mischief, which they have generously imposed upon themselves, put their shoulders to the wheels of discord, and with the lash of satanic malevolence drive on the wild beasts of faction, until they either beat their own brains out against the rocks of correct principle, or stick fast in mire of degradation, into which they thought to plunge the objects of their malice.

I was led into the above thought upon perusing the invidious and malicious remarks, found under the Editorial head of your paper of the 10th ult upon the toasts given at the annual celebration of the Talbot Anniversary, the account of which you inserted in a forgoing column, apparently for the purpose of making those remarks. As the Talbot Anniversary is celebrated for local purposes, no man can be so silly as to think the omission, you would appear so significantly to notice, had any meaning at all, much less the one you have foisted upon the Gentleman, who are as little inclined to accept of the coarse and unmanly compliment you have so impudently and voluntarily presumed to offer them, as to join the scurrilous Editor of a nasty newspaper in insulting the lore of Billingsgate upon "the ruler of the people," of whom "thou shalt not speak evil." As to their being men "capable of judging of the merits of all parties," you might be assured, if you had any knowledge of their opinions or conduct, that they do know how to estimate, by the rules of good manners, common honesty, and a proper respect for religion and morality, as they deserve, your very praiseworthy and virtuous labors to rescue "the rising generation of this infant colony" from that demoralization you seem to fear. And indeed there is a vast difference between the patriotism with which they are warmed, and that which you would attribute to them; and they look with a proper pity and contempt upon the folly and wickedness of the man that would eat his morsel, purchased at the expense of every great principle.

I am, Sir, &c.

A. H. BURWELL.

Talbot Road, 15th June, 1822.

POETRY.

THE POET'S TOMB.

How sweet rests the poet's head
Beneath the turf, his silent bed,
He need not envy all the great,
Nor all their monumental state;
His is a stone that cannot die,
The sleep of immortality.

His lyre is mute, his hand is cold,
But oh! how blest'd his hallow'd mould?
Genius shall leave his lofty sphere
To look within and drop a tear;
Fame shall entwine the laurel round,
And unseen lips shall kiss the ground.

DOMESTIC.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago and left London on the 10th May, has furnished the intelligence that a bill for the union of the Legislature of the Canadas had either been brought into the Imperial Parliament before he left England or was certainly to be brought in, in a few days. No doubts existed that it would ultimately pass into a Law.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Arrived this season, 4507 settlers—two hundred and ninety vessels.—*Quebec Mercury, July 24.*

At present our City has perhaps more company of the mercantile character than we have seen at any other season, for many years; and business is brisk in proportion. It would seem that the hard times of which we have long been complaining are now about to subside, and a regular state of affairs to take their place. The inducement given by the free circulation of cash during the late war, to persons to commence business upon unsafe ground; the revulsion consequent to such an excitement after the cause of it had ceased to exist; and the attendant depression of trade, arising from an overstock of the materials, and the scarcity of money, have operated very seriously against the merchants of this country; but the evil will gradually decrease; and even at present, we see symptoms of the return into proper and safe channels of that commerce which has for some years experienced an unnatural bias—first of the most prosperous tendency, and latterly of an equally disastrous nature,

Canadian Courant.

We have it on the authority of private letters from Montreal, that the bill for the union of the Provinces had been prepared by His Majesty's Ministers, and that it was to be immediately submitted to the consideration of Parliament. This is an important corroboration of our first reports on the subject.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We have received the first number of the ALBION published in New-York which has for some time been announced; we shall defer a more particular notice of it until our next than is contained in the following paragraph from a Boston Paper:—

"The leading object of the paper is stated to be to furnish more full intelligence of the internal condition of the British Empire than is afforded by any American Journal, for the gratification of the numerous subjects and natives of Great Britain and Ireland resident in this country. It is conducted by an English gentlemen who has been for three or four years past an inhabitant of this town, and who is by his learning, talents and literary taste well qualified to conduct a publication of this sort. We have no doubt that it will be a paper extremely interesting, not only to the subjects and natives of Great Britain, but to many others who may wish to be more fully informed than they can be through the ordinary channels, of the politics, history, and literature of that country. It is handsomely printed, on a large sheet, in the quarto form, and we are happy to learn that from the high literary reputation of the editor, it has already received the assurance of an extensive support."

Death.

On Friday Morning, June 28th, at Ormondthrop-Hall, Cramahe, the residence of Capt. Spilsbury, R. N. Mrs. Elizabeth Bayly of Kent, England, aged 63, after a long and distressing sickness, which she bore with Christian Fortitude.

A Supplement containing the Literary and Political news of the week is at press, and will be ready for delivery to-morrow.

Supplement to the Thirteenth Number OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Delivered to Subscribers Gratis.

FRIDAY, JULY, 12, 1822.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 6.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, for the further consideration of the agricultural report,

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to move the resolution for making advances to the holders of corn, when the average price of wheat shall be under 60s. per qr. In order that the House might clearly see the principle they were called upon to consider, it would be proper to notice the two chief propositions which had been discussed in the agricultural Committee. One was for the purchase of corn by an agent of Government, when it should be at a stated low price—the other was for encouraging, by bounties the purchases of private individuals; because it was considered, that the purchaser of corn for the Government would not have the exact sort of influence which was desirable. Looking at the other proposition, the Committee thought they might adopt it, and afford relief without violating any general principle. The whole policy of this proposed arrangement arose out of the circumstances noticed by the Committee, respecting the state of the market. They found that the quantity of corn brought to market in the early months of the year, doubled the quantity brought within the same months in several preceding years. —(Hear, hear.) From this they inferred, and very naturally, that the market this year displayed a superabundance, which caused a ruinous competition among the sellers. The latter could not reduce the interest they were paying upon mortgages, although the prices had thus fallen; and a measure of some description was therefore tho't necessary, because the market was not in a natural state—indeed, it was obvious, that if the number of sellers became doubled, while that of buyers remained stationary, there must be a losing competition among the former. It was therefore conceived, that if additional purchases could be created, it would counteract the disposition to inundate the market. He must here observe, that it was by no means a fair description of the present measure, to say that it merely proposed to raise the price of corn: in fact, a convenient distribution was all that was desired. This would be accompanied by giving additional degree of facility to purchases. He really thought that the idea of a law to raise prices had long since been exploded in that House. One advantage of the proposed measure was that if it did no good, it certainly could do no harm, and this he believed the House would consider of no mean advantage when they were trying an experiment.—*(A laugh.)* If corn should not rise, no one would suffer from the measure; and if it should rise, the agricultural interest would be relieved from the multiplied distress with which it was at present surrounded. He certainly had not voted for this plan in the Committee; his own proposal had not been adopted, and he had therefore left the whole subject to the consideration of the Committee, and it was in deference to the judgment of that Committee that he brought the proposal before the House for its favourable opinion. After an eulogium on the character and talent of the Members composing the Committee, the noble Marquis proceeded to observe, that he learned from many of those Members, that the measure now proposed was that which the farmers thought would afford them the most relief. Whether they were right or wrong in this conjecture, he believed the House would be sorry to reject a favorite proposition, which at all events, was harmless; for the farmers, if it were rejected, would not very unnaturally, attribute the continuance of their distress to its rejection. The noble Marquis then moved the resolution, which has been already before the public, authorising the advance of one million upon corn in warehouse, when the average price of wheat shall be under 60s. per qr.

Mr. Huskisson would give his reasons for objecting to this resolution. He had gathered from his Noble Friend that this was a temporary and not a permanent measure; and his objection to it mainly was the time at which it was proposed to be applied. Many of the most distressed farmers were no longer sellers of corn, but buyers to support the poor of their parishes. This must add to the distress of the small farmers, until the next harvest. Every practical surveyor could tell who was the most distressed farmer, by looking at his stack-yard. He was satisfied that this assistance by loan would be an injury to the small farmers. Besides, if it were objectionable to lend money on any one article more than another, it was on the deposit of corn. On the —th of September, corn was at 55s. and in twenty days more it was 70s. to 78s. He would agree with his Noble Friend, that killdried damaged corn would not be a safe speculation to lend money on. If we had a good harvest and well got in, no one would buy this damaged corn if they could get sound. Besides, to lend damaged corn, would be an inducement to farmers to damage their good corn. The prices as between landlord and tenant, were fast adjusting themselves; and he thought were fast adjusting themselves; and he thought they had better not meddle with a measure which they had better not meddle with a measure which they had better not meddle with a measure which

and resolution, before the committee entered into the question; and as the time was now so late, he thought it would be better to postpone the discussion to another night.

Mr. Estcourt wished to know whether it was the Noble Lord's intention that the second resolution should follow the fate of the first?—*A laugh.*)

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that the debate would come better after his statement, and suggested that the Chairman should report progress, and obtain leave for the Committee to sit again. If that course should meet the feelings of the House, and the Noble Lord (A. Hamilton,) whose motion stood for to-morrow, would consent to postpone it, the (*Lord Londonderry*) would propose that the debate on the second resolution should take place to-morrow.

Lord A. Hamilton consented to postpone his motion on that understanding. Adjourned.

May 7.—The House in a Committee on the agricultural report.

The Marquis of Londonderry wished to call the attention of the House to the danger of an immense importation of foreign corn. The leading point was, at what price the ports should be opened; and from the ample stores on the Continent, there was danger of the country being inundated with them. The price now at which the ports might be opened was 60s.; but there was no limit as to the quantity to be imported. He did not believe that by giving protection, the price at the same time could be given. In all ordinary years the price of 70s. would amount to a prohibition. He should have no objection to vote either for the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Member for Portarlington. In his own opinion the ports might be opened at 65s. subject to a duty of 20s. to which was to be added 10s. more for the expense of importation. But in legislating upon this subject, regard was to be had to public opinion. He was not, therefore, disposed to alter in the first instance, the present rate at which corn might be imported; and that had been the opinion of the Committee. The Member for Somerset (*Sir T. B. Lethbridge*) had proposed 35s. of duty on an article that fetched from 80s. to 90s. in the market. It was, in fact, equivalent to a prohibition. A nearly similar objection applied to the duty proposed by the Member for Wilts, who wished for a permanent duty of 24s. and 10s. as the expence of importation. The Member for Portarlington wished for a permanent duty; and in the first instance the duty was to be 70s. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, in the first instance, proposed a duty of 15s. which, as the price of corn rose, was to be reduced to 5s. and ultimately to 1s. He would prefer a fixed duty, rather than having any opening price whatever, or a duty by an increasing scale. He therefore considered, that the recommendation of his Right Hon. Friend should be adopted. Still he could not hope to persuade the country to the adoption of a measure like that of a permanent duty. He must, therefore look to the scale of duties; and if they were not to make an alteration in the scale of duty until corn came to 80s. which would be 90s. in our market, then with 25s. duty, the price would be 65s. to the foreign importer. This would be a circumstance ruinous to the home market. The foreign corn in warehouse was at 25s. because the holder did not know when he could get a home market for it. This, however, was not a price at which the Continent could always afford to supply us with corn. But as the Continent was in an unnatural state as well as ourselves as to the price of corn, then he could understand that there should be a protecting duty for the time laid upon it. Still he was of opinion, that all such restrictions were hurtful to the interest of nations. He had not seen any reason why his Right Hon. Friend's suggestion of a permanent duty should be adopted, and therefore he was inclined to agree with the suggestion of last year's Committee, which was that the import price should be fixed at a lower rate, before a fixed duty should be imposed. He saw no reason for a change in the circumstances of the world, since last year, which would call for an alteration in import price and duty. He had, in the Committee, wished that the ports should open at 65s. with a scale of duty; but that did not meet the opinion of the Committee, but they wished a duty of 12s. when the price should be above 80s. He would take the duty, however, at 15s. or 20s rather than leave the country in its present perilous state. With that laudable anxiety for agricultural distress, they ought to take care not to awaken the jealousy of the rest of the country. He was endeavouring to manage this matter with as even a hand as possible for both parties. His resolution would be, that the ports should not be opened till the price was at 80s. allowing importation duty at 70s. He then moved a resolution, that foreign corn should not be permitted to be imported, free from duty, until the price should be 80s. in the home market.

Sir T. Lethbridge was aware of the difficulty of legislating on articles of food; but it was necessary to provide a remedy for the existing evil. He should therefore move a resolution to protect the whole agricultural produce of the country. A merchant in the city had said, that he could afford foreign wheat of good quality at 26s. per quarter. It had been asked, what would they have beyond a monopoly. That was not true, for they had large importations of fore gn wheat which was waiting the price of 80s. Last week a quantity of butter was sold at 50s. a firkin, which could not be raised by the farmer under 70s. or 80s. Good Buckinghamshire butter could not be sold because the Dutch merchant had paid his 2d. in the pound duty on his butter, and sold it at a profit of 3d. per lb. It was in vain to tell him that they should confine this question of corn, or that protection could not be carried farther than monopoly. Some remedy must be found for these evils. He believed that, except in very scarce years, we were capable of growing sufficient for our own consumption; and then where was the necessity for the immense care taken of foreign importation? A merchant, in a Committee had said, that, with a duty of 40s. he would undertake to inundate the country with foreign corn. Members might not recollect that; but it made an impression on him that would not be easily effaced. The landholders had stood firm; and they would do so if not goaded to desperation by that abominable political economy now in vogue. He hoped the House would not support the propositions of the Noble Marquis. The Hon. Member concluded by moving the following resolution as an amendment to that proposed by the Noble Lord (*Londonderry*):—

"That it is expedient for the protection of the agriculture of the united kingdom against foreign competition, that the following rate of duties shall be payable on the import of any production of foreign countries similar to those of our own soil; and that, subject to such rates and duties, the import of all such productions shall, whenever the ports shall open under the present law, thereafter remain free for the import of all such productions, viz:—

Wheat	40s. per quar.	Hemp	15s. cwt.
Meal	10s. cwt.	Hides	2d lb.
Flour	14s. cwt.	Tallow	20s cwt.
Rye	26s. 6d. qur.	Seeds	28s cwt.
Oats	13s 6d. quar	Butter	56s cwt.
Peas	26s 6d quar.	Cheese	37s 6d. cwt.
Beans	26s 6d quar	Poultry, 33l. per cent. *ad valorem* according to price current.	
Barley, Bear, or Bigg,	20s quar.		
Wool	1s lb.	Apples	5s. per bush.
Flax	20s cwt	Pears	7s per bush

All things not enumerated 33l per cent. *ad valorem.*

Sir F. Burdett said, the Hon. Baronet, however erroneous, had stated a clear and intelligible proposition, which was more than the Noble Lord had done. His persuasion was, that the country would not be relieved by any restrictive measures in the importation of foreign corn.—The Noble Lord had appeared to him to be so little serious on this occasion, as he also was last evening; so much so, that if he (Sir F.) had a musical voice, he would reply to him by the line of the old song, "*cease your funning.*" The Noble Lord had abandoned all carelessness about popular opinion; and now was inclined to yield to all interests. He rather thought the Noble Lord intended to treat his own child with as little tenderness as he had done that to which he was last night foster father, or nurse, or whatever he pleased to call himself. It was a bad reason for the Noble Lord, as a Minister, to give in to the opinions of the farmers, because the measure would do no injury. All delay did injury; and though the Noble Lord had referred to time, as a cure for the evil, yet time to things of this kind made all matters worse. The Noble Lord had made a bold hyperbole, that if the whole of the taxes were taken off, the country would receive no relief. If that were so, to what a state had Ministers reduced the country? The Prime Minister in another place had over and over again said, the evils arose from a superabundant production, but that was denied by the agricultural committee itself. It seemed that there had been a reduction in the currency of the country; and that he thought was a sufficient cause for the evils complained of. A diminution of the currency affected all interests in the country, but especially agriculture. Importing countries were all rich countries, and exporting ones were always poor. Whatever they might strive to do, without restrictive measures they would drive a number of poor on their parishes. He thought the landlords should have high rents, for then they would have prosperous farmers, manufacturers, and labourers. For the reason he liked high rents. He thought that it was idle to say that the present evils arose from Mr. Peel's bill; for the mischiefs had operated before that bill was proposed. The fact was, that Government was from time to time acting fraudulently with each separate interest. Ministers should have been impeached for not providing for the ruin brought on by the alteration of the currency, which had enhanced the evils of all the taxes; while all the means of corruption were increased to them. In the reign of William III. and other times, when there was a new coinage, the old coin was taken at its full value for taxes, &c. Unless they looked at the standard of value, the remission of taxes would do no good. It was too much to burden this country with a civil list of two millions a year. They should soon relieve the people from every slight sum, for the proverb said it was the last hair that broke the camel's back. He hoped the Noble Lord, who had got rid of the Postmaster General would persevere. He might find other useless offices. There was no difficulty in the search; for he might find some new diplomatic appointment which required pruning. The country Gentlemen were entitled to respect, because they could not take wing, and be off like others—they must stand or fall with their county. But he was sure they would not sacrifice their estates, or the liberties of their country, to the blind and vascillating policy of Ministers, with which the Noble Lord had insulted them. He ridiculed the various schemes which Ministers had proposed and abandoned. The next thing to be considered was the excessive taxation. Without these considerations, there could be no relief for the country. Instead of the House occupying itself in such measures as that now before it, attention should be paid to the state of the currency, to the civil list, and to the whole public expenditure; and above all things, a free corn trade; and if all other trades were free also, he was persuaded it would be for the benefit of the country. The Hon Baronet then adverted to the conduct of the Noble Lord, who, he said, by first proposing and then abandoning measures, and thereby plainly proving he did not know what to do, had proved himself incompetent to the high situation in which he was placed—to continue him in it would be to risk the ruin of the country. The imbecility of those whose superior talents ought to guide us, placed us in a more dangerous situation, than any we were placed in during the arduous contest in which we had been engaged; and the house would stultify itself by submitting longer to be governed by such a set of men as those who now held the reins of government; and he believed nothing but a change of men could save the country.

Mr. Robinson thought, in the present situation of the country, and in considering the importance of the question now before the house, the Hon. Bart would better have discharged his duty by discussing the merits of the proposition before them, than making such an attack as he had done on administration.

If the Hon. Baronet really believed that nothing but a change of Ministers would save the country, let him fairly bring the question forward, and he, for one, should have no fears in meeting him. The propositions thrown out by the Hon. Baronet went to a repeal of taxation to such an extent as could only be effected by a reduction in the currency of the country; and that he thought was a sufficient cause for the evils complained of. A diminution of the currency affected all interests in the country, but especially agriculture. Importing countries were all rich countries, and exporting ones were always poor. Whatever they might strive to do, without restrictive measures they would drive a number of poor on their parishes. He thought the landlords should have high rents, for then they would have prosperous farmers, manufacturers, and labourers. For the reason he liked high rents. He thought that it was idle to say that the present evils arose from Mr. Peel's bill; for the mischiefs had operated before that bill was proposed. The fact was, that Government was from time to time acting fraudulently with each separate interest. Ministers should have been impeached for not providing for the ruin brought on by the alteration of the currency, which had enhanced the evils of all the taxes; while all the means of corruption were increased to them. In the reign of William III. and other times, when there was a new coinage, the old coin was taken at its full value for taxes, &c. Unless they looked at the standard of value, the remission of taxes would do no good. It was too much to burden this country with a civil list of two millions a year. They should soon relieve the people from every slight sum, for the proverb said it was the last hair that broke the camel's back. He hoped the Noble Lord, who had got rid of the Postmaster General would persevere. He might find other useless offices. There was no difficulty in the search; for he might find some new diplomatic appointment which required pruning. The country Gentlemen were entitled to respect, because they could not take wing, and be off like others—they must stand or fall with their county. But he was sure they would not sacrifice their estates, or the liberties of their country, to the blind and vascillating policy of Ministers, with which the Noble Lord had insulted them. He ridiculed the various schemes which Ministers had proposed and abandoned. The next thing to be considered was the excessive taxation. Without these considerations, there could be no relief for the country. Instead of the House occupying itself in such measures as that now before it, attention should be paid to the state of the currency, to the civil list, and to the whole public expenditure; and above all things, a free corn trade; and if all other trades were free also, he was persuaded it would be for the benefit of the country. The Hon Baronet then adverted to the conduct of the Noble Lord, who, he said, by first proposing and then abandoning measures, and thereby plainly proving he did not know what to do, had proved

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(*Continued.*)

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The next alledged cause is the effect of illicit distillation.

Unhappily, this feature in the condition of Ireland is sufficiently obvious, and is at once a cause of distress and a circumstance of disorder. But this practice likewise arose from the two peculiar circumstances in the general condition of the Irish population—the non-residence of the native gentry, and the imperfect civilization of the lower orders. The pernicious propensity to the extravagant use of spirituous liquors always exist en congeri in societies approaching nearest to a state of nature. The use of such excitements is the sole remedy for the painful listlessness of savage life. The imperfect civilization of the Irish poor leads them to this sad resource. The absence of their native gentry removes the supervision and control of their natural protectors. They are thus left to themselves, and follow where the precipitate misery of their condition leads them. But the habits of smugglers are from the outset the habits of outlaws; they become too easily, and by too natural a progress, the habits of more atrocious criminals. There can be no doubt both of the bearing of this cause on the general distress of the country, and of its extent. But on the part of government, no efforts have been neglected to check the progress of this mischief.

In the year 1820, a bill was introduced into Parliament by the Chancellor of Exchequer, for extending the practice of Scotland into Ireland, and allowing the use of small legalised stills, of a capacity to contain not less than a hundred gallons, by all persons who should make a proper entry. It is to be hoped that this measure will have the same beneficial effect in Ireland as in Scotland, where it has assisted both landlord and farmer, by raising the price of oats and barley, and inciting the consumption of the produce of those articles in a legal manner. If this measure and other measures directed against the evil of illicit distillation, should turn out to be nugatory, the fault surely cannot rest with his Majesty's ministers. The principle of this measure was solicited by the Irish members themselves, as the representatives of the public opinion in their own country.

It was only with the same purpose of effectually eradicating this most mischievous practice, that the government so long maintained the salutary measure, originally introduced into the Irish parliament, that of making districts responsible for unlicensed stills discovered within their precincts. But the Irish gentry themselves complained of the extreme severity of this law, and in compliance with the general feelings of his majesty's ministers consented to relax it. The Irish Spirits Bill was brought in with this purpose. But so sensible were his Majesty's ministers of the real character of this measure, and of its mere partial utility, that the accompanied the introduction of the bill by observations almost protesting against it. But the Irish members insisted, and the bill was accordingly carried. If illicit distillations have since increased, if the stewards, middle-men, and resident factors, of absentee proprietors, have since countenanced this practice—if the produce of the illicit still be employed to pay the exactions of these sub-landlords—if a system of most pernicious toleration, not to say actual connivance, have originated upon a repeal of the old acts: if the charges of the judges, and the exhortation of the superior magistrates, be nullified by the known practice of men in power and influence, how decidedly innocent amongst themselves; if all these evils have arisen from the actual repeal (for so it may be called) of the old Silt Fines Bill, the fault must not, at least, be imputed to his Majesty's ministers.

The next, and last alledged head, comprehends in substance some loose complaints against the local magistracy of the country, and a more formal recommendation, that government should try the effect of stronger measures. In a brief examination of this head, the enquiry discloses itself into that trite question, first, whether stronger measures were required at the period of this recommendation, 1820; and, secondly, whether a state of things may not arise (perhaps has arisen since) which may unquestionably require the introduction of stronger restraints.

In the year 1820 his Majesty's ministers certainly declined the application, on the part of some gentlemen, magistrates of Ireland, to renew the provisions of the Insurrection Act. They saw no necessity for the renewal of this act under the circumstances of those times. The existing statutes appeared to have produced their full effect. The memorials alledged disturbances in Galway, Clare, and Mayo. But the disturbances in Clare had been effectually suppressed by the active efforts of the resident gentry. The disturbances in Galway had been more considerable, but they had been soon quieted in that county likewise by the concurrent effect of the zealous efforts of the local magistracy, and by the Peace Preservation Bill. In Mayo the resident gentry had suppressed them almost as soon as they appeared. Thus government saw no necessity, at that period at least, for any measure required by the failure of the existing acts. Nor has there any thing in the character of these extraordinary measures to recommend their adoption upon their own merits. During the last fifty years, it had been the constant effort of successive administrations in Ireland, to relieve themselves and the country from the system of extraordinary measures, by which that kingdom had been governed during the two preceding centuries. Expedience had taught the true character of this system. If it put down the evil for the present, it sheltered its re-appearance with increased malignity for the future. It put out the fire by kicking about the brands. It repressed the disturbance for the time, but provoked retaliating passions, which afterwards broke out with increased outrages. It is the character of a free government, and of fixed constitutional laws, that such a government should operate more by its influence than by its power; and that being recognised by every one system of equal protection, it should command obedience, more from the feeling of general prudence and common interest, than under terror and intimidation. It is contrary to all principle, to hold forth the law, to a whole people, as an angry and vindictive avenger, instead of a benevolent and paternal protector. His Majesty's ministers acted under these principles. They saw the necessity of doing something for the Irish people in the way of gradual discipline. It was more consonant with the personal feelings of his Majesty's ministers to conciliate than to menace, and amongst means equally efficient for the same end, to prefer those of lenity, moderation, and forbearance.

As to the second point of the question, whether a state of things may not arise to render necessary a resort to stronger measures, it admits only of one answer—that, under the actual state of the country, composed of such elements, a condition of this kind unquestionably may arise. But it will then be time enough to consider the necessity of such measures. Assuredly, under circumstances of actual necessity, it would be contrary to the benevolence of government to renew the insurrection act. Is it forgotten, that this statute is almost the Curfew Act of King William? It forbade the inhabitants of the disturbed districts to be absent from their houses from sun-set to sun-rise. It established a perpetual sessions, composed not of judges, but of magistrates. Every person apprehended might be taken on the spot to this sessions, and without a grand jury, or a petty jury, on the sole opinion of the magistrates of these sessions, be condemned to transportation for seven years. But will it even be objected to a British ministry, that under the influence of another system of government, and personally accustomed to an administration upon different principles, they felt a natural reluctance to renew the provisions of an act of this kind, and that they were slow to invest themselves with this tremendous power. If they had consulted only the facility of administration, they would have naturally coveted the possession of a power, which, however severe towards its objects, could necessarily be effectual in its end. If they had consulted only the present interest, the readiest means were the best, and the most powerful were the readiest. But they could not forget that Ireland had suffered much under the erroneous system of former times, and that the excesses of one period by her population, threw was much to commiserate, as well as to punish. Upon these principles, the administration of Irish affairs has been directed towards the two objects—of attempting improvements by a gradual return to the ordinary progress of law and government; and apply force only on those occasions, where local disturbances might demand it. If new excesses, and in an alarming degree, should require the renewal of the Insurrection Act, renewed it must be, however the occasion may be lamented.

But his Majesty's ministers have never for a moment overlooked the actual situation of Ireland, and have attempted to improve it, more by a course of gradual discipline and the reform of pressing evils, than by any precipitate measures. To say one who will cast his eyes over the history of Irish legislation, for the last twenty years, these remarks will be obvious. From bringing round the habits of the people to the influence of this principle of amelioration by measured steps, and by bringing round the habits of the people to the influence of better morals, as well as of fixed laws, have arisen innumerable acts. By the Irish Preservation Bill, his Majesty's ministers endeavored to return by one step towards the maintenance of public order in Ireland by the ordinary administration of justice. They saw a disposition towards the severity of the Irish Insurrection act; retaining so much only of the rigor of that statute, as was unhappily still necessary to restrain the excesses of the disturbed districts.—The object of this was to assimilate, as nearly as possible the local administration of the law. In the two kingdoms. If the local magistracy of Ireland, (it is said, without offence and speaking only generally, and with numerous exceptions) be still very far removed from the country magistracy in England, the fault is not from any want of effort on the part of his Majesty's ministers, but in that prominent feature in the condition of Ireland—the absence of the great local proprietors. It is impossible for government to work without suitable subject matter. It is impossible to procure in Ireland the same weight, and condition, habits and respectability, which characterize the magistracy of England. It was under the sense of this inconvenience, that Government endeavored to repair it by a provisional magistracy, appointed from the bar. Here again, is another example of difficulty; the intentions of his Majesty's ministers have been illiberally slandered, this most salutary measure being supported more to a desire of augmenting their patronage, than of improving the local administration of the laws. The Grand Jury presentment bill was a measure of a similar character, its object was to cure an abuse leading to much practical oppression. But a still more useful measure of the same kind was the sanction of government of its ancient appointment

INDEX AT END

sheriffs of counties. Here ministers gave up a very important portion of the patronage of the crown. But it is unnecessary to enter into a further detail of the numerous measures flowing from the same principle; that of gradually amending the administration of law in Ireland, and of depriving step by step, from that extreme and rigorous system, which had effected the good will of the two countries.

It is but just, however, to add, in conclusion of this subject, that none of the present distractions in Ireland can be ascribed to religious differences—Catholics and Protestants, are alike sufferers and aggressors. It is but rank faction, therefore, to refer her present state to tythes, taxes, and the absence of a complete Catholic emancipation.

(To be continued)

THE FRISONER.

FROM THE HERMIT IN THE COUNTRY, OR SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS.

Here I dip,
My sword, and do contest
As not and nobly with thy love,
As ever, in ambitious strength, I did
Against thy valour.

SHAKESPEARE.

The duty of forgiveness has ever appeared to me not only to be imperative, but to carry with it an elevating magnanimity—mingled with the most soothing sensation. In pardoning an injury, the heart dilates, and our poor mansion seems to be illuminated by the rays of immortality. We feel exalted without intemperance—humble without debasement; we seem to borrow from the intended injury, and while we discharge a most sacred duty imposed on us by the Most High, we are paid an hundred fold by feeling that all within us is peace, harmony, gentleness and love. To love the man who has injured us, is still of a degree of elevation above generous forgiveness: 'tis a higher step towards the regions of celestial refulgence; a brighter jewel in the diadem of perfection to which we ought to aspire.

While musing on these truths, and turning over the rare instances of this kind which we meet within our voyage thro' life, the following story recurred to my memory just as it was related to me by a relation, who was at the time a Midshipman in the British Navy. It may lose a little by my narration, as it is impossible for me to give it, its genuine cast, told as it was by all the blunt but noble feeling of one who is a Briton and a Seaman to the heart's core; and whose changeful countenance by turns assumed the features of the Lion and the Lamb, whose affections were all flying outwards as his feelings came more and more into play—as the revived interest of tender reminiscence rekindled in his breast. I must content myself therefore by simply relating the story, leaving my reader and his sensibility to himself; and if I fail in execution, yet I am convinced of one truth, namely, that it is a duty of a most gratifying nature, where we can do it, to hold out example of what is great and good, to serve as copies to our fellow men.

"It was a few minutes past meridian (said my young relation) when the French Captain came on board. The sun shone uncommon bright, and seemed to add a lustre to our victory. The vessel which he commanded had suffered severely in the action; and the deck was covered with the dead, the dying, and the wounded. We carried her by boarding, previous to which we suffered a good deal, by having a great part of our rigging shot away, and many of our people picked off by the Riflmen, in the tops of the enemies ship. Both crews did their duty.

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"Our Captain met him with kindness and urbanity; he returned it by a smile, which vainly tried to triumph over defeat, and to rise superior to misfortune.

"When called upon to deliver his sword, he drew it slowly from the scabbard, and glancing a look of regret and disappointment upon its blade, as much as to say, Alas! thou hast failed me in the hour of trial," he broke it across his knee, and threw it into the Sea; and whilst a tear of indignation stood in his eye, he exclaimed, "put me in irons if you please; refuse me my Parole, keep me in Prison, "unexchanged until the War, or my life conclude; "but my Honor and Sword go together, and I can- "not surrender them to any Man."

Our Captain stepp'd back a moment, in silent amazement and admiration; then springing forward with both hands extended, to meet and grasp his, in friendly union, he assured him, that had he gone through the ceremony of giving up his sword, it should have been instantly returned him, and that so far from bearing enmity to him, for what he had done, he valued and respected him the more for it. "Be assured, my Brother," said he, "that a British "Seaman knows how to respect courage in a foe, as "well as in a friend."

The eyes of the whole crew were on him, and there was not a Sailor in the Ship, whose heart did not lean towards him. So is valor the same, in whatever climate, or whatever soil, it may exist. The Oak is still the Oak, whether it grow on the mountain or in the plain, whether it flourish in all its beauty, in a friendly climate, or perish blasted with its hopes and pride, in the barren desert, or on the flinty rock. I need not say the Captain was treated with friendship. Friendship!!! (here my young friend swore a round oath) Friendship is nothing; he was treated more like a brother, for the kindness which he received from all was enhanced by high consideration.

Our Captain lost no time in applying for his exchange, and as we were now off the coast of France, we determined on landing him and all his property, at every risk, on a remote spot. His gentlemanlike deportment had gained particularly the young hearts of us Midshipmen, who he noticed greatly, calling the Cockpit the nursery of Heroes, and testifying his esteem for us on every occasion. We therefore begged permission to man the Boat, and put him ashore ourselves, which we accordingly did.

It would be impossible to paint his parting with us. In vain did he offer his Ring, his Gold Snuff-Box, his purse, and many other little valuables, in token of gratitude to our officers and crew. He was told that to receive them would be *not* to respect property, as well as person. Arrived on the beach, his strength of mind failed him, or rather his feelings prevailed over a Warrior's pride. Bursting into a flood of tears, he exclaimed, "can these be foes? no, all brave men are friends and brother! and shall I never behold ye again? shall I not have the happiness when peace returns, of presenting you to my family, of planting you in the hearts and bosoms of all who are dear to me, of pourtraying in true colours the British character, to my admiring neighbours, and of shewing the brave defenders o. the British Isles in a proper point of view? If ever Victory should put a Briton in my power, how kindly, how fondly will I treat him!"—"His tongue faltered. The light was decreasing. He embraced us all. We then motioned him three cheers in silence with our Hats. We looked our last in mute regard, and pulled off precipitately from the shore; not a word escaped us. We saw him pass his hand across his eyes, when our Boat was lessening on his view. We now stopped the motion of the Boat, remained for a few seconds with our Oars, then gave him the last wave of our Hats, and gained our Ship; every bosom feeling a divided sentiment of Ship; every bosom feeling a divided sentiment of satisfaction and regret,—satisfaction that a brave man should be set free, regret that brave and feeling hearts should ever be separated." Such was my young relatives story, and at the moment he told it to me, I felt as if I had rather be the Captain of a man of War, than

The Hermit in the Country.

POETRY.

THE NIGHT-BLOWING STOCK,

"Come! look at this plant, with its narrow pale leaves,
And its tall, slim, delicate stem,
Thinly studded with flowers—yes, with flowers—there they
Don't you see, at each joint there's a little brown star?
But in truth, there's no beauty in them."

"So, you ask, why I keep it, the little mean thing!
Why I stick it up here just in sight?
'Tis a fancy of mine."—"A strange fancy!" you say,
"No accounting for tastes—In *this* instance you may,
For the flower—but I'll tell you to night

"Some six hours hence, when the Lady Moon
Looks down on that bastion'd wall,
When the twinkling stars dance silently
On the rippling surface of the sea,
And the heavy night dews fall,

"Then meet me again in this casement niche,
On the spot where we're standing now,
Nay, question not wherefore—perhaps with me
To look out on the night, and the bright broad sea
And to hear its majestic flow."

* * * * * * * *

"Well, we're met here again; and the moonlight sleeps
On the sea and the bastion'd wall;
And the flowers there below—how the night wind brings
Their delicious breath on its dewy wings!"
"But there's one," say you, "sweeter than all!"

"Which is it? the mirtle or jessamine,
Or their sovereign lady the rose?
Or the heliotrope, or the virgin's lower?
What! neither?"—"On no, 'tis some other flower,
Far sweeter than either of those."

"Far sweeter! and where, think you, groweth the plant
That exhaleth such perfume rare?
Look about, up and down, but take care, or you'll break
With your elbow that poor little thing that's so weak"—
"Why, 'tis *that* smells so sweet, I declare!"

"Ah ha! is it *that*?—have you found out now
Why I cherish that odd little fright?
All is not gold that glitters, you know;
And it is not all worth makes the greatest show,
In the glare of the strongest light.

"There are human flowers, full many, I trow,
As unlovely as that by your side,
That a common observer passeth by,
With a scornful lip, and a careless eye,
In the bey-day of pleasure and pride.

"But more one of those to some quiet spot,
From the mid-day sun's broad glare,
Where domestic peace broods with dove-like wing,
And try if the homely, despised thing,
May not yield sweet fragrance there.

"Or wait till the days of trial come,
The dark days of trouble and woe,
When *they* shrink and shut up, late so bright in the sun;
Then turn to the little despised one,
And see if 'twill serve you so.

And judge not again at a single glance,
Nor pass sentence hastily.
There are many good things in this world of ours; flowers
Many swee things, and rare—weeds that prove precious
Little dreamt of by you or me."

Blackwood's Mag.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE,

INDEX AT END

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XIV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called, ad elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty first day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of July next at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our People of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint John Cameron, Esq. to be Collector of Customs of the Port of the River Raisin, in the Eastern District.

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At SANDWICH, for the Western District, on Tuesday, 13th August, 1822.

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NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is understood that an American Schooner has been chartered by certain of His Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of Troops, &c. between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event: This notice is to warn all Collectors of Ports within this Province, as well as all owners and masters of Vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several Ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut. Governor being previously apprized of it, and consequently before His Excellency's disapprobation of the measure could be signified.

York, June 27, 1822 11-tf

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN ELMSLIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding

T. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

dwelth of counties. Here ministers gave up a very important portion of the patronage of the crown But it is unnecessary to enter into a further detail of the numerous measures flowing from the same principle; that of gradually amending the administration of law in Ireland, and of departing step by step, from that extreme and rigorous system, which had affected the good will of the two countries

It is but just, however, to add, in conclusion of this subject, that none of the present distractions in Ireland can be ascribed to religious differences—Catholics and Protestants, are alike sufferers and aggressors. It is but rank faction, therefore, to refer her present state to tythes, taxes, and the absence of a complete Catholic emancipation.

(To be continued.)

THE FRISONER.

FROM THE HERMIT IN THE COUNTRY, OR SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS.

Here I dip,
The Anvil of my sword, and do contest
As hot and nobly with thy love,
As ever, in ambitious strength, I did
Against thy valour.

SHAKESPEARE.

The duty of forgiveness has ever appeared to me not only to be imperative, but to carry with it an elevating magnanimity—mingled with the most soothing sensation. In pardoning an injury, the heart dilates, and our poor mansion seems to be illuminated by the rays of immortality. We feel proud without intemperance—humble without debasement; we seem to borrow from the intended injury, and while we discharge a most sacred duty imposed on us by the Most High, we are paid an hundred fold by feeling that all within us is peace, harmony, gentleness and love To love the man who has injured us, is still of a degree of elevation above generous forgiveness: 'tis a higher step towards the regions of celestial refulgence; a brighter jewel in the diadem of perfection to which we ought to aspire.

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The features of the French Captain's countenance bore the impression of manly fortitude, not unused to dangers and disappointments, but unsettled by fear of any kind, and above every species of dishonour.

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It would be impossible to paint his parting with us. In vain did he offer his Ring, his Gold Snuff-Box, his purse, and many other little valuables, in token of gratitude to our officers and crew. He was told that to receive them would be *not* to respect properly, as well as person. Arrived on the beach, his strength of mind failed him, or rather his feelings prevailed over a Warrior's pride. Bursting into a flood of tears, he exclaimed, "can these be foes? no, all brave men are friends and brothers! and shall I never behold ye again? shall I not have the happiness when peace returns, of presenting you to my family, of planting you in the hearts and bosoms of all who are dear to me, of pourtraying in true colours the British character, to my admiring neighbours, and of shewing the brave defenders of the British Isles in a proper point of view? If ever Victory should put a Briton in my power, how kindly, how fondly will I treat him!"—"His tongue faltered. The light was decreasing. He embraced us all. We then motioned him three cheers to silence with our Hats. We looked our last in mute regard, and pulled off precipitately from the shore; not a word escaped us. We saw him pass his hand across his eyes, when our Boat was lessening on his view. We now stopped the motion of the Boat, remained for a few seconds with our Oars, then gave him the last wave of our Hats, and gained our Ship; every bosom feeling a divided sentiment of satisfaction and regret,—satisfaction that a brave man should be set free, regret that brave and feeling hearts should ever be separated." Such was my young relatives story, and at the moment he told it to me, I felt as if I had rather be the Captain of a man of War, than

The Hermit in the Country.

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"Come! look at this plant, with its narrow pale leaves,
And its tall, slim, delicate stem,
Thinly studded with flowers—yes, with flowers—there they
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But in truth, there's no beauty in them"

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P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

God save the King.

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Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily Lake	Verulam
N. of Smith		Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. P. C.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding

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the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Berson, at the different suits of Jacob Fisher John Young, John Munro, and George Munro, Jacob Cummer, and Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lots, viz:—

Lots No. 9 in the 1st Concession, Nos. 4, 22, and 29 in the 2d Concession; No. 1 in the 3d Concession; No. 29 in the 4th Concession; No. 17 and 25 in the 6th Concession; No. 10, 17, and 29 in the 7th Concession; No. 29 in the 8th Concession; and West half of No. 4 in the 2d and South East fourth of No. 1 in the 5th Con. of the Township of Mono. } 944 ACRES.

No. 1, and 22 in the 4th Con No. 22, 26, and 28 in the 2d Con. No. 13 and 14 in the 3d Con. No. 2 in the 4th Con. No. 22 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Adjela. } 2310 Acres 1960 ACRES

East halves of the following Lots, viz:—No 22, in the 1st Con. No 1 and 10 in the 2d Con. No. 6 in the 3d Con. No. 28 in the 4th Con. No. 16 in the 5th Con. No. 13 in the 6th Con. No. 4, 10, 12, & 13 in the 7th Con No. 24 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Esa.

West halves of the same Lots—2950 Acres—Broken Lot 23 in the 11th Con. Do No. 7 and N. E of broken Lot No. 6 in the 11th Con. of Esa—293 Acres—The whole of which valuable property shall be sold on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ouicemus G. Bradley, at the suit of Susannah Bradley, Administratrix of Asa Bradley, deceased: I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession in the Township of Malahide, North side of Talbot Road, containing 200 Acres of most excellent Land, of which about 50 are under good improvement with two tolerable good Dwelling Log Houses and a Log Barn; also the one half of a Saw-mill situated on a Branch of Catfish Creek running through the said Farm, and adjacent to the Above Talbot Road, having abundance of the best of Pine Timber for the use of said Mill, on the Premises. Which will be offered for sale at the Court House in Vittoria on Saturday the 10th day of August now next.

ABRM. A RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, June 15, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal Claim, either by Mortgage or other just Right of incumbrance on the above Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. 13-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Phips, at the suit of Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in execution, east part of Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 140 acres, be the same, more or less. The whole of which valuable property I on the most reasonable terms. shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place once hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on (by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE,) under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necesary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1821.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13 6w.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS

J. W. GAMBLE,
York, July 1, 1822. WM. GAMBLE.

NOTICE.

MCGINNIS & MONTGOMERY being about to leave York entirely, hereby inform all those indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes are settled by the first day of August next, they will then be put into the hands of their Attorney, with instructions to make a prompt collection.

Merchantable wheat will be taken at two shillings and sixpence a bushel.

York, 20th June, 1822. 12 tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers — For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS and One and a half Per Cent on FOREIGN GOLD.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent. or Six Dollars on a Share is required to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next.

S. BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

Kingston Brewery.

AN extensive supply of BEER of a superior quality, from the above Brewery, at six dollars per Barrel.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,

Who has constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK and WHISKEY. —ALSO—

A regular supply of IC. & IX. TIN.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 24. 1822. 3-tf.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

EXCELLENT LAND.

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

THE Gore No. 35, in the Third Concession of the Township of HOPE, upon the Main Road leading from YORK to KINGSTON, containing about 70 Acres of first quality Land, (*Beech, Maple, Oak, Bass, and Elm*;) also,

The Gore No. 35, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of HOPE, containing about 70 Acres of Good Land; also the Lot No. 7, in the Second Concession of the Township of Percy, not far from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres of Good Land, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing Settlement.

A Credit of five years will be given if required. and *Furs, Wheat, Flour* or *Pot Ashes*, at a Cash Price, will be received in payment, by annual instalments. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, York

April 18, 1822. 1. tf.

THE ALBION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Proprietor, Agent for "The ALBION, or *British Colonial and Foreign Weekly Gazette*," published at New York: the prospectus of which has already appeared in several of the newspapers of the Province; requests those who may wish to subscribe, to give him early notice thereof.—The price of annual subscription will be six dollars, half payable in advance.

THO'S G. RIDOUT.

York, U. C. 13th July, 1822. 14-tf.

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13

WANTED,

A SCOOK, and to take the charge of a small house, a steady person who can produce a good character for sobriety and honesty.—For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 14. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JULY, 18, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 17.

Lord KING wished to know if it was intended to continue the Irish Insurrection Acts in force, beyond the time now fixed for their duration.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, as we understood, said it was not intended to renew the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, but he considered it would be indispensible to continue, for a further time, the Insurrection Acts

DISTRESSES IN IRELAND.

The Earl of DARNLEY, alluding to the distress in Ireland, said he was desirous of repeating the questions he put on a former night, viz—he wished to know what steps Government had taken to relieve the Distresses in question, and what was the first date of the correspondence which had taken place between this Country and the Irish Government. The Noble Earl repeated his sentiments upon this subject, urging the emergency of the case, and calling for the exertion of every means as promptly as possible, to effect relief.—The Noble Earl intimated, that if his questions were not satisfactorily answered, he should submit to the House a motion on the subject.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said he had no difficulty in replying to the questions of the Noble Earl—The Noble Marquis of the Irish Government had no sooner commenced his functions, than an inquiry was directed to be made into the distresses of that country, and as far as possible every practicable relief had been afforded; measures had been taken relative to the seed for the different crops; and other measures adopted to relieve, as much as possible, the privations which were felt by the lower classes; but he did not hesitate to say that it was a matter of great difficulty, and altogether impossible for any Government to come forward for the purpose of supplying provisions to the people, at the same time; however, it was the duty of every one to combine every effort in his individual capacity to give relief, which added to the exertions of Government, so far as they were able to act, would not fail to have a beneficial result. The Noble Lord highly praised the meeting in this country, who had so nobly stepped forward in the present distressed state of Ireland, and whose efforts in the cause of humanity had been so successful. The Noble Earl stated, that in January last the Government of Ireland, together with the Government of this country, had taken every measure in their power to ameliorate the wants of the Irish people.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE acquiesced in the general principles laid down by the noble Lord; but the instance to which in the course of his speech he had alluded, where interference had been taken by the government, without any practical good, did not in his opinion apply to the present case. The present distress was one which arose where there was plenty, but without the reach of the poor; it was occasioned by the failure of the potatoe crop alone, in the gardens of the poor, to which they look for sustenance. The noble Marquis alluded to the bill in the other house, which provides for relief, on condition that for it work was to be performed. This bill was deserving their Lordships attention, it would have the effect of circulating money, and thereby promote much good. He trusted that when it came up from the other house, the standing orders would be dispensed with, in order that it might pass into a law with as little delay as possible.

The Earl of DARNLEY withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

MAY 20—Mr. CANNING brought up the Catholic Peers' bill.

The Duke of PORTLAND moved that the preamble of the bill be now read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The preamble was accordingly read, when the noble Duke moved that the bill be read a first time on Thursday next, and that their Lordships be summoned. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 6th.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Adjourned Debate.

Mr. WYVILL said, he was satisfied the country would be no longer deluded by the Noble Marquis, and he trusted the House would also begin to resist the effects of that delusion. He (Mr. W.) felt assured there were but two modes of relieving the distresses of the country; one by repealing the act generally called Mr. Peel's Bill, the other by a considerable reduction of taxation—The first he should oppose, because they had proceeded too far in that measure to retrace their steps; but a reduction of taxes was called for from one end of the country to the other. A reduction of twenty millions in annual amount ought to take place immediately; and even of this only ten millions, he thought, would be saved to the agricultural interest. All the resolutions proposed in the Committee he considered as of no avail, and he should therefore move, as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this House that the only effectual relief which can be provided for the agricultural interest will be in a large remission of taxation."

Mr. LOCKHART said, a reduction of taxes would, in his opinion, be tantamount to a breach of national faith; for with such a reduction, it would be impossible to pay the interest of the national debt. He had heard the distress ascribed to a superabundant produce—but of this he was not satisfied. Whatever was the cause of the distress, he conceived the proposition of the member for Pontefract was altogether unsound—It would have the effect of throwing much of the poor lands out of cultivation; a measure so destructive to those interested in it that had he not known the amiable disposition of the honourable member, he

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should be disposed to question his motives. The persons engaged in the cultivation of these lands could not successfully look for employment in any other direction, as manufactures were already overstocked. He (Mr L.) only wanted protection for the English farmer—no matter whether it was caused by a duty of 5s. or one of 50s. It was indifferent to him at what price he sold, provided he could be insured from the competition of the foreigner.

Mr. Monck would cordially support the motion of his Hon friend. He had heard a great deal of low prices. He would be glad to learn at what period, except during the late war, had we higher prices? Our prices at this moment were higher than in any part of the continent. In the French provinces bread was but one penny the pound; though their pound weight was ten per cent heavier than ours. In England it was two pence the pound, 100 per cent dearer than in France. Notwithstanding this great difference in favor of the English farmer, there were none of the gentlemen of this country to be satisfied. The average price in 1792 and for the nine years preceding, was 44s the quarter; during the American war it was at 42s. For the whole period of twenty-seven years previous to the late war, grain was not so high as at present. He would ask this plain question—When they had in 1792, so much better crops and inferior prices to what they had at present, why should not the landed gentlemen be able to obtain their rents, and possess the same advantages as at that period—a time which was considered to have been that of our greatest prosperity? The question was one of easy solution. What were the distinctions between the two periods? In 1792 the charge of the national debt was but £10,000,000
At present it amounts to 30,000,000
Our civil and military establishments in 1792 was 7,000,000
At present it was 18,000,000
The sinking fund in 1792, was 1,200,000
At present it was 5,000,000
The poor rates in 1792, were 2,000,000
Now they amounted to 7,000,000

In 1792, the whole expenditure of the country did not exceed 20 millions, and at the present time it had accumulated to the extent of 70 millions, inclusive of taxation and poor rates. He had heard a statement made by the noble Marquis, that taxation did not come to more than 5 per cent on the gross produce of the land. He would to show the fallacy of that opinion, give a sketch of the produce and disbursement of a farm in 1792, producing £400 a year rent.

Supposing the gross produce to be	£1600
Tithes and other rates would be	400
The farmer would require for his own and labourers profit	800
	£1200

Which deducted from the gross produce, would leave 400 for the landlord. Government taxes might then have been estimated at 2s. 6d in the pound, or 100l on that farm. Now that the taxes were quadrupled, instead of 100l the land 1836 would have to pay 400l and that from the same quantity of produce, sold at the same price as at that period. The difference to be sure went to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Exchequer was made to flourish by the declension of the fair profit of the people. The government seemed altogether to forget the maxim of Adam Smith—"That excessive taxation was nothing more than artificial sterility." He himself was so convinced of the truth of that opinion, that he could, with the power of taxation, convert the lands of Yorkshire, or the most fertile in Europe, into a barren and unproductive waste—Switzerland was brought as an example to prove that agriculture may be distressed where there was no taxation; but that country laboured under a cause equally powerful—large mortgages and heavy money payments.—The laws there not being that of primogeniture, but of *gavelkind*, few farmers held more than thirty acres. He was convinced that few Swiss peasants suffered a deprivation of their family comforts from low prices or over production. As he had shown that the reduction of taxation was the remedy necessary to be applied to correct the general evil, he would add, particular cases might require more detailed investigation. He was also of opinion that the change in the circulation materially affected the question. Feeling that all the plans arising from the report of the Agricultural Committee were a mockery and an illusion, he would cordially support that effective one which called for a reduction of taxation.

Sir R. Wilson could not continue silent when he heard positions made for the purpose of advancing the price of corn, and raising the prices of food, which would have the effect of making the quartern loaf sell at 2s. or 2s. 6d. He felt it his duty to protest against such measure. He would not pretend to investigate the causes of the present distress. The Member for Portarlington had said that it proceeded from circumstances—he was at a loss to understand what that could be so. In France the average harvest was one fifth more than in this country, and they did not see there the farmers becoming bankrupts or peasants seeking alms. They both may have personal causes of complaint, the farmer continued happy and the peasant well fed, and always in possession of three meals a day. They had no fear from the tax-gatherer, or for the produce of their industry being seized upon by him. The population of France was thirty millions; the taxation was thirty four millions, including the sinking fund. The people of England were about seventeen millions, and the taxation was sixty-four millions, including tithes and poor rates. In one country the taxes were one pound a head, in the other nearly four. He thought that a great reduction in the pressure of taxation should immediately take place.

Mr. Gurney was satisfied that whatever was done of the nature of the measures recommended by the resolutions of the agricultural committee would be productive of more harm than good. Ireland had exported all her corn for the sake of getting the ready money of this country; but it did not appear to have done her any good. The removal of taxation alone would give relief.

Mr. Western made a few comments on the motion of his Hon. Friend, to which he gave his decided and hearty approbation. He contended that until they had fully grappled with that question—the new standard of value as fixed in 1819, it was useless to discuss all subordinate questions.

Mr. Secretary Peel did not rise with the view of replying to the Hon. Member, who had last addressed the House, on the subject of the bill which he had been instructed to introduce to the House. He merely rose to observe, that he abstained from making any such remarks, because this was not the proper time for discussing that important question, and because he understood that the Hon. Member intended to make the act of 1819 the subject of a distinct motion.

Mr. Williams (the Barrister, and the new Member for Lincoln) called upon the House to pause in the pursuit of measures which it was acknowledged could be productive of no immediate relief, and to consider what was the language of the petitions under which the rabble groaned. They did not ask for some remote prospect of relief for future generations after the present was swept away; but, from what he had heard, it undeviatingly was—that they required immediate relief, or they died—(Hear.)—What, then, signified it to the present sufferers at what time the bill introduced by the Right Hon Gentlemen opposite came into operation? Now that the Noble Marquis had withdrawn his proposition, there remained none which had an immediate operation at hand to relieve them. If the House could devise no means of relief, let them have the manliness to state it.—But was it to be said that if the House set seriously about it, no relief could be given? Ministers only began to oblige them to do so. It had been said that they were receding from the affection of the people of England. He knew no way of recovering it better than by shewing an anxiety to follow the suggestions to relieve them from the distress consequent upon an abundant, exorbitant, grinding taxation. He thought the motion would make a good beginning to that reform, and as such he would vote for it—(Hear, hear.)—This was the Learned Gentleman's "maiden" speech in the House of Commons.

Sir Isaac Coffin observed, that an Hon. Member had stated that the French peasantry were better fed than those of England. He had travelled through France, but he had seen nothing would warrant such an assertion; on the contrary, he was satisfied "that an Englishman eat four times as much at a meal as a Frenchman"—He had travelled through Europe, and he declared that the Nobility and Gentry—in fact, all classes were better fed in England, than were the like classes in any part of the world.

Mr. Brougham heartily supported the amendment, because it went to establish a most essential principle, and one on which all their proceedings ought to be founded—the necessity of a large reduction of the taxation.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that if the House agreed to the amendment, such opinions would sanction the opinion that there ought to be a reduction of taxation to the amount of at least twenty millions—(*Hear, and no, no.*)—And what less would that be than sanctioning the confiscation of much of the property of the country?

Mr. Tierney denied that this motion had the revolutionary tendency imputed to it by the Noble Marquis. It only went to establish a principle, and he thought if due notice had been given, it would be carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the motion involved a ruinous and revolutionary principle.

Mr. F. Wilson was anxious that taxation should be diminished to such a reasonable extent, but he could not support this motion, because he saw it was brought forward under circumstances that were ruinous to the interests of the country.

A division having taken place, the numbers were—Ayes 87—Noes 120—Majority against Mr Wyvill's motion 83.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the report of the agricultural committee—

The Marquis of Londonderry moved that the Speaker should leave the Chair.

The House resolved itself into a Committee.

Lord Althorp moved an amendment, whose object was to impose an import duty of 20s. with an ascending scale, and to give a bounty on exportation of 18s a quarter—

1. The average price of wheat exceeding 80s. and the ports being declared open for the importation of foreign wheat, quantity not exceeding four hundred thousand quarters shall be admitted, on a duty of 10s. per quarter.

2d The average price of wheat continuing above 80s. at the expiration of six weeks from the first opening the ports, a further importation of four hundred thousand quarters to be permitted, at 5s. per quarter.

Several divisions took place. The first was upon Lord Althorp's amendment; the numbers were—For the amendment 24—Against it 220—Majority 196.

The second division was upon Sir Curwen's amendment.—The number were—For the amendment 25—Against it 238—Majority 193.

The Committee then divided on the first resolution of the Marquis of Londonderry, viz. "That the present duties do cease and determine;" when the numbers were—Ayes 218—Noes 36—Majority 182. The other resolutions were passed without a division.

When the resolution for grinding foreign corn, warehoused, was read, Lord Londonderry said he did not mean to offer any proposition upon it.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the report was ordered to be received in morrow (this day)—Adj. quad.

London, Friday Evening, May 17.

French papers of Wednesday have arrived by express. The Monitieur contains a long account of the tumult which took place at Lyons, during the election of the deputies, which proves to have been much more serious than at first described. The nomination of T. Corcelles was followed by seditious cries, and several royalists present thrown down, trampled on, and otherwise much injured. The civil authorities were unable to quell the disturbances, and the military were called in; it required several detachments, both of cavalry and infantry, so numerous were they, and so highly excited on the occasion. The tumultuous assemblage was on the Place de Terreaux, close to the theatre, and owing to the pressure in avoiding the attack of the cavalry, the doors were forced in, and numbers of people took possession of the boxes and galleries. The performances were then going on, and a scene of great confusion ensued. At eleven o'clock, by great exertions the whole of the populace were dispersed, and the tranquility of the city remained for the rest of the evening without interruption.

A tremendous hail storm, which caused the greatest disasters in the South of France, occurred on the 7th inst. Its effects extended over 30 communes. The hail stones were between two and three inches in diameter. All glass exposed to it, and even in many places tiles were broken. A great quantity of game was found dead, and a large stock of pigeons was also destroyed. In the marshes between Hergnies and Bruille, a great quantity of geese, which are the principal wealth of the district were destroyed. In all places where the hail fell the harvest has been ruined. Many accidents also happened to carriage drivers. The hail was accompanied with a storm of wind.

Disturbances in Staffordshire.—The South western District of this County still continues in a very unsatisfactory state, the miners generally refusing to work for the reduced wages, and the masters persisting in their determination not to employ them at the old ones. Indeed, the few masters who have hitherto continued to pay the old rate of wages, have lately taken the determination of reducing them—a very numerous meeting of the trade having been held at Walsal on Tuesday last, when it was unanimously resolved not to give any other wages than those for which the men refuse to work. In consequence of the disposition which had been manifested to offer violence to persons and property, it was deemed advisable to make more extensive arrangements for preserving the peace of the district—and four troops of the Yeomanry Cavalry were ordered on duty in the neighborhood till their places could be supplied by regular—Mr. Littleton, their Lieutenant Colonel, left town to take the command of them. In the course of the week, Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant, visited the neighborhood, where he concerted such measures with the Magistrates, as it is hoped may prevent any evil consequences to the public peace from the continuance of the struggles between the masters and the men. The Yeomanry Cavalry have since been relieved, after having been thanked by the Lieutenant for the promptitude with which they had turned out to support the civil power. They have been replaced by a detachment of the 73d regiment of Infantry, another of the 2d. and another of the 8 otch Greys. During the week the Magistrates, the Rev. Sir Leigh, of Bilston, the Rev. J. Clare, the Rev. A. B. Haden, and Joseph Lane, Esq. assisted by parties of the Militia Staff, and Yeomanry Cavalry, apprehended many of the ringleaders in the late disturbances, and lodged them in the county gaol. The conduct of these Magistrates deserve the thanks of their neighborhood and the public at large.—*Staffordshire Adv.*

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

London, May 13.

On the 10th inst. the anniversary meeting of the London African Institution was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, when upwards of 1500 persons of the greatest respectability assembled in the Great Hall, the majority consisting of ladies. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester took the Chair, and after stating the object of the meeting, called upon the secretary to read his report of last year; which commenced by stating that a wonderful increase had taken place since the last annual meeting.—The whole of western Africa, from the River Senegal to Benguela, had during that period swarmed with slave vessels, and an active and increasing slave trade had also been carried on on the eastern shores of that continent, particularly from the island of Zanebar. It had been ascertained that the chief seat of this traffic was in the river Bonny and at Calabar, and that 190 slave ships had entered the former river, and 162 the latter, for the purpose of purchasing slaves. Speech in the Chair, Lord Calthorpe, the Marquis of Lansdown, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Nugent, Mr. Brougham, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, expressive of praise towards the institution, and recommending its support. The greatest praise was bestowed by several speakers on the liberal governments of North and South America.

John Randolph, Esq. late member of Congress from Virginia, who was present, then rose and returned thanks for this mark of respect towards the United States of America. He said, after the eloquence which had been already displayed upon this great subject, it would be an act of presumption scarcely excusable in any stranger, but unpardonable in him, to intrude his unpremeditated expressions upon them, after the able speeches which they had not only heard but felt. (Applause.)—He was, however, impelled by a double motive, which he could not resist, to offer himself for a few moments to their attention. First, to discharge an act of duty to his native land, in the absence of its official representative—an absence as unexpected by him as it was unforeseen, and which had cast upon him a duty he felt inadequate to perform—that of thanking this meeting for the grateful sense they had expressed towards America, and also to assure them that all that was exalted in station, in talent, and in moral character, among his country men, was (as was also to be found in England) firmly united for the suppression of this infamous traffic. (Loud applause.) It was delightful to him to know that Virginia, the land of his sires, the place of his nativity, had for half a century offered public brand, an indelible stigma upon this traffic and had put in the claim of the wretched object of it to the common rights and attributes of humanity. (Loud applause.) He repeated his thanks to the meeting for the flattering reception they had given him.

The plainness of Mr. Randolph's appearance, his republican simplicity of manners, and easy unaffected address, attracted much attention; he sat down amidst a burst of applause.

IRELAND.

The Belfast Chronicle remarks it as not a little singular, that notwithstanding the starving situation of the peasantry of the South, two vessels had recently arrived in Belfast from Galway with oatmeal; and on the same day another vessel arrived from Waterford with oats. In the Waterford Mirror, we find the following remark:—"Great as the present emergency is deemed, the patriot the philosopher, the statesman, may be well occupied in considering how Ireland, a country so eminently productive, has been reduced to such scarcity, after a harvest which was so plentiful, the food was said to pay little more than the cost of growth, preparation, and carriage."

To add to the misfortunes of that portion of the Irish people who are suffering from the want of provisions, the Typhus Fever has broke out among them. At Sligo, so great were its ravages, that although a new Hospital had been recently opened there, they could not accommodate the sick. The type of the fever is stated, by a medical gentleman of eminence, to be more malignant, and its duration much longer than in May 1817, running out with out intermission, frequently to twenty-seven or even thirty days, and then leaving the survivor idiotic for several weeks.

A gallant and generous English regiment, quartered at present in Dublin, has not waited for any formal notice to follow the noble example of London, as appears from the following subscription for the distressed Irish:—

From the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and privates of the third battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, by the hands of Messrs. Armit, Borrough, & Co., one days pay,	£26	19	1
Do. additional by the Officers,	51	6	2
	£78	5	3

More.—That gallant and distinguished Regiment, the 7th Hussars, now in this garrison, have come forward with a subscription of a day's pay from each man, for our suffering countrymen in the South and West.

A dreadful occurrence took place on Tuesday last, between Durrow and Ballyragget, county of Kilkenny. A horse, the property of a Mr. Shelby, grazing in a field, turned upon his owner, as he was passing out by a gate, and killed him. The horse reared, knocked him down, broke his thigh, seemed to suck his blood, and then tore off the flesh, scattering it about the field. Our postman who delivers the Journal on that route, saw the melancholy spectacle of the man's mangled remains, and described it as one of the most appalling scenes that on our fair; several Poles and Russians have, in consequence, gone home again. The Prohibitory System, which is so injurious to Commerce, gains ground more and more.—The number of Booksellers at the fair is estimated at about 150, many of whom complain of the want of business in the course of last year.—Indigo has risen in price, on account of the failure of the crop in the East Indies. Great complaints are made of the want of business; but, if we consider the expensive mode of living of many artisans, and the extravagance of servants, we must be sensible that these complaints are not generally well founded. Couriers between Paris and St. Petersburgh, very frequently pass through this town. Men of consequence in Russia consider war to be inevitable.

GREECE.

It is stated in the Paris papers of the 10th inst. that the Greek peasantry of the north of Thessaly and Upper Macedonia, having been compelled to take the field to resist the repeated attempts of the Pacha of Salonichi to deprive them of their arms, formed a body of seven thousand men, including the best sharp shooters in Greece, and under the command of Captains Tassos, Diamentes, and Saphirakes, proceeded, in the first instance, to occupy the defiles of Mount Olympus, the valley of Tempe, and the banks of Peneus; and thence, their numbers increasing on their march, traversed the country as far as Killiderven, on the sea coast. The Macedonian army then commenced the seige of Serrhoe. A body of Turks, sent to its relief by the Pacha of Salonichi, were defeated, and the place surrendered on the 24th of March. The new insurrection has compelled Chourschid Pacha to relinquish his plan of marching to the relief of Patras. An entrenched camp, occupied by the Turkish troops, under the walls of Patras, is said to have been forced by the Greeks, who, after killing a considerable number of the enemy, carried off 10 pieces of artillery, sent from Constantinople, and a quantity of ammunition. The President of the Greek Congress has notified to the Agents of the European powers, that all the ports of Crete are in a state of blockade. Napoli di Romania was on the point of capitulating at the date of the last advices from Zante.

A vessel has arrived at Toulon with intelligence that the Greeks were besieging the Turks in the Acropolis, at Athens, and it was feared that many of the noble works of art in that city would be destroyed. The Parthenon, (Temple of Minerva) has been demolished. The French Admiral had succeeded in saving some of the beautiful bas reliefs which adorn the celebrated lantern of Demosthenes.

Accounts have been received to-day, (May 17,) from Odessa to the 20th ult. with information from Constantinople to the 14th. The former speak of war as extremely probable, but mention that there was so great a scarcity of food among the Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, that it was supposed they would be obliged to change their quarters, as there was not more than ten days' provisions remaining. The Captain Pacha had quitted the Turkish capital, in order to take the command of the squadron proceeding against the Greeks and which had been for some time under preparation.

GERMAN COMMERCE.

Leipsic, May 5.—Our Fair has hitherto not been so bad as we feared it would be, and there has been a great demand for coarse cloths, leather, linen, and English printed calicoes, cambric muslins, &c. We hope this will have a favorable effect on the sale of coarse wool. According to the accounts from England, it is said that the prices of fine wool have fallen there—but this is considered to be rather a false report, for in many large estates in Saxony, the wool is already sold for two or three years to come. The Jews that were expected have not come.—The new Russian Tariff has an unfavorable effect on our fair; several Poles and Russians have, in consequence, gone home again. The Prohibitory System, which is so injurious to Commerce, gains ground more and more.—The number of Booksellers at the fair is estimated at about 150, many of whom complain of the want of business in the course of last year.—Indigo has risen in price, on account of the failure of the crop in the East Indies. Great complaints are made of the want of business; but, if we consider the expensive mode of living of many artisans, and the extravagance of servants, we must be sensible that these complaints are not generally well founded. Couriers between Paris and St. Petersburgh, very frequently pass through this town. Men of consequence in Russia consider war to be inevitable.

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Miscellaneous Notices.

The Duc de Coigny will, on Wednesday next, receive the hand of the rich and accomplished Miss Hamilton, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.—*London Paper.*

Yesterday afternoon the Marquis of Londonderry, in full dress, paid his respects to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark. His Lordship had a long interview with his Royal Highness.

A court-martial has been holden in Dublin, on a Captain of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on a most extraordinary prosecution. It seems that a restive horse had been prohibited from being sent out on a detachment, that this Captain had sent it out, and that the man who rode it was, in consequence drowned.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, was at St. Petersburgh, on the 24th ult. A copy of his works had been presented to the emperor, who honored him with a present of a diamond ring.

An extraordinary murder was lately committed at St Petersburgh. The servant of a family on going into the kitchen found a basket containing an infant, together with a letter and purse of 200 roubles. The letter escaped her notice, and, tempted by the money, the inhuman wretch resolved to destroy the child. She threw it into the large stove used in that country, when the poor innocent was speedily consumed; the money was secreted, and every thing likely to lead to suspicion put away by the time that the family, which had been abroad, returned home. The master, however, a humane and respectable man, by accident found the letter, which informed him of the deposit, and stated that he should receive 200 roubles every quarter while the infant, whom circumstances forced to conceal, lived under his charge. He called up the servant, who at first denied all knowledge of the fact; but being closely questioned, at last confessed her crime, to the enormity of which the ashes from the stove bore horrible testimony. She was committed to prison, and has probably ere now paid her forfeit of life to the laws.

On the 2d of May, a hair-dresser, who lives in Water street, New-ry, after having made a libation to Bacchus, imagined that he was to be hanged, and that the officers of justice were entering his house to carry him to execution. Under this strange impression, he contrived to get on the roof of his habitation, along which he darted with the velocity of a hunted squirrel. From his own roof he was seen bounding, like a terrific kangaroo, over several other roofs, now and then pausing when he came to a chimney—and either peeping into the funnel, like a magpie into a narrow-hole, or listening to his imaginary pursuers, like a hare when she catches, with cocked ears, the tones of the distant beagles. Meanwhile several of his neighbours collected together, anxious to secure the man, and prevent his expected fall. He saw them, mistook them for bailiffs, ran rapidly along the roof of Mr. Wallace's stores, proceeded to that of Mr. John Quinn's stores, over which he rushed with as much security as a sharp-lawed cat, or muscular enraged outang, till he came to the gable, from which he jumped, with dauntless intrepidity, upon an adjacent dwelling house, and a-cent of about (we believe) eight feet, imagining, no doubt, that it was rock or nothing with him. From thence he proceeded to Mr Smith's roof, were he stripped a portion of the chimney of bricks, and squeezing himself into one of the funnels, pelted the people who wished to secure him, with these missiles, as long as his supply lasted. In this situation he was secured, secured with ropes, and lowered down to an immense multitude of the market people, who were gazing with astonishment at the funny gambols of the frisky fellow.

From the Liverpool Imperial Magazine.

ON THE GENIUS AND WRITINGS OF LORD BYRON

There perhaps never was a man, in the whole annals of English literature, who attained to high a station among the poets, within so short a space of time, as Lord Byron. When we reflect, however that the tendency of all writing should be to the side of virtue and morality, and that every author is responsible for the ill effects which his writings produce, we cannot but look upon Lord Byron with a considerable degree of horror. The more powerful the genius of a man may be if those powers are employed in the cause of vice and in the perversion of evil, the more they call for a louder detestation and abhorrence; and we feel that to pardon such a man, would only be heaping destruction upon his head. He may become the idol of many, and be acknowledged as a master spirit; but we must recollect, that with such qualities he is like the image which the King of Babylon saw in his dream, part gold and part silver, but part brass and clay; and such as one must inevitably fall to pieces.

When we speak of Lord Byron, we do it with a full consciousness of his mighty genius. we speak of him as of a man gifted beyond all mortal calculation, as exploring the "UNREVEL'D deserts of the soul," and as one who drops his line of research "deeper than ever did plummet sound." But while we acknowledge his power, we regret that it should be so misdirected; we lament to see a mind, so noble in itself, employing its powers in portraying characters so detestable, in picturing murderers, adulterers, and assassins. Throughout all of his writings there is none of that sweet balm, that holy tenderness, that supports and heals the troubled soul. The Grave of piety he has never felt; his hope is not hope, for it is not that "anchor of the soul" which points to a future and a better world. The rock of faith he cannot rest upon, and the still small voice speaks not to him. The heavenly feeling that cheers to the latest moment, that smooths the pangs of woe, and that renders placid the visage of old age, he is unacquainted with; and the star that shall rise beyond the dreary grave, telling the forgiveness of every fault, and welcoming the pilgrim to his home, is to him a dream—a vision—a deceit. His hope is annihilation,—futurity a jest,—and his religion despair.—He laughs at the weakness, as he deems it, of his fellow-creatures, and trample in cold blooded mockery upon all the best interests of a true Christian. What can we think of the man who tells us of death as being

The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress. GIAOUR.

Again, in his song to INEZ in Childe Harold, he speaks of the snark

The fabled Hebrew wanderer born,
To whom hath been decreed beyond the tomb,
But cannot hope for rest before.

Another specimen, and that I have done; he tells us, that

——religions take th ir turns.
"I was Jove's, ,ts Mahomet's, and other Creeds
Will rise with other years—till man shall learn

Vainly his incense soars—his victim bleeds.
Childe Harold.

There is not a single passage in all he has ever written, that can elect one ray of hope, or cast one gleam of peace, upon the mind. We take up his poems, to read what?—all a gloom and despair—the hero lives—becomes a villain—dies, and "makes no sign." Look to his Manfred, his Giaour, his Lara, and all he has written. They are a chaos of horror, of unbridled passion, horror, and misanthropy. He loves her—but it is the icy Saxon wind of death: he looks—but it is the withered sneer of a demon.

He is as devoid of patriotism also as he is of every amiable virtue. The man who could pass over the ground whereon his LOST LOVE had strolled and died, and address them as

Ambitious haunted spots—there let them rot,

deserves nothing but contempt. While his country was engaged in a desperate conflict, did he wield the sword—did he devote his own powerful genius in her behalf? No; rambling in a foreign land, he turned the powers he possessed against her, and falsely charged her as one

Who fights for all—but ever fights in vain.

Love has been the theme of many poets. But Lord Byron's love is wholly Eastern: he knows nothing of that feeling which breathes forth for the object of its earthly adoration in purity and truth; he never tells us of that "sweet constancy" that "happy time" in which

——a late knot on a lady's brow,
Is fairer than the fairest star in heaven.
WORDSWORTH.

No; his beings are only lovely to him, in proportion as their feet and hands resemble the whiteness of marble, and their long tresses of gold. The features of the body he picture, but he never gives them the heavenly features of the soul—his heroes are monsters—his heroines are harlots. In Manfred there is adultery—in Parisina incest—and in Manfred that which makes us shudder to trace;—though the crime is obscurely told, yet there is sufficient to show us that he who can delight to revel in such scenes of wickedness is far gone indeed. From the shameless Don Juan I will not publish my page with a quotation: it is loathsome beyond conception. How truly is it to be regretted, that the highest powers of poetry are so demeaned as to become the channels for so much impurity—we lament to see the whole strength of a man like Lord Byron, thrown away upon creatures with whose actions we are disgusted, and whom we are obliged to hate. But, however, it matters not, in his own estimation, what objects are chosen, or what crimes portrayed, for he tells us the lyre is

The only heaven to which earth's children may aspire.
CHILDE HAROLD.

When we take up the works of a poet, we expect to find in them something that shall give us as exalted ideas of God and heaven—that shall raise our thoughts—or that shall at least create in us such a train of feelings, that when we close the volume, we shall rise with a consciousness that though life be in some degree rough and thorny, yet the steady practice of religion and virtue will enable us to bear its ills with patience, looking unto the recompence of reward. But who ever took up one of Lord Byron's poems with such feelings, and did not find that it cast a chilling damp over his thoughts—a gloom which endeavored to chain his soul to earth and earthly things? Who, I ask, ever found one persuasive to religion, or one incentive to virtue, in all he has ever written? His feelings are not those feelings which "wonder at their own sweet will," scattering beauty around them—and which picture this earth as a path

——a flowery path to heavenly skies.

No; he never touches upon those things—he draws but one portrait—it is that of a man laden with iniquity—who like a wretch unforgiven—is walking his track in silence—and whose views his own vicious actions without remorse. It is that of a man who keeps aloof from his fellow creatures—devoid of every feeling, and foremost in every crime. Burns, the dissipated Burns, had far loftier ideas of all that is great and good, than this man; and had burns such more of the duty of a real poet—for in his letters he declares that an "irreligious poet is a monster."

But is there any hope of a change—of a renunciation of those infidel principles which he now cherishes? It is true that there are hints and passages in his writings, which indicate better feelings; but these recur but seldom, they vanish like shadows, so depart." Perhaps it might be wrong to say that such a change is impossible; but we are obliged to say it is unlikely, for though we may be willing to hope that he will one day come to that fountain which is open for sin and uncleanness, yet we must recollect that men do not gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles. G. M.

MR. COBBETT.

Since the London Statesman, which had been languishing for months, has passed into the hands of the erratic Mr. COBBETT, we have perused it with more attention. COBBETT has imparted fresh life and vigor to its drowsy columns, but we cannot discover that he has undergone any change for the better. His rage raves like a madman, and cuts and slashes in all directions.

In the Statesman of the 2d of May, COBBETT has a furious attack upon Mr. CANNING and JUNIUS. In the late debate on Parliamentary Reform, Mr. CANNING, it seems, took the liberty of quoting this celebrated Whig writer, as authority against the present generation of whigs. This circumstance gives Mr. COBBETT an opportunity to express his opinion of this distinguished writer, which is as follows.

"We cannot quit this subject without just noticing the *high authority* that that great spouter CANNING, quoted the other night against the breaking up of rotten boroughs. He made a monstrous show of it. He said he would not tell who the authority was till after he had stated the doctrine; and after a long preparation of this sort, out it came: "an other; no less an authority" said he "than JUNIUS himself." What an empty, what a contemptible piece of bombast. To quote an anonymous scribbler; as corrupt a man, perhaps, as ever sucked public money; a writer, who to be damned instantly, only needed to have given his name; a hooker-together of antithesis; the writer of a long book without any one sound principle, except by accident; and without as much useful knowledge in the whole book, as is equal in amount to what any ploughboy can give you respecting the best mode of killing rats and mice. A writer that never was praised by any man of sense, except from mere fashion and carelessness; a writer that owes his reputation to the sort of mystery that hangs about the book; the foundation for reputation just as good as that of the ghost of Cock-lane, and not one whit better. The matter of the book is bad; the style affected and every way vicious. There is nothing in the book that enlightens the mind, or warms the heart. Strings of coolly framed sentences; and, which is a great vice with us, antithesis without end; and in general without point. This book has been praised by that *quoterie* of men calling themselves *the learned*; men who *solemnly* decided that the writings of WILL. ENGLAND could have come from no other pen than that of SHAKESPEARE. A book, in short, containing nothing but impertinent malignity; and praised by nobody but solemn fools"

The same paper from which we take the above, contains an attack of a whole column upon the political friend Mr. Brougham. Mr. C. accuses him of plagiarism, in having worked up one of the editorial articles into a parliamentary speech!

AGRICULTURE.

From the Boston Patriot.

SHEEP.—The Philadelphia Union, on the authority of a practical farmer and extensive sheep-owner, informs, that tar, applied to the horns of these valuable animals, around the roots, operates both as a preventive and cure of the worm disease, which, it is thought, has proved fatal to several sheep in this state. At the same time a portion of tar should be administered internaly. Sheep it is observed will take the prescription, if a suitable quantity of salt enter into its composition. The above information is communicated in reply to an inquiry on the subject originating in this state.—The cause of the disease is not accounted for.

From the American Farmer.

REMEDY FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.—Communicated by Col. B. Chambers, who experienced its good effect on his own horses and others.

"One of the writers in your 'Farmer,' calls foundering 'chills and founder,' and compares it to inflammatory rheumajism. I apprehend he does not understand the disease in all its stages; it evidently proceeds from *surfeit*. A horse, rode until heated and fatigued, and fed too plentifully while warm and hungary—and swallows his food too greedily; and the stable being wet or damp, and the horse in a copious sweat; are reasons, the best that can be given for the formation of the disease.

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor animal is stiff and useless. If he had got leave to cool perfectly and been fed sparingly, he would have escaped this sore complaint.

The cure is a lump of alum the size of a walnut, reduced to powder and dissolved in warm water; the horse must be drenched with this liquid, which in a short time will throw him into profuse perspiration; and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not badly foundered, in a few hours.

Preservation of Hay.—An English paper says, in a former year, in which it rained violently during the hay harvest, and much hay was spoiled, a gentleman in a midland county preserved his whole stock, solely by persevering in keeping his hay constantly moved and turned, as it lay upon the ground, during the continuance of the rain. The result was, that while his neighbors' hay was valued only as spoiled hay, his crop was sound and good, retained its fragrancy, and bore the price of fine hay.

Pruning of Fruit Trees.—The best time for pruning fruit trees is found to be as soon as they are pretty full of sap, so that the bark will peel with ease, which is about the beginning of June. If branches of any considerable size are taken from the trees in autumn, or early in the spring, the stumps will be apt to die before the new growth can heal over the wound; the stumps indeed will generally rot very soon and this defection will penetrate to the heart of the tree, and cause it to perish. It is worthy of notice that the sap runs freely between the bark and the wood, in these northern states but about three months in the year during which time nearly the whole year's growth of the tree takes place.—If pruning be done in June, or before the middle of July, a new circle of wood will be formed around the stumps of limbs taken off from thrifty trees, and the wounds will shortly heal over.

Extraordinary Produce.—Dr. Roulston, of Roupoe, in Ireland, lately dug up on his garden a single potatoe hill, which produced 365 evenly sized potatoes.

MILES COLVINE, THE CUMBERLAND MARINER.

(Continued from our last.)

I found Miles Colvine standing on the threshold of his house, and his daughter on her knee beside him. He knew me, for we had often passed each other on the beach and on the sea, and he was aware I was a friend, for I had endeavored in vain to oblige him in his forlorn state with little acts of kindness. "Come hither, sir," said the mariner, "I have to thank you for all this nig...." He paused for a moment, and then said, in a lower tone, "I know your faith is not my faith, and that your life is not embittered with what has embittered mine. But tell me, sir, tell me, do you believe that the events of our life are ordained, for what hath appeared to night seems of a wise Being's ordering." "Surely, sir," I said, "God knoweth all things, present and to come, but whether he permits evil deeds to be wrought or ordains good ones to be done."—" Enough, enough," said the mariner, "May Colvine, my love, trim thy father's shealing, and set the supper-table in array, for it is ordained that our deliverers shall rest with us, and break bread at our board; so come in, Francis Forster" And into the mariner's cottage we walked, not unawed by the presence of a being of whose temper and character we had seen such a proof.

If the exterior of the cottage was rude and unskilfully built, the interior was wonderfully commodious and neat The floor was laid of drifted ship timber, and the walls were hung with nets as with tapestry, and fish spears and gaffs and other implements of the sea, more graceful like weapons for battle in a chieftian's hall of old. The fruits of the fisherman's skill were every where visible; the chimney-mantle, a beam of wood which extended from side to side of the cottage, was full of lobsters, and the supper board, large, and well covered, and various kegs were filled with salted fish of the many excellent kinds which the Solway affords. A small bed stood near the chimney, swelled with the feathers of sea fowl, and hillocked high with quilts and mantles, from beneath which some three or four heads only rivalled in whiteness by the snow. A very small chamber was constructed at the farther end, into which May Colvine disappeared for a moment to re-adjust her dress, and perhaps, add some other of those artificial attractions which women always bring to the aid of their natural charms. The mariner seated himself, motioned me to a seat, over which a sheepskin was thrown, while a lamp, fed plentifully with oil, and suspended from the roof diffused light over the apartment. Nor was the place destitute of other ornaments, among which I observed Robinson Crusoe, and Homer's Odyssey in Greek, with a curious collection of northern legendary ballads, were scattered about, and a shepherd's pipe and a fiddle were there to assist in the dissipation of melancholy thought. May Colvine soon forth from her little chamber with an increase of loveliness, such as a rose appears when refreshed in dew She had laid aside the snood of silk and pearl which enclosed her hair, and the curling luxuriance of her ringlets descended over her shoulders, while her white temples, and whiter neck, were seen through the waving fleece which fell so profusely over them. Her father gazed on her like one who recals the lovely past with the beautiful present, and his thoughts had flitted to other days and remoter climes, for many of which he said, "Come, my love, the supper is ready, the mariners aboard, the sails spread to the wind, and we must pass the haunted headland before the moon goes down." The maiden meanwhile had filled the supper board with such coarse fare as the cabin afforded, and while drawing in her chair, said, "Sir, the table is prepared, your guests are waiting, and will expect you to bless the fare which is set before them." The mariner laid his hand aside, and rising in his place, after the manner of the Presbyterians, said—"Thou who spreadest thy table on the deep waters, and feedest with abundance on the desert places, make this coarse food seem savoury and delicate unto these three men and this tender virgin,—but my hands, on which the blood of man yet rests unatoned for, may not presume to touch blessed food." And spreading the fold of his gaunte over his face, and stooping down, he appeared to busy himself in mental devotion, while, tasting the supper set before us, and obeying the mute invitation of the maiden to a guise of worship, we supplied with all the forms which this extraordinary author observed to impose upon us. After this was past, the young woman took up one of the instruments, and singing as she played, with inexpressible sweetness and grace, her father gradually uncovered his face, his looks began to brighten, and uttering a deep sigh, he waved his hand, the minstrel ceased, and he thus addressed us:

"I was not always an unhappy man—I had fair domains, a stately house, a beauteous wife, and a sweet daughter; but it is not what we have, but what we enjoy, that blesseth man's heart, and of which him seems of the angels. I dwelt on a wild sea-coast, full of woods and caverns, the haunt of banditti of smugglers, those fierce, and vulgar, and infrancie de spirits, who find subsistence in fraud and violence, and from a constant perseverance in hostility to human law, become daily more hardened of heart and fierce of nature. I was young then, and romantic, and though I did not approve of the course of these men's lives, there appeared glimpses of generosity, and courage, and fortitude, about them, which shed a pale over a life of immorality and crime. I protested them not, neither did I associate with them, but they soon saw in the passive manner in which I regarded their nocturnal intercourse on the coast, and the ready and delighted ear which I lent to the narratives of their adventures by sea and land, that they had nothing to fear and much to hope Their confidence increased, and their numbers augmented, and they soon found a leader capable of giving an aim to all their movements, and who brought something like regular craft and ability to their counsels

I was reputed rich, and was rich; my treasures were mostly of gold and silver plate, and bars of the former metal, via the gain of a relative who had shared with the Buccaneers in the plunder of Panama. I had also been wedded for a number of years, my wife was young and beautiful, and our daughter, an only child, my own May Colvine, here whom she sits, with a frame that seemed much too delicate to survive the disasters she has since been doomed to meet. We were counselled to carry her to warmer climates, and were preparing for our voyage, and my wife was ready to accompany me, when a large smuggling cutter cast anchor in a deep woody bay which belonged to my estate, and as I sat on the top of my house, looking towards the sea, a person in naval dress came and accosted me. He was, he said, the captain of the Free trader lying in the bay, with a cargo of choice wine, and his mariners were short hels and true, had perilled themselves freely by land and water, and often experienced the protection of Miles Colvine's bay, and the hospitality of his mensals. They had heard of my intention to carry my wife and daughter to a more genial climate, and if we wished to touch at Lisbon, where Europeans seek for health, they would give us a passage, for they honored us next to commerce without law or restra nt But I must tell you, that the chief of this band, knowing my love for mercantile affairs, had represented himself as a merchant, who, for the purpose of barter in foreign climes, had fitted out for the purpose of commerce, and the name only of being grad, but for the enlargement of commerce, the extension of arts and sciences, and those blessings which attend the progress of civilization, and to the purpose of an universal improvement in the condition of the human race. What other nation ever looked so far into the grand perspective of futority, and these beheld such visions of greatness and true glory as awakening to be realities, on the foundation of a broad and liberal system of colonization. Like a wise, and prudent, and affectionate parent, she is always ready to do every thing in her power to secure the welfare of her children; no matter how far off, nor to what clime, they may be situated; nor in what region their destinies may require her aid; her fostering hand is still there to succour her abroad and widely extended wings are still there to afford protection and a protect them.

But it sometimes happens to many emigrants as it does to children. They incessantly expect that every thing is to be done for them Without any corresponding exertion being

INDEX AT END.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

No. XIV.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN CANADA.

The abundance of National Wealth depends upon the amount of productive Industry.

It is not the least of those glorious characteristics which distinguishes GREAT BRITAIN, that she is mindful of the desires, the wants, and the sufferings, of her Colonies, when to gratify or relieve them is not inconsistent with sound policy. It is true that it is her interest to be thus attentive, But how few are the examples in which history affords of an empire gradually rising to the zenith of glory, not for the purpose of barren foreign conquest, and the name only of being great, but for the enlargement of commerce, the extension of arts and sciences, and those blessings which attend the progress of civilization, and to the purpose of an universal improvement in the condition of the human race. What other nation ever looked so far into the grand perspective of futority, and these beheld such visions of greatness and true glory as awakening to be realities, on the foundation of a broad and liberal system of colonization. Like a wise, and prudent, and affectionate parent, she is always ready to do every thing in her power to secure the welfare of her children; no matter how far off, nor to what clime, they may be situated; nor in what region their destinies may require her aid; her fostering hand is still there to succour her abroad and widely extended wings are still there to afford protection and a protect them.

But it sometimes happens to many emigrants as it does to children. They incessantly expect that every thing is to be done for them Without any corresponding exertion being

trade on their part; they seem to think that if they eat the bread that is already made for them, it is enough, and that they are not obliged to labor at all for the production of that bread. We have frequently thought there has been a little too much repining and lamentation in this Province, by reason of the great and general depression of the time; and that rather too much was expected from the parent State, whose children at home were perhaps still more injured and depressed by the serious aspect of affairs, than were their brethren of Canada. Though we were always, and still are of opinion, that any quantity of wheat that we might be able to send to the English market for several years to come, could not materially affect the general market price in that country, either one way or another; whilst at the same time, the exportation of so much wheat from this country, would afford a very material relief to the farmers here: yet, it was expecting too much, perhaps, from the large land holders who sit in the British Parliament, (for we must make some allowances for self interest, and the want of information regarding Canada, and the quantity of wheat grown here,) that they should pass an act to allow the importation of any more grain, even from British Colonies, when the markets were already glutted, and the prices almost unprecedently low.

But it was not to discuss a question on the existing corn laws of England, or the necessity of some modification of those laws, so far as they bear upon this country, that we took our pen on the present occasion, but to show what a fine field for enterprize and aggrandizement the liberal policy of our parent State has thrown open for the exercise of our skill and industry; and that we can no longer complain, with any color of justice, that she is unmindful of what regards our prosperity and future wealth, and commercial greatness. The protecting duties in favour of our trade to the West Indies; the proposed plan of opening a Free trade to all parts of the world except China; and now, the extraordinary encouragement given to the growth of *Hemp*, all prove the honesty and sincerity of her views in regard to us:

We have taken our pen on this occasion for the purpose of entreating in the most earnest manner, that every farmer in the country, who can possibly make it convenient to try the experiment, will sow *at least* one *acre of Hemp*, which can be done at a small expence, and we trust that will do for him. On the part of Government, we think the very best measures have been taken to secure success; and it only wants a corresponding exertion on the part of the farmers to insure the most beneficial results to the country at large. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, will be alike benefited, and the encouragement now given to the cultivation of *Hemp*, may be found hereafter, to have constituted a new era in the history of the country, from which its permanent prosperity may take its date.

We never approved of the former plans, and the measures that were taken to encourage the growth of this important article. Giving a bounty, no matter how considerable, for the production of a commodity that could not be sold when produced, was a palpable absurdity. The best kind of bounty that can be offered for *any* article, is a good demand, and a good market; the demand makes the market.—" *Buy my wheat, or buy my hemp at a fair price, a price that will amply compensate me for my labor, and I shall be glad to raise as much as I possibly can*; but don't talk of giving me in a bounty *one half of what the article costs me to produce it, and then leave it on my hands* "—Such would be the language of a prudent farmer in this country, where he has not a choice of markets.

By the wisdom, foresight and liberality of the British Government, such a market as the grower wants, is now open to him. By a dispatch from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department (*see the important notice published in the Gazette*) received by our Lieutenant Governor, it seems that Commissioner Barnie, at Kingston, has received orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, to purchase *Hemp*, being the produce of Canada, at the same price that *imported* Hemp cost Government, when laid down in the Dock yard at Kingston. These orders must, therefore, enable the Commissioner to offer a very handsome price, compared with that paid in Russia and in the North of Europe, for the same article; since the various expenses of freight employed, and the charges of transport from the Baltic to England, and from England to the interior of this country, must add materially to the original cost of the article where it was raised: and according to the notice publicly given, the Canadian grower will have all the advantage of these additional charges, since all that Government requires, is, that it shall not pay more than the gross price at which the article can be laid down, from abroad. In his majesty's dock yards at Kingston. From this it does it appears that the whole of the British Navy, employed on the great Lakes and rivers in the interior of Canada, is to be supplied with Canadian Hemp, provided our farmers will accept the liberal offer that is made, and produce the quantity required.

Great as this encouragement undoubtedly is, it is not all. Importations are to be allowed into England, from the country, to the amount of *one fourth* of the supply *for the whole British Navy*, by way of experiment; and, if that experiment should succeed we can have little doubt that the entire consumption of Great Britain will be eventually taken from this country. Really, it appears to us that nothing has ever yet occurred in the agricultural and commercial history of Canada, at all to be compared, in point of general importance, with this extraordinary encouragement for the growth of *Hemp*. It alone, may be the means, if the farmers take proper advantage of it, of at once restoring the balance of trade in our favour and giving us a super abundance of the *circulating medium*. There is no doubt that Upper Canada produces *Hemp* of the best quality, and of the finest, and most luxuriant growth; and, that by no very extraordinary exertion on the part of her farmers, a sufficient quantity may be obtained, not only for the consumption of the British Navy, but after a very few years for the equipment of any number of ships it can ever be likely either this or the mother country can employ. In the encouragement now held out the wisdom of the British Government is strikingly manifested; for by this new arrangement, not only will this Colony, in particular, be materially enriched, and acquire fresh importance, but Great Britain will be in a great measure if not altogether, rendered independent of the Northern Powers of Europe. (with whom it is not in the nature of things, she can remain always on friendly terms) for the raw material on which the equipment of her fleets depends; and were it for this consideration alone, England ought to prize her possessions in North America, far beyond any value that has been yet placed upon them, whatever they may have cost, or may yet cost her to maintain them; and she should cherish them with the warmest solicitude as an inexhaustible resource hereafter, in the hour of need. To say nothing of the exports and imports, generally in other respects, to be assured that as long as the two Canadas were retained, an inexhaustible supply of the two principle materials for the equipment of a Navy of any extent—*Timber* and *Hemp*, could be had, is a satisfaction and a resource, the value of which it would be hard, *duely* to appreciate.

Our farmers can now have nothing left to complain of, at least in this particular. The Legislature having granted a sum of money for the erection of a suitable Mill for the *dressing of hemp*, and the liberal offer which is now made by the British Government for the *purchase* of the article when manufactured, seems to leave nothing unwished for. If our neighbors on the other side the Lakes had such an offer made them, what a scene of bustle and of enterprize would be immediately exhibited! Let our farmers for once rouse themselves from the apparent apathy into which they have sunk; let the bustle and spirit of *enterprize*, become general; now is the time for them to show how far they are worthy of assistance; let them not say the field is not sufficiently extensive for general competition. When it is considered that for the sails and cordage of a single first rate man-of-war, no less a quantity than 180,000lbs of rough *Hemp* are required; and that on an average, it would require upwards of 400 acres of land to produce that quantity, some idea may be formed of the extent of the new field that is opened for the enterprize of our farmers.

But if the certainty of individual wealth, and of the general prosperity of the country, in consequence of the cultivation of this branch of domestic economy, fails to hold out an incitement sufficiently strong, any thing we can say must be unavailing. We have, however, a better opinion of our farmers, and we trust they will eagerly manifest an universal disposition to take advantage of so glorious an opportunity of national aggrandizement. That nothing may be wanting on our part to encourage the growth of *Hemp* in this country, we shall take an early opportunity of detailing the best modes of culture, and of pointing out from whence the best seed may be obtained.

DOMESTIC.

As the bill for the Union of the Legislature of the two Provinces was to be presented to the Imperial Parliament about the middle of May, we have obtained upon the best information the following outline of it, we think it may be entirely relied upon.

There shall be but one Legislature—The Legislative Council and Assembly of the joint Legislature to be formed of the present Members of the Councils and Assemblies in both Provinces—The Qualifications to sit in the Assembly to be £500 real property, of £100 per annum from real or personal property—the mode of Election to be the same as at present.—Every County in Lower-Canada with more than 4000 inhabitants to send two Members to the Assembly.—The governor may form new Counties from the Townships, each to return one Member until it contain 4000 inhabitants, and when it contains more to send two.—No act which shall alter the number of representatives to pass without a majority of two thirds in both houses—The present privileges of the Members of both houses to be secured to them—The joint Legislature shall assemble for the first time not later than September 1823, sooner if the Governor deems fit and annually afterwards.—The duration of the Joint Parliament to be until 1825 unless dissolved—every future Parliament to be quinquennial. Persons holding lands under any other tenure than free and common soccage may have the power to give them up to the Crown, and obtain another grant of them under the free and common soccage tenure under such conditions and with such commutations as the Governor shall deem fit—The Governor to appoint such place of meeting for the Parliament as he shall think best.—Religion to be kept inviolate.—All written proceedings of the Legislature to be hence forward kept in Englis, and the debates in both houses at the end of ten years to be in English.—All duties existing at the end of the last session of the Legislature of this Province, to be levied to 1st February 1825, unless sooner repealed and to be appropriated by the Executive Governments of each Province until other Provisions be made by the joint Legislature; after the 1st February 1825, the joint Legislature will appropriate for each Province its proportion of duties—The administration of justice and of the Civil Government once permanently provided for, the surplus of revenue after such provision shall be applied to purposes of common utility. There will be added clauses for settling the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper-Canada.

It is the intention of the Colonial Government to take a Census of the people in Lower-Canada, without delay; this it is to be carried into execution through the medium of the Protestant and Catholic Clergy, to whom circulars for that purpose will be addressed. It is understood that returns were made by the latter to Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop during last autumn, and that it will now only be necessary to add those from the Protestant Clergy. The Census thus taken will approximate very near perfect accuracy, and is supposed to be 1-50th of the whole. *(Quebec Gazette.)*

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the York Lodge assembled at their Lodge Room on the 12th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of KING WILLIAM THE THIRD, PRINCE OF ORANGE. At Two O'clock they Marched in Procession to Church, accompanied by the Band of the West York Militia, where the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan gave an elegant and appropriate Discourse on the occasion.—After Divine Service they returned to Mr. Phairs' Tavern, where upwards of one hundred Members sat down to an elegant Dinner, prepared for their reception. They remained until a late hour—the greatest harmony prevailed.

During the evening the following Toasts were given from the Chair:

The glorious and Immortal Memory of King William the Third,——3 times 3,—Tune, Boyne Water.

The King, 4 times 4.——God Save the King.

The Memory of our late King,——Silence.

The Duke of York and the Army,—Tune, Duke of York's March,

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy,—Rule Britannia.

The Memory of the late Duke of Richmond,—Silence.

The Duke of Wellington and the Heroes of Waterloo,—Patrick's Day.

His Excellency Sir P. Maitland,—British Grenadiers.

The Hon and Rev. Dr Strachan.

The memory of Gen. Brock—Silence.

The Militia of Upper-Canada—York Quick Step.

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New Series.

No. XV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called, ad elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty first day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of July next at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR FEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

His Excellency The Lieut Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Hon. L. P. Sherwood, to be a Member of the Land Board for the Johnstown District.

J. Adamson, Gent. to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province.

The Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius on the Western Circuit, will be holden before Mr. Justice Campbell,

At Sandwich, for the Western District, on Tuesday, 13th August, 1822.

At Vittoria, for the London District, on Monday, 26th August, 1822.

At Hamilton, for the Gore District, on Tuesday, 3d September 1822.

At Niagara, for the Niagara District, Wednesday, 25th September 1822.

On the Eastern Circuit before Mr. Justice Boulton,

At Newcastle, for the Newcastle District, on Monday, 12th Aug 1822.

At Brockville, for the Johnstown District on Tuesday 20th August 1822.

At Cornwall, for the Eastern District on Monday, 2d September 1822

At Kingston, for the Midland District on Tuesday, 10th Sept 1822.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is understood that an American Schooner has been chartered by certain of His Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of Troops, &c. between Fort Erie and Amhersburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event: This notice is to warn all Collectors of Ports within this Province, as well as all owners and masters of Vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several Ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut. Governor being previously apprized of it, and consequently before His Excellency's disapprobation of the measure could be signified.

York, June 27, 1822 11-tf

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BELKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Dourot
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevver	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding

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the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY Virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Benson, at the different suits of Jacob Fisher John Young, John Munro, and George Munro, Jacob Cummer, and Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lots, viz:—

Lots No. 9 in the 1st Concession, Nos 4, 22, and 29 in the 2d Concession; No. 1 in the 3d Concession; No. 29 in the 4th Concession; No. 17 and 25 in the 6th Concession; No. 10, 17, and 29 in the 7th Concession; No. 29 in the 8th Concession; and West half of No. 4 in the 2d and South East fourth of No. 1 in the 5th Con. of the Township of Mono.

No. 1, and 22 in the 4th Con No. 22, 26, and 28 in the 2d Con. No. 13 and 14 in the 3d Con. No. 2 in the 4th Con. No. 22 in the 5th Con. No. 16 and 17 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Adjala

East halves of the following Lots, viz:—No 22, in the 1st Con. No. 1 and 10 in the 2d Con. No. 6 in the 3d Con. No. 26 in the 4th Con. No. 16 in the 5th Con. No. 13 in the 6th Con. No. 4, 10, 12, & 13 in the 7th Con. No. 21 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Esa.

West halves of the same Lots—2960 Acres—Broken Lot 23 in the 11th Con. Do. No. 7 and N. E. of broken Lot No. 6 in the 11th Con. of Esa—203 Acres—The whole of which valuable property shall be sold on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT. Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER.
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office York,
20th June 1822.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office previous to the day of Sale. 10–6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Orcemus G. Bradley, at the suit of Susannah Bradley, Administratrix of Asa Bradley, deceased: I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession in the Township of Malahide, North side of Talbot Road, containing 200 Acres of most excellent Land, of which about 50 are under good improvement with two tolerable good Dwelling Log Houses and a Log Barn; also the Dwelling Log Houses and a Log Barn; also the Saw-mill situated on a Branch of Catfish Creek running through the said Farm, and adjacent to the Above Talbot Road, having abundance of the best of Pine Timber for the use of said Mill on the Premises. Which will be offered for sale at the Court House in Vittoria on Saturday the 10th day of August now next.

AERM. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, June 15, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal Claim, either by Mortgage or other just Right of incumbrance on the above Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. 13-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Directed to the Sheriff of the said District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Phips, at the suit of Daniel Brook, I have seized and taken in execution, east part of Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 140 acres, be the same more or less. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 30th day of July 1822, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
20th June 1822.

N B. any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office Previous to the day of Sale. 10-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash on*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrence, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place once hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on (by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE,) under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necesary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1821.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13 6w.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W GAMBLE,
WM. GAMBLE.

York, July 1, 1822.

NOTICE.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERY being about to leave York entirely, hereby inform all those indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes are settled by the first day of August next, they will then be put into the hands of their Attorney, with instructions to make a prompt collection.

Merchantable wheat will be taken at two shillings and six pence a bushel.

York, 20th June, 1822. 12 *tf.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J and G Munro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq or the subscribers at New Market.

E. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS, and One and a half Per Cent on FOREIGN GOLD.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston

AN Instalment of Six per cent or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next

S BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

Kingston Brewery.

AN extensive supply of BEER of a superior quality, from the above Brewery, at six dollars per Barrel.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,

Who has constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK and WHISKEY.

—ALSO—

A regular supply of IC. & IX. TIN.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and as being a good getter-up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3–tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

Government Sale.

NAVAL YARD, Kingston,
9th July 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 5th day of August, next, there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in His Majesty's Naval Yard Point Frederick, from 9 to 10,000 lbs. of COCOA, and a few Barrels of PEASE. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M

ARCHD. PETRIE.
Superintendant of Victualling

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

THE ALBION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Proprietor, Agent for "The ALBION, or *British Colonial and Foreign Weekly Gazette*," published at New York: the prospectus of which has already appeared in several of the newspapers of this Province; requests those who may wish to subscribe, to give him early notice thereof.—The price of annual subscription will be six dollars, half payable in advance.

THO'S G. RIDOUT.

York, U. C. 13th July, 1822. 14–4

FOUND.

ANY Lady having lost a black Bear Skin MUFF, may hear of the same by application at the Gazette Office.

York, July 23, 1822.

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13·

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 15. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of 'the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JULY, 25, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark had been introduced to George IV.; and a grand entertainment was given at the palace on the occasion. The Prince, whose name is Christian, is said to be about 36 years of age, and has a son by a former consort; he has no issue by his present Princess, who accompanies him, and whom he married about eight years ago.

Prince Augustus, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg, died on the 17th of May, in consequence of a long illness, which was followed by a stroke of apoplexy. He has been succeeded by his brother Prince Frederick.

Lord Kinsale lately died at Cork where he had gone for medical assistance. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon and Rev. —— De Courcy, now Lord Kinsale, and the 27th Lord. His Lordship's ancestor was presented in 1792 to his late Majesty, and had the honor of asserting the ancient privilege of his family of wearing his hat in his Majesty's presence. The late Lord also enjoyed the same privilege.

The famous English banker, Baring, is stated to have been carried on his way, with his wife, from Naples to Rome, by a band of robbers, and compelled to ransom himself by the payment of several millions.

The Hon. Sir W. D. Evans, Recorder of Bombay, died on the 5th of December last.

The bookseller Benbow, the noted radical, has been held under bail to stand trial at the Quarter Sessions, charged with having published "a wicked and obscene libel." The principal editor of the John Bull, was sentenced to pay a fine of 300*l.* to the King, and the other two persons concerned to be imprisoned three months, and each to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the King, for a libel on her late Majesty.

The weather throughout Great Britain and Ireland continued remarkably fine, and the most cheering accounts were received from every district of the state of every species of vegetation.

The greater part of the colliers and miners, in the disturbed parts of Monmouthshire and Staffordshire, had returned to their work.

The West India and American Trade Bill, was ordered in the House of Commons, to be taken into further consideration on the 31st of May; and the Navigation Bill for a third reading on the 30th. We shall take the earliest opportunity of continuing our parliamentary summary.

It is stated in the French papers, that the Princess Elizabeth, Ladedavie of Hesse Hombourg, and sister to the King of Great Britain, had received intelligence from London, which formally contradicted the rumours of his Britannic Majesty's visit to the continent, the state of Health of the King not permitting such a voyage.

The Juniter of 50 guns had been taken down to Plymouth harbor, to be fitted up for the accommodation of Mr. Canning, as Governor-General of India.

No less a personage than *His Highness Prince Nawab Meer Shere Khan*, son of King of Delhi, had arrived at London, and with two of the ladies of his Harem, had taken lodgings at the Plough Tavern. John Bull does not seem to be much pleased with his Highness for refusing to exhibit the ladies to his prying eyes.

The second reading of the Catholic bill in the House of Peers, had been postponed in consequence of the temporary absence of Earl Grey, whose mother had just deceased.

Advices had been received in London, that the deputation from the London Missionary Society to the South Sea Islands, with additional Missionaries, sent out in the Tuscan, in May last arrived in safety and health at Otaheite on the 27th of September, after a fine voyage of four months and nine days.

By an official return laid on the table of the House of Commons it appears that the sum paid for ambassadors envoys and different kinds of foreign ministers, in 1792 was 88,340*l.*; in 1821 it is 171,499*l.* or nearly double.

INDEX AT END

The importation of ice into Great Britain, pays an *ad valorem* duty on its arrival. A dispute arose about the value of a cargo, and before the dispute was settled, the captain of the vessel was deprived of his freight, and the custom-house of the duty, by the melting of the ice.

In the House of Commons on the 21st of May, in answer to a question from Mr. Ellice, relative to the claims of the sufferers in the Province of Upper Canada, Mr Wilmot said, his Majesty's Government had come to a determination to advance a loan for the relief of those individuals of 100,000*l.* one half of which, 50,000*l.* to be secured by government, and the other half by the provincial Assembly, and a commission to be sent out immediately, to adjust the claims of the claimants.

IRELAND.

From the London Courier of May 30.

The Irish papers which we have received this morning furnish melancholy proofs of the still suffering condition of the wretched peasantry. In the town of Sligo, a Committee of Gentlemen have been exploring the obscure abodes of their misery, and their report of what they saw is indeed a sad and melancholy one. The town was divided into four districts, for the greater convenience of visiting, and the following are a few of the afflicting facts, which are authenticated by the names of the narrators.

In district No. 1, there were 400 individuals in absolute want. Many families had been wholly without food for 24 and 36 hours. One family had subsisted from Friday to Sunday upon *boiled water grass*, and one wretched woman died from want!

In district No. 2, where not more than two thirds of the houses had been visited, 618 persons were found in a starving condition, many of them not having tasted food of any kind for two days, and others sustaining nature by water-cresses.

In district No. 3, 600 individuals were suffering the same deplorable privations.

In district No. 4, the number of famishing creatures amounted to nearly 1800. "We were very particular," observe the gentlemen appointed to visit this district "in going into every house, and minutely examining into their general conduct, state of health, and means of support, attended and assisted by two respectable men living in the same district, and well acquainted with its inhabitants; that during such examination, we witnessed several instances of distress not to be described, many of them, particularly on last Sunday (a dreadful wet day,) being without a turf and destitute of either meal or a potatoe."

From the Liverpool Mercury, of May 31.

State of Ireland.—Extracts from information received by the Liverpool Committee.

A letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, to the secretaries at Liverpool, says, "I pray the relief of your benevolent committee to the perishing population of this town and and immediate neighborhood. Our distressed state is truly deplorable, and I have the same to report of almost the whole of the province of Connaught, over which, as Metropolitan, I preside. I am appalled at the conviction that many must die from actual hunger, and many more from the effects of bad, scanty, unwholesome, unnutritious food."

A letter from the Rector of Castlehaven, says, "already four individuals have died from famine. I yesterday found by the road side a girl, 12 years old attempting to eat grass. she had not tasted food for three days, and could scarcely articulate. The squalid countenances of the peasantry are appalling. I saw a man, yesterday, faint, whilst digging a field, from hunger.—weeds of the corn field are collected to furnish a wretched meal. Famine will soon be followed by pestilence."

A letter from a gentleman of Sligo, now at Dublin, says, "I am induced to address myself to you, on behalf of the poor in the town and neighborhood of Sligo, where not only famine, but disease prevails to an alarming extent, and where it is computed, that upwards of 7000 persons will be for some months depending on public bounty for the means of existence. I had a letter from Sligo this morning, which represents, on the report of visiting committees, the misery greater than those who were best acquainted with the situation of the poor could have possibly conceived. My friend says, at their second public meeting, the county court house where it was held, was nearly filled with poor persons, piteously inquiring what was to be done for them; it was an affecting sight. He calculates on 6000*l.* being got, which, under present circumstances, is a large sum for Sligo. The committee are going prudently to work; they are giving out seed potatoes on credit, and finding work for the poor at reduced rates. Any assistance your committee can afford, will be most acceptable and will be most gratefully acknowledged."

A letter from the committee at Clonakilty, county of Cork, says, "Were we to attempt a description to you of the appalling scenes of famine faced misery, with which we are surrounded, it would only add another pang to acting philanthropists. We have entered into a subscription which enables us to employ one hundred and twenty labourers on works of utility, leaving thousands on thousands unemployed. Melancholy to state, of the small number we have employed, many of them had not eaten any food from thirty to forty hours previous."

A letter from T. S Lindsay, Esq High Sheriff of Mayo, says, the distresses arise from "A failure in the potatoe crop of last year, and the inability of the lower classes to purchase either this root or any other provision at present. The small plots usually attached to the cabins of the poor, in many cases remain unsown from the impossibility of procuring seed. Nothing can be more wretched than the situation of the peasantry generally in Mayo. I have seen hundreds of wretched people greedily seeking for water cresses, wild mustard, nettletops dwarf thistles, or dandelion all the spring, and the unnatural food has been the only meal within their reach."

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Our Continental letters continue to speak confidently of an approaching Congress of the European Powers; but they could not agree upon the place where it is to be held. Some mention Florence, others Vienna; and it is said that if Vienna should be the chosen spot, the Emperor Alexander would attend it in person.—*London Courier.*

The German Papers contain a message from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands to the Legislative Assembly, announcing the further continuance of martial law in those Islands.

An article from Vienna states that one of the Austrian Arch-dukes is to be sent to London on a mission of the highest importance, the object of which is to lay the basis of a new treaty between England and Austria, and to agree on the measures to be taken in common by those two Powers, in case the Port should persist in rejecting, "as it is probable," all the modes of conciliation proposed by the Mediatory Courts.

TURKEY.

It is clear, that the Divan has made no other concessions to Russia than it had done upwards of six months ago, when it announced its determination not to give up Moldavia and Wallachia till it had reduced the "rebel Greeks" to submission, and tranquility was restored throughout the Turkish empire. It is also obvious, that all the efforts of the ministers of the allied powers, to induce the Sultan to relax in his determination, have proved fruitless; for, notwithstanding what we find stated to the contrary in some of the foreign journals, it is put beyond all question, that no relaxation has taken place in the cruelties exercised upon the unfortunate Greeks, whom, we have not the smallest doubt, it is the fixed determination of the Mahometans utterly to exterminate. Let those who doubt this, only peruse the accounts of their treatment at Scio, in the month of April last, the particulars of which will be found in another column. The picture there given surpasses, if possible, all former details of the barbarous atrocities of these implacable enemies of the Christians. Neither age nor sex found favor in the eyes of these ferocious madmen. That they might have an opportunity of effectually glutting their thirst for blood, and rooting out for ever a race they abhorred, seems, indeed, to have been the secret motive that induced the Divan to assume the appearance of listening with attention to the representations of the foreign Ambassadors; who duped by the deceptive conduct of the Turks, have evidently been the cause of inducing the Emperor Alexander to delay his long meditated attack on the Ottoman empire.

Whether in consequence of recent events the Russian army will be ordered to advance, it is impossible for any one to say. The Editors of the London Journals appear to have no doubt on the subject. They think, and with apparent good reason, that the immense expense of keeping up so large a military force, independent of all other considerations, will compel Alexander to take the field. Accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 4th of May, announces the arrival there of the Russian minister Tatischeu on the 30th April, and state, that his dispatches were forwarded to the Emperor by express, his Majesty having previously gone a short way into the country. A Privy Council was held on the 1st of May; and Alexander is said, in some accounts, to have actually set out a few days after for the army. Previous to this, the Russian government had made large contracts for the conveyance of military stores to Minsk and Riga, and the second Russian army had received orders for the second time to hold themselves ready to march. The third order, it is added, would fix its destination.

From the Turkish frontier, the aspect of the intelligence is equally hostile. Large reinforcements of troops were arriving from different parts of Asia, ordered hither by the Divan, the members of which however, are said to differ extremely in their opinion since Ali Pacha's decease. In the event of war, it is thought the whole Turkish army will unite; cross the Danube at Widden, and occupy Wallachia, extending to the Austrian territories. The army of the Grand Vizier advances in two columns, one by way of Sophia to Rudschuck, the other by way of Schumla to Bralow. Churschid Pacha, the favorite of the day, but whose motives, it is said, are greatly impeded by the Greeks, is likewise to have a command in the great Turkish army assembling on the Danube. What effect these mighty preparations will produce, time only can develope. At present, they evidently indicate any thing but a pacific disposition on the part of the opposing powers.

GREECE.

The details to be found in another part of our paper, respecting the Greeks, will be read with interest. The efforts made by this people to establish their liberty will always endear them to freedom, and call forth unfeigned wishes for their success. We are pleased to observe, that, surrounded as they are by dangers and difficulties, the constituted authorities appointed in the different districts, display much firmness. Those who have lately visited this cradle of liberty, of arts, and of science, speak of the country as the finest in the world; the air perfectly pure and serene, particularly on the coast, it but rarely rains, and only for a few hours. All the advantages of Switzerland and Italy are united here.

Extract of a letter dated Marseilles, May 17th, to a house in London:

"We have accounts from Scio up to the 17th of April. The city was entirely destroyed, all the houses were opened and ransacked of their furniture, &c. and after being thus plundered, were set fire to, which continued till the 17th, date of the last advices. Up to the 13th, the hostages in the Castle were still alive, but nothing has been heard of them since. On the 14th, great numbers of the Turks dispersed themselves over the face of the country, plundering and burning all the country houses they met with—they then advanced to the village of Calchio, Thimiana, and Vassilionco, which were all three burned and destroyed. All the churches, both in the city and in the country, were broken open, robbed, and many of them burned. They even vented their rage on the Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, in the city, and on two others in Frangecumi in the country, and which were used in the same way as those of the Greek communion. You may judge if they have hid violent and sacrilegious hands on the Catholic Church es, what they must have done to those belonging to the Greeks. What a picture for humanity! The streets fill'd with heaps of men, women and children, cruelly butchered by the Turks. The large place before the fortress, and the fortress itself, filled with women and children of the most respectable families, exposed to the brutal conduct and savage ferocity of the Asiatics. Nor is it the sword or fire alone that the poor Greeks have to suffer from, they are also threatened with an immediate famine. The French Consul has provisions only for 14 days, for he has given shelter in his palace (a very large and extensive building you know) to 1,500 souls, among whom are 642 Greeks, the rest Latins. Among them is Mr. —, with his family—he was taken there by a Turk, to whom he gave a handsome sum, but who afterwards repenting of his humanity in having placed them in safety, went with some other Turks to demand them back from the Consul, who however, peremptorily refused, and forthwith requested the Pacha to give him a guard, which was granted, and five Turks were placed there as a protection. The Consul bought M——'s sister, found, after a great deal of difficulty, in the possession of a Turk, for 150 piastres. The wife of poor Mr. ——, and his two lovely boys, were bought as slaves by an Algerine, and taken to Alexandria. Should any vessel arrive here from Smyrna, we shall have fuller accounts and particulars respecting this ill-fated island, as the clerk of Mr. ——, who is a Frenchman, went to Scio for the purpose of assisting and redeeming the families of his employers. He has taken with him a large sum of money, and eight cwt. of biscuit.

"You can form but a poor idea of the state of my feelings whilst reading the heart rending recital of these calamitous events. God only knows what will become of our unfortunate families."

Zante, April 16.—The system of neutrality which has been proclaimed in the Ionian Isles goes directly to the confiscation of the property of all the Ionian Nobles suspected of being favorable to the cause of the Greeks, who are combating for their independence. Several of these Nobles, known by their fortune and their principles, have been obliged to expatriate themselves and seek for safety in the insurgent island. Amongst them are the Count Metaxa, a rich proprietor, of Argostoli, known for his wealth and the honorable employment of his fortune, and the venerable Archbishop of Cephalonia, Typeldo, known for his piety and learning.

Triste, May 16.—A letter from Athens, dated in the middle of April, states that it is the determination of all the Greek chiefs to gain time, and to make a mountain warfare, in imitation of that of Spain, which will be much favored by the nature of the localities.

It has been also determined to send to the different courts of Europe, persons with mine ons to intercede with them for the purpose of inducing them to grant a political existence to the confederated States of Greece. Amongst these Envoys or Deputies, are appointed the Archimandrite Ignatius and the Prince Caradgio, who are at present at Pisa, and M. Thomas Negris, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Minister of War is a Suliote, named Botzioris: that of Police is named Lambro Nacco, of one of the principle families of Livadia; Panousious Nataros, of Corinth, of the house of the counts of that name, is Minister of Finance; Alexander Mauro cordato is president of the Council of Ministers, and Minister also, it is said, of Justice; Demetrius Ypsilanti is president of the council.

Extract from a letter written at Athens, by M. V——, pupil of the Polythenic School, formerly an officer in the French Navy, now commanding, with the rank of General, the artillery of Ypsilanti's army:—

"It is only by living among the Greeks that an adequate idea can be formed of the courage and devotion of this people, which so long has groaned under the most frightful tyranny.

"Our cause prospers on every side. We have just gained important advantages at Patrujek, and have almost totally destroyed the Turkish troops which had disembarked at Patras. The fleet, after so wretched an expedition, could not return to Constantinople. Either from bad weather, or through fear of the Greek fleet, it has entirely dispersed; part of the ships made for the coast of Barbary; the rest for Egypt, where six or eight of them have been wrecked.

"The Samians, after providing for the safety of their island, made a descent on Tchesmen, where they rescued a great number of Greek families. They next assisted the island of Chio to throw off the yoke. The important fortress of Napoli di Romania, has now began to treat for a capitulation. I hope a fortnight will not elapse before the Turks will deliver up the keys of our Acropolis. You will, I fear, look upon me as a Vandal, when I tell you that I have already thrown 200 shells but the gift of Minerva has protected her Temple. Our flag flies on the Parthenon.

"You know the end of Ali Pacha. This event might have been detrimental to our cause, had our enemies known how to profit by it. Every thing indicates that the Pacha of Egypt is about to throw off that remnant of dependence which he can but very ill brook.

"The Persians are constantly gaining advantages over the Turks; they continue to advance but their diversion is not sufficient. Should no European Power take a part in our affairs, we shall find ourselves much embarrassed, unless Russia shall persist in that system of observation which obliges the Turks to concentrate their principal forces on the Danube. How can European policy look with such coldness on interests so great! It appears to be forgotten that blood is flowing on all sides, and that our portion of daily sacrifices portion of victims."—*Courier Francois, May* 19.

FRANCE.

A list of the recent elections throughout France is given in the Moniteur, by which it appears that 54 Deputies have been returned by the Ministry, and 32 by the opposition, leaving a majority of 22 in favor of the Royalists. Notwithstanding this result, it is believed the party called *Liberals*, have gained an accession of force, which it is supposed will buy the King under the necessity of again changing his Ministers. The Duke of Cazes, it is remarked in the Paris papers, not only appears at Court as formerly, but is stated to have lately had an interview with the Duke d'Argoleme. Talleyrand had also recently shewn himself at Court. We hear very little about the state of public feeling in France. The Mayor of Lyons had issued a police ordinance on the 17th of May, in consequence of an election disturbance, which happened on the preceding evening, calling on the inhabitants to shut their houses, shops, or coffee rooms, at dusk. A tumult was expected at the close of the election, and this ordinance was intended to check it—but no further disturbance occurred. The *Quotidienne* announces a change in the Ministry of Naples, urged by Austria herself, in order that she may be enabled to concentrate her forces in Lombardy.

The Duke of Richilieu, the late prime minister of France, died suddenly on his arrival from England at his country seat near Paris.

SPAIN.

By the latest accounts from Madrid it appears that the servile factionists, had renewed their attempts in some districts to excite revolt, but without success. Ferdinand was at Aranjuez. It is said, that from some dislike to *Constitutional* troops, he prefers being accompanied in his country excursions by two or three forest keepers, to an escort of the regiments of Almanza—but the Colonel, being responsible for the safety of the monarch, takes the precaution of always sending escorts after his Majesty. The decree of the Cortes, sanctioned by the King, declaring the hymn of Riego a National Hymn had been publicly read before the Volunteer National Guard at Madrid, in presence of an immense concourse of people.

The Special committee of the Cortes, relative to responsibility, propose to bring to trial the Political Chief of Madrid. This functionary is said to be protected by the ministry, whose confidence he enjoys. It was decreed that the 14th of April the anniversary of the return of the King to Madrid, being a day of mourning for Spaniards on account of the overthrow of the Constitutional regime, should be henceforth be forbidden to be celebrated at Court. A resolution was adopted testifying to the army the high satisfaction of the National Congress respecting an offer made for reduction of pay, and declaring to the nation that they saw in this patriotic offer a new pledge of those civic virtues of which the whole army had not hesitated to give splendid proofs wherever they had acted in support of the liberty, the glory, and the independence of the Spanish people. It was also decreed, notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of War and of the Deputy Augustin Arguelles, to disband the Brigade of Royal Carbineers from the 1st of July, and incorporate them with the other regiments of cavalry. The conduct of this corps when under the orders of General Freyre, during the events of the Isle of Leon is assigned for this proceeding.

GERMANY.

The news from Germany, received yesterday by a special courier, was wholly pacific—that which has arrived to day is warlike. We now know what expectation to form of the reply of the first Effendi at Constantinople; not only our private letters, but the Gazette of Augsburgh elucidate the true spirit in which this fresh but tardy answer of the Ottoman Court is conceived. It was on the 15th of this month that it was delivered to M. de Lebzow, the Austrian Ambassador, and it appears to

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be considered in no other light than as a second edition of the memorable note of the 28th Feb.

Once more the Porte admits the existence of the treaties insisted upon by Russia, and recognizes her obligation to perform the stipulations—professes her willingness to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia—to rebuild the Christian Churches—refuses nothing—and accedes to all that is demanded.—But at what period will the Divan realize these professions?—when the insurrection in the Turkish provinces shall be suppressed—when the Greeks shall be reduced to absolute submission!!! We feel it our duty to recommend our readers seriously to meditate on the letter of our correspondent at Vienna. In that exposition will be found, the real ground and motive of these interminating negociations. To defer the period of hostility, was evidently the policy of the Divan, and in that object they have thus far succeeded, by deferring that war—which, nevertheless, cannot, for a long time, be eventually avoided.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

The next division of the British Pamphlet, from which we have been extracting, and which appears to attract more attention than any thing else that we can publish, is panned under the head of the "*Colonial Department*." The writer considers this in conjunction with the Board of Trade, and chiefly confines his attention to the three principal subjects of Canada, Jamaica, and the Free Port Islands in the West Indies; adding a few observations upon the Cape of Good Hope, and the Ionian Islands. We shall make such extracts as will afford the most interest and information to our American and Canadian readers.

The following extract shows how high the British North American possessions are estimated by the Ministry, and, we presume by the Nation at large. Three facts of importance appear from this statement, viz. that the Canada trade employs about one-fourth of the British tonnage; that the Canadas consume more of British manufactures than the East Indies; and that in consequence of our navigation laws, were it not for the Canadas, the British West India Colonies would be subjected to great occasional distress.

"It has been too much the practice for popular writers to undervalue the possession of Canada. Canada is of three main uses to the British Empire—The first, that of constituting a point of contact with the United States; secondly, that of administering to the maintenance of the British navy, by the employment of a large amount of tonnage, and by the formation of seamen in long and rough voyages; and thirdly, that of consuming a very considerable portion of our manufactures.

"Under the first of these heads, it has been the policy of successive administrations to regard the possession of Canada as a point of primary importance. It would be ungracious to anticipate events yet hidden behind the clouds of time, and which every man hopes may be of remote occurrence. But, no surprise are not the exercises of the day, political prudence must extend its reach beyond the precautions of a living generation. *Quid breni fortes jaculemur ævo*, is not a rule of political wisdom. *In the vicissitudes of human affairs a breach with America is assuredly not an impossible event.* But if former statesmen have justified the retention of Gibraltar, a point of much more questionable wisdom, upon the sole ground of its affording a position on the Peninsula, and a port and station in the Mediterranean; and if the experience of the last fifty years has sanctioned this policy;—how much stronger is the argument for the same provisional precaution with regard to British America and the West Indies. In any future war, a large naval force could be promptly applied from this quarter to the American seas. Possibly, this may be considered as of no inconsiderable importance.

"Under the next head, the seamen and tonnage engaged in trading with Canada are not to be overlooked. They compose a very material proportion in the total amount of our navigation.—It has before been mentioned, that the vessels employed in our trade with Canada amount to nearly one fourth of the tonnage of the British empire—and to this consideration, her supply of timber in any event of a war with the northern powers of Europe. Under the third head, the consumption of British manufactures in Canada exceeds the amount of the consumption of the East Indies. A further and a final circumstance, not to be omitted, arises from the late American navigation laws. Under the operation of those laws, our West India colonies, without the aid of Canada, would be subjected to great occasional distress. So much as to the importance and value of Canada.

Next in order and importance, as it regards the wealth, navigation and revenue of the British empire, the Island of Jamaica is considered. The value derived from the single article of sugar, is placed next to the agricultural produce of Great Britain.—During the year 1821, the revenue of this article alone, amounted to 5,000,000*l.*—exceeding by 200,000*l.* the whole revenue of Ireland, and greater by 500,000*l.* than the whole nett duties in England.—Add to the revenue of sugar, that derived from the other tropical productions, and the sum total is about $,200,000*l.* The total of all the sums raised upon the lands of Great Britain and Ireland, under the several heads of beer, malt, hops, and land tax for 1821, was but 9,000,000*l.* Of the total amount of colonial produce, Jamaica alone exports 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, employing 20,000 tons of British shipping, and 8,000 British seamen, and affording 2,000,000*l.* net receipt to the exchequer of the country. Such is the value and importance of Jamaica to Great Britain.

We extract entire, what is said of the free port system; in doing which, we cannot but smile at the apparent sincerity with which the writer speaks of the *exceeding good will towards us* which they have exhibited by interdicting our direct trade with the West Indies, and their wonderful kindness in their opening the Bermudas, for the sole purpose, as it would seem, of saving our people the trouble of double voyages across the Atlantic, and the consequent heavy freights!

"The next point for consideration are the Free Ports, so wisely established and enlarged in the West Indies, and particularly those in the Bermuda Islands. Enough has already been said of the general purpose for which these free ports were *first* established, and with a view to which end they have been continued and extended during peace. It is here sufficient to repeat, that the object of their maintenance is two fold; the one, *reflecting much honor upon the political generosity of the country*; the other, more particularly *connected* in its immediate and advancement of our own interest. *The first of these ends was to afford a more convenient magazine of colonial supply to the United States, and thus to save the people of America the double voyages and expensive freights from their vicinity to Great Britain.* This direct commerce between our West India Islands and America, the Bermuda Free Port system has repaired the inconvenience, and the United States may still receive our colonial produce without a voyage to Europe. It is sufficient here to add, that in this national object we have every facility which the system has given to this system, and that every regulation has been made to remove impediments to this beneficial intercourse. Possibly, the real and solid advantages of this relaxation from our colonial monopoly will be hereafter much better understood by the country. In its present liberal extent is new both to our colonies and to the traders of the United States. In our own colonies, a sufficient capital is not perhaps yet embarked to reap the full advantage of a market so calculated to enlarge itself. Possibly, the present description of traders in these Free Ports is not exactly qualified to give a due effect to such a system. Larger capitals, and merchants more exercised in the habits of national trade, will necessarily lead to smaller profits and lower prices; and thence to a larger dealing and consumption in the United States. It is impossible not to acknowledge that the frame work is excellent, and in every respect consistent with liberal policy and just commercial views."

This head of the *exposé* is concluded by a few remarks upon the Cape of Good Hope, and the Ionian Islands. Of the former they say, it is "a vineyard, and at no distant period will be a granary under the most favorable climate in the world." Of the latter, they say, "we have faithfully fulfilled our duties as their protectors;—we have purified, so much as in us lay, the old system of the old administration;—we have raised the character of the inferior classes of the people, and have reduced the feudal chiefs to obedience of the laws. They no longer afford the most disgraceful spectacle in the midst of civilized Europe—a people without law, private morals, or public honor. In process of time we may contribute as much to their culture and commerce, as we have already done to their laws and morals. A promising fruit trade may hereafter become of proportionate importance to our foreign trade."

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous Notices.

An Indian Juggler, while exhibiting his performance in France, actually swallowed a sword, or metallic blade.—The unfortunate Juggler had the sword held by one end in his fingers, while the other end was in his stomach; something surprised him, he felt hold of the blade, and it descended immediately beyond his reach.—His astonishment, subsequent pains, and lingering illness, can better be conceived than described. Several months thus passed away, when he came under the care of Professor Dubois, of Paris, who extracted the instrument from the right groin, where an extensive operation had taken place. The blade, after its removal from the body of the sufferer, measured ten inches and a half in length, and one inch in breadth, at its widest part.—The last accounts, dated one month after the operation, states the patient to be doing well.

A few days ago the wife of a person, who was incarcerated, in Edinburgh gaol died suddenly, and he obtained leave to attend the funeral; the obsequies were no sooner performed than the husband also took ill, and died in four days, at his own house in the western suburbs. During his short illness he would not suffer certain parts of his clothes to be taken off, and at his death several sums of money were found sewed in his garments. About this unexpected riches his sons quarrelled and fought.

A child, of about five years of age, was lately exhibited at the Royal Academy of Medicines in Paris, who is so fat that he can hardly walk. He is not taller than other children of the same age, but weighs 108 pounds!—*French Paper.*

Aquatic pedestrianism.—An English paper informs us that a Mr Kent has made a bet of 1000 guineas, that he will walk from Dover to Calais, and has set out on his journey by passing along the river from Alnwich, he fixed several shots and went through the evolutions of the firelock, and sword exercise.

The wreck of the *Albion* was sold by public auction, and brought £40 16s. 7d sterling: the missing box of specie, amounting to £5000 had not been recovered.

John Townsend, the Pedestrian who had undertaken to walk 50 miles a day for three successive days, 75 miles backwards and 75 miles forward, completed the task in the specified time.

Oliver Cromwell.—A short time ago, a naval officer, on his journey towards London, met with in the stage coach, an intelligent and accomplished lady, who in the course of conversation, said she had resided in Paris and in York, is in the possession of the head of this distinguished character. It appears, that Cromwell's head was, soon after the Restoration, affixed on a pole on one of the public buildings in Westminster, but by some accident got into the custody of a soldier, who was on duty near the place; that a reward was offered for it, but the soldier's family retained it, though some time after it was sold, and ultimately reached the hands of its present owner. There seems to be no doubt that it is the head of the Protector, from the evidence which has descended with it.

British Navy.—According to reports made to the British Parliament, such is the state of the British ships in ordinary, that at one porte (Plymouth) a fleet of twenty sail of the line, and nearly double that number of frigates and smaller vessels, can, in case of necessity, be equipped for service in three month. Most of the new built ships have round sterns.—The *King George the 4th* 120 guns, and a frigate of 46 guns, recent launched, are built in this manner.

Gambling.—A case was lately brought in the Court of King's Bench, London, to recover a sum of money lost in gambling. An attempt was made to destroy the evidence of those brought forward to prove the facts, because they were in the habit of visiting gambling houses, but the Chief Justice Abbott ruled that no objection existed to the testimony of a witness because he went into a gambling house. If that was the case the statute would be declared, because it would be impossible to prove a case unless by the evidence of those who visited such houses—verdict for the plaintiff £50.

NOTICES,
Literary, and Scientific.

LONDON, May 7.—*Somerset House Exhibition.*—The competition of rival art in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, this season, is on the whole creditable to the genius of some and the industry of many of the candidates for public favor. In point of variety, the character of the Exhibition had three credible sources, but it was in some points lame. The number of inferior portraits is not so great as it has been, while that of the better class has augmented. Subjects of a familiar if not of an historical character, bear a greater proportion to the whole mass than they usually did, and the skew of landscape, as well as the minor works of the pencil, invite every taste and diversify the matter of general inspection; still, however, it cannot be denied that a large number of the paintings do not rise above the dead level of mediocrity, and many have been admitted, which critical merit will allow to remain in unpariable repose.

Portrait of His Majesty, for the Royal Palace, Windsor by SIR T. LAWRENCE.—This portrait is in every respect worthy of the character of the President. It represents the King in the full robes of the order of the Garter, standing beside a table, on which he places one hand, and which is occupied by the Crown and some other parts of the regalia. The figure is admirably drawn—the expression grave and dignified—the position unconstrained, and the whole department full of grace and majesty. The likeness is very striking, and the character of the countenance is given with severe fidelity. The richness and splendour of the robes and various Orders which decorate the Royal person would reduce inferior talent into a tawdry display of colors; but the artist has given them all their brilliancy, while every thing like glare is obviated by the pure harmony of the tints and the exquisite management of the combination.

The Chelsea Pensioners receiving the London Gazette Extraordinary of Thursday, June 22, 1815, announcing the Battle of Waterloo; D. WILKIE, R. A.—The subject of this picture is well chosen for the display of Mr. Wilkie's peculiar talents. It embraces a great scope of individual character and popular expression. The effect of the news upon the crowd is preserved with a due attention to the character and occupation of the persons who compose it; of course the feeling of loyal exultation is the prevailing, if not the only one.—There are some groups, which are in the very best style of Wilkie, particularly that of the grave and sentimental Chelsea Pensioner, to whom the younger and more animated Life Guards-man addresses himself, and that of the soldier and the females on the right of the picture, and the Oyster Woman and her Customers. The Highland enthusiasm gives great variety and relief to the general expression.

We have before noticed that a work was preparing under the patronage of the King of Great Britain, representing his Coronation; we now have some further particulars of this SPLENDID PUBLICATION. The whole of the text is to be in *letters of gold*. It will be accompanied with superb engravings of the procession, including a great number of Portraits, highly finished drawings in colours, the figures to be about *five inches in length*. Plates, in the same style, exhibiting the Crowning of George IV, and, the Banquet, will also adorn the volume. It is to be published by Mr Ackermann, who assures the public that not one copy shall be printed beyond the number subscribed for.—Specimens of the work were exhibited in London in May. The price is not mentioned.

Improvement in Naval Architecture.

On Thursday last, the public were much gratified and astonished, at the exhibition of an Iron Steam Boat, in the River Thames. A large party of distinguished Naval Officers and Engineers, and Servants, embarked at Parliament Stairs, on Board the Iron Steam Boat, which immediately got under weigh, and proceeded to Battersea Bridge; she then descended to Blackfriars, and manœuvred for several hours between the bridges in a very superior style. This Steam Boat was built at the Horsley Iron Works, by Mr. Hanby, and published in Rotherhithe. She is the most complete piece of workmanship in the iron way that has ever been witnessed, and draws one foot water less than any steamboat that has ever been built. She is 106 feet long, and is propelled by a 30 horse engine, and 60 inch stroke. The most perfect piece of mechanism has been revolving and working in the engine, and Oil has been used instead of water, which has never been adopted in steam boats. The great advantage of these oars is their entering and leaving the water edgeways, by which means no power is lost, and they are particularly useful in rivers, which are full of craft, as they do not injure them more than half the breadth of the common oars. We have no doubt but the iron boats will be generally adopted, particularly where a small draft of water is necessary. Another advantage they have over steam boats is their perfect safety from fire, and consequently freedom from danger. This boat will leave London in a few days for Paris, the first instance of a direct communication between the capitals of France and England.—*London Courier.*

LITERARY SOCIETY, GLASGOW.

The question on Thursday evening, at the lyceum, "whether he writings of Sir Walter Scott or Robert Burns have tended most to the improvement of mankind?" was, after an animated debate, carried by a considerable majority in favor of Burns.—*Glasgow Chron.*

The celebrated Abbe Sicard, whose death we lately announced, was buried on Monday at Paris. His remains were attended by a military escort, members of the Institute, and the deaf and dumb pupils of the deceased. Two days before his death, he addressed these words to the Abbe Gondelin, the Director of the Deaf and Dumb School of Bordeaux:—"My dear brother, ready to die, I bequeath to you my dear children.—I bequeath their souls to your religion, their bodies to your care, their intellectual faculties to your enlightened capacity. Perfo m this noble task, and I die tranquil."

Amongst the literary novelties of the day, the Travels of a *Blind Man* are not the least remarkable. Notwithstanding the peculiar disadvantages arising from a total loss of sight, the gentleman's Narrative of his Journey through the South of Europe," will be found to contain a variety of interesting details.

The Nutmeg.—The nutmeg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The trunk with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight and numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction upwards. They bear large oval leaves pendulous from them, some of a foot in length. The upper and outer surface of the leaf is smooth, and of a deep green; the under and inner surface is marked with a strong nerve in the middle of the leaf, from the foot stalk to the point; and from this middle nerve others proceed obliquely towards the point and edges of the leaf, but what distinguishes and this inner surface, it is uniform brown colour, without the least intermixture of green, and is strewed as over with a fine brown powder. The whole leaf is character-

ised by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which the tree produces. This fruit, when fresh, is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outer rind, between which and the inward shell, is found a reticulated membrane or divided skin, which, when dried, is called the mace. What is known by the name of the nutmeg is the kernel within the shell, and is soft in its original state.

The Gazette of Lyons announces the death of Sir Walter Scott, with a biographical notice of the celebrated romance-er's life which will give Sir Walter, (whom we believe still alive, and hope well,) no great gratification in the reading.—It describes him as given to the pleasures of the table—fond of his bottle, when the wine is good—a great Tory, and a friend (somewhat inconsistently) to the Spanish Liberals.

There is a copper coin in the possession of Colonel Ross, of Nigg, of a size somewhat less than a farthing, which was found in the ruins of his old farm-offices. On one side of it the Scotch Thistle is easily traced, but the impression on the other side seems difficult to ascertain. The date, however, is perfectly distinct, being 918. We cannot venture to affirm that this is a Scotch coin, the silver penny of ALEXANDER II., 1214, being the oldest we have any knowledge of. The coin in the possession of Colonel Ross, however, deserves the attention of the antiquary, as it may strengthen the belief that there are Scotch coins of older date than the last mentioned.

Inverness Courier.

ANALYSIS OF TEA.—An opinion has long prevailed, that green tea is impregnated with poisonous substances, in consequence of its being dried by the Chinese on copper plates. Although it was easy to have ascertained this fact at once, no one seems to have regarded it as of any consequence, and we have been going on drinking, what has been almost universally considered a deleterious infusion, without speculating in the least apprehension of its consequences.—The fact is, however, that a solution of pernicious qualities as black tea, which has been recently ascertained in London, by a variety of experiments. A member of the royal institution has published the result of these, in which he says, that "ammonia was never indicative of the least trace of copper in samples of green tea which were perfectly genuine." He also states, that the tea is dried in China on porcelain slabs, and not on copper plates as generally supposed, and that the Northern Tartars are entire strangers to black tea, the green tea being only familiar to them. It should seem that there are two distinct species of genus thea; *the thea bohea* and *thea viridis*; and that hot alcohol poured on green tea, does not cause the evolution of the leaves, but that they may become black, and that has yet been adopted in steam boats. The great advantage of these oars is their entering and leaving the water edgeways, by which means no power is lost, and they are particularly useful in rivers, which are full of craft, as they do not injure them more than half the breadth of the common oars. We have no doubt but the iron boats will be generally adopted, particularly where a small draft of water is necessary. Another advantage they have over steam boats is their perfect safety from fire, and consequently freedom from danger. This boat will leave London in a few days for Paris, the first instance of a direct communication between the capitals of France and England.—*London Courier.*

"MODES OF CATCHING."—*Munich.*—A very extraordinary circumstance has occurred here. A servant being in a garden with a child nine months old, set it down on the ground, when suddenly an Eagle darted from the air to seize upon it as a prey. The servant, who was fortunately close by with the greatest courage and presence of mind threw a shawl at the bird, which covering its eyes, not only prevented him from seizing the infant but even from escaping. She then boldly caught hold of the robber, and in spite of his struggles threw every thing presented a contrast to the quiet scene that I had quitted:—here was a group of fashionables, male and female, whose bows of recognition, and smiles and whispers, betrayed that they were more occupied with each other, than with the auction. At another side was a set of elderly ladies, whose scrutinising glances, and airs of self importance, were expressive of their conscious superiority. Next to the se were some gentlemen, of a certain period in life, who had lost their clubs to look in at the sale, and whose ardent looks and unguarded tongues betrayed them well accustomed to such scenes. The rest of the crowd was composed of brokers, and dealers in *bijouterie*, who evidently wished the fashionables away.

"Dis-rous (says the Estayest) is eager in the pursuit of some article that pleases his fancy, and seems to think of self alone.

The mandon that I now was in, had lately been the residence of a family of distinction, and bore evident marks of good taste.—The furniture was rich and elegant, and chosen with a view to use as well as ornament.—the pictures were the *chef d'œuvre* of the best masters; and a library of well-chosen books, with globes, fine maps, and all the apparatus for astronomical and geographical studies, marked the intellectual pursuits of the late possessors.

"The morning room being the principal part of the family next excited my attention; here were all the indications of female elegance and female usefulness—the neat book shelves, stored with the best authors; the writing table, with all its appendages; the drawing table on which the easel and pencil still rested, and the harp and piano forte, with the music books still open, all spoke the refined taste and avocations of the owners of this room, and how sudden had been the ruin that had expelled them from it.

"Some pictures with their faces turned towards the wall, were placed in a corner of the room, and curiosity induced me to examine them. I found them to be coloured drawings, admirably executed, and evidently portraits: on examining them more closely I discovered that some of the accompaniments were copies of part of the furniture now before me. One of the drawings represented two very lovely girls performing on the harp and piano forte, and never did I behold a sweeter personification of a duet, 'Both warbling of one song, both in one key;' as if their heads, their sides, voices, and minds had been incorporate.' Another represented a most animated, intelligent looking girl, reading to one who was drawing, and whose countenance, though pale and languid, was expressive of genius and sensibility. Here thought I, are the two actors in this domestic scene; and as I gazed on the sweet faces before me, my interest became excited to a painful degree. Imagination pictured those delicate looking females driven from their home, stripped at once of all the enjoyments of life, and sent to brave a world, the hardships of which they then knew not for the first time to learn. I saw them cling to each other in agony of affection—I saw the last looks of parting sorrow which they cast on this scene of happy hours for ever gone by; and I saw the efforts they made to compose their tearful countenances, and to regain some portion of fortitude, while with hurried steps, as if afraid to trust themselves with another parting glance, they left the apartment. My heart bled at the picture which my fancy had painted, and I hastened into the street, where the sale was going on, to lose the gushing agony of my emotions. Here every thing presented a contrast to the quiet scene that I had quitted:—here was a group of fashionables, male and female, whose bows of recognition, and smiles and whispers, betrayed that they were more occupied with each other, than with the auction. At another side was a set of elderly ladies, whose scrutinising glances, and airs of self importance, were expressive of their conscious superiority. Next to the se were some gentlemen, of a certain period in life, who had lost their clubs to look in at the sale, and whose ardent looks and unguarded tongues betrayed them well accustomed to such scenes. The rest of the crowd was composed of brokers, and dealers in *bijouterie*, who evidently wished the fashionables away.

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POETRY.

THE ROSE.

As late each flow'r that sweetest blows,
I plucked the garden's pride!
Within the petals of a rose
A sleeping love I spied.

Around his brows a beaming wreath
Of many a lucid hue;
All purple glowed his cheek beneath,
Inebriate with dew.

I softly seized th' unguarded power,
Nor scared his balmy rest;
And placed him, caged within the flow'r,
On spotless SARAH'S breast.

But when, unweeting of the guile,
Awoke the prisoner sweet,
He struggled to escape awhile,
And stamped his fairy feet.

Ah! soon the soul-entrancing sight,
Subdued th' impatient boy!
He gazed he throbbed, with deep delight,
Then clapped his wings for joy.

'And O,' he cried—'of magic kind,
What charms this throne endear?
Some other love let Venus find—
I'll fix my empire here.'

COLERIDGE.

From the London Literary Gazette.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

The Auction.—This sketch relates to a sale of household effects in a fashionable square, a scene which exhibits human nature in a very unamiable point of view.

"Each person (says the Essayest) is eager in the pursuit of some article that pleases his fancy, and seems to think of self alone.

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"Some pictures with their faces turned towards the wall, were placed in a corner of the room, and curiosity induced me to examine them. I found them to be coloured drawings, admirably executed, and evidently portraits: on examining them more closely I discovered that some of the accompaniments were copies of part of the furniture now before me. One of the drawings represented two very lovely girls performing on the harp and piano forte, and never did I behold a sweeter personification of a duet, 'Both warbling of one song, both in one key;' as if their heads, their sides, voices, and minds had been incorporate.' Another represented a most animated, intelligent looking girl, reading to one who was drawing, and whose countenance, though pale and languid, was expressive of genius and sensibility. Here thought I, are the two actors in this domestic scene; and as I gazed on the sweet faces before me, my interest became excited to a painful degree. Imagination pictured those delicate looking females driven from their home, stripped at once of all the enjoyments of life, and sent to brave a world, the hardships of which they then knew not for the first time to learn. I saw them cling to each other in agony of affection—I saw the last looks of parting sorrow which they cast on this scene of happy hours for ever gone by; and I saw the efforts they made to compose their tearful countenances, and to regain some portion of fortitude, while with hurried steps, as if afraid to trust themselves with another parting glance, they left the apartment. My heart bled at the picture which my fancy had painted, and I hastened into the street, where the sale was going on, to lose the gushing agony of my emotions. Here every thing presented a contrast to the quiet scene that I had quitted:—here was a group of fashionables, male and female, whose bows of recognition, and smiles and whispers, betrayed that they were more occupied with each other, than with the auction. At another side was a set of elderly ladies, whose scrutinising glances, and airs of self importance, were expressive of their conscious superiority. Next to the se were some gentlemen, of a certain period in life, who had lost their clubs to look in at the sale, and whose ardent looks and unguarded tongues betrayed them well accustomed to such scenes. The rest of the crowd was composed of brokers, and dealers in *bijouterie*, who evidently wished the fashionables away.

"Dis-rous (says the Essayest) is eager in the pursuit of some article that pleases his fancy, and seems to think of self alone.

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extorted a smile of horrid admiration from the beau, who rejoined, 'If it gives you pleasure to excite envy, you must often enjoy that gratification, as all women kind must be ready to expire with envy wherever you appear.'—'Oh! you flattering creature, you don't really think so,' was the lady's reply.'

Some fine moral reflections are offered on the possible ruin to which an intimacy thus weakly commenced may lead; and the narrative proceeds—

"From these ruminations I was disturbed by the tinkling accents of another party of fashionables. 'Do you go to lady D——'s ball to-night?' enquired a listless looking young man, of an affected sickly looking young lady.—'I am not quite sure (was the answer) for lady D——'s balls are, in general, so dull, that I don't much fancy going to them; I am to look in at Mrs C——'s, and the marchioness of L——'s, and if they offer nothing very tempting, I may go to lady D——'s. By the bye, *apropos* of balls—what very pleasant ones we have been at in this house; your Mrs B—— will give no more balls; for, I understand, they are quite ruined.' 'Well, I declare, now that I think of it, I am very sorry; for there are so very few people that give pleasant balls.' Here the conversation became general, each of the ladies, young and old, mingling their voices:—'We' I must say, I always thought how it would end,' says one. 'What a very conceited woman Mrs B—— was' cries another. 'Yes, and what fine people made about the beauty and accomplishments of the daughters,' said a third. 'I could a pale sickly looking girl (would never see any beauty in them; and I am sure they wore rouge and pearl powder.' 'They gave devilish good dinners though. (said one of the beaux) and I must do B—— the justice to say that he kept one of the best cooks in London.' 'Yes, and he gave capital claret,' rejoined another. 'I thought his white hermitage better than his claret,' said the third; while another exclaimed, 'Well, give me his luck in preference to all his other wines, for that was nought.' 'I hope G—— will buy B——'s wines; as he gives such good feeds: his is the only house in town where you may rely on finding a perfect *supreme desirable*; or where you get *ecloettes des pigeons, a la champagne*.'—Oh! but (remarked the first speaker) G—'s cellar is not so cool or well arranged as B——'s, and the wine may get injured.' 'There wont be time enough for that, for G—— can't last long; he will be done up in a short time,' was the reply 'I did hear some hint of that,' said another. 'It's a fact, I assure you, I had it from his lawyer,' said the first speaker 'Well, G—— is a monstrous good fellow, and we must dine with him very often, that the wine mayn't be spoiled before he is done up,' said one of the *connoisseurs*; which friendly intention they all expressed their willingness to carry into effect. 'Have you any idea what is become of B——?' interrupted one of the party. 'I did hear something, that he was in the bench—or gone to France; but (yawningly) I really forget all about it.' 'I intend to bid for his carriole horses at Tattersall's.' 'And I (said another) will bid for his Vandyke picture.'—'What, do you like pictures?' said a third. 'O, no, I have not the least fancy for them; indeed I dont' know a Titian from a Vandyke; but one must have pictures, and I know that R——, who is a judge in things of that sort, wants to have this, and I am determined he shan't' was the reply of the intended purchaser of one of the *chef d'oeuvres* of Vandyke.

"A young man of the party, who had hitherto been silent, and in whose countenance good nature and silliness strove for mastery, remarked, that 'it was a pity that people who gave such good dinners were so soon ruined.' 'A pity! (replied another) no, no; give me a short campaign, and a brisk one; for let the dinners and wines be ever so good, one gets so tired of seeing always the same faces, and the same kind of dishes; for if a dinner-giving man holds out many seasons, he gives so often the same sort of dinners, and the same set of men, that it at last becomes as tiresome as dining at the mess of the guards. Believe me, there is nothing like a transient; and no man; at least no dinner giving man, should last more than two seasons, unless he would change his cook every month, to prevent a repetition of the same dishes and keep a regular roster of his invitations, with a mark to each name, to prevent people from sending at his house twice in a season.' 'Would it not be better to cut his acquaintances every month, instead of his cook, particularly if he once got a perfect artist? Who is it that would not give up all his acquaintances, rather than part with such a cook as *Monsieur Ude*?' All the party agreed in this sentiment, but the silent young man observed, that 'carrying it into practice might be attended with disagreeable consequences; for some men are so ridiculous, that if you take it into your head to cut them, they sail you out, and nothing but a duel or an apology remains.'

"While this edifying conversation was going on, the elderly ladies were all haranguing on the follies, errors, and extravagances of Mrs B——; and the young ones were deploring the looks, accomplishments and manners of the Miss Bs——. Each article of ornament or dress that was exhibited for sale elicited fresh accounts from the acquaintances of the unfortunate B—— family, who appeared to exult in the misfortunes of those for whom they once professed a regard."

Another set of loungers elderly gentlemen, who enter into a disquisition on the pictures, &c. are next described, and the writer continues:

"I exclaimed, 'And this is an auction! a scene so often the resort of the old and the young, the grave and the gay, where human beings go to triumph in the ruin and misery of their fellow creatures; and where those who have partaken of the luxuriancy of the once opulent owner of the mansion, now come to witness his downfall, regardless of his misfortunes, or ease to exult in their own contested prosperity. Never were mankind so low in my estimation; and I was hurrying from this scene of heartless self-baseness, when I perceived two females engaged in conversation, whose looks were expressive of the sympathy which they felt in it.

MILES COLVINE, THE CUMBERLAND MARINER.

(Concluded from our last.)

In about fifteen days the spice groves of one of the Portuguese islands appeared before us, and as the sun was setting, it was resolved we should remain at the entrance of a bay till day-light. We were crowded on the deck, looking on the green and beauteous landscape, and a gentle steward wind wafted the perfume of the forest about us. My wife was then in the bloom of youth and beauty, full of health, and life, and love; and as she stood leaning on my arm, the sailors surveyed their rough looks, and reclaimed from curses, so much were they touched by her beauty; but this awe lasted but a little while. The captain was merry far beyond his usual measure of delight and drained one wine cup after another, to, my wife's health and mine; he vowed I was as a god among his men, and that my wife was reverenced as a divinity. 'But come' said he, 'Miles Colvine, I have a curious and cunning thing to show you, which you alone deserves to see; I got it among the Moors, so come, and come alone.'—I rose and followed him, for my curiosity was unbounded; he conducted me below, and opening a small wicket in the wall of his cabin with a key, ushered me in, and closing it suddenly upon me, locked it, and then I heard him bounding up the stair to the deck. I stood half imagining this to be a jest or something at least of a light nature; but shriek after shriek of my wife, uttered in the piercing agony of anguish and despair, soon undeceived me. I called, I entreated, I used force, and though I was seized by anger and despair, with almost supernatural might, the door with stood all my efforts. But why should I dwell upon a scene of such unutterable misery? What I endured, and the woman I loved and adored suffered, are fit only to be imagined, not, surely, to be spoken. Her wrongs were remembered, and her shrieks numbered by a vow in for more terrible than man, and a certain doom and deplorable death was pronounced against them, at the moment their joy was fullest.

The evening passed away, and morning came, and through a little cricket which looked upon the sea, the light showed me that my chamber was the treasure room of the pirates, for such they were as well as smugglers; at the same moment a hole opened above, and a piece of bread and an antique silver cup, filled with wine, were lowered down. Amid the misery of my situation it seemed but a light evil that I recognized the silver vessel to be part of the treasure I had left home, and in seeking a weapon to force the wicket, I found that my whole riches, in gold as well as silver, had been seized and put on board. I could now measure the extent of my calamity, and prepared myself for a fate, which, among such miscreants, could not be deemed far distant. The morning was not much advanced, when the sun dipped at once into a dark and tempestuous ocean of clouds, the wind began to whistle shriller and shriller among our sails, and the sea agitated by sudden and heavy gusts of wind, showed as far as the eye could reach, the darkand treacherous furrows so fatal to mariners. The wind was from the land, and I could both see and feel that the vessel was unable to gain the harbor, and had sought security from the approaching tempest by standing out to sea. I heard the wind was louder, and saw the billows roll, with a joy that arose from the hope of revenge: the sky became darker, the sea flashed over the decks, and the tempest lurried the ship onward with a rapidity which alarmed the sailors, accustomed as they were to the element. The seams of the vessel began to admit the sea, and every where pumps were appeared of less immediate destruction.

I heard a conversation over head I shall never forget. 'I tell you,' said a voice in lowland Scotch, "good can never come of such evil as your captain and you have wrought.' 'And you (said the other) have got gold and silver alone, the sin had been small, and a grey headed repentance might have mended all. But the bonnie lady! her voice has been heard to-day, and tremble all you that touched her sweet body, for here has come an avenging tempest. The sea will soon devour us, and the mother who bore, and the wife who loved me, and the bonnie babes I have nursed on my knee, will be hold me no more; and all for being in company with such evil hounds as you.' A voice replied to all this in a tone too low and suppressed to be audible; and the Scotchman answered again. "Lo, look, did ever eyes behold such a sight, all around us the sea is as smooth as glass, and other ships pass by us, under a gentle breeze, without a settled sail, but we! the anger of heaven has found us, for on us the thick tempest beats, and the evil one is pursuing us to destruction. O thou villain,—captain, shall I call him so more—and you!—you fifteen wretches, who shared with him in his crime, make you ready, for that storm will leave you, nor forsake you, till you are buried in the ocean.' At the very moment when ruin seemed inevitable the tempest ceased, the clouds passed away, and the descending sun shone brightly down, making the shoreless waters sparkle so far as the eye could reach. No sounds were now set to the joy of the crew; they crowded the deck, made a circle round several vessels of wine and baskets of biscuit, and before the twilight had passed away a few only were capable of guiding the vessel. The night grew very dark, and as I sat in utter despair, I hear I the same friendly voice, that I had so lately heard, say, "Miles Colvine, put your trust in me, who can still the tempest, the hour is come." In a moment the wicket opened, and the same voice said, "Take this sword, and come with me. If you have courage to avenge the miseries and death of your beautiful and wretched wife, come, for the hours at hand, and as sure as I hate sin, and love immortal happiness, I shall help you." I took the sword and followed in silence, and coming on deck, I beheld a scene which the hope of sure and immediate revenge rendered inexpressibly sweet. The captain and five sailors, though nearly overcome with wine, were seated on the deck; the remainder of the crew had retired below; some sinmated, some sung, all blasphemed, and one loud din of quarling and carousal echoed far and wide: the mingled clamour that ascended from this scene of wicked mirth and domestic partook of all the evil qualities of devised infamy and the most infamous pursuits, and cannot be described. Discord had its full share in the conference on deck between the captain and his confederates; they were debating about their shares in the plunder of my home—"Share! by my saul, man," said a Scottish sailor to the captain, "your share in Miles Colvine's pure gold shall be but a nail; one hour of his sweet lady, a hundred leagues from land, was worth all the gold that ever shone"—"I shall share all fairly," said the captain, laying his hand on the hilt of his cutlass, "and first I shall send thy wicked carcase among the fishes of the sea, if I hear such a word a-gin. Did I plan the glorious plot of carrying away the fair lady, and her lord's treasure, to share either with such a Scottish savage as thee?" The wrath of the Scotchman burned on his brow, far redder than the blood of the wine he had drunk. "Friend seethe my saul, if ye taste na' cauld iron for this!"—And out came his cutlass as he spoke. "That's my hearty Caledonian," said one of his Comrades, "give him a touch of the toasting iron; I didn't he give a blow to the head of my mother's own son, this blessed morning, for only playing pluck at the lady's garment. Ah, give him the cold piece of steel, my hearty." A blow from the captain's cutlass was the answer to this; several drunkards drew their swords, and ill-directed blows, and ineffectual stabs, were given and received in the dark. "Now," said my sailor, laying his hand on mine, to stay me till I received his admonition, "say not onwards, for words slay not, but glide in among them like a spirit; thrust your blade, for anger strikes, but revenge stabs, and I will secure the gangway and fight along with you." I heard and obeyed, and gliding among them, thrust one of them through and through; a second and a third dropped, ere they saw who was among them. The captain attempted to draw a pistol, but my sword, and my friend's, entered at back and bosom; and though two yet remained unhurt, I struck my sword a second time, through the bosom of my mortal enemy, as he lay beneath me; and and the last expiring glance of his eye was a look worth remembering. Ere this was accomplished, the other two were lying with their companions. I have frequently mentioned that a firmness and strength more than my own, were given me during this desperate encounter. Meanwhile the remainder of the crew before set no bounds to their merriment and shouting, and seemed as my friend remarked, ordained to die by my hand, since their clamor by drowning the groans of their comrades, prevented them from providing for their safety. We fastened the cabin door, and barricaded the gangway, keeping watch with pistol and sword, with the hope of seeing some friendly shore, or a compassionate sail, while the vessel urged onward by a strong wind, scudded with supernatural swiftness through the midnight waters. We had entered the Solway sea, when the storm augmenting every moment, carried us rapidly along, and when opposite Allanbay, a shiekland seizing our ship by the ragging whirled her lately round, and down she went head foremost. Even on this moment of extreme peril, I shall never forget the figure that, crouched among the slain, started to its feet to free me in health and unhurt. There is a face in all things: it was that fiend in human form that I slew to-night. Revenge is sweetest when it comes unhoped for. As we took a passing vessel saved my pretty May Colvine, her murdered mother's image, and her wretched father's love, and saved too the heroic sailor; while the drunken wretches went to the bottom, without the chance of swimming for an existence they deserved not to prolong."

Such was the narrative of Miles Colvine. He has been dead for several years,and though his daughter wedded the man who saved her father and her, he refused to forsake the sight of the Solway, and the sound of its waters, and was found at his cottage door cold and stiff, with his eyes open and looking seaward.

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GAZETTE OFFICE,

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XVI. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of July in tant, to be commenced, held, called, ad elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty-first day of May last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of July next at which time at our Town of York you were held and constraiend to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is understood that an American Schooner has been chartered by certain of His Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of Troops, &c. between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event: This notice is to warn all Collectors of Ports within this Province, as well as all owners and masters of Vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several Ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut. Governor being previously apprized of it, and consequently before His Excellency's disapprobation of the measure could be signified.

York, June 27, 1822 11-tf

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office. }
York, 20th March 1822. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.

Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 15th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the Settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelo
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821 }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Ct's Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Obadiah Bradley, at the suit of Susannah Bradley, Administratrix of Asa Bradley, deceased: I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession in the Township of Malahide, North side of Talbot Road, containing 200 Acres of most excellent Land, of which about 50 are under good improvement with two tolerable good Dwelling Log Houses and a Log Barn; also the one half of a Saw-mill situated on a Branch of Catfish Creek running through the said Farm, and adjacent to the Above Talbot Road, having abundance of the best of Pine Timber for the use of said Mill, on the Premises. Which will be offered for sale at the Court House in Vittoria on Saturday the 10th day of August now next.

ABRM. A RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, June 15, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal Claim, either by Mortgage or other just Right of Incumbrance on the above Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. 13-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of To wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said Land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOUND.

ANY Lady having lost a black Bear Skin MUFF may hear of the same by application at the Gazette Office

York, July 23, 1822.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE, under the Firm of W. ALLAN & CO. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necesary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1821.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13 8w.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W GAMBLE,
York, July 4, 1822 WM. GAMBLE.

NOTICE.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERY being about to leave York entirely, hereby inform all those indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes are settled by the first day of August next, they will then be put into the hands of their Attorney, with instructions to make a prompt collection.

Merchantable wheat will be taken at two shillings and sixpence a bushel.

York, 20th June, 1822. 12-*tf.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a grant of MONEY to repair the Dundas Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822. 13tf

THE ALBION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Proprietor, Agent for "The ALBION, or *British Colonial and Foreign Weekly Gazette*," published at New York: the prospectus of which has already appeared in several of the newspapers of this Province; requests those who may wish to subscribe, to give him early notice thereof.—The price of annual subscription will be six dollars, half payable in advance.

THO' G. RIDOUT.

York, U. C. 13th July, 1822. 14 4

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS, and One and a half Per Cent on FOREIGN GOLD.—Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next

S BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 18th of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13·

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The wood will be sold, or the purchaser, if preferred, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars inquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid of all work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for *cleanliness* and *honesty*, and be of a good temper and disposition and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York.

May 2d. 1822. 3-*tf.*

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 16. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1822

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament, which had adjourned from the 24th to the 30th May, met again on the latter day. The second reading of the Catholic Bill, was fixed in the House of Lords for the 21st of June. There appeared no chance, however, of its being carried. Last year there was a majority against it in the Upper House of 39; and out of 14 newly elected representative Peers, 10 are said to be hostile to the measure. The Duke of Wellington is stated to have authorised a party to vote in favor of the bill. Sir James Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, introduced by an eloquent speech, the following resolution: "that this House do take into its most serious consideration the means of increasing the efficacy of the laws by moderating their undue rigor." On taking the sense of the House, the numbers were, for the resolution 117; for the previous question, 101; majority, 16. The navigation bill was read a third time, and passed. The Marquis of Londonderry postponed till Friday the 12th of June, the receiving of the report of the corn importation bill, observing, that it would be the first introduced for discussion on that day. On the motion of Mr. B. Martin, the ill-treatment of cattle bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to retire from his office.

The price of tea had been somewhat affected in the metropolis, owing to the stoppage of trade with the Chinese. The general opinion in London was that the Chinese can as ill spare their trade, as the English; and that, consequently, the matter, would, ere this, have been over-looked.

Marquis Hasting's return from India is assigned to a general decay of his constitution, and the affliction of an aneurism in the thigh.

The Irish papers continue to be filled with the most afflicting narratives of human suffering, arising from the want of food and the progress of disease. Mr. Kean had determined to devote the produce of his benefit, this year, to the fund for the relief of the distressed peasantry in Ireland.

Carlisle's shopman, who refused to give up his name, had been tried at the Old Bailey under the appellation of "a man whose name is unknown," and found guilty of publishing a seditious and blasphemous libel. He was sentenced to be imprisoned 18 months in the house of correction, and to find securities for good behaviour for five years, himself in 100l and two sureties in 50l. each.

Mr. Hunt, the proprietor of The Examiner, was liberated from Coldbath fields prison, after suffering a year's confinement.

Butter is stated to have been sold in one of the markets of England at 4 pence (about 7 cents per pound)

Manchester house of correction is now supplied with beef at 2 1-2d. per lb and bread 1 1-2d. for 20 ozs

American States. June 6—Three per cents 68; five per cents of 1820, 94; 1821, 95; six per cents of 1812, 90; 1813, 90 1-2; 1814 94, 1815, 95 a 96; seven per cents 90; U. S. bank shares, 221.

British Funds June 6—Three per cents red 75 5-8 3-4; 3 per cent cons shut; 3 1-2 per cent 80 1-2 3-4; bank stock 240. Ex bills 1 dis 1 pm; cons for Acc 80 1-4 1-8 1-4

French Funds. June 4—Five per cents opened at 99 a 95c higher; 90f 100c; closed, 99f 50c; Exchange on London, one month, 25f 38c; three months, 25f 16c

Exchange on London, at St. Petersburgh, May 14, 9 21 90.

THE KING'S MARRIAGE.—The belief that it is the intention of His Majesty to marry the daughter of the King of Denmark gains ground in almost all circles in the metropolis, and is held with peculiar satisfaction by many who think that the British court is robbed of half its splendour in the absence of a Queen. How far these remarks are grounded in probability we have been unable to discover. The Morning Chronicle, however, speaks confidently on the subject as to state, that, during the last week, the King inspected the Palace at Kew, preparatory to it becoming the occasional residence of our future Queen. There is no doubt that such an alliance with the court of Denmark at this precise crisis of affairs in Europe would be of great political importance to this country.—*London paper.*

Application was made on the 23d June in the prerogative court to give effect to a testamentary injunction of his late Majesty, requiring his next heir and successor to pay to Three Princesses of Cumberland, £15,000. Some unpleasant question arising, the cause was undecided. It is the recollection that soon after the death of the late Princess Charlotte, it was duly made known to her residuary executors (after the decease of George III. should have been effected) as the heiress, presumptive of the throne, claiming to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland by a private marriage. Her pretensions were by many deemed spurious, but from the legacy referred to, it would seem that her claim has indirectly received the Royal sanction.

IRELAND.

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

County of Clare.—The Committee have purchased to cargoes of potatoes to be distributed as seed and the Monsi m-house Committee of Dublin have sent 100 tons to the barony of Tulla.

From the Ennis Chronicle we extract the following paragraph:—"Never in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of this town, was a finer spring known than the present—the ear has appeared ready on some fields of barley in our suburbs; the wheat too, in a few days, will present a similar show; the potatoes look rich and promising, and will come amongst us much earlier than usual."

County of Galway.—As the season advances, distress seems to advance in this quarter. It is stated that many persons having no other alternative, have sold their shirts and sheets, with other linen and cotton articles to the agents of the paper makers, to avert for a moment the ravages of hunger. Fever being prevalent, many have died, and some persons have been buried without a coffin. From Connmara, the intelligence is most afflicting—many have died from want of food, and many others are dreadfully affected from eating sea-weed and shell fish; several have been drowned by permitting the tide to surrounnd them while searching for this food.—From the Arran Islands the accounts are not less painful—the misery, wretchedness, and disease, with which the people are afflicted are extreme. These Islands belong to the Digby family. The people are honest and industrious, and have always paid a high rent for a sterile soil.

Mullingar, May 30.—The result of last Thursday's market completely verifies the prediction, we had made in our preceding number, as to the fall in provisions. Apple potatoes brought no more than 5 1-2d. per stone, blacks 4 1-2d. to 5d. and seed potatoes 4d. This rapid decline, from the alarming rise of the former market, was highly consolatory to the numerous class of persons who depend solely on potatoes as an article of food.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Intelligence was received in London, on the 6th of June, from almost every part of the continent of Europe. It supplied the usual quantity of contradictory rumours relative to Russia and Turkey, which leave us as much in the dark as ever as to the ulterior designs of these rival powers. The latest accounts from St. Petersburgh are of the 16th May at which period M. de Tatischeff had been a fortnight in the Russian capital, without any appearance of a change in the state of relations with the Sublime Porte; although a belief was said to be entertained in favor of a continuation of peace. A letter from Odessa of the 17th May states "that there seems no probability, since the mission of M. de Tatischeff, of a war with the Turks." Similar expectations are held out in correspondence from the same quarter of the 10th of that month, and the exchanges are stated to have improved four per cent in consequence.

So much for the pacific side of the question. As to the prospect of war, the latest French papers confidently assert that no diplomatic can possibly be entertained on the subject. It appears pretty certain, and is said not to be denied by those who persist in the belief of peace, that the Russian troops have actually marched into Moldavia. It is, however, asserted in the occupation of that province was only temporary and that it was not a pledge of the pacific intentions of the Emperor. It is remarked, that the consent of Austria not having been obtained, it would be difficult for the Porte to consider such provisional occupation in any other light than an act of hostility. Between these contradictory statements we conceive ourselves unable to decide as to the result. The affairs between these powers may, perhaps, with the greatest truth, be considered in statu quo. We have given below a document from the French papers, purporting to be a Manifesto published by the Russian government, which, if authentic, could be considered in no other light than a Declaration of War against the Porte. Circumstances connected with its appearance however, leave no doubt of its being a forgery of the stock jobbers at Paris.

GREECE.

Accounts from Smyrna of the 18th April, say, the Turks who landed at Scio, had shed so much blood that they had given courage to the vanquished. After stating that 12,000 dead bodies of Christians, of all ages and both sexes were lying in the streets, squares, and environs of the city, and that the Turks had 4,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded, the writer remarks that "the Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio, whence they will not probably venture, except with a sure prospect of success. An amnesty has been proposed for the insurgents, and the proposals have been seconded by the agents of France and Austria, who met with a positive refusal. To conquer or die, is the unanimous cry of the whole population. Since then the standard of the cross floats on all the mountains."

FRANCE.

The King of France opened the Sessions of the Chambers on the 4th June, by a speech, which we subjoin. As to Turkey and Russia, he merely expresses a hope, that tranquility may be preserved. With regard to France, the speech presents us with a most favorable picture of its continued prosperity; although every now and then seems to have been taken to discourage all idea of the existence of dissatisfaction with the government of the reigning family.

The French papers continue extremely guarded as to the state of the public mind, which, however, is represented in private letters, as extremely feverish with respect to the Bourbons. A fracas is stated to have taken place at Lyons, on the 10th of May, in consequence of hostility displayed to an election return, by a few individuals. The Royalists, who accompanied the principal Hotel, called out "*Vive le Roi!*" during which a mass from 6 to 7000 men, who had assembled in the Place Bertoux, fell on the Soldiers, and in some measure overpowered them. The whole afternoon, in every street, was heard the cry of—"*Down with the Bourbons! Down with the King! Vive la Liberté!*"—pitchers and flowerpots were thrown from the windows on the soldiers. Things went on dreadfully, and several persons were killed. Even the life of the Prefect was attempted. It was only possible to still the movement by commanding to the military (3000 strong) orders to fire on the people. Tranquility was far from being fully restored when the last accounts came away.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Speech pronounced by his Majesty upon opening the Session of the Chambers

"GENTLEMEN—The circumstance which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from the provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year to anticipate the period of calling you together. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is a pleasing thought to imagine that he is destined to recall the honor and the misfortunes which have beset my family and my people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has influenced the efforts concerted between my Allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which affect humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquility restored in those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination, by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our assistance.

"I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which have ravaged a part of Spain. The present year does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and that I shall therefore continue them.

as long as the safety of the country may require it. Moreover, Prince Klosse can discover in these measures a motive foreign to my real intentions.

"Rash enterprises have disturbed in some parts of the kingdom public tranquillity; but they have only served to display more signally the zeal of all the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals who are the enemies of order, were, with design, our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy. Positive calamities, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital. The aid of public and private benevolence has, however mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters; authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt *arriere* is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is no longer happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard, for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages we have already obtained, should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. Freely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us; this is the wish of my heart; the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which redoubles the anticipations of the future."

" PARIS, JUNE 4.

"A serious tumult took place in Paris on Monday. It had been reported during several previous days, that the law students intended publicly to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the young Lallemand, who, it will be recollected, met his untimely fate during the commotions which were excited in that capital by the solemn. The authorities, to prevent their design, had caused the gates of the cemetery Pere La Chaise to be closed, and posted a civil force adjacent. At eight o'clock, a number of youths belonging to the schools of law and physic, attired in deep mourning, came to the spot in procession, and followed by a numerous multitude. M. Benjamin Constant also made his appearance in a hackney coach, accompanied by another person, who, it was said, was the Count de Thiers, member of the chamber of Deputies. Cries were heard of "Benjamin Constant for ever! The charter for ever! We will enter!" The students demanded to pass to the tomb of their deceased fellow; this was refused, and some disposition being evinced to enter by force, the military were brought to the spot, and the place was promptly cleared. They rallied again on the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, and marched in files, a second time to the burial ground, where, on being refused entrance, a volley of stones was directed against the military, two of whom were grievously hurt by the missiles. On this the horse gendarmerie vigorously charged sword in hand; above twenty of the Students were, in consequence wounded and eight taken prisoners.—This took place at noon, and scarcely had the troops dispersed the refractory mob, when a fire broke out in the faubourg St. Antoine; and whilst the authorities were occupied in aiding to extinguish the flames, and to maintain order, the Students mustered on the Place St. Genevieve, provided with stones, and declared loudly that they had a debt to revenge. The Commissary of Police, with five infantry soldiers, was all the force here opposed to them, at whom several stones were thrown; these men loaded their muskets, and seemed resolved to oppose force by force: happily, however, they restrained the vengeance which had been provoked, until a troop of gendarmerie came to their assistance, and put the infatuated youths and the attendant rabble again to flight. Up to ten on Monday night no further tumult had taken place; the refractory being awed by their repeated discomfiture, and the flying Patroles which were on foot. The posts around the Palais Royal were doubled, and every measure adopted to repress any hostile effort.

SPAIN.

The advices from Madrid, through the French papers, are of the 24th May. The project of an Address to the King of Spain on the state of the Nation, was adopted in an extraordinary sitting of the Cortes held on that day. A report of the committee of finance on the Marine Budget, was read in the sitting of the 20th. It recommends a navy "compatible with the mercantile marine, and the resources of the treasury"—Twenty-seven vessels of all classes, including 5 ships of the line, and 4 frigates, in the whole marine force proposed. It may be lately interested from this limited navy that the Cortes are not very ambitious of reconquering the former transatlantic possessions of Spain. A treaty with Portugal is stated to have been signed by Ferdinand, according to which the former is to furnish troops to Spain in case of need. The Commandant General of Cadiz had communicated to the Consulate at that place, the contents of a private letter, received from a Lieut. Col. of Engineers, at Funchal, dated April 14, which states, that "people's minds in the Canaries were in great agitation, and that every thing announced their desire to proclaim themselves independent."

FOOTPRINTS BETWEEN SPAIN AND ALGIERS.

Translation of an official Communication made to the Town Council of Port Mahon, by Don Jose Julian, commandant of the Spanish frigate Perula, arrived at that port from Algiers.

"The Dey of Algiers, having rejected on the 26th of last month, the friendly propositions of our Monarch, for adjusting certain pecuniary differences between the two Governments (as must you with the same, that you may, if you think proper, give notice to the merchants of this island, in order that they may provide against the hostile attempts that may be made on their shipping by the Algerines, although the latter have at present no great disposable forces for such cruises. Trusting that you will also take the most efficacious means to make it known in the island of Majorca. I remain, &c.

"JOSE JULIAO."

PERSIA.

It is asserted, in advices from the Turkish frontiers, that the Persians insist upon the cession of Armenia, but that the Porte had avoided giving any reply, in the hope that existing differences might be adjusted through the mediation of England. According to other accounts, said to rest on good authority, the Porte had ordered the Pacha of Bagdad to continue the war with Persia, and not to listen to any proposals for peace.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The rumoured Congress at the city of Florence is mentioned in Paris with increasing confidence; but the sovereigns of which this assemblage will be composed, are not even affected to be known. That Russia and Austria will be the principals is obvious: what other potentates might be invited to assist the council of Legitimacy, no conjecture is yet hazarded. If such assemblage be really held, it may be hoped that the results of the deliberations will be more conducive to the permanent tranquility of Europe than those of the memorable Congress at Vienna. Mr. De Tatischeff is represented as remaining at Petersburgh, without any appearance of the negociation having terminated. From that circumstance peace is inferred, and the Austrian *Metalliques* bear a better price. At Paris, and in London, the expectation is for peace. The obstacle to publicly promulgating an event which cannot but give satisfaction to the monied interests, is yet involved in mystery. From Bucharest we learn, that the Asiatic troops spread havoc and destruction at every point within the sphere of their retreat: but that the inhabitants could not divest themselves of apprehension that they might yet return. The mutual atrocities of Turks and Greeks give a character of sanguinary ferocity to the contest, altogether disgusting and fiendish. The war said to be covered with thousands of dead Greeks, in which were comprehended, as well females as males. If in the capture of the place 4000 of the assailants were destroyed, that was account in some degree for the extent of the massacre. But here we have no reason to doubt that the vengeance of the Greeks, if successful, had been equally sanguinary. It must, however, be remembered that the Greeks have been groaning under the yoke of oppression during three months, and of the many anomalies in national policy, which modern times present, that of the support of Turkey, by Austria and England, is not the least surprising. That the Governments secretly abet the Turks, has been long conjectured—if the following extract of a letter from Constantinople to Chourschid Pacha. The Hyriots have seized three *English* vessels with ammunition for the Turks. The Greek government paid the captains of these vessels the price of their cargoes, and sent them to Zante, with a letter to the English commander, complaining of the repeated violations of the neutrality to which the English had pledged themselves. An *Austrian* vessel, after consenting to be searched by a Greek brig, fired upon her, and killed several of her crew; but the Greeks returned the charge, captured the Austrian, and carried her to Patmos, where the Captain will be tried."—*British Traveller.*

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Times newspaper of Wednesday fortnight, contained (with a supplementary sheet) eight hundred and sixty advertisements. The duties payable to government, at 3s. 6d each, is 1571*l.* for this single day's publication.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Age of Discovery.—A late English publication states that the skin of the silver eel, when dried and made garters of and worn, prevents all complaints of the cramp; and that the spirit extracted from ants, causes magnanimity or greatness of mind, revives the spirits, cheers the heart, strengthens nature and cures consumptions!—The author of the Book of Nature remarks, that storks are esteemed the elect's friends, and in proof of it asserts that they will not in inhabit any city in Germany where tithes are not paid to priests!

The Slave Trade.—Dates from Sierra Leone to the 17th of March state, that the lybigenia, resolved that place on the 16th of February, and Sir Robert Mends assumed the chief naval command on the decease, as successor to Sir George Collier. The Philomena's boats had searched the Bissagos and Rio Grande, for slave vessels, and after a contest, captured a Portuguese, with 175 slaves on board. We lament to find that these papers furnish additional proofs of the increased and the still increasing number of slave vessels by whom wretched Africa continues to be depopulated.

ANECDOTES OF LORD CHATHAM.

Chatham had the greatest aversion to the counsels of timidity, and to the regulated measures that generally prevail in the routine of public affairs. Without his himself he would not suffer others to yield to apprehensions—he fixed his eye on victory, and reached her by the intrepidity and flight of the eagle.—When the first Lord of the Admiralty was called to him, upon a sudden exigency, he required of him the equipment of a considerable naval force. He of the Admiralty replied, that he would inquire into the business, and inform him on the morrow what could be done. He came the day following to Chatham and told him that, from the state of the navy yards, it was impossible to have a fleet ready as soon as it was wanted. The minister regarded him sternly and said, "Sir, his majesty's service demands this duty at your hands—the fleet can, and must be ready at or before the time fixed upon; and I further declare to you, sir, that if this service be not rendered to his Majesty, that he will stand in need of none that you can render him hereafter." The fleet was equipped in the specified time.

The labors of Chatham in the cabinet were unremitted, and his intuition was so great that he marked any subject with apparent ease. One of the ambassadors of France said of him, "Sometimes when I call on Mr. Pitt, on affairs of State, he appears to know nothing of the subject on which I address him—he appoints a meeting for a few days after, and when I see him again, he knows more about it than any man in Europe."

The countenance and figure of Chatham were grand and imposing—but the flash of his eyes could not be endured. A sailor, who saw him addressing a public meeting in his most impassioned manner, and who did not know him, was so astonished at the appearance of the man, that he exclaimed, "Good God! look at the fellow's eyes." Lord Holland his old antagonist, once retired home, after a warm debate in the house, and flung himself in great agitation upon a sofa. His lady who perceived it said, "my lord something seems to have disturbed you." Holland would not hear any more, but burst out abruptly—"I don't mind his arguments, for we can give as good as he can—nor do I care for his vehemence, for that often does him as much harm as good—but those d——d eyes of his; they always give me the colic." I understand you, my lord, said lady H. it is your old friend Mr. Pitt that has been troubling you.

Death Bed saying of Sir Isaac Newton.—"I do not know, (said the great philosopher, a little before his death,) what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell then ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

The fair Circassian.—It will be recollected that this celebrated beauty, who was purchased by the Persian Ambassador, on his way to this country, at Constantinople, and who was so much an object of attraction during her stay in England, was sent back to Persia by her lord and master, under the care of a favourite eunuch. On her journey, it appears she was met by Sir Kerr Porter, the British traveller, and recognizing him as an Englishman, she immediately rode up to him, with an intention of addressing him. This was, however, according to the notion of her attendant *contra bonos mores*; and in order to remind her of her duty, struck her a violent blow across the shoulders with a stick. She instantly dropped her veil, clouded her lips, and proceeded in sad silence, and no doubt was thus deprived of an opportunity of expressing those feelings of gratitude which her heart dictated on seeing the native of a kingdom where she had been so hospitably received.

Egyptian Mummy.—Thousands of persons have within the last few days been at the Custom House at Plymouth, to see an Egyptian Mummy, which has lately been brought there, and must be sold for payment of the duties. It was announced to be seen three days before the sale, which took place

on Friday last, and ever since Tuesday morning the custom house had been crowded by persons of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, all eager to get a view of so great a curiosity. The exterior coffin has several figures painted round the sides, the colors of which are exceedingly bright. The body which is that of a female, is placed in a shell, and wrapped up in an immense quantity of coarse linen cloth, great part of which is in a perfect state. The body is in some parts much decayed, and has altered exceedingly since it was exposed to the air, but even now the skin and nails are to be seen on one hand, and the bones are quite entire, even to the toes and finger joints. The head appears to have been sawed open for the purpose of taking out the brain. It is said to be two thousand years of it, and is supposed to be a person of quality.—*Plymouth paper.*

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

BOARD OF TRADE.

The "*Board of Trade*" constitutes the next and concluding department of the work before us. After a few words in relation to the labors of the Board of Trade, we have the following important passage, from which we learn that some great, and as they hope, efficient measures will be adopted during the present session of Parliament, to improve the Commercial system.

"Under the head of Navigation Laws, the board has been long occupied in a most useful and laborious investigation of the complicate system of these statutes. The result of its labors has been the preparation of several measures, which will probably become acts of the legislature in the session now ensuing. The enactments of these laws will greatly confer more upon British commerce than it has received within the last hundred years. They will assist the business of the general merchant; they will advance the trade and commerce of the country, foreign, colonial, and domestic; they will remove much grudge and jealousy in foreign nations, without any proportionate sacrifice of our own peculiar interests.

"It is scarcely necessary to premise, except for the sake of order, that British commerce, with reference to the Navigation Laws, is distributed into the five heads: the European trade, the trade to Asia, Africa and America, not being colonial;—the Colonial Trade the Coasting Trade, and the Fisheries. The Navigation System is composed of a class of rules arranged under these titles, and applicable to each. With respect to the European trade, the rule is, that all goods, the produce of Europe, shall be imported into England in three species of ships only—In British built ships; in ships of the build of the country or place of which such goods are the growth; or in ships of the build of the country or place which is the usual shipment of such goods. With respect to the trade beyond Europe, not being colonial, the general rule is, that nothing with or manufacture of such country can be imported only *direct* in British ships; such importation to be made either from the place of growth or manufacture, or from the usual place of shipment only. The three rules of the Colonial Trade, Coasting Trade, and Fisheries, are more exclusive: ships built in the British build and owned ship. Such, speaking in general terms, is the outline of our Navigation System.

"But however wise the general system of these laws, and most wise has it been proved by the experience of its effects, the exact and rigid application of all the above rules has been attended with particular mischief, pressing hardly upon general trade. The first rule, for example, consists of two parts, the former of which confines the importation of European goods to British ships, to ships of the build of the country, and to ships of the build of the usual place of shipment. By a second part of this rule, an invidious and most groundless exception is made against the produce of Holland and the Netherlands; certain articles of which are prohibited to be imported in any ship whatever. It is indeed true, that these exceptions, originating in particular feeling against Holland at the time the acts were passed, have been reduced by subsequent statutes. But it is equally true, that enough of these jealous restrictions still remain to create embarrassment in trade, and to excite an angry feeling in a friendly people. Many goods are prohibited from Ostend, which may come from Calais—and, more absurdly still, many goods may come from Calais, which would be forfeited coming from Dunkirk. Again, under the rule of the trade beyond Europe, not being colonial, British ships can bring the produce of such countries place of usual shipment *directly* only. "Hence," as well observed by the able Vice President of the Board of Trade, in his eloquent speech in the House of Commons, upon this subject, "if a British ship finds in an American, African, or

valuable port, articles the produce of any of the other quarters of the world, he never convenient for its assortment, or market, such ship is prohibited from receiving and carrying them, under the penalty of confiscation of ship and cargo, on its arrival in a British port." Again, the rule of the European trade confines, as above said, the importation of European produce to British ships, or ships of the country of production. By the effect of this rule, it becomes totally impossible for a foreign merchant, trading from a port abroad, to send an assorted cargo to a British port, inasmuch as the goods of each country require a seperate ship. Such in practice are the main actual inconveniences under our existing navigation laws.

"The labors of the Board of Trade, and of its most intelligent President and Vice President, have been directed, in the first instance, to apply a remedy to these particular defects of a system so generally excellent. Accordingly, under a course of persevering industry, a bill will probably be passed in the ensuing session, which will remove these heads of grievance, common to ourselves and foreign nations—and will so simplify the general system of our navigation laws, as greatly to facilitate foreign and domestic commerce. Under the proposed clauses of this bill, the invidious and useless exceptions respecting Holland and the Netherlands, will doubtless be repealed. British ships will be enabled to bring cargoes from any port or place of Asia, Africa, and America, not being colonial, without the useless and mischievous restriction of the cargoes being the produce of the place only from which they are brought. And still more importantly, and with a promise of much future benefit to general commerce, foreign merchants will be enabled to bring assorted cargoes in the European trade."

"The Board of Trade has directed, in the ware-housing system, the object of which is, to invite the deposit of foreign commodities, of every description, in British warehouses; for the purpose of enabling British and foreign ships, departing from the ports of that country, to take assorted cargoes, and thus to carry on a general exportation trade to every part of the world. This system, heretofore partially adopted, is now continued to an extent, and with a degree of liberality which will render it almost entirely new.

"The subject next in order and importance for the consideration of the Board was such a new arrangement of timber duties, as might reconcile the fair claims of our North American colonists, and our British ship owners, with the interests of general commerce, and with the reasonable expectations of friendly nations. To this subject the Board, in the course of the last session of Parliament, directed its laborious attention; and the result was the act of the last session of Parliament. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the former duties upon timber had been imposed in the year 1809, when our naval resources were measured by the effects of the French decrees.—Under these circumstances, an alteration had been made to government, by some merchants, and ship owners to supply the necessary timber from Canada, if the employment of their capital were secured by protecting duties. His Majesty's ministers accepted the offer, but with the distinct understanding, that the duties should only be temporary; and that upon the conclusion of the war, or the occurrence of another state of things, the continuance or repeal of these duties should be open to the consideration of Parliament.—Upon this subject, his Majesty's ministers are surely a just claim to the praise of not having sacrificed general principles to the urgency of a temporary embarrassment. Their hands were untied when the occasion was favorable. Accordingly, they were then enabled to consider this system of preference upon its own merits. On the one side, were the interests of the colonists, the capitals of the ship owners actually employed, and the national objects of our naval resources, and our navigation laws. On the other side, were the undeniable interests of the general trader, and the fair expectations of the northern powers of Europe. In the recent act of Parliament, it is presumed, that these objects are consulted in a degree due to their several importance. It is always a matter of much practical difficulty to repeal a protective system. This difficulty is not wholly removed by the circumstance of Government having acted with due foresight and precaution, and having reserved to itself the full *right* to make the repeal. The difficult question of prudence still remains. Much actual capital is necessarily employed; great interests adapt themselves to existing channels of trade; adventure and speculation imprudently extended their prospect beyond the licensed limit. The boundary itself, depending upon the duration of a fluctuating state of things, is uncertain; in this case, uncertain; and the error of calculating beyond the line granted, belongs rather to reasonable expectation, than to unwarranted folly. If ministers had to contend with these difficulties, let them rather receive the just praise of having done so much, than incur any reproach for not having done more. It is one thing to prune, and another to cut down.—It is one thing to perform a simple operation, and another to meddle with a principle or movement in a piece of complicate machinery, so connected in all its points, that a new modification introduced into one part renders it necessary to carry a new relative adaptation throughout the whole.—All amendments in our commercial system are more servile of this nature. We have not to repair a movement, but to re-construct a machine."

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

(SALT *continued.*)

"Salt," says Mr. Hollinshead, "will be found to be the cheapest, best, and most durable manure ever yet made use of."

Nothing in nature is so powerful as Salt, to meliorate and drain strong and stiff soils, and also to give moisture to dry grounds: it is also a certain destruction to weeds and insects. Besides its efficacy on corn and fallow grounds, its excellent qualities in giving luxuriance and salubrity to grass lands are peculiarly worthy the attention of the grazier and breeder of cattle.

When a farmer intends to fallow a piece of ground, he ought first to sow it with such a quantity of salt as would be sufficient to *destroy* all vegetation, viz. forty bushels per acre;* which by cutting and dividing the viscous substances which are in the earth, would reduce it into a proper state to become food for plants. The farmer must take notice, that this salt is to be sown on the ground sometime before he begins to work his fallow with the plough (the autumn will be the most proper season), in order to give the salt sufficient time to destroy the grass and other roots upon it, before he begins to work it. The salt being thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the soil, during the Spring and Summer following, whilst the land is on the plough, will, by the time the seed is sown upon it, be reduced to that strength which is the most proper for effectually and vigorously assisting and supporting vegetation while the seed is on the ground, and such lands will be found to produce a crop superior to those under any other mode of cultivation.

What a striking and manifest superiority is here observable in favour of manuring with salt, which does, as it were, itself, in a good measure prepare the soil, before its nutritive operation takes effect; and thus having cleared the ground of all extraneous and pernicious weeds, gives room and full scope to the genuine plant.

This method of sowing the intended fallows with salt will therefore, serve very much to lessen the labour of the Husbandman in working his ground; for the tough and adhesive clods and lumps which are generally so troublesome, especially upon clayey soils, will be so completely broken and dissolved by the operation of the salt, as to give much less obstruction to the harrow at the first working.

In deep, loamy, dry earth, upon which wheat has grown, after the crop is got in, the land should be ploughed, and lie in that state until spring, when it must be cross-ploughed and wrought fine with the harrow, and planted with potatoes: as soon as the potatoes are covered with earth, then sow or spread sixteen bushels of Salt per statute acre upon them; and when they are dug up in the autumn, sow a crop of wheat again, taking care to pick all the potatoes clean out, that they may not injure the wheat in the following Spring by growing up amongst it. By this method of cultivation, a crop of wheat, and another of potatoes, may be produced alternately on the same ground *for ever*, instead of losing a whole year's produce, according to the old custom, whilst the land is in fallowing.

For other corn lands sown in the usual way, after a Spring ploughing, the best method will be to sow sixteen bushels of salt per acre, immediately after the grain is covered in by the harrow; this, by meliorating the soil, destroying weeds and insects, and attracting moisture, will produce an abundant crop, and, by sowing ten bushels per acre *annually*, these lands will ever after be exceedingly productive.

(To be continued.)

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* I think it necessary to remark upon these directions, that I believe the writer is here, and in the former extracts, speaking of foul Cheshire Salt, such as at that time was to be used for land. Therefore in using Rock Salt, only half the quantities which he mentions ought to be employed.

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Caterpillars, Grubs & Grasshoppers.—These noxious insects have again commenced their ravages on every description of vegetation, and every one enquires what is to be done to stay the devastation they make.

In the absence of better information for our readers, we may be allowed to state what is within our personal knowledge. The writer of this article during the Summer of last year occupied a small Orchard, and the Caterpillars having greatly accumulated, he caused the trunks of the trees to be smeared with coarse grease, about two feet from the ground, and the trees to be afterwards gently shaken. The insect finding itself dislodged, immediately after commences his journey to the Trunk, and having descended as far as the circle of grease is incapable of passing it. In this state millions may be destroyed. With regard to Grasshoppers, we have yet heard of no enemy equal to Poultry in general, but particularly Turkies.

Caterpillars in Gooseberry and Currant bushes.—If a piece of old woollen-cloth is hung in the middle of Currant or Gooseberry-bushes, all the Caterpillars will go into it—and by frequent removals, and immersion into scalding water, all may be gradually destroyed.

Mowing Grass.—A machine for mowing grass has been invented in Pennsylvania. It is said that by its assistance, one man and one horse, can mow in the handsomest manner eight acres per day. If this be correct, the improvement must be of great value.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Leech of Ceylon.—This animal is seldom more than half an inch in length, and is nearly semitransparent. It is very active, and is said occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great. It is like a fine cord when fully extended, and its point is so sharp, that it easily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smell, for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters. "Those who have had no experience of these animals," says Dr. Davy, "of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them, gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. In attempting to keep them off they crowd to the attack, and fasten on quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time. Their bites are apt to fester, and become sores, and frequently degenerate into extensive ulcers, which in too many instances, have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life."

Multitude of Squirrels.—12,415 squirrels were killed at Berlin, Vt. at a squirrel hunt, on the 1st May. In another town, in the same state, the number of these animals killed is said to have exceeded 1600.

Toad in a Stone.—The Lockport Observatory contains an account of the discovery of a toad beded to the depth of 6 inches in stone (probably lime stone,) the stone was dug out from the bed of the canal, at that place, and was, with the exception of the cavity in which the toad was immured, perfectly solid.

Quantity of Pigeons.—Pigeons have appeared in such numbers in several of the counties of Ohio that the horizon has been darkened with them. Flavor they have made among the trees on which they alighted is astonishing. The elm and oak trees, from 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter, were fairly broken down by their weight and turned out at the roots. As many as from 500 to 800 have been shot in one night. The ground occupied as a roost is an oblong of 3 1-2 miles in length by two miles in width, and every sprig within these bounds was loaded with them at night.

Pigeons.—In the same village, for several weeks past, innumerable flocks of Pigeons had filled the air in all directions. In the woods, about ten miles west, they had occupied a space for nesting, nearly ten miles in length, and from 2 to 5 miles in width. "All things above, beneath, around," seemed alive with these light winged tenants: every tree was covered with their nests; frequently twenty five or thirty upon one. Gentlemen of the village had been out and after spending but two or three hours in the woods, returned with *vengeance satiated* and prospect of a good dinner in the shape of one or two hundred pigeons. So thick were they that twenty or thirty had in many instances been killed at a single shot. It is supposed that in one day, more than five thousand paid for their dear bought pleasures of love, with their lives.

POETRY.

For the Weekly Register.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

TO ALEXANDER

Hast thou, sweet babe! gone to the cave of rest,
There to enjoy a undisturbed repose,
A peaceful mansion, where none can molest,
Freed from this toilsome life and all its woes!

Scarce could thy speech communicate the thoughts
That sprung spontaneous from thy dawning soul;
Yet didst thou show an elevated mind,
Its latent powers ambitious to unfold.

The seeds of evil lay inert and dead,
Or heaven withheld them kindly from thy heart;
Whose every passion flow'd in purity,
For aught but goodness there was known to start.

Meekness and gentleness smil'd in thy face,
With sister passions lovely quite as they,
And 'midst the sweetness of gay blooming spring,
Reason shot forth a pure, unclouded ray.

The eye of heaven beheld thee, peerless child!
A flower too fair to feel the blasts of time;—
The hand of heaven took thee full soon from hence
To plant thee in a more congenial clime.

Ah, doubly blest! to join the angelic band,
From this vile earth and its attractions free,
With a'll unstain'd by sin's polluting hand,
A grateful offering to the Deity

ERIEUS.

Port Talbot, U. C.

From a late London Magazine.

REVIEW OF LORD BYRON'S DON JUAN.

The duty of a Reviewer is but half performed in pointing out to his readers the merits of good books, unless he, with equal fidelity, warns them against encumbering their libraries with bad ones. And if this is the case where the literary merits of a work only are concerned, still more imperatively and closely does the duty press upon him, when he is called to protect them against the moral taint of vicious principles, clothed in all the charms that a depraved genius can give them, or conceal'ed with all the subtlety of an infernal minister of destruction in a mortal garb. To some of these productions we have therefore accordingly determined to revert, and had selected for the commencement of our *index expurgatorious* two, we might indeed say three, works of Lord Byron and Bysshe Shelly, companions and fellow-workers in iniquity and to debauch the mind and deprave the heart, (as if to destroy the surest safeguards of virtue here,—the only hopes of happiness hereafter, be iniquitous,) and fellow candidates for the just recompence of the proud station of the noble seat of heaven, in a future store of rewards and punishments, in which they are too enlightened to believe; though, with the devils, they shall believe, and tremble too. An unforeseen accumulation in another department of our work, compels us, however, most reluctantly, to limit our present remarks to the first part of Don Juan, the production of Lord Byron's muse, to which we have thus referred; leaving to one next Number the completion of the castigation of himself and his worthy friend, in which we promise that they shall not be spared. For that Number our unwillingness to leave the biographical memoir which we had commenced incomplete, induces us also, as the least of two unavoidable evils, to take out of the sheet for which it was already composed, our notice of a work of Hogg's, (his Mountain Bard) in which he unhappily has proved himself an humble, but too sham-less an imitator of the wretched school, to whose leader we now direct, for a short time, the attention of our readers.

The career of this nobleman, as a poet and a man, has been alike singular, though on the latter we shall, for the present only, forbear to enlarge. In the year 1807, he first appeared before the public, as the author of "Hours of Idleness; a Series of Poems, Original and Translated. By George Gordon, Lord Byron, a minor." This juvenile production gave at least as flattering promises of future excellence, as is usually to be found in the first production of a youthful poet; yet for some reason or another, at which we never could form a nearer guess, than that its author was an Englishman, a young man, and a lord, the wise men of the North,—a phrase, courteous reader, by which we doubt not that you will be aware of our intention to designate those gigantic critics, the Edinburgh Reviewers,—thought proper to wreck upon it their direst vengeance. "The posy of this young lord," they told the public, whose oracle they assumed to be, "belongs to that class of which neither gods nor men are said to permit." "His effusions," they go on to add, "are spread over a dead flat, and can no more get above or below the level, than if they were so much stagnated water."—Poems "without even one thought" "nobbling stanzas;" "things, and other things called translations;" these are a few of the laudatory epithets of a critique, concluding with this witty and complimentary conceit, "again we say, let us be thankful; and, with honest Sancho, bid God bless the giver, nor look the gift horse in the mouth." In a previous part of that choice and very curious article, after having most obligingly assured his lordship, that nothing but a regard to the saying of Dr. Johnston, that "when a nobleman appears as an author, his merit should be handsomely acknowledged," could induce them to give poems a place in their review, they bestow on him their friendly counsel, that "he do forthwith abandon poetry, and turn his talents, which are considerable, and his opportunities, which are great, to better account." To that advice his lordship did not think proper to attend, but at once astounded the world, and confounded his critics, by publishing the "English Bards and Scottish Reviewers," a poem as caustic in its satire, as nervous in its language, and as merciless in its vengeance, as any that the English language then had, or yet has, produced. To that indignant philippic the reviewers vouchsafed not to reply: a still severer one was threatened, and they were silent until the appearance of the two first cantos of Childe Harold afforded an opportunity which they eagerly embraced, of soothing the irritated bard. The lording was now a lord, a peer of parliament, and, worse and worse, a most decided

Whig, a fact of which his reviewers had previously been ignorant, and which they learnt but when it was too late to repair the grievous mistake into which they had been led. Now light burst in upon them; the film was removed from the prophetic eye, and he who could neither write poetry for gods nor man, now wrote verses all worthy of the gods. Scott only could come near him, and even Scott was his inferior. His "lines without a single thought," suddenly, and as by magic, expanded into poetry, "full of considerable power, spirit, and originality," giving "promise of future excellence," say these infallable judges of literary excellence, and of poetical talent, "to which it is quite comfortable to look forward." Overpowered by the beauty of the prospect which met the enraptured gaze of the seers, on their second peep into futurity,—and second sight is unerring in a Gael,—when they came as critics to pronounce again upon the poetical career of the minor Lord, his defects were converted into excellence, and, as did the sprites, and fays, and elves, at the crowing of the cock, so, at the lash of his unsparing satire, did lord Byron's immensities and hobblings; lines without a thought, and things without a name, evanish into air. His irreligious opinions were merely "not more orthodox than his political;" his "speaking without any respect of priests, and creeds, and dogmas, of all descriptions,"—such "sentiments" as the reviewers would "have thought not likely to attract popularity in the present temper of the country;" and his doubting very freely of the immortality of the soul, and other points as fundamental," but one of the disadvantages under which this poem lay to claim to the public favour," which, notwithstanding this little demerit, if demerit it may, indeed, be called, they very confidently bespeak on its behalf. Nor ends the marvellous revolution here; for in the pen of the noble lord, whose effusions they resemble but to dead flats and stagnant pools, they now every where discovered "a singular freedom of thought and expression;" thought before, it will be recollected, he had none, "a great force and felicity of diction, the more pleasing that it does not appear to be the result of long labor or humble imitation; a plain manliness and strength of manners infinitely refreshing, after the sickly affectation of so many modern writers, and reconciling these candid gentlemen to be delighted writers, to the asperity into which it sometimes degenerates, and even to a sneering degree to the unanimous upon which it constantly borders." But even this was not enough for the *amende honorable*, we will not call it, for neither in its French or English acceptation can the term honorable be applied to any thing so dastardly, so crouching, and so mean,—as in the excess of their newly inspired admiration, the inoffensive beings about whether there is not even "some thing *piquant* in the very novelty and singularity of that close fitting roundabout," universal scorn which they could not but reckon as "among the requisite features of the composition." From the year 1812, when this extraordinary, and, we would fain hope, unique recantation, for such it is in substance, if not in form, was published, down to the year 1821, in which we the Edinburgh Reviewers have been amongst the staunchest of Lord Byron's admirers, the most shameless panderers of the grossly immoral and irreligious tendency of his productions; though on both these points the Quarterly has not left them far behind. A smile has, indeed, been occasionally excited upon our countenance by the awkward attempts of the latter to reconcile its severe respect for the laws and established religion of the country, with that gentle and most temperate measure of censure upon my lord Byron for his daring contempt of them, and fall that is good, which was necessary to secure the continued influence of John Murray, Albemarle Street," to the very salesable productions of so irascible a being. His lordship, in one of his wayward fits, for which, in charity, we hope that he is not at all times accountable, determined to put the compliance of his publisher and his critics to a severer test, by sending over to the former the two first cantos of Don Juan, a poem which, in spite of all his remonstrances, and we sure reason to believe they were urgent and repeated, Mr. Murray was compelled to purchase and to print, or to hand its titled author over to some other publisher, to make as much of the thousand after thousand copies of this work, as not withstanding all his liberality in purchasing the copywright,—and no bookseller, we are persuaded, has more,—he had done of those which he had published. The temptation certainly was strong, the loss actual and incidental; in case of an obstinate refusal, great and certain; the long hesitating publisher yielded to the licentious bard, but he had grace enough left not to put his name upon the title page of a work, of which, we honestly believe, that he was thoroughly ashamed. Thus did the publisher of the Quarterly act in this emergence; but how acted its editor—how did the Edinburgh Reviewers, guardians of the public taste and morals proceed? To their disgrace, their lasting discredit, be it spoken, they deserted the post of duty; afraid of speaking what they thought, lest Lord Byron, in the one case should be offended, or Mr. Murray injured, in the other, by what they said. Three years have rolled by since the first appearance of this most disgraceful production; and both the leading journals of the day have in the interim bestowed on it unusually abundant meed of praise upon subsequent productions of his Lordship's pen, without any the most distant allusion to this objectionable poem. We tread not, however, in their steps; for with infinitely humbler talents, we trust that we are actuated by far better principles, and therefore, fearless alike of Lord Byron, of his mercenary or self interested critics, and of the whole host of his indiscriminate admirers, we advance boldly to a charge infinitely more easy to substantiate than to meet.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ICE BERGS.

The following novel account of an Ice Berg is from a Review of Kotzebue's Voyage of Discovery, in the last number of the Quarterly.

On a promontory, which juts into the south-eastern part of the bay, the party who had landed made a "singular discovery;"—

"We had climbed much about during our stay, without discovering that we were on real icebergs. The doctor, who had extended his excursions, found part of the bank broken down, and saw to his astonishment that the interior of the mountain consisted of pure ice. At this news we all went provided with hoods and crows, to examine this phenomenon more closely; and on arrived at a place, where the bank rises almost perpendicularly out of the sea, to the height of a hundred feet; and found it to be a mass of moss and grass; and could not have been produced but by some terrible convulsion. The place which, by some accident, had fallen in, and is now exposed to the sun and air, melts away, and a good deal of water flows into the sea. An indisputable proof that what we saw was real ice, is the quantity of mammoth's teeth and bones, which were exposed to view by the melting, and among which I found a very fine tooth. We could not assign any reason for a strong smell, like that of burnt horn, which we perceived in this place. The covering of these mountains, on which the most luxuriant grass grows to a certain height, is only [illegible], and consists of a mixture of [illegible] sand, and earth; below which the ice gradually melts away, the green cover sinks with it, and continues to grow; and thus it may be foreseen, that in a long series of years the mountain will vanish, and a green valley be formed in its stead. By a good observation, we found the latitude of the tongue of land 66 d. 18 m. 26 s. north."

—Vol. i p. 219.

PETRIFACTIONS—TABRIZ MARBLE.

The last number of the Quarterly Review contains an interesting article upon Sir Robert Ker Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c. We extract from it the following account of the white transparent marble, so renowned by the name of Tabriz Marble, and which is dug from the borders of the Lake of Ourmia, as given by another traveller, (Mr. Morier,) and quoted by the Reviewers.—Mr. Morier had the good fortune to examine the spot.

"This natural curiosity consists of certain extraordinary ponds, or plashes, whose indolent waters, by a slow and regular process, stagnate, concrete and petrify, and produce that beautiful transparent stone, commonly called Tabriz Marble, which is so remarkable in most of the burial places in Persia, and which forms a chief ornament in all the buildings of note throughout the country. These ponds, which are situated close to one another, are contained in a circumference of about half a mile, and their position is marked by confused heaps and mounds of the stone, which have accumulated as the excavations have increased. We had seen nothing in Persia yet which was more worthy of the attention of the naturalist than this, and I never so much regretted my ignorance o subjects of this nature, because I felt that it is of consequence they should be brought into notice by scientific observation. However, rather than omit all description of a spot which, perhaps, no Europeans but ourselves have had the opportunity of examining, and on which therefore we are bound (in justice to those opportunities) not to withhold the information which we obtained, I will venture to give the following notes of our visit, relying upon the candour and the science of my readers to fill up my imperfect outline:—On approaching the spot the ground has a hollow sound, with a particularly dreary and calcined appearance, and when upon it a strong mineral smell arises from the ponds. The process of petrifaction is to be traced from its first beginning to its termination. In one part the water is clear; in a second it appears thicker and stagnant; in a third quite black, and in its last stage is white, like a hoar frost. Indeed a petrified pond looks like frozen water, and before the operation is quite finished, a stone is duly thrown upon it breaks the outer coating, and causes the black water underneath to exoude. When the operation is complete a stone makes no impression, and a man may walk upon it without wetting his shoes. Wherever the petrifaction has been hewn into, the curious progress of the concretion is clearly seen; and shows itself like sheets of rough paper placed one over the other in accumulated layers. Such is the constant tendency of this water to become stone, that where it exudes from the ground in bubbles, the petrifaction assumes a globular shape, as if the bubbles of a spring, by a stroke of magic, had become arrested in their play, and metamorphosed into marble. The substance thus produced is brittle, transparent, and sometimes most richly streaked with green, red, and copper coloured veins. It admits of being cut into immense slabs, and takes a good polish. The present royal family of Persia, whose princes do not spend large sums in the construction of public buildings, have not carried away much of it; but some immense slabs which were cut by Nadir Shah, and now lie neglected amongst innumerable fragments, show the objects which he had in view.

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So much is this stone looked upon as an article of luxury, that none but the King, his sons, and persons privileged by special firman, are permitted to excavate; and such is the ascendency of pride over avarice, that the scheme of farming it to the highest bidder does not seem to have ever come within the calculations of its present possessors."—286.

The waters of Ourmia have been analysed in this country, and show a degree of saline impregnation greater than that of any other lake, with the exception of the Dead Sea; the specific gravity of which is 1211, while that of lake Ourmia was found by Dr. Marcet, who examined a specimen sent home by the late Mr. Browne, to be 1165,07.——Salt lakes, entirely unconnected with the ocean, are by no means of frequent occurrence; the water of this last is so nearly saturated that it begins to deposit crystals the moment that heat is applied to it. It contains no lime, but yields about twenty times as much sulphuric acid, and six times as much muriatic acid, as sea water does. No fish can live in it; the surface, however, is not, as has been stated, incrusted with salt, but appears as pellucid as that of the clearest rivulet.

EXTREME COLD.

Sir Robert gives the following account of the severity of the cold at Tabriz, which the Reviewers say they should hardly have expected to find in this part of Persia

"Scarcely a day passes without one or two persons being found frozen to death in the neighbourhood. Several instances which happened during my stay at Tabriz were particularly distressing; and amongst them was the perishing of three women and two men, with five asses belonging to them, which had taken shelter from a sudden drift of snow and wind under an arch of the Augi bridge. They were discovered after the storm had subsided perfectly dead, and as stiff as the blocks of ice which lay on each side of them. Another calamity of this kind I shall mention, as having a circumstance of greatly augmented pain connected with it. The gates of all the towns and cities in Persia are shut a little after sunset and re opened at sun-rise.—Strict adherence to this injunction, and carelessness or unavoidable delays on the part of the travellers, often subject them to the inconvenience of reaching the gates when they are closed. Hence they must stay without till morning. And during the inclement season, at opening the gates, very often a terrible scene of death unfolds itself close to the threshold; old and young animals and children, lying one life less heap. But the particular instance I would now recount relates to a solitary traveller, who had performed a long journey on his own horse, a member of their families to which these people are eminently attached. When he arrived at Tabriz, the ingress was already barred. The night was one of the severest which had been known; and the poor man, to save himself from the fatal effect he too surely anticipated, pierced his faithful horse with his dagger, and ripping up his body, thrust himself into it, in the vain hope of the warmth which might remain preserving his own vital heat till the morning; but in the morning, when the gates were opened, he was found frozen to death in this horrible shroud."

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

No. XV.

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF CULTIVATING THE *BEAVER and MUSKRAT*,

AS DOMESTIC ANIMALS; AND FOR THE PURPOSES OF COMMERCE IN

CANADA.

It is a matter very well worthy the consideration of those persons who are best qualified to judge of the feasibility of the scheme, and to carry it into practice, to ascertain *how far it is possible to domesticate the Beaver and Muskrat, and to render those animals a profitable description of farming-stock, in this country?*

There is nothing more certain than that as the white population increases and extends far into the interior of this vast country, wild animals of every description must decrease, and become gradually exterminated, or driven into those wild and remote fastnesses where human foot cannot follow them: to say nothing of the havoc that is made amongst them by the Indians, whose modes of hunting are ill suited to the *encouragement* of the breed of any animal; for it is their usual practice to destroy every thing alive that they meet with, whether old or young, in season or out of season, and not even a bird's nest can be passed by them without having its contents wantonly destroyed.

The BEAVER was once plentiful in various parts of the North of Europe, and even in Great Britain, where the last was killed about two hundred years ago, in a small river in Wales, *(see Pennant)* This valuable creature has not only become extinct in Great Britain, but very generally in Europe, owing to the increase of human population and the extension of agriculture; and that it is gradually receding in America, there cannot be the smallest doubt, though it may be many, many years before it is wholly exterminated in so vast a region. Nevertheless, the time must come, when BEAVERS can no longer be found even in this country; and it may perhaps be regretted when too late, that a timely experiment of the kind we have now to mention, was not carried into successful execution.

To many, no doubt, our plan will appear quixotic What is strange or new often seems to be absurd; but the absurdity is only at first sight, and vanishes when the utility is felt, and it always becomes us, as rational beings, to examine with care into the pretensions of any new scheme, before it receives our condemnation. In arguing the present question it appears to us there are *three* several points, in which to consider its feasibility;—*first*, whether the value of the animal is such as to warrant the cost and trouble of making the experiment, and whether it would be worth general attention as a species of farming stock, and for the purposes of commerce?—*secondly* whether it would be possible to reclaim this animal (we speak of the BEAVER) so far as to become domestic, and submit to those restraints that would be necessary, and submit on such kinds of food as could be produced on an ordinary farm?—and, *thirdly* what kind of ground would be most suitable for a BEAVER-FARM, and what sort of economy, or management should be adopted? We shall begin with the first of these points:—

1st.—The value of a full grown BEAVER, in the *present* state of the market, (and there is no doubt that as the animal became scarcer the price would augment.) is about *Twelve Dollars*, a sum for which, at the present market prices, no less than *Six Sheep* might be purchased When fat, there is no animal whatever that affords better meat for the table; and what would prove a fortunate coincidence to the breeder, in the consideration we are now engaged, is, that the flesh is in the greatest perfection just before the breaking up of the ice in Spring, when the fur also is in the finest order, and it is at a time too, when, by reason of the coldness of the weather, and the goodness of the roads, the carcase might be transported without difficulty to any market within the two Provinces

When at a mature age the BEAVER is very prolific; her first litter is not more, generally, than *one* or *two*; her next *three, three, or four*, gradually encreasing in number, till she has from *six* to *ten*; and we have heard of instances of *twelve*

To be Surgeon.

Anthony Morton, Esquire, 18 June 1822

First Regiment of Northumberland.

Captain Zaccheus Burnham, to be Major, vice Rolfen, promoted, 13 do

Third Regiment of Lincoln.

Cyrill Levi Dean, to be Ensign, vice Ott, whose appointment is cancelled 13 do

Benjamin Prescott, Hall, Esquire, to be Surgeon, do do

First Regiment of Essex.

To be Captains.

First Lieut. John McCormick, vice Caldwell, who has left the Province. 18 do

Lieut. Charles Berczy, vice Gordon, promoted, 19 do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Caldwell, vice McCormick, promoted, 18 do

Ensign Theodore Mallott, vice Berczy, do. 19 do

Ensign Wm. Wright, vice Stewart, deceased, 20 do

To be Ensigns.

Antoine Bezer, Gent. vice Caldwell, promoted, 18 do

Daniel Fisher, Gent. vice Mallot, 19 do

Zozime Magon, Gent. vice Wright 20 do

To be Adjutant with the Rank of Lieutenant.

Wm. Ambridge, gent. vice Rowe, removed from the limits of the Regiment, 18 do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gen Militia Forces,
Upper Canada.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain Townships, for encouragment thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlemat Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Government House, 6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, To Wit

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ocenus G. Bradley, at the suit of Susannah Bradley, Administratrix of Asa Bradley, deceased: I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession in the Township of Mohawk, North side of Talbot Road, containing 200 Acres of most excellent Land, of which about 50 are under good improvement with two tolerable good Dwelling Log Houses and a Log Barn; also the one half of a Saw mill situated on a Branch of Catfish Creek running through the said Farm, and adjacent to the Above Talbot Road, having abundance of the best of Pine Timber for the use of said Mill, on the Premises. Which will be offered for sale at the Court House in Vittoria on Saturday the 10th day of August now next.

AERM. A RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, June 15, 1822

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal Claim, either by Mortgage or other just Right of incumbrance on the above Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. 13-6w

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, To wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822

SUBSCRIPTION.

Under the Sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

A List of Subscriptions in aid of the Fund raised by Act of Parliament, in the hands of Commissioners, for the erection of a Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., as far as the returns have been received.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions already advertised	269	15	10
Home District.			
The Hon. Thomas Scott	1	3	4
Lieut. I. Fraser A. A. G.	1	3	4
The Hon. John McGill,	1	3	4
Captain Fitz Gibbon	1	3	4
Johnstown District.			
The Hon. The Speaker of the House of Assembly,	7	10	0
Thomas Jones, Esq. M. P.	1	3	4
David Jones, Esq.	1	3	4
[illegible] Flint,	1	3	4

Bodn. Easton,	1	3	4
Daniel McMartin	1	3	4
Charles Jones, Esq. M. P.	1	3	4
William Wells,	0	11	8
John Rowand,	0	11	8
Truesdan Hicoth,	1	3	4
Daniel Jones,	1	3	4
Andrew A. Buell,	1	2	4
H Spafford.	1	3	4
T. D Campbell,	1	3	4
N. L. Whiting,	1	0	0
W. F. Gates, Esq. M. P.	1	3	4
Western District.			
Robert Richardson, Esq.	1	3	4
James Gordon, Esq. M. P.	2	6	8
William Duff, Esq.	1	8	4
George Ironside, Esq.	1	3	4
John Wilson, Esq.	1	3	4
George Mitchell, Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander McIntosh, Esq.	1	5	0
The Hon. Angus McIntosh,	1	5	0
Robert Reynolds, Esq.	1	5	0
Daniel Fisher,	0	15	0
Daniel Pastorius,	1	0	0
Romaine Rolph,	1	0	0
Jean Bte. Magon	0	15	0
Jonathan Hartley,	0	15	0
Alexander McIntosh	1	0	0
Lewis G. Gordon,	1	0	0
David Kemp,	0	15	0
William Mickle,	0	10	0
William Caldwell,	0	10	0
James Caldwell,	0	10	0
Francis Caldwell,	0	10	0
Pierre Garrure,	0	5	0
Pierre Benitou,	0	5	0
Jean Bte Lelonge	0	5	0
Pierre Barron,	0	7	6
Dennis Deisle	0	5	0
Francis Réaume,	0	5	0
Gustavus Arvison,	0	5	0
William Ambridge,	0	5	0
Mathew Elliott,	0	10	0
Gabriel Malette,	0	5	0
Jean Bte LeClerk,	0	5	0
John McGregor, Esq.	1	5	0

No returns yet received from the Eastern, Niagara, or London Districts.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Munro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington

July 1, 1822 15tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray

(Signed) RICHARD MCHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

THE ALBION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Proprietors, Agent for "The ALBION, or *British Colonial and Foreign Weekly Gazette*," published at New York: the prospectus of which has already appeared in several of the newspapers of this Province; requests those who may wish to subscribe, to give him early notice thereof.—The price of annual subscription will be six dollars, half payable in advance.

THO'S G. RIDOUT.

York, U. C. 13th July, 1822. 14-4

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on (by William Allan and John Gamble,) under the Firm of W. Allan & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. Allan, Esq. who is authorised to give the necessary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1822.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to John & W. Gamble, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13-6w.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by William Allan & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. GAMBLE,
York, July 1, 1822. Wm. GAMBLE.

FOUND,

NEAR the Commissariat Store Guard, on the 27th June last, an Oil Cloth UMBRELLA; whosoever owns the same can have it by applying at this Office.

York, August 2, 1822. 17tf

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, an active, clever Woman, as a Maid-of-all-work, in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character, for cleanliness and honesty, and as being a good getter up of linen and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office, York

May 2d. 1822. 3-tf

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS.

Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market S. [illegible]

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent. or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next.

S BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's; and Niagara, for York, on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

Edward Oates respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—18

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—Any younger brother of the subscriber, named WILLIAM ENDICOTT, a native of Axminster in Devonshire, left England in the year 1796 for Bermuda or the West Indies, since which the subscriber has received no correct account of him; but, understanding lately that he died a few years ago in some part of America in affluent circumstances, the subscriber (who is heir at law) would be most grateful for any information respecting him, and readily reward any person who may possess it for the trouble of communication. He lives at the Town of York, in the province of Upper Canada, North America. Any letters addressed to William Allen, Esq. Postmaster at York will be safely received by him.

(Signed) JOHN ENDICOTT.

York, Upper Canada, 7th June, 1822

*** Editors of papers throughout America are humbly requested to insert the above.

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 17. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall reiternate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY AUGUS 8, 1822.

GREA. BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 4, 1822.

The Navigation Bill.—Mr. WALLACE moved that the above bill be read a third time.

Mr. DAVENPORT was of opinion that the bill was highly injurious to the silk manufacturers of this country. He wished the promoters of it had attended to a good old saying, "Let well alone." If the measure were to pass, thrown silk would be imported into this country from Italy in such quantities as to produce a glut into the market, which would necessarily prove very detrimental to our home manufactures. He hoped the house would take into consideration the large sums which had been invested in the silk manufactures of this country, and the great number of individuals to which these manufactures gave employment. It was calculated that between 4 and 500,000 persons were employed in the silk trade, most of whom would, if the bill were to pass, be thrown upon the poor rates for support. Objecting to the bi upon these grounds, he moved that it be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. ROBERTSON also opposed the bill, on the ground that it would prove injurious to the general industry of the country.

SIR W DE CRESPIGNY expressed himself hostile to the bill.

Mr LENNARD was glad to perceive, that one of the clauses of the bill afforded permission for trading between this country and the South American colonies, but he at the same time regretted that the independence of those states had not been formally recognized by the British Government.

Mr LITTLETON said a few words in support, as we understand, of the bill.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY opposed the bill.

Mr. WALLACE maintained that no injury to the manufacturers of the country would be affected by the bill.

SIR J. BOURNEY could not support the amendment, because it would have the effect of getting rid of the bill altogether, which, in his opinion, contained much good matter, although some parts of it were objectionable.

Mr. CANNING concurred in the sentiments delivered by the hon member who had preceded him. He could not consent to give a vote against the whole of the bill. It was in many respects an excellent measure, and he thought his right honorable friend was entitled to the thanks of the country for having brought it forward. The importation of silk from Bengal had lately increased very much, greatly to the benefit of that country. The present measure would therefore run directly against a vast interest in England, an interest that had grown into a magnitude so fearful, as if at all interfered with, required the most delicate hand to touch it.

Mr. T. WILSON thought it would be much better for the country if the bill did not pass at present.

Mr. ANSON did not see the necessity for making alterations in laws which had been so long established, and from which so much benefit had been derived.

Mr. EGERTON did not see the necessity for this measure Trade was now going on very well and he could not see any reason for interfering with it. Why not suffer it to go on flourishing, as it had done for some time?

SI DICKINSON observed that a very large capital was employed in the trade now carried on for the raw silk of India, which was better than the of Italian silk.

Mr RICARDO said, that the trade in question, though described to be an improving trade was in fact acknowledged to be a bad trade: and the proof of its being a bad trade was to be found in the fact, that it required special protection. As it was nurtured by protection, he, on a point of principle, instead of being glad that it increased, felt considerable regret When the agriculturists called for protection, the manufacturers argued that it should not be granted; and why should the latter now call for the extension of the same principle to them?—The Right Hon Gent. (Mr WALLACE) said, that England should show to other countries, even at a adoption of the principles of free trade was calculated to sacrifice the interests of the country. Now it was on the perfect conviction that the adoption of those principles would be highly beneficial to England, and from no other feeling whatsoever, that he supported them (Hear.) He was sure, if they showed to other countries that England benefited by the system, those countries would be eager to adopt it. The Right Hon. Gentleman had his hearty thanks for the measures he had heretofore introduced, and he hoped he would continue to persevere in the same course.

After a few words from SIR T. LETHBRIDGE, the gallery was cleared for a division, when there appeared—

For the third reading of the Bill . . . 47
Against it 38

Shipping.—SIR R. FERGUSON presented a petition from the Ship owners of Leith, and three other Ports adjacent, stating that if the Navigation Bill passed into a law, the British Ship Owners would require many changes to enable them to re-train the competition of foreigners They complained of the tonnage duty, (which was now to be repealed) of the light house charges, of the charges of Consuls abroad, and in the Custom houses of the Colonies.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—THE WESTMINSTER PIT.

Mr. R. MARTIN presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Camberwell, praying that the House would adopt some measure for protecting animals from the cruelties to which they were often subjected. The Hon. Member said that there was a place in this city called the "*Westminster Pit,*" which was appropriated to the exhibition of combats between different animals—Round this Pit were congregated a set of the greatest vagrants that ever existed. He had heard it remarked, that parliament ought not to interfere with the amusements of the lower orders; but he denied that the populace assembled in any considerable numbers round the "Westminster Pit:" it was attended by the very lowest miscreants.—Printed bills of the amusements of the "Pit" were distributed, and tickets of admission were sold. One of the printed bills ran as follows:—

"*Jacco Maccacco*, the celebrated monkey, will this day fight Tom Cribb's white bitch *Puss.*—(A laugh.) Jacco has fought many battles with some of the first dogs of the day, and has beat them all, and he hereby offers to fight any dog in England of double his own weight.'

(A laugh.) The battle advertised in this bill took place, and after having continued for upwards of an hour, it was determined by Puss tearing away the wrinkle of the under jaw of Jacco, who in consequence would not fight any longer. Puss, in this state the animals lived for two hours, and then they died. (A laugh.) He would be the last man living to interfere with what might properly be called the amusements of the people, but scenes such as he had described could afford pleasure only to the lowest and most vile of mankind.—(Hear.) He once went to see the "Pit," and there he saw one of the miscreants, a woman, who belonged to it, who had just returned from the hospital where she had been confined for six months, on account of a wound which she had received from a bear; for an animal of that kind was kept at the "Pit," besides 50 or 60 badgers. (A laugh.) The way in which the woman received her wound was this: she was passing the bear one day, when the animal gave her a claw and immediately scalped her. He hoped that the Hon Friend, who had introduced a bill or regulating the Police of the Metropolis, would bring the "Pit" within the purview of that measure.

Mr. LOCKHART said a few words in support of the prayer of the petition.

Mr. H GURNEY reprobated the transaction which took place at the "Westminster Pit." He was opposed to interfering with the amusements of the lower orders, but he did not believe that the scenes which took place at the "Pit" were exclusive patronized by the lower orders. The Hon Member for Gs'wny had said, that he had visited the "Pit," and he might, perhaps, tell the House how many Members of Parliament he saw there.—

ENGLAND.

MAGNIFICENT AND INTERESTING FETE.

LORD STEWART'S GRAND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT,

To present his Majesty's Piece of Plate to the 10th Royal Hussars.

This was one of the most magnificent *fetes* which has been given this season, and was intended to commemorate his Majesty's munificent gift to the regiment, which he had personally commanded from the year 1793 to his Accession to the Throne, and which he had graciously deputed Lord Stewart to present in his name; and certainly nothing was omitted on the part of that Noble Chief to render the occasion as splendid as possible, and worthy of his Majesty's royal *confederation*. His Royal Highness the Duke of York and his staff, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Bonna k, were present, with upwards of sixty of the most distinguished military characters of the empire, as well as the Foreign Ambassadors and his Majesty's Ministers.

After the cloth was removed, and the tees had gone round, the Serjeant Major of the Royal Hussars, assisted by another Serjeant, entered the room, bearing his Majesty's present, while a flourish of trumpets sounded, and a more superb trophy was never seen than this Royal gift to an old and favourite corps. The height of this plate is about two feet and a half, and it is composed of three figures, representing *Courage, Honour,* and *Victory.* On the three sides are the King's Arms, surrounded with laurels; and above them, on one of the sides, is the following inscription:

"The Gift of his Majesty George IV. to the 10th (or Prince of Wales's own) Royal Regiment, which he commanded from the year 1793, until his accession to the Throne."

On the other side is the badge of the Regiment, with the words, "*Peninsula.*" "*Waterloo,*" "*Morales*"

And, on the third side, are the names of the battles in which the Regiment was during the late war.—"*Benevente,*" "*Corunna.*" "*Morales de Toro,*" "*Villiers.*" "*Genes,*" "*Toulouse,*" "*Waterloo.*"

The whole is surmounted by a figure of his Majesty standing in a fluted column, in imperial costume, with a truncheon in his right hand, and a wreath of laurel on his head.

When the Serjeant-Major had placed the plate on the table, Lord Stewart rose and addressed the officers of the Royal Hussars, who all stood up, as follows:—

"OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL HUSSARS,

"It is my duty to state to you the commands which have been laid upon me by our gracious Sovereign and Royal Master.

"His Majesty has commanded me to present to the Corps of Officers in his name, for their mess, the splendid piece of plate which is now before you, in commemoration of the paternal solicitude and anxious care which the King personally devoted to the regiment, from the year 1793 until his accession to the Throne.

"His Majesty further commanded me to convey to you the expressions of his constant affections and interest, not doubting but you will preserve that high reputation which the regiment, under his Majesty's especial command, has so precociously obtained. I am aware much more might be said on the present occasion, but my feeling is, that I could not add any thing so strong as the sentiment of the Sovereign, and the merit of the Corps which has called it forth; and I am sure they therefore add a fervent prayer, that this mark of his Majesty's gracious favour may descend to the children's children of our regiment, a memorial alike of the interest, attention, and munificence of the Monarch, and of the conduct, character, and reputation of the Corps"

This speech was received with the loudest acclamations, and the hearty health was drank amidst loud huzzas, the band playing "God save the King," and the company standing.

The following toasts were afterwards given, and drank with enthusiasm:—

"The King and Princess of Denmark"—"The Commander-in-Chief and the Army"—"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy"—"The Foreign Ambassadors"—"Lord Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers"—"The Duke of Wellington"—"The Marquess of Anglesey"—"Lord Lashcart and the Household Troops," &c

Some time afterwards, and just as the ladies were about to retire, Lord Stewart rose, and, in a very elegant and neat address, begged in Lady Stewart's name to present the Royal Hussars with two silver tureens, which were then brought in, and he, as his Lordship said, to commemorate the festive day on which he conferred upon him by his Majesty his appointment to the command of the regiment, and which he considered as a mark of grateful feeling from Lady Stewart for the attentions and affectionate conduct received from the corps at Brussels.

The toast was received with loud cheers, and after the lady-ship's health drank with three times three, and the loudest applause His Royal Highness the Duke of York did not retire from the table until eleven, and we never saw him in higher spirits.

Among the company present on this splendid occasion, besides the Royal Hussars and Foreign Ambassadors, were—

Marquesses—Camden, Anglesey, Londonderry.

Earls—Liverpool, Bathurst, Uxbridge.

Lords—R Manners, Burghersh, F Conyngham.

Generals—Sir W Keppel, Sir W Gordon, Sir H Taylor Sir H Vivian, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir A Barnard, Sir C Doyle

Colonels—Sir H Hardinge, Wood, Cooke, Browne, Wa ters Taylor, Sir H Floyd.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr Greenwood, Mr. Cox, &c—

Globe, June 3.

GRAND FETE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The stage exhibited the appearance of an immense pavilion, its sides and canopy being formed of white and yellow drapery, disposed in a very picturesque style. The columns on each side, which, to the number of six, or more, are disposed in a semicircular order round the stage, and which could not be removed, were turned to advantage. They were richly gilt and painted, and were hung with ancient armour, with helmets and spears, which were brought from the Tower. The remains of chivalry were disposed with much taste, and each group of them was surrounded by banners. The pit was floored and made level with the stage The lower tier of boxes was hung with white drapery, which was festooned and bound with bands of red roses The second tier was hung with crimson drapery and festooned in the same elegant style, with bands of white roses. From this tier the festoons ascended on each side to the roof, and their foliage gave an air of lightness, and at the same time of freshness to the scene, which, in such a crowd, was peculiarly grateful. The ceiling also was suitably decorated Bands of green leaves intermingled with roses were suspended from the centre compartment, over the chandelier, and, being allowed to bend responsibly, were attached to its extremities in circumference. The canopy of foliage combined with the festoons at the side, gave the whole of this part of the theatre the appearance of a vast arbour. The decoration was not destroyed by the introduction of *incognita dress*, which fell into large basins, one on each side They were filled with flowers, which, however, did not prevent the water from sprinkling the dresses of such ladies as had the importune to be near the scene of its action. Repeated applications were made to have these jets d'eau stopped; but they were a favourite object and the men employed to turn the engines which supplied them, paid no attention to all the appeals that were made to their gallantry

The King's box was in the centre of the house. The divisions between it and the five or six boxes on each side were removed, those on the right of his Majesty being assigned to the Royal Princesses and the Ladies of the Foreign Ambassadors, and those on the left to the Ladies Patronesses and their families. The Royal box was separated from those on each side only by a curtain, which enabled his Majesty to visit the distinguished persons near him without any inconvenience This select row was surmounted by an immense piece of drapery, which might be supposed to have completely covered the open side of the stage pavilion Its folds reached to the gallery, where it terminated in a Crown, decorated with various ensigns The *fleur-de-lys* (in silver) was scattered over its front, but the immediate vicinity of the Royal box was hung with silk, and surmounted with the usual emblems. The lighting of these various decorations was admirably and judiciously arranged Independently of the large chandelier in the centre, there was one almost equally large hung over the stage. Small glass lustres for wax lights were suspended from the ceiling, which were considerably lower than the chandelier, and these, with an additional number of side lustres, contributed altogether to shed a flood of splendour on this enchanting scene. So early as nine o'clock the company began to arrive, each lady and gentleman being accompanied by a card, with their names written on the back The card was handsomely engraved. It was surrounded by a border of shamrock, within which, at the top, "King's Theatre," in a semicircular line,—Ball for the relief of the distressed Irish; within the semi-circle the Crown, sending the rays of its patronage around; under the Crown a smaller semi-circle, composed of the rose shamrock, and thistle, and at the bottom, "Thursday, May 30, 1822—Full dress, not Transferable." The glitter of the whole was a Pomona

The arrangements for receiving and passing the tickets were admirable.

Soon after midnight the scene was at its zenith The immense saloon was filled to overflow A vast number of noble and distinguished Naval Officers formed a striking contrast to the Staff of the Commander in Chief. The Hussars (ministerially the 10th, the Yeomanry, Cavalry, and the Lancers, all raised a splendid spectacle—Added to these were many noble Foreigners in the uniforms of their respective regiments, Knights of every *grade* wearing orders of all kinds. (his Majesty set the example by wearing all his) Ambassadors and ally remained Tens of thousands of both sexes were seen braving all the inconveniences of dust and excessive heat on foot; while the stands erected on each side were crammed to suffocation. The line of carriages on each side the course extended a great distance, and were filled with spectators.

At a quarter past one, a shouting in the distance, announced the approach of the King, and in a few minutes his Majesty and suite, in two carriages, attended by out riders on every side, arrived on the ground His Majesty did not drive along the course in front, as was the late King's custom, but proceeded along the rear of the booths, and drove in at the back entrance of the royal stand, amidst the cheers of an immense multitude. The wax were closed and fastened the moment the carriages had entered. In the first carriage were his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington and Dorset; in the other the Marchioness of Conyngham Lady E herdaughter, Lord F Conyngham, and the Countess Lieven In a few moments the King appeared at the front window of the Royal Stand, the Duke of York and Wellington at his right and left. He was loudly cheered, and bowed gracefully in return. Several distinguished persons appeared in the Royal Stand soon afterwards; among them were the Marquess Conyngham, the Earl Cowper, the Earl and Countess Harcourt, Sir Edmund Nagle, General Cuppel, Colonel Thornton, &c &c his Majesty seemed in high spirits, and looked extremely well. Contrary to very general expectation, the Prince and Princess of Denmark did not attend the course, as they (the Duke of York was dressed in green. Most of the Noble and Gentlemen in the Royal suite wore the Windsor uniform. The Royal stand situate opposite to the winning post, is a light tasteful building, with fluted pilasters of composition supporting the roof in imitation of a Greek portico. It is two stories high, of which the upper only was used It consists of two apartments divided by a wooden partition, prettily fitted up with white muslin curtains, &c This stand was built by Mr Nash, the King's architect (one of no uncommon degree of taste and elegance) which accounts for the comforts which could be expected in a building of such a nature The lower apartment is appropriated exclusively to the ladies who may accompany his Majesty in his visits

There were eight or nine stand in each side filled with spectators The Prince and Princess Esterhazy and suite occupied a stand opposite to his Majesty.

The weather turned out very fine, and his Majesty seemed in good health and spirits, entering much into conversation with those around him during the whole time he was on the course, which he did not leave until nearly five o'clock. The Police were numerous and active, and took several pickpockets. The spot was very good.

The Cottage in Windsor Park is most complete, and the Royal Party will retire to it from the bustle and dust on Ascot

That of the Marchioness of Waterford was as near the original Irish dress as could be consistent with the Court Costume, being a robe of white Irish tabinet embroidered with green and gold shamrocks, fastened with a girdle of Irish amethysts; the ancient Irish mantle fringed with gold, suspended from the shoulder by an amethyst brooch, and fastened with a silver bodkin at the neck. The head dress diamonds with a beautiful plume of green and white feathers, and also a heron's and eagle's plume set with diamonds, and the Gloriosa bodkin at the back of the head.

Lady Sarah Bereaford, her Ladyship's daughter, wore an elegant net dress over white satin, embroidered in green and silver shamrocks, and scarlet sash fringed with silver

In retiring, some accidents happened, which were unavoidable The greatest crush of pursuits happened about one o'clock

Owing to the temerity of the coachman who attempted to break the line in Jermyn street, a great destruction of the panneis of carriages took place In the morning, it being impossible to bring on the coaches, many ladies were obliged to walk to their respective residences

The line of carriages at eleven o'clock, extended to Lower Grosvenor street.

The Duke of Wellington was present at the ball on Thursday night, in a Field Marshal's uniform, with a ribbon only, and no star. A serious accident nearly occurred about three o'clock after the King quitted; a Lady fell over the projection under the King's box and had she not been caught, would, in all probability, have gone on the spikes; but she fortunately escaped with only the fright, several Gentlemen having with difficulty released her.

THE TURF.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

These races never excited greater interest nor presented a more splendid and numerous assemblage than yesterday At a very early hour in the morning the roads in all directions leading to the course were crowded; and as the time of racing drew nearer, the huge volumes of dust which impeded the zealous spectator's best vision notwithstanding this, there was the usual racing amongst the *steel* vehicles for precedence, and now and then much crossing and jostling.

The Race Course towards twelve o'clock filled rapidly, and a little before one, extended to its full. It was almost literally crammed Tens of thousands of both sexes were seen braving all the inconveniences of dust and excessive heat on foot; while the stands erected on each side were crammed almost to suffocation. The line of carriages on each side the course extended a great distance, and were filled with spectators.

At a quarter past one, a shouting in the distance, announced the approach of the King, and in a few minutes his Majesty and suite, in two carriages, attended by out riders on every side, arrived on the ground His Majesty did not drive along the course in front, as was the late King's custom, but proceeded along the rear of the booths, and drove in at the back entrance of the royal stand, amidst the cheers of an immense multitude. The wax were closed and fastened the moment the carriages had entered. In the first carriage were his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington and Dorset; in the other the Marchioness of Conyngham Lady E herdaughter, Lord F Conyngham, and the Countess Lieven In a few moments the King appeared at the front window of the Royal Stand, the Duke of York and Wellington at his right and left. He was loudly cheered, and bowed gracefully in return. Several distinguished persons appeared in the Royal Stand soon afterwards; among them were the Marquess Conyngham, the Earl Cowper, the Earl and Countess Harcourt, Sir Edmund Nagle, General Cuppel, Colonel Thornton, &c &c his Majesty seemed in high spirits, and looked extremely well. Contrary to very general expectation, the Prince and Princess of Denmark did not attend the course, as they (the Duke of York were dressed in green. Most of the Noble and Gentlemen in the Royal suite wore the Windsor uniform. The Royal stand situate opposite to the winning post, is a light tasteful building, with fluted pilasters of composition supporting the roof in imitation of a Greek portico. It is two stories high, of which the upper only was used It consists of two apartments divided by a wooden partition, prettily fitted up with white muslin curtains, &c This stand was built by Mr Nash, the King's architect (one of no uncommon degree of taste and elegance) which accounts for the comforts which could be expected in a building of such a nature The lower apartment is appropriated exclusively to the ladies who may accompany his Majesty in his visits

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INDEX AT END

[illegible] being the race week. The stretched and affable friends to the Royal person, male and female, are accommodated in the Cottage, which the additional room recently given up by Mr Nash, but like whole party dine each day after the races, and spend the evening in the society of his Majesty.—*Globe, June 5.*

ROYAL SQUABBLES.

From the London Courier, June 8.

Parties has found or pretended to find, a new theme for malicious outery. The Morning Chronicle says, "We understand that his Majesty notified to the Duke of Devonshire (the Manager of the Fete at the Opera House, for the relief of the Irish) that a box must be set apart for the Royal Family, and that he, the Duke of Devonshire, must inform the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex, that there was no place for them in it. This notification, which was calculated to wound deeply the feelings of the Royal personages in question, prevented them, of course, from being present at the Fete.

It would seem that the species of persecution which was put in practice against the late Queen, and the Duke of Sussex was only the commencement of a system which is to be permanently adhered to. The Duke of Clarence was commanded last year not to invite the Duke of Sussex to his ball. So then exclusion is now to be the order of the day. The whole weight of Court influence is to be directed against all those in high life, who may be so unfortunate as to incur at any time the Royal displeasure."

For any thing we know this statement may be utterly false, or it may be strictly true. We will suppose it to be the latter, and what then? In all families there are secrets; in almost all families there are dissensions. What man has a right to pry into the reasons which induce the King to decline meeting any branch of his illustrious house? Among the other hard conditions of Royalty, is that to in addition, which would deny to a Sovereign the sanctuary of a private feeling, and consign him to solitude, or drag him into a circle of undesired guests? We neither know, nor wish to know, what are the circumstances which have determined his Majesty to avoid any direct intercourse with those branches of his family; but this we know, that only vulgar impertinence would thrust itself into the business. With respect indeed, to one of the personages mentioned, the cause of that individual's exclusion are sufficiently notorious. As to the others, we repeat our entire ignorance upon the subject; but be the motives what ever they may, every man of refined and liberal feelings must experience unmingled disgust at the the heartless use that has been made of the thing, by a faction which cares not what decencies of private life are violated, so as a public clamor can be excited against the object of their splenetic hatred.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Continued.)

BOARD OF TRADE.

Next follow a few paces in relation to the commerce between Great Britain and India, and the great difficulty of increasing their exports to that country, (arising from the totally dissimilar habits and wants of the people of the two countries,) excepting for the consumption of their European subjects. It is very justly remarked, that

"A large mutual consumption of produce and manufactures can only occur between nations of the same general wants and habits. The largest trader with a manufacturing nation is, necessarily, a people of the same original habits with itself, but which people from the effect of some incidental circumstance, are in a different stage of wealth progress. Hence, the largest customer of England is America, another people having the same objects of comfort, conveniences, and luxury, with the natives of Great Britain; but being as yet only in the agricultural state of society, they necessarily find it more profitable to confine their own industry to the growth of raw produce, and to take their manufactures from England. But the relative state of England and the East Indies is precisely the contrary. A people of a temperate latitude, and a people of the tropics; a highly civilized people and a nearly barbarous people; a people living on rice, and abstaining from animal food, and a people pursuing luxury, through all its endless variety. A people without the means, almost the desire, of applying to any one either the growth of our soil, or the produce of our manufactures. A people by the immense population of their country, and the simplicity of their habits, working up their own raw produce so cheaply, as almost to make it a moral miracle, that the machinery of Europe can compete in any slight degree with their hand work. In a people, in fine, to whom the glass, cutlery, paper, printed goods, earthenware, salt, soap, spirits, fine, cutlery, and woolens of Europe, must be all nearly totally useless. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to anticipate any large consumption amongst the millions of her Indian population."

A few remarks follow upon the intercourse between France and Portugal and England and France. The value of the trade with Portugal, in consequence of the ravages of the Brazils to them, has increased from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 per annum. Their commerce with France is of very inconsiderable. The writer says, "The causes of this failure are in [illegible] perfectly intelligible. France has the enormous commercial objects with ourselves. Her government has to protect its own manufactures, her silks, her [illegible], her woolens, her own hardware, and her own produce. We possess nothing in peculiar to ourselves at all or wines to France; and we have, therefore, nothing which France is in absolute want, or to which her government can give a preference, without a proportionate sacrifice from their own subjects. Under such circumstances, it is nearly impossible that our exports to France can amount beyond their actual amount.

A review of the whole contents in this work, concludes in volume. Having devoted from time to time, so much room to it, we can only make a few short extracts.

"Such therefore is the general state of the nation under its several departments in which the public business appears more conveniently to arrange itself. Under the departure of Finance, it has been made to appear, that from the year 1816, to the present period, ministers have preserved in a continued course of reduction and retrenchment. In the year 1816, the total of the annual expenditure for army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous, including the sum then of the public debt, amounted to twenty-four millions, eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds. The total for the same service for 1821 was eighteen millions. A reduction of nearly seven millions annual expenditure. But it is unnecessary to repeat what has been so amply explained in former part of these observations.—Suffice it to say under the summary of finance, that through every branch of the public service, the retrenchment has been as sincere as effectual."

Of the three main branches of our foreign commerce, our European trade, our trade with the United States, and our trade with Asia, Africa, and America, not being colonial, the first holds forth an actual considerable increase—and in a good justifies the expectation of a speedy return to its former large amount; whilst the third already exceed every reasonable expectation. If we follow the natural order of the component members of our European commerce, our trade with Portugal, including the Brazils, has augmented the two millions to four millions. The political state of Spain has affected in some degree its external relations—but her exclusive tariff has been in great part recalled, and our dealings with her, under the circumstances of our own wool tax, exceed what could reasonably be anticipated. Our commerce with France, Holland, the Netherlands and Germany, equals the average amount of any former year. If our exportation of colonial produce to the continent of Europe be not so great in amount as during some of the war years, and the two following immediately on the peace, the cause is in the resumption by foreign states of their own colonies. It will be found, however that our exportation of raw sugar is greatly on the increase, whilst our refined sugars have gradually advanced, since the year 1814, from one million and a half to two millions—and our export of cotton yarn has increased during the same period from little more than one million annually to two millions two hundred thousand pounds. Our exports of copper manufactures have nearly doubled their amount. Our export of iron still retains the Mediterranean market, and is daily becoming an article of growing demand in France. If an unfounded jealousy has recently caused the importation of a high duty, it is trusted that a new French ministry will correct the effects of this prejudice—Our woollen manufactures will be found on an average of last five years to exceed the like average during the 5 years of peace—whilst our exports of cotton manufactures, now forming our principal export to the continent of Europe, as well as to America, have advanced from sixteen to twenty-one millions.

The general character of our internal trade and manufactures affords a spectacle no less splendid and grateful.

"If Canada in common with the United States, suffer under the operation of our corn laws, she suffers from the necessity of the supreme government not to sacrifice a greater interest in favor of one of minor consideration—It is true that Canada is sacrificed to Great Britain, but that Great Britain cannot be sacrificed to Canada. Under circumstances of the most obvious policy, we withhold from our Canadian subjects not a right but a grant. But where is the person amongst us, who, under the existing depression of British agriculture, can venture to propose any relaxation of the prohibitory system? If the amount of colonial corn be not considerable, there prevails still a current opinion, mistaken perhaps, but certainly popular, that our own home market, however small, affects the value of the whole growth in a proportion far greater than its own amount. But there are circumstances, in which it is necessary to consult the improvements, produce of economy, and certainly on colonial just measure of their causes."

We have now done with, our *extracts* from this highly important work; but it will be recollected that when we commenced with it, we passed over the first seventy-five pages, which gave a particular account of the retrenchments made by the ministry in the army and navy, and in other departments of the government. We have prepared a summary of this part of the work, which we intend to publish.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF ATHENIAN GIRLS.

Our hostess, Signora Vitali, introduced us to our next door neighbour, who consisted of her own sister, with three tall daughters, considered at this time the belles of Athens. They are known by the title of Counsilini, their father having held the post of British vice Consul. One of these young ladies was supposed to be that "Maid of Athens," who is celebrated in a vague beautiful verses annexed to Childe Harold. Her countenance was extremely interesting, and her eye retained much of its ancient brilliancy; but the roses had already deserted the cheek, and we observed the remains only of that vermilion which effected such ravages from an unpaired complexion. So fading a flower is beauty in these climes, that a very few years see it rise to sparkle like a meteor, and to vanish. A Grecian damsel at sixteen is frequently the magnificent; and in five years more frightfully ugly. There is no time, as to with us, from the light beauty of the girl to the solemn grandeur of the matron and the venerable dignity of advanced age; the face of a stylish beauty at most at once transformed into a gorgon's head. In deference to this subject with Signor Logotheti, he assured me that the fault lay not so much in the climate as in the destructive habits of the Grecian females, more especially in the abuse of the bath, which they attend almost daily, remaining in it hot fomentations several hours at a time, where they devote more valuable time to their toilet, as an English tea table in as many weeks: hence their complexion vanishes and their fibres are relaxed; hence they become languid, and unable to take with demonstrative exercise. [illegible] the age of twenty, wrinkles begin to appear, and they suffer all the inconveniences of premature debility. Thence the Grecian females are not accomplished, yet they possess a considerable degree of elegance in their address and manners; their salutation is particularly graceful, consisting of a gentle inclination of the body, while the right hand is brought in contact with the waist; they are generally found by visiters reclining indolently on the sofas of the apartment, their ribbon robes bound round with a silver clasped zone, their hair partly wreathed with flowers or adorned with pearls, and partly flowing in curls over their shoulders, their eyebrows carefully arranged and tinged with surme, a powder of the bruised dye, their nails stained with henna, and their complexion often aided by an artificial lustre, exhibiting unfavorable examples of the neglect of nature's choicest gifts, the substantial graces of the mind.—*Hugh's Travels in Greece.*

Miscellaneous Notices.

The editor of the London Morning Chronicle, says:—"We learn from head quarters, that it is in contemplation to effect a reunion of the provinces of Canada, and that his Majesty's Ministers have prepared a bill on the subject, which was immediately submitted to Parliament."

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued directions to all naval officers, &c. to state to them, without delay, their respective ages, with the amount of salary attached thereto, independently of their half pay. The same is also required of all pensioners, &c. throughout the naval departments including the widows of officers.

Sir W. Ridley, lately stated in the British Parliament, that the expense of building and navigating a British ship of 500 tons was £1700 more than for a foreign ship of the same burthen.

On the 11th ult. as the team of Messrs. T. and R. Carless was ploughing in a field, in the parish of South Littleton, Worcestershire, they discovered a little below the surface, 104 swords and pikes. From their make it is conjectured, that they have remained in that place ever since the battle of Evesham, in 1265.

Theatrical.—It is understood that Mr. Mathews, the celebrated comedian, is about to leave England, for America. The New Times presents the following sketch of his peculiar merit as an actor.—"Among the wonders of Mathews is his endurance of effort. This fatigue of this perpetual recitation would seem enough to wear down a much more athletic frame. But he goes through its labors steadily and spiritedly. No night finds him failing; he has the same liveliness of manner and the toughness of memory; the innumerable disentries of the comical code already noticed. That with the U. States relates principally to the establishment of a mutual right to search. Dispatches have been sent to the Governments of Denmark, Sweden and Holland, complaining of facilities afforded to the Slave Trade in the island of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and St. Eustatius.

garret, by catching with infinite presence of mind, a decanter which one gentleman threw at another's head, merely observing to the former that he was "passing the bottle rather too freely."

An East Sussex Tale.—Says the busy tongue of fame, a mercer, who resided in this part of the county, having had an amour, which time placed a period to upon, with his female servant, to hide her shame and his own weakness, provided a private lodging for her in the metropolis, where he intended she should snugly remain till *time's mark* became obliterated; but, neglecting a remittance to her, and she being consequently compelled to write to him for a supply of the needful, her letter, on being from home when it was delivered, fell into the hands of his wife, who opened it, read its contents, carefully re-sealed it, and on his return gave it to him, saying—"Here is a letter for you, my dear," which having read, (of course to himself,) he exclaimed—"Bless me! my dear! there is a sale of silks to-morrow, at the India House; I must be off to London," and having previously made preparations, took an affectionate leave of her for the journey. His good honoured wife, however, resolved to enjoy the joke at the expense of her inconstant spouse's mortification, went post, and arrived at the lodgings of her rival a little before him, and at the moment the *mark* had removed from its pristine habitation to make a noise in this world of sin; and during the door on his arrival, said, "Work in my dear! the *sale* has just begun, and the *first lot* is knocked down to you!"

The Slave Trade.—Further papers relating to the Slave Trade have been laid before the House of Commons. They are too long for insertion, or even for an abstract to be given. The first series consists of correspondence with France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United States; and the second, of correspondence with his Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana and Surinam. With the French government, the urgent applications of the British Secretary of State, and Ambassador, do not appear to have been peculiarly successful, for the correspondence concludes with a letter of Lord Londonderry, dated the 26th of March, 1822, enumerating a formidable list of offences by French vessels, and concluding with an injunction to Sir Charles Stewart to urge the propriety of following in France the example set by the Spanish Cortes, who have made it felony for a native of that country to be engaged in the Slave Trade. The correspondence with the Netherlands concludes with a letter from Lord Clancarty, in which he states that he had on the 21st of March a most satisfactory conference with the Minister for the Colonies, who admitted that, by the treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, the Slave Trade was entirely forbidden to the subjects of both countries, and declared that the measures which he had taken, and, at the orders of the King, were such as to ensure the full execution of the treaty. In the correspondence with Portugal, the Marquis of Londonderry proposes—"that a declaration should be issued in the spirit of the treaty by the powers concerned, purporting, that if there should be a proof that a Slave or Slaves had been, for the purpose of illegal traffic, put on board a vessel in the course of the voyage to which she was captured, such vessel might justifiably be detained by the cruisers, and finally be condemned by the commissions." In the correspondence with Spain we observed nothing of importance except the article of the criminal code already notified. That

NOTICES,

Literary, and Scientific.

The new satirical poem, entitled "The Mohawks," which is just ready for publication, is expected to make much noise in the literary as well as political world.

Among the literary notices, we find announced as in the press, Halidon Hill, a dramatic sketch from Scottish history, by Sir Walter Scott.

The following were published early in June.

Lights and shadows of Scottish Life; a selection from the papers of the late Arthur Austin, Student of Divinity, author of Elder's Funeral, the Snow storm, the Forgers, &c.

The Perilous Castles; or War, Women, and Witchcraft A Border Romance. By James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd

Memoirs, Historical and Critical, of the Life and Writings, of the Right Hon. Lord Byron; with Anecdotes of some of his Cotemporaries.

O'Connor's Chronicles of Eri, and the remains of Henry Kirke White; selected with prefatory Remarks, by Robert Southey, Esq.

Mr. Pradel, the author of a volume of poems, has been condemned by the court of correctional police in Paris, to six months' imprisonment, for five songs said to be directed against the throne, religion, and public morals. The singularity of the trial was, that the defendant, after his counsel had been heard, pleaded his own cause *in terse*, which excited the enthusiastic plaudits of the numerous audience that filled the court.

A book has just appeared in London, without title page, designation, or printers name, consisting of a list of the names of men notorious about the metropolis for not caring *who suffers*, so that they can be well dressed and furnished! This work is to be continued annually; tradesmen contributing names from the black list of their bad debts. The first number contains upwards of 4000 such names, with such additions of rank, title, and profession, as must astonish every one but a London trades man

A case of singular interest has, we understand, lately fallen under the observation of Dr. W. Pickells, one of the Physicians to a Dispensary—that of a female aged about 25 years, in which the larvæ of a great number of insects of the beetle and fly kind, were discharged alive from the stomach. Several of the larvæ of the beetle kind, though discharged upwards of a fortnight since, remain still alive, in health and vigor. They consist, besides the head, of twelve joints, and are furnished with six feet—some exceed an inch in length.—The young woman laboured, at intervals, during a long time past, under vomiting of blood, and the most violent convulsions, which have been considerably alleviated by the discharge of the in sects. The probable supposition is, that the ova, or eggs, were taken in by the mouth, and deposited and hatched in the stomach.—The case, we understand, will shortly appear in a detailed form, in a distinguished medical publication.—*London Paper.*

An invention of a useful nature has been made by Jackson, of this city, which is a *Life Preserving Mattress*, for ship and packets, answering the purpose of an ordinary mattress to sleep upon in berths, and so constructed, as to be caught up in an instant of danger, secured round the body, it will float any length of time in the water, and carry a passenger safe on shore, at any distance; and from its safe and buoyant qualities and peculiar construction, it will carry a person on the very top and curling of the billows in the most dreadful sea, and if thrown on the rocks, it acts as a guard to afford to the Slave Trade the island of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and St. Eustatius.

SHIPWRECK.

To a late number of "the Annals of Philosophy," a paper was communicated by Mr. Buckland, giving an account of what is alledged to be an "antediluvian den of hyænas," discovered last summer at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire. The den is a natural fissure, extending 300 feet into the body of the solid rock, and varying from two to five feet in height and breadth. Its mouth was overgrown with grass and bushes, and was accidentally intersected by the working of a stone quarry. It is on the slope of a hill about 100 feet above the level of a small river, which, during a great part of the year, is engulphed. The bottom of the cavern is covered to the depth of about a foot, with a sediment of mud: at the bottom of this mud, the floor of the cave was strewed from one end to the other with teeth and fragments of the bones of the hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse, ox two or three species of deer, bear, fox, water rat, and birds. The bones are for the most part broken, and gnawed in pieces, and their teeth lie loose among the fragments of the bones. No bone or tooth has been rolled, or in the least acted upon by water; nor are there any pebbles mixed with them. The bones are not at all mineralized. The extinct fossile hyæna is stated most nearly to resemble that species which now inhabit the Cape of Good Hope, whose teeth are adapted beyond those of any other animal to the purpose of cracking bones, and whose habit it is to carry home parts of its prey to devour them in the caves of rocks which it inhabits. Five examples are given of bones of the same animal discovered in other parts of this island.—*Christian Obs. May 1822.*

ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 2, 1822.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF H. M. BRIG DRAKE.

(Communicated.)

The Drake sailed from Halifax on Thursday morning, the 20th June, for St. Johns, the weather being uncommonly fine, and the wind favourable, she continued to steer a direct course for Cape Race; on Sunday it came on extremely thick, with a fresh breeze from W. S. W. when it shared up for about a quarter of an hour, just giving us time to get a good observation of the latitude, which agreed very well with the latitude by account; at that time we supposed ourselves, from our reckoning, to be 50 miles from Cape Race, at 6 in the evening, having run about 60 miles since noon, and finding the fog still continued, we hauled out four points, intending to have steered S. E. during the night; about half past 7, all hands being on deck, breakers were reported to be ahead; the ship was instantly hauled to the wind, but not being able to clear the danger on that tack, we endeavoured to stay the vessel, but from the heavy sea, and whilst in stays her stern took the breakers, and she immediately fell broadside on, the sea beating immediately over her; the masts were immediately cut away, with the view of lighting the vessel, as well as affording a bridge to save the crew, but without success in either point, for in a few moments she bilged, at which time there did not appear the slightest hope of saving a man. The cutter was launched over the lee gangway, but immediately sunk; a man attempted with the lead line to swim on shore, but the current setting strong to the northward, he was nearly carried in the stream. The only hope remained in the gig, (the jolly boat having been washed away) which was launched from the forecastle with the boatswain and lead line, a heavy surf washed her upon a rock not communicable with the main, and as we thought to perish and the line carried away, but the boat-swain succeeded in scrambling up the rock with a few fathoms of the line; the sea at this moment making heavy breaches over the ship, and the crew were on the forecastle hanging by ropes, and each succeeding wave appearing to bring with it total destruction, when a tremendous sea brought her quarter over the rock on which she first struck, and close to another compassable shelter. The forecastle, hitherto the most sheltered part of the ship, was now abandoned for the rock, and all hope of the vessel being clear, it was determined, if possible, to quit her. The people severally stepped from the poop to the rock, in attempting which a few (among whom was Lieut. Stanley) were washed away, and dashed with tremendous force against the wreck. Captain Bazen after seeing the whole of the crew on the rock, followed: but it was now found that the rock was insulated, and that the rising tide would cover it, the boatswain observing this, swam with the piece of line in his mouth; and in spite of the surf, succeeded in reaching it: and coming opposite the rock on which we were, threw the line across: it was found just long enough for one to hold it on the main, and one on the rock, at arms length, by this means assistance 44 out of 50 who landed on the rock, succeeded in gaining the main, and it is probable at

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would, had not a man and a woman stretched to meet her. ... which time ... the one of the men's hands on the rock, and on the attempt to get it back it was wrenched away ... Capt. Baker was repeatedly requested to come, but every time resolutely refused; and throughout the whole unfortunate occurrence to save the lives of the crew appeared to be his principal object, regardless of his own. Every refusal ... the water rose and swell increased, when the officers and ship's crew used every endeavour, by tying handkerchiefs together, to make another hold fast, but proving too short, we were soon after reluctantly compelled to abandon them to their fate, and at day break there was not the slightest trace of the unfortunate sufferers; at this time we found the frame of the wreck broken in halves, with the after part thrown on the top of the bow, on discovering we were on the Eastern head of St Shott's, we repaired to a house we found there, after having in vain searched for the body of Capt Baker, and then proceeded, after a little refreshment, to Trepassey. The only reason of so many lives being saved, certainly was from the great order and discipline of the crew. Every man's exertion appeared not to be for his own life, but for the general good; had any confusion prevailed, there is little doubt but few would have remained to tell the mournful tale. The end of those left upon the rock was truly melancholy, for it is probable they might have remained half an hour after the line was gone; the tide every instant rising, and their inevitable fate every instant approaching nearer. Capt. B. died severally regretted by both officers and crew; his mild form kindness and attention to every individual on board during the whole of his command, made a deep impression, and it will be long before the memory of him and his untimely fate will be effaced from the memory of the survivors.

The following is a list of the sufferers on this melancholy occasion, viz.

Captain Baker, Lieutenant Stanley, Mr. Newnham, master, Mr. Wm. Moore, midshipman, (Son of John Moore, Esq. of H M Customs in this place.) Master's Son, Carpenter's Son, 9 Seamen, 2 Marines, 2 Women.

POETRY.

THE RAINBOW.

From Baldwin's London Magazine.

The evening was glorious, and light thro' the trees
Play'd in sunshine, the rain drops, the birds and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching, in loveliness lay
On the lap of the year in the beauty of May.

For the queen of the spring, as she passed down the vale,
Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And hush'd her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies like a banner in sunset unroll'd,
O'er the west threw their splendor of azure and gold:
But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increas'd,
'Till its margin of black touch'd the zenith and east.

We paus'd on these scenes, while around us they glow'd,
When a vision of beauty appeared on the cloud;
'Twas not like the sun, as at mid day we view,
Nor the moon, that rolls lightly thro' starlight and blue.

Like a spirit it came in the van of a storm,
And the eye and the heart half'd its beautiful form;
For it look'd not severe, like an angel of wrath,
But its garment of brightness illumes its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur sublimely it stood,
O'er the ocean, the village, the field and the wood;
And river, field, village and woodland grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the bow of Omnipotence, bent in HIS hand,
Whose grasp at creation the universe spann'd;
'Twas the presence of God, in symbol sublime,
His vow from the flood to the ruin of time;

Not dreadful as when in the whirlwind he pleads,
When ocean are his chariot, and lightning his steeds;
The black cloud of vengeance his banner unfurl'd,
And thunder his voice to a guilt stricken world;

In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire
And the sword and the plague spot with death strew the plain,
And vultures and wolves are the graves of the slain!

But such was that rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, its key-stone—the sun;
A promise it seem'd, with a Deity graved,
And justice and mercy met there and embraced.

Awhile, and it sadly bent over the gloom,
Like love o'er a death couch, or hope o'er the tomb:
Then left the dark ocean, whence it slowly retired,
As love and just vanished, or hope had expired.

I read not where on that source of my song;
Yet still who would it these verses bring;
Its presence to all our sins part of the Lord's
Each fair heart expanded, grew warm and adored.

Like a visit—the converse of friendship—for a day,
That blew from my sight pass'd for ever away;
Like that visit, that converse, that day, to my heart,
That bore from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory, distinctly defined,
With the strong and imperishing colours of mind;
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

No. XVI.

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF CULTIVATING THE *BEAVER and MUSKRAT*, AS DOMESTIC ANIMALS; AND FOR THE PURPOSES OF COMMERCE IN

CANADA.

(Continued from our last)

Having in our last, shewn the *value* of the BEAVER, and the possibility of rendering it a domestic animal, we shall now proceed to a consideration of the *third* point of our argument—*What kind of land is most suitable for a* BEAVER FARM, *and what is the economy, or mode of management that should be adopted.*

Here we probably come to our greatest obstacle, not that it is difficult to find thousands of acres in Canada, suitable for such a purpose; but, because of the heavy expence that must attend the erection of a fence sufficiently high, secure, and durable for our purpose. Next to a stone wall, which is certainly the costliest, a stout oak paling, similar to the so called pig fences of England, *clinched* at the bottom, would be the most effective and the most lasting. The paling could be put up at a less expence than the wall, from the abundance of the material on the spot; and as a running stream, and a dam would be indispensible on such a farm, a saw mill to cut up the wood into plank proper for the fence might be erected at a mod-rate cost. After all, if the animal was once thoroughly domesticated, it might not require so tremendous a fortification round the establishment. There are many rabbit warrens in Great Britain, that are surrounded, merely by earthen mounds for fences, and the BEAVER, with all his superior strength and sagacity, is not so great a burrower as the RABBIT. And it has not been found difficult to restrain RABBITS within proper bounds.

By the bye, it may not be altogether an irrevalent digression to mention a curious fact respecting the cultivation of RABBITS in England, which happened to come under our notice. Formerly there was a very extensive warren on the Wolds of Yorkshire, between *Pocklington* and *Great Driffield*, worth from £1000 to £1500 per annum, nearly thirty years ago. When the price of wheat became so exorbitant that every landholder was desirous to raise as much of that article as was possible, and commons and waste grounds were brought under the plough, the owner of this *rabbit warren* conceived it would be more profitable under tillage, than as a warren; and accordingly ordered all the RABBITS killed off, he had it ploughed and divided into several small farms, with dwelling houses, barns &c. at a vast expence. But the soil proved light, sandy, and unproductive, and after many unsuccessful attempts to obtain as much rent for the same portion, or tract of land in arable farms, as it produced when a *rabbit warren*, it was found best to throw down the fences, and restock the land with RABBITS; and for aught we know, it remains a warren unto this day.

This fact will show, not only that land should always be appropriated to that description of stock for which it is best adapted, but also, that the profit to the owner is much more considerable when so appropriated; and we feel pretty well convinced there are many thousand acres of land in CANADA that would yield a much larger profit under BEAVER FARMS than by any other mode of management; however whimsical such an assertion may seem to those who have never thought much on the subject.

The kind of land best suited for a BEAVER-FARM, would be such of pasture, with a small lake, from which ran a stream of living water, with a certain portion of wet or drowned land. A stream of water would be indispensible. The want of a lake might be remedied by the BEAVERS, themselves, as they could build a dam and make an *artificial lake*. However, in this country, there is no want of proper situations in which at least to try the experiment; for we have, especially in what is termed the back country, innumerable streams of water, and small lakes, in every variety of situation. The gregarious animals would build houses for themselves, and several families would dwell together. One man, with dogs properly trained, would be able to attend to a large establishment, besides having those to cultivate such crops as it would be proper to give the BEAVERS for food, such as *potatoes, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c.* and by taking his regular rounds, and being frequently amongst them, he would preserve the gentleness and familiarity that would be necessary. The French Canadians, we think, would make the best BEAVER-FARMERS.

MUSKRATS, (perhaps a few OTTERS,) might be kept on the same waters, and in the drowned lands, and would maintain themselves without any trouble from the keeper. It would not be proper to clear any more of the land than was necessary for the cultivation of the potatoes, parsnips, &c. and it might be of service to plant such trees as the BEAVERS have a predilection for, and of the bark of which they are greedy.

The best way of commencing an experiment of this kind would be to employ the Indians to catch a few young pairs of both sexes, about the months of *June* or *July*. These should be thoroughly tamed, made to eat any kind of vegetables, or succulent food, besides fish; and taught to answer to their names, all which may be easily done. Being at length well acquainted, and familiar, with their master and his dogs, they might be turned out at first into a smaller enclosure, which might be enlarged, or thrown down, as the numbers increased, until the whole space allotted for such a farm was occupied, when a certain number, at a proper age, should be annually killed off, and sent to market. On a farm of this kind, of 240 acres of land, properly stocked and managed, we suppose it possible that *One Thousand* BEAVERS—worth *Two Thousand Pounds*, over and above all costs and charges, could be annually sent to market.

In this little essay we do not pretend to give all the instructions it may be necessary to observe, but merely to throw out a few useful hints, being well assured the plan is feasible, and worthy the notice of any one with leisure and curiosity enough to try the experiment. At all events it might be made a profitable amusement, far more so than a farm of KANGAROOS, which has succeeded near London. Should any of our numerous readers be able to favour us with any further hints, that may be useful or curious on this subject, we shall gladly give them a place in the Register.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

An abstract of the West India Trade Bill has been published in the Quebec Gazette, but as it may yet undergo some alterations in the course of its different readings before it becomes a law, we do not think it necessary to insert it in its present shape, more especially as the outlines of the bill are already generally known.

Though the latest accounts from England afford us no further information respecting the proposed bill for the union of these Provinces, we are not the less confirmed in the opinion which we have already expressed, that the Bill will not only be introduced into Parliament this season, but that it will pass into a law without further delay.

Last Sunday morning about eight o'clock this town was visited by a dreadful thunder storm.—The wind blew violently from the westward: for nearly an hour there was a perfect hurricane, while the rain fell in torrents, and for the time deluged our streets with water. Though we have not heard of any material injury done by the storm in this neighborhood, its effects have been seriously felt about the head of the Bay of Quinte, as appears by the following extract of a letter received from a correspondent in Murray.

"*Murray, July 29, 1822.*

"SIR—Yesterday morning about five o'clock a tremendous shower of rain, accompanied with hail of an uncommon size, passed round the head of the Bay, and did much injury to the fields of grain, to the gardens, and dwelling houses. Eighty panes of glass have been broken in the large house of R. Watkins, Esq. and several other houses of smaller size have suffered in proportion. A young woman who happened to be standing near a window had her face severely cut by some panes of glass which were broken by the hail and precipitated across the room by the driving tempest.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. by the Honorable and Rev. Dr. Strachan, GUY CARLETON WOOD, Esq. of Cornwall, to Miss MONRO, daughter of the late Cornelius Monro, Esq.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XVIII. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the seventh day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of June last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventh day of August instant at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the thirteenth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Lea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Nisa	Burleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Elzever	No	Tudor
N. of Kemebec	Jus	Grimsthorpe
N. of Olden	Norma	Anglesea
N. of Oso	Et	Barrie
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Clarendon
		Palmerston
		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location of Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment there with of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Sheriff's Sales.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and

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fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge thesame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, deceased, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number ten in first Concession of Flamboro' West, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two run of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of November next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Morigage or other right of incumbrance, are herby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias issued out if His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade, I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d. day of November next at one o'Clock P. M. at Bumberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff, G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Cline at the suit of John Stonebaugh, and also by another writ of Fieri Facias against the land and tenements of the said Cline at the suit of James Crooks, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number thirty two in the first Concession of the Township of Ancaster, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two Acres, on which are a convenient Tannery, a good dwelling house, out-houses &c all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises on Saturday the Ninth day of November next at one o'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice there of on or before the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office 5th January 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Pubic Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on (by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE,) under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necesary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1821.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13-8w.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. GAMBLE,
York, July 1, 1822. WM. GAMBLE.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of-Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS.
Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent. or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next.

S. BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make anycomment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13·

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 16, 1822.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 18. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1822.

ENGLAND

We do not observe that much business, of public importance, has been transacted in the British Parliament since our last arrivals. A bill preventing cruelty to animals, brought in by Mr. Martin, had passed both Houses. The West India Trade Bill had gone through the House of Commons, and was to be read a second time in the House of Lords on the 15th June. Mr. Western's motion for a resumption of cash payment, was negatived in the House of Commons on the 12th June, and Mr Huskisson's amendment "not to alter the standard of silver in fineness, weight, or denomination," was carried.—The vote in both cases was 194 to 30.

It is stated that the King's journey to the Continent had been postponed, owing to ministers having objected to it on the ground of the expense which would be incurred, at a moment when the whole country was so clamorous for reform and retrenchment.

James Stewart, Esq. who killed Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel, was tried at Edinburgh on the 10th of June on a charge of murder. After sitting eighteen hours, the case was left to the Jury, who, without leaving the box, returned an unanimous verdict of *not guilty*, which was received with marked approbation within, and with loud cheers from without the doors.

Mr. Washington Irving was presented by the American Minister to the King, at a royal levee held at Carlton House on the 12th June.

George Stephen Kemble, Esq. brother of John Kemble and of Mrs. Siddons, died after a short illness in the 65th year of his age. Mr. K. was also an actor, and was chiefly remarkable for playing *Sir John Fullstaff* without stuffing.

The Marquis of Hastings.—A meeting of the proprietors of the East India House, was held in London on the 29th May, for the purpose of voting thanks to the Marquis of Hastings for his good government in India, both civil and military. It appears, from the speeches delivered on the occasion, that by one act of the Marquis, he had effected a saving to the company of between 150,000 and 200,000 pounds sterling, by making the interest of the debt payable in England. For his good conduct in the Napaulese and Mahratta wars, the East India company, in 1819, voted to him the sum of £5000 sterling a year for 20 years. Col. Stanhope, in alluding to the civil administration of the Governor General, said, "he would begin with Hydrabad, where a most happy reform had been affected under the judicious management of Mr Medcalf.—By the difference of education and the freedom to the Press, the Marquis of Hastings laid the foundation of permanent good government. Before these he had little doubt that the superstitions of the Hindoos would soon vanish; their 46,000 Prophets, their 3,300,000 Gods, their system of easis, their burning of widows, and all the other enormities of that system, which the Mahometan conquerors, and the Portuguese with all their efforts, were unable to eradicate. It was a free Press that beat down Pagan Christianity, and brought about the Reformation. The same effects, he had no doubt, it would produce on the rebellion of the Hindoos."

Mr. Hume remarked that the Noble Marquis was worthy of the highest praise, but he said, "it was not fair to call on the Court of Proprietors for the general opinion, until they had the necessary documents before them. Allusion had been made to the improvement of the revenue. He found, however, that in the year 1813, the debt was £29,965,000 and in 1821, £36,999,000 being an increase of £9,000,000. In 1813 the revenue was £17,267,000 leaving a surplus over the expenditure of £1,632,000. In the years 1818 and 1819, the revenue increased from £17,267,000 to £19,000,000, but the expenditure bore no proportion to this increase. The surplus revenue in 1813, as compared with 1819, was £2,000,000 greater in the former year. Perhaps the last returns were more favorable, but those of the proceeding year did not shew a surplus."

The heat had been very oppressive in England during the early part of the month of June. In London the thermometer was up to 85°; and in Warwich on the 8th of June, it was 95 in the shade.—Thirteen post horses had ended their miserable existence in one day on As ot racecourse, and several fine horses belonging to coach proprietors dropped down and died on the road between the Heath and London.

PITT CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt was celebrated by a public dinner at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on the 28th May, Wm. Ralph Cartwright, Esq M. P in the Chair. On taking the Chair he was supported on the right by the Lord Chancellor and on the left by the Duke of Wellington.

Among the company we noticed the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—Lord Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Glasgow, Earl of Harewood, Lord Hotham the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Miles Nightingall, K C B M P Vice Admiral Sir E Harvey, K C B M P Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart. M. P. Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. Sir Chas. Flower, Bart Sir John Gibbons, Bart. Bt. Bart. Sir Henry Russel, E. B. Willbraham, Esq. M. P Henry Bankes, Esq. M P

After the cloth had been removed, "Non nobis Domine" was sung by a number of professional singers, under the regulation of Mr. Leete

The Chairman then proposed—"The King: may he long live to Reign over a Faithful people, and enjoy the benefits of a peace, for which Great Britain is indebted to him."

This toast was drank with enthusiasm. Air and song—"God save the King."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed—"The Duke of York and the other branches of the Royal Family"

Drank with loud applause Air—"The Duke of York's March Song—"Hail, Star of Brunswick."

The CHAIRMAN rose to give "The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt" This toast, he remarked, had already been proposed so often through many successive years that for him to enlarge on it was as unnecessary as it would be presumptuous. He acknowledged himself to be one of those who were convinced that the principles of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, had saved the salvation of his country. Unaided by his abilities, we never could have stemmed the torrent which threatened to overwhelm the country thirty years ago, nor could we have triumphed over the numerous difficulties by which we were at that time enveloped. By his principles when he was no more. He was aware that attempts were constantly making to depreciate the merit of Mr. Pitt, and to represent every calamity to be the necessary result of the principles on which he had acted. But he would ask what would have been the result, had an opposite line of policy been preferred? He was satisfied as he was convinced every man must be, who looked fairly on the history of the past, that much as we have still to contend with, we had much to exult for It was notorious that Sir Pitt never wished to enter into the late war, and had only reluctantly done so, on the sound principles of necessity and self preservation. But being in it, he had thought it wisdom to persevere with firmness and courage. The result was glorious beyond the danger being passed, and the difficulties overcome. But our former perilous situation was but too frequently forgotten, and but imperfect justice was done to the merits of Mr. Pitt—he believed that the fame of that Statesman would rise much higher hereafter. If ever there was a man who had the interest of his country at heart, it was Mr. Pitt: and if ever there was a man who fell in the cause of his country, it was Mr Pitt (Applause) Fearing as they did, whom he had then the honor to address, he was confident that they would feel it to be their duty to unite with him to keep alive the memory of that Great Man, and he had therefore the fullest conviction that they would drink the toast which he had proposed—

"The Immortal memory of William Pitt."

The toast was drank with enthusiasm. Air—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot"—Song, "Pitt was his country's pride, and his country's safety too."

"The Army and Navy, and may we never forget the efforts of our gallant countrymen to ensure our independence, and to maintain our liberties."—Air and Song, "Rule Britannia."

"The House of Brunswick, and may they never forget the principles which seated them upon the Throne"—Song, "With a jolly full bottle let each man be armed. We must be good subjects when our hearts are thus warmed."

The song, and in particular, the burden or chorus of it, "The King and the Church," was received with *loud* acclamations

The Chairman then rose to propose the health of his Majesty's Ministers In giving this toast he had only to refer the company to the history of the period during which they had administered the affairs of the country. A more arduous and more brilliant period was not to be found in our annals.—They had led us through a most tempestuous war to a glorious peace. It was true that we had not as yet recovered from the exertions demanded during the protracted contest; but if we continue to confide in them in whom we had so long reposed our confidence—if we were, in fact, true to ourselves, and were not misled by factious declamations or idle theories, he was sanguine enough to hope, that at no distant period we should recover, and gain the reward of all the sacrifices we had made in the cause of the best and happiest Government which had ever been devised, and under which, more security, comfort, and liberty were to be enjoyed than had ever fallen to the lot of any other country.

"The health of his Majesty's Ministers" having been drank with three times three:

The Lord Chancellor rose, as well as did the Duke of Wellington, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and the Rt Hon. Nicholas Vansittart. The Lord Chancellor then returned thanks, not only on behalf of such of his Majesty's Ministers as were present, but of several others, who had stated to him their regret at being unable to attend If any credit was due to them for having overcome the multiplied dangers which had surrounded their acceptance of office, that credit was due not so much to them, as to their having followed the line of conduct marked out for them by their illustrious predecessor, whose memory they were then celebrating. He was the man who led them to success; his name was a bulwark and a tower of strength. If it might be said that much evil yet existed—if it would be asserted that nothing had been gained by the contest, he would refer to the time when a foreigner threatened to hold the rule of Great Britain, when the independance, the freedom, and the religion of the country had been at stake—they had been saved—the independence of the kingdom, its freedom and its religion, were still safe; and for their safety, they had to thank the great man whose memory they revered; for the continuance of them they would be indebted to themselves. Old as he was he rejoiced that in consequence of the measures recommended by Mr. Pitt, it was his to yield obedience to a gracious British Sovereign, who respected the law of God and the law of the country Had a different course been pursued, we might now have been under the yoke of a foreign tyrant Rome under the yoke of a foreign tyrant! whose only God was ambition—whose only law despotic power! It was impossible for any one to be so blind as not to see that distress which we now experienced was the necessary consequence of the exertions which we had made, but those principles which had saved us from the extent of dangers which once menaced us, would eventually triumph over the difficulties with which we had still to contend In conclusion, he remarked, that the religion of the country was safe, and he firmly believed that it would remain so, but he begged to caution those who loved the Constitution, not to suffer themselves to be misled by individuals, who professing anxiety to improve the Constitution, had no object in view but its destruction.

Air, "Steady, boys. Steady."

The Chairman then gave the health of the Duke of Wellington, to whose exertions, and to whom illustrious achievements so much was due.

Air, "See the Conquering Hero comes."

INDEX AT END.

The Duke of Wellington returned thanks. He saw much was due to him for exertion; he claimed not so much praise for them as for his uniform and determined approbation of the principles of the immortal and illustrious William Pitt.

The Chairman next gave the health of a Nobleman much attached to the principles of Mr. Pitt, who had been found by the side of that great man during the most difficult parts of his career, he meant the President of the Club, the Earl of Harewood.

The toast having been drank with three times three,

The Earl of Harewood, in returning thanks, said, though that Club was run down as a party club, he should ever consider himself highly honored by being considered its President. Much of what he might have said had been anticipated by the Honorable and worthy Chairman, and by the Lord Chancellor But he would contend that to judge of the merits of Mr. Pitt, they ought to go back to the time in which he lived, and then to go forward to trace the effects of his system on those who were to follow the present generation, to understand how much they owed to that Great Man. It was true, the danger of the war was now at an end, but other dangers, perhaps still more formidable than those which prevailed then, relieves with an enemy in front, remained to be met He alluded to the insidious, undermining, illiberal attacks (as they were called) upon every part of our institutions. He especially set forth the importance of making an exertion to put down these, and to support the exertion he would say it there, and he would say it before the whole world, the country was not safe (Applause)

Lord Viscount Sidmouth proposed "the health of the Chairman, with three times three."

The toast was drank with loud acclamations.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, again expressed his admiration of the principles of Mr. Pitt; and held the honor he had just received to be peculiarly enhanced, coming as it did from the friends and admirers of Mr. Pitt

"The Protestant Ascendancy" was drank with three times three.

The Lord Chancellor begged to be allowed to give his favorite toast.— "Prosperity and perpetuity to the Pitt Club"

The toast was received with shouts of approbation; after which the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the other Members of the Government retired

"The Immortal memory of King George III" was drank in silence.

Mr. Acheson begged to give a toast. He called upon the Meeting to drink the health of an individual who was most firmly attached to the principles of Mr Pitt and who had constantly attended the Meetings of the Club, when his residence in town would permit. He had instilled in the cause in his own country, and had never shirked the principles which he had once avowed. He begged to give, in his individual capacity, their worthy Chairman, "Mr. Cartwright," the Member for Northampton. This toast was drank with three times three

The Chairman was so little prepared for the insidious attack just made on him, that he was unprepared to reply — (A laugh.) He begged to thank them, and to propose the health of the Founder of the Society, "Mr. Acheson"

The health of Mr. Acheson was drank with three times three

Mr. Acheson had not anticipated the return which would be made by the Chairman. He declared himself largely repaid for any exertions which he had made towards the organization of the Pitt Club, by the notice which he had gained from persons of the best consideration, and best principles in the country. He hoped the Members of that institution would ever be ready to rally round the Throne and that the Throne in return would always be ready to maintain the rights of the people.

The Chairman then gave "Lord Hopetoun, and the Pitt Club of Scotland."

The toast having been drunk with three times three.

The Earl of Glasgow returned thanks for the honor rendered to the Pitt Club of Scotland, bore testimony to the enthusiasm with which the day was honored there, and rendered an elegant tribute to the virtues and talents of Mr. Pitt.

The standing toasts were then successively given. Several convivial and national sentiments were added, and the company continued to enjoy the pleasures of agreeable society and of hilarity until a late hour.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The announcement of his Majesty's intention to visit the Italian Opera, attracted a vast concourse of persons around the Theatre, and thence to the Palace. The most perfect order, however, was preserved by the excellent police arrangements made under the direction of the Chief Magistrate, Sir R. Birnie. A detachment of the Royal Horse Guards were in attendance in aid of the civil power At half-past seven o'clock the outer entrance to the royal box was thrown open, and a scarlet floor cloth laid down across the pavement. This was flanked on each side by a guard of honour from the Coldstream The ve[illegible] was superbly illuminated, and within it was [illegible] Court dress— the Marquis of Aldesbury, the Earls of [illegible]ford and Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Lowther, the Count St Antonio, and Mr. Ebers, the active manager and lessee of the Theatre.

From this time till the approach of the King the different branches of the Royal Family arrived in quick succession Among others, we observed the Duke of York the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent. The Prince and Princess of Denmark also arrived about the same time and were received with military honours.

At about ten minutes before eight o'clock the sound of trumpets, and the shouts of the populace in Pall mall announced that the King had left the Palace, and in the next minute the Royal cavalcade, consisting of five carriages, drove round the colonnade amidst the reiterated applauses of the multitude.

The carriage in which his Majesty rode was, for the first time on such occasions since his accession to the throne, drawn by a pair of cream-colored horses, driven by Mr Roberts, the state coachman. This was the etiquette always used by his late Majesty, whenever he visited any place of public amusement; and we understand it is to be strictly observed in future.

The Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse, and Lord Lovaine the Lord in Waiting, were the immediate attendants in the carriage of the King The other attendants were—the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice Chamberlain, Earl Cathcart, Gold Stick in Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Sir Robert Bolton, the Equerry in Waiting, the Gentlemen Ushers, the Exon, &c.

His Majesty wore a Field Marshal's dress, with the insignia of six different Orders He appeared in excellent health, and as the carriage drove up, and whilst the King was alighting, the shouts of applause were incessant

His Majesty was received on the stage by Lords Aldesbury, Fife, Mount Edgecumbe, and Lowther, Count St Antonio, and Mr Ebers, and he was by them conducted to the royal box

THEATRE.—The King entered the royal box at eight o'clock, and was followed by the Duke of York, who took his station at some little distance on his Majesty's left hand The pit had been overcrowded two hours before, but the boxes were by no means full at the rising of the curtain. Among the fashionable attendants were, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, and the Prince and Princess of Denmark The royal strangers occupied the King's private box, where the Duchess of Gloucester received them. The moment his Majesty's person was visible, the audience rose as usual, and expressed their approbation in the satisfactions they felt on seeing their Sovereign among them. The national anthem was performed in excellent style, chiefly by Mesdames Campo rese, De Begnis, and Vestris. The opera of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* then followed, being, we believe, the first time of its representation here these three years. *Rosina* was played by Madame Cinti, her *debut* on this stage. Madame Cinti has an interesting countenance, a beautiful figure, a lady-like demeanour; and these are qualifications in themselves so inspiring, that one likes to admit every possible degree of merit which the fair possessor of them can wish to claim. She is evidently a pupil of the French school. Her voice is not capable of penetrating the space of this Theatre, but is peculiarly sweet and correct in intonation, and it acquires a resistless power, when assisted by the eloquence of the fine dark eyes. She sung that charming little air, *Io son fedele*, in a very pretty style She ran down one division in semi tones, with a facility and precision which were marked by a general burst of approbation. *Ah si rede*, which belongs to her part in the second act, was omitted. She deserves praise for her acting, which was in a style of subdued animation, calculated to make a favourable, though not a very strong impression. When the opera was concluded, "God save the King" was again called for, and played in a resistless power, when assisted by the eloquence of the fine dark eyes. She sung that charming little air, *Io son fedele*, in a very pretty style She ran down one division in semi tones, with a facility and precision which were marked by a general burst of approbation. *Ah si rede*, which belongs to her part in the second act, was omitted. She deserves praise for her acting, which was in a style of subdued animation, calculated to make a favourable, though not a very strong impression. When the opera was concluded, "God save the King" was again called for, and played in the midst of the applause of the audience. By this time every box was tenanted, and the prospect which the house presented during the performance of the anthem was magnificent in the extreme. The ballet was *Les Pages du Duc de Vendome*, which went off with unusual eclat, as Paul, Noblet, Alexandroffi, and indeed, the whole of the *corps du ballet* exerted their utmost powers to attract admiration. It was late when the performance was over, but the wonderful state of the theatre continued until his Majesty took his departure.

LADY VANE STEWART'S GRAND BALL.

Her Ladyship gave one of the most splendid balls of the season, on Monday evening, at her residence in St James's square. The evening was spent most brilliantly till eleven o'clock; the supper, which consisted of every delicacy of the season, was announced at half past one, it was prepared in the two principal dining parlors, where covers were laid for near 400 The merry dance was resumed soon after two, and did not break up till nearly five o'clock yesterday morning There were upwards of 600 persons of the first distinction and fashion, among whom were,—

The Prince of Denmark, Prince and Princess Esterhazy, Prince Cariath, Count and Countess Lieven, Count and Countess Munster, Count and Countess Lndoll, the Duchess of Portland, Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Dowager Duchess of Rutland, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lansdown, and Hertford, the Countess of Clare, the Countess of Harrowby, Lady Mary Ryder, the Earl and Countess of Aboyne, the Ladies Gordon, the Ladies Lenox, &c. &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mr KEAN'S benefit took place on the 3d June, and we are happy to learn was well attended. It has been already announced to the Public that the profits arising from this performance are to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers in Ireland. We believe it is the first instance of the kind in the history of the stage, unless we consider the present made by Dr Young of his last Tragedy, to a charitable institution, an exception. It was had any disposition to appear as the panegyrist of Mr. Kean, the present opportunity would afford us an ample scope; but we shall better consult our own dignity and his feelings, by simply noticing the fact, and leaving society to make the comment.

SPARRING.—The Fives-court was very respectably attended yesterday, for the Benefit of the Distressed Irish The Great Captain of the Milling Fives was the promoter of this laudable act; the whole of the pugilistic Corps mustered upon the occasion, and, by their exertions, appeared to give additional satisfaction. The day was not a favourable one for the cause, it being a great day at Tattersall's, and thousands in the Fancy had left for Ascot The sets-to were of the best order The best bout was between Ben Burn and Shelton, formidable left hand hitters, and the exchanges were various; it was a combination of science and determination, which was greatly applauded. Burn had been Cribb's Sparring displayed science too good humouredly Randall and Holt made an excellent set to, and, as usual, had a scientific idea in every movement. Curtis, and Cooper the gipsey, had a good turn; but the gipsey's superior length and weight made but few points on his opponent's tolerable share of pugilistic talent. Turner set to with Parrot and had decidedly the best of it. The company left well satisfied.—*Morning Chronicle, June 4.*

THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

The celebrated Tom Cribb Champion, of England, lately took his *farewell* benefit at the Fives-Court Peace and happiness attend him in his retirement! A braver or a more gallant hero never graced the ring, of which he has been for upwards of 20 years the pride, grace, and boast. It was well observed by the late Mr Wyndham in his amusing speech on the Bull baiting Suppression Bill, that gymnastic sports, instead of making men ferocious, were calculated to assuage and subdue the natural passions and vice of human nature; as evidence of which he stated, that the anger which was delayed by a few homilies blows at a boxing match in England, generally found vent at the point of the dagger or in the pole-poned fowl in the continental nations of the Continent, where the practice of pugilism is unknown. Tom Cribb is a proof of the truth of the observation of that liberal and enlightened statesman. The rough and craggy exterior of this mountain of manhood contains a mine of genuine worth, of kindness, and good nature within the heart within The boldest, the bravest, and the strongest of all living men, is at the same time the most peaceable and inoffensive In the plenitude of his power, far from courting quarrel, he has in many instances either turned aside or shunned opportunities of displaying his superior strength, in a way that in ordinary men might pass for timidity We shall cite one case from a hundred:—As Tom was walking one morning with two ladies upon the Pavement, Moorfields, a little tailor came plump against the two, and attempted to force his way stitch through. Failing in his manœuvre to break the line, he placed himself in a boxing attitude, and made two hits right and left at the Champion. Cribb smiled at his puny efforts, and one of the Ladies exclaimed, "Oh dear, Mr Cribb, don't mind him?" More was unnecessary; the name of Cribb was enough. The Knight of the Thimble turned on his heel, and fled with precipitation. After Gully, the other great ornament of the prize-ring, beat Gregson, he opened the Plough public house in Carey-street, and Tom Cribb officiated as an assistant in a disinterested kind way, purely from friendship Tom afterwards fought and beat the sable hero, Molyneux, and since that time he too has been generally the proprietor of a public-house. It was for some years a favorite point, eagerly sought and anxiously promoted among the amateurs and connoisseurs of the Fancy, to invoke a combat between these two friends and heroes, the Pylades and Orestes, the Nysus and Euryalus of the ring; but to their eternal honor be it recorded, nothing could tempt or provoke them to engage in combat with each other It was the singular fate of this hero never to have been beaten in any regular battle. His friends and strons, who knew him intimately from his boyish days, are convinced that he could not be beaten. Superior strength and science might kill him, but such was his obstinate courage he could not be brought to yield. He might be killed, he conquered.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Although by this arrival we have advices from almost every part of Europe many days later than the intelligence previously received from that quarter, we do not find that the accounts of the state of the negociations with Turkey, are much more to be relied on than formerly. Some of the French and English papers, which have always expressed a belief that there would be no war, are more confident that their anticipations will be realized: while those who hold a contrary opinion still doubt on the subject. The former rest their hopes of peace on the circumstance, which certainly carries with it great weight, that the King of France in his reply to the address of the House of Peers, (given in another column) distinctly states he had received *advices*, which announce "*that the peace will not be interrupted in the East.*" Those on the other hand, who calculate on war say, that they will not believe in the statements relative to the concessions made by the Turks, *until the ratifications of the peace by the Divan be officially announced*; and they justify their want of faith in the statement of the French King, on the ground that no reliance whatever can be placed in the assurances of the Turkish government, which neither regards promises nor treaties made or entered into with the Christian powers, unless in so far as it finds these conducive to its own advantage. In the present instance, the Turkish ministers were said to have acquiesced on the 8th of May in the demands of Russia for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia; but *suddenly retracting*, Lord Strangford was reduced to the necessity of threatening the Reis Effendi, who in consequence of these threats, renewed the promise of withdrawing from the provinces in question, and even fixed the day for finally evacuating them both. But so far from the Divan holding themselves bound by this assurance, up to the *latest accounts* from the East, neither Bucharest nor Jassey, the capitals of Wallachia and Moldavia, had been evacuated; nor had the Russian army of observation made demonstrations from which it could be inferred that Alexander placed any reliance on such an event taking place To this it is added, in the London evening papers of the 15th June, that letters had that day been received from Odessa of the 17th May, two days later than the dates of any previous arrivals, which did not contain a confirmation of the news announced in the King of France's speech. The *Austrian Observer* of the 31st May was also silent on the subject; circumstances, considering that Odessa and Vienna were much nearer to Constantinople than Paris, which gave rise to strong doubts as to the peacible arrangements said to have taken place.

Besides, say the advocates for war, the ministers of the King of France, *A confident* of peace, would never have put into the mouth of his Majesty such expressions as "I cherish the *hope*" and "I have received news which *assures* me." They would have used other language had it not been to notorious, that no positive dependence can be placed on the intermediate acquiescence of any minister, until it receive the sanction of the Divan; whose ultimate decision is even then contingent on the *fiat* of the Sultan.

So standing the case, we are free to confess that every thing appears to us involved in mysterious obscurity. In putting down these bandits, we observe that some unnecessary severity was exercised by the soldiers in a town called Cervera, where a desperate resistance of sixteen hours was opposed to the regular troops, who, after the place surrendered, were allowed to gratify their fury without discriminations On this intelligence being communicated to the Cortes, they were about to pass a vote of thanks to the army, but Gen. Riego moved "that whilst paying due homage to the brilliant conduct of the constitutional troops, they should declare at the same time that they had learned with grief that Cervera had been taken by storm, as on that unfortunate occasion Spanish blood had been shed" This patriotic and humane suggestion was unanimously adopted.

It has been discovered that the old national debt of Spain is not half so large as was thought When the regulation of the finances occupied the Cortes, the ministers of this department made a return or estimate of the old public debt, from such imperfect data and records as he found in the offices; but as very incorrect accounts had been kept of the sums paid off, a notice was given to all public creditors to bring in their statements and claims, and the term of two years granted. It now turns out, that the amount claimed is not half as much as the one set down in the minister's estimate

We have on file an article of some importance being an address, voted on the 24th May, by the Spanish Cortes to the King on the state of the nation In this document the Cortes paint in brilliant colors, the calamitous efforts of the Royalist party to deprive the people of the benefits of the constitution; they loudly condemn the appointments, which the King had made to the command of provinces, of men who had been guilty of the greatest enormities; and they call on him in language not to be mistaken, to concur honestly with them in carrying the constitution into effect. The conduct of the priests appears particularly to have excited the indignation of the Cortes, whom they directly accuse of exciting all the disturbances that had taken place "in the deceitful hope of annihilating for ever the national glory, liberty, the throne and the representation." To re-establish perfect order, the most energetic measures are recommended; and the king is requested "to inform every foreign government, which, whether directly or indirectly, would take part in our domestic concerns, that the nation is not in a situation to receive laws; that she possesses power and resources to cause herself to be respected, and that if she knew how to defend her independence and her King with gory, it is with the same glory and with still greater exertions, that she will always know how do defend her King and her liberty."

FRANCE.

The intelligence from France refers principally to the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, which were of a most tumultuous character, and presage a session even more tempestuous than distinguished the last chamber. From the circumstance of the parties being more equally balanced, the Ultras would not be able to overbalance the liberals by such decided majorities. Among the candidates for the Presidency, the King had again selected M. Ravez to preside over the session of 1822. M. de Bonald, M. Vaublanc, de la Bourdonnaye, and Chabrol de Crousol, had been elected Vice Presidents, by large majorities

A duel took place at Paris, between Benjamin Constant and M Forbin des Issarts, both members of the Chamber of Deputies. The former had demanded satisfaction for a letter published by the latter on the 8th, in answer to one of the 4th, of Benjamin Constant's. Without farther explanation, the two deputies proceeded to the ground at 7 o'clock in the morning. M Benjamin Constant was attended by Gen. Sebastiani and M. de Schonardin—M. des Issarts by Gen Bethny and Col Chamois, Lieutenant of *Gardes du Corps*, in the company of Luxembourg; all but the last mentioned, members of the chamber. M Constant finding it difficult to walk, or stand erect, the two gentlemen were seated on chairs at ten paces distance. They fired together two shots, each at a given signal. Neither having been touched, the respective friends pronounced that the combat must terminate. And so ended this "very honourable" affair

The Abbe Frayssinous, the preacher, who recommended that the mass of the people should not be allowed to learn to read and write, is said to be placed at the head of the education of France This appointment is sufficient to show the *sincere* and *liberal* views of government towards the people.

SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Madrid confirm the accounts we had previously received, that the remains of the insurgent party are dwindling into obscurity. In putting down these bandits, we observe that some unnecessary severity was exercised by the soldiers in a town called Cervera, where a desperate resistance of sixteen hours was opposed to the regular troops, who, after the place surrendered, were allowed to gratify their fury without discriminations On this intelligence being communicated to the Cortes, they were about to pass a vote of thanks to the army, but Gen. Riego moved "that whilst paying due homage to the brilliant conduct of the constitutional troops, they should declare at the same time that they had learned with grief that Cervera had been taken by storm, as on that unfortunate occasion Spanish blood had been shed" This patriotic and humane suggestion was unanimously adopted.

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THE GREEKS.

If the Turkish government has really evinced symptoms of a pacific nature, in its negociations with the European powers, we are at a loss to conceive on what ground the barbarities, which continue to be practised on the Greeks, are permitted. In a letter dated Constantinople, May the 10th, it is stated that, "thousands of women, girls and boys have been brought here, and exposed for sale in the Bazaar. Let me not describe the cruelties which such a market presents. Many prisoners have killed each other, in order to rescue themselves from the Turks. The women refuse to take food, but are compelled to do it by the whips of their masters"—Such is the manner in which the Porte treats innocent *Christians*, notwithstanding the promises which it gave on receiving the Russian ultimatum. The fate of the Scios merchants settled at Constantinople, who have been thrown into prison, is still unknown, and we are ignorant whether they have been put to death, or whether they still languish in the dungeons of the arsenal or the Lazaretto. We expect here shortly a Russian Ambassador."

In another letter from Odessa, of the 15th May, it is said, "many women and young girls from Scio have been sold at Constantinople. Several fanatical Musselmen have purchased some of them for thirty piasters a piece, to kill them, and thus obtain, according to the precepts of the Koran, eternal reward for their zeal. Other accounts state that the Turks have destroyed several villages in the vicinity of Salonica, because the inhabitants had refused to give up their arms; and that many Greeks at the request of their wives and daughters, have immolated them, with their own hands, in order that they should not be polluted by the Turks."

It is affirmed in more than one of the continental papers, and repeated as true, in the London Morning Chronicle, that "the English took on a five years lease the exploitation of the Cape Perch, and greatly contributed to the reduction of the island

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of Scio by the Turks." It is added, "that the object of that long and apparently hostile armament, which has been closed for some months, is to intimidate; In 1819, of two millions; in 1820, of the same, and a small addition having been made in 1820, under the two circumstances of the expected coronation and the interruption of public tranquillity by the practices of incendiary writers and workers; this charge was thrown off in the following year, 1821, and a return effected to the reduced standard of 1815 and 1819.

"Third, this reduction was carried through every head of the ordinary annual supply. The supply for the army in 1817, was, in round numbers, eleven millions. For 1818, the supply for the same service was nine millions four hundred thousand. For 1819 eight millions nine hundred thousand. For 1820 (under the new circumstances of an interruption in the public tranquillity by the causes which have been already stated) nine million four hundred thousand. For 1821 eight millions seven hundred and fifty thousand—a return again to the reduced estimates of 1818 and 1819.

"Fourth,—The same reductions was made in the naval supply. For 1816 the naval supply was ten millions. For 1817 the navy (including some extraordinaries upon making up the account of the year) cost seven millions. For 1818 six millions and a half. For 1819 the naval supply was six millions four hundred thousand. For 1820 six millions five hundred thousand and a fraction. For 1821 six millions one hundred thousand and a fraction.

"Fifth.—The same successive reduction was effected in the Ordnance. For 1816, the ordnance service was sixteen hundred thousand.—For 1817 twelve hundred and seventy thousand.—For 1818 twelve hundred and forty thousand.—For 1819 eleven hundred and ninety thousand.—For 1820 twelve hundred thousand.—For 1821 eleven hundred and ninety thousand; being a return to the reduced estimates of the year 1819—the small addition in the preceding year being occasioned by the disturbed state of the country, by the same cause as the increase of the army, namely, the agitated condition of certain districts, and the employment of marines to perform garrison duty.

"Sixth.—In the miscellaneous, allowing for the less protection in which this head of service is effected by the difference of peace and war, a system of retrenchment is equally visible. For 1816 the miscellaneous was two millions and a half. For 1817 the same service was seventeen hundred thousand. For 1818 the same. For 1819 one million nine hundred thousand pounds. For 1820 (under the two new circumstances of the coronation and the continuance of the public peace) it was two millions four hundred thousand. In 1821 the supply was one million nine hundred thousand, being a return to the reduced estimate of the year 1819.

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"Ninth.—And by these uniform efforts for reduction on the one part, and for the support of public credit on the other, the national currency was re-established, and cash payments finally restored in the present year."

Nor had (continues the writer) his Majesty's ministers stopped here, but since the close of the last sessions, they had still, with the same earnestness and sincerity, been occupied in such further reductions as the exigencies of the public service would admit; in a very few weeks after these observations should meet the public eye, a detailed statement would be made in Parliament, by which it would appear that a further reduction of upwards of *two millions* had been effected within the short time between the close of the last session and the commencement of the present. It was surely not too much to say, that this amount of reduction exceeded what could have been anticipated by the warmest friends of economy.

We are next led by our author to consider the sources of national revenue and public wealth, which he contends, are in their actual state, entire and unimpaired, and fully justified in confidence in his Majesty's ministers for the present, and a strong expectation for the future. The heads of these funds are Commerce, the Navigation, the Manufactures, the Internal Trade, and (so far as respects the interests of the revenue, and as affording proof that the general means of consuming are unimpaired) the National Consumption.

Slave Trade.—Notwithstanding all the boasted professions of the present government of France, in favor of the abolition of slavery, it has been for some time asserted in the English papers, that no other nation in Europe carried on that abominable traffic, the slave trade, to such an extent as the subjects of Louis the XVIII. We have heard this denied by the writers attached to the French Government, and were willing, in consequence, to think the statements of the London editors exaggerated.

Now, however, we are compelled to believe all they have said on the subject; for, by authentic accounts received at Philadelphia from Cuba, we learn that a French brig from Africa with one hundred and sixty slaves on board, had arrived at Havana on the 10th instant, having been brought there by Captain Read, of the sloop of war Hornet. The French slave trader had been captured on the 5th, by the Colombian cruiser, General Paez, and was afterwards taken possession of by Capt. Read. Heavy as the sins of Napoleon were, he was free of that enormous crime of trafficing in human flesh, which is now permitted with impunity by the reigning family of France. Even all that this family owes to the sovereigns of Europe, without whose exertions it would have remained for ever in exile, has not had the effect of obtaining a favorable hearing of the remonstrances presented by the different foreign ministers against continuing a system as disgraceful to the national character of France, and so abhorrent to the feeling of humanity. The ministers, insensible to the sufferings of the much injured natives of Africa, present a deaf ear to their reiterated complaints, throw aside as waste paper, the numerous memorials presented to them on the subject by the other sovereigns, and by pursuing a course so unworthy the character of a great nation, give a direct encouragement to the people to continue in a traffic which degrades them in the eyes of the whole world. But the day of retribution will come; the cup of iniquity must fill something: too late, we suspect for the authors of crimes that are perpetrated, but not for the cause of justice.—*N. Y. Spectator,*

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening, the King received the deputation of Peers, charged with presenting the Address voted by the Chamber. It was read by the Chancellor, as follows:—

"Sire—Your faithful subjects the Peers of France come to lay at your feet the usual homage of respect and love. When the good of the state demands it, our eagerness to answer to the call of your Majesty cannot be regarded as a sacrifice. Provisional grants are, in act, incompatible with the free voting of taxes, and this irregularity, the constant object of our regret, can be justified only by the most imperious necessity. In freeing us from this constraint your Majesty gives to France a new proof of the firm determination you have always manifested to consolidate the institutions for which a grateful country is indebted to you.

"We receive with joy the hopes which your Majesty holds out to us of the maintenance of peace in the East. May success crown the efforts, which, in concert with his allies, the King makes to attain this important result; to put an end to the unheard of calamities which desolate those fine regions. And yet we see with pride the White flag, so long banished from those seas, again appear with a splendor which recals the most glorious days of the monarchy. The French commerce owes its security to it—and during this terrible crisis, the unfortunate of all nations finding on board of our vessels a safe refuge, invoke a blessing upon the magnanimous prince, who makes so noble a use of his power

"In keeping up, during the present season, the precautions which have hitherto preserved the French territory from the contagion from which the provinces of the north of Spain have so severely suffered, your Majesty performs the sacred duty imposed upon you of protecting the people committed to your care;—humanity applauds intentions so pure, and they can be misinterpreted only by that malevolence which is incessantly seeking for pretexts to rekindle the yet smoking brands of discord and of war.

"If insensate attempts have produced momentary disorder in some parts of the kingdom, France, indignant at the criminal authors of them, has every where seen the troops and the magistrates vying in zeal and fidelity—the approbation of your Majesty will be their most pleasing reward. Impressed with a sense of its duties, the army knows, that to oppose the factious is to fight in the cause of their country.—The boldness of the disturbers gained credit for their number; but as soon as they could be counted, the most timid felt no alarm at their chimerical enterprise. If real misfortune have distressed some of our departments, that beneficence, of which the example is always given by the Monarch and his august family, has hastened to alleviate them. The people may rest secure—crime will not escape the vengeance of the laws—justice is watchful, and will reach the guilty.

"Your Majesty announces to us that the state of the debt in arrear is at length fixed and will be laid before us. It is important to order and to credit that no uncertainty should exist with respect to these burdens, the sad inheritance of twenty-five years of revolutions. When once this shall be effected, nothing will restrain the growth of our financial prosperity. Then may the universal wish of your dejected people be accomplished, and all the fathers of families who support the public burdens advance with ease to seeing a reimbursement will finish the weight of them sensibly diminished. And was easy to calculate the extent of the prosperity which our happy country may then attain, when we consider how immense losses so many ills, already nearly repaired, and those great disasters, the lamentable traces of which disappear with a rapidity beyond all expectation! The French pay the tribute of their just gratitude to the author of so many benefits; they vow to him only the one wish that his work may be permanently sustained. And therefore all hearts have been filled with hope and joy by this truly Royal sentiment.—"The King will not allow evidence to vanish from his people the blessings which they enjoy."—The benedictions, Sire, of that people are the only recompence worthy of your labors May you long enjoy them, while you behold the precious offspring of our Kings growing up under the shelter of your Throne! Providence has not given him to us in vain; he will follow the glorious examples of his ancestors, but he will learn more particularly from your Majesty how in the most difficult circumstances a Monarch may acquire the affection of his people and the respect of strangers."

The King answered—

"I am deeply touched by the sentiments which the Chamber of Peers expresses towards me; I feel the warmest satisfaction at its eagerness in answering the call which I made upon it, and at the unanimous good understanding which has prevailed in its deliberations; it is by this co-operation that we shall succeed in stifling the efforts of malevolence which will be always ineffectual. It is with sincere pleasure that I announce to the Chamber that since the day of the opening of the Session I have received advices which announce to me that the peace will not be interrupted in the east: I see a lively satisfaction in informing you of this."

STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

(Concluded from our last)

COMMERCE.

Our author, in taking a view of the state of public affairs from the period of the late treaties to the conclusion of the year 1821, states, in alluding to the first division of his book, the condition in which the ministry found the nation at one period, and in which they left it another. We have disposed of all out the first part, relating to the Financial concerns of the nation, and in which he considers the reductions that had been made in the public expenditure, and the actual state of the sources of the national revenues and public wealth. Introductory to these, he states, that in the year 1792 the peace establishment was 17,000 men. This was the peace establishment as applicable to Great Britain. In Ireland, owing to the ferment prevailing there, the military force had been increased from 1792 to 1816 to the same number of men. In the Old Colonies, there were 17,000 troops in 1792, which, from various causes, it was found necessary to increase to 26,000. Thus making the total peace establishment for the year 1816, 59,000 men. By this arrangement, the supplies of the year 1816, when compared with the estimates of the previous year, for the three branches, the army, navy, and ordnance, were reduced nearly forty millions, and as respected the burthens of the country, eighteen millions of taxes were repealed within the same year. Under these circumstances, it was but justice to acknowledge that ministers had been prompt in making reductions in the public expenditure. Nor should it be forgotten, that they raised the whole supply of the year (twenty seven millions) without new taxes, and by an advantageous bargain with the Bank.

The writer then proceeds to show, that during the subsequent years of 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, ministers continued progressively, and with an anxious desire for the public good, to reduce the amount of the public expenditure. This part of the pamphlet consists chiefly of financial details of supply so far saved the necessity of publishing, as the author himself, for the sake of affording a simple and collective view of these reductions, has presented us with the following enumeration:—

"First, the total of the ordinary and extraordinary annual supply for 1815 (exclusive of the interest of the national debt and the charges on the Consolidated Fund) was twenty-four millions. The total of the ordinary and extraordinary supply for 1817 was twenty-two millions. The total of the same supply for the year 1818 was twenty millions one hundred thousand.—The total of the same supply for the year 1819 was twenty millions two hundred thousand.—The total of the same for 1820 was twenty millions seven hundred thousand. For 1821 the same was twenty millions.

"Second.—The total of the ordinary expenditure (for army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous) for 1816 was twenty-four millions eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds.—The total for 1817 was twenty millions. The total for 1818 was a small excess above eighteen millions. The total for 1819 was nearly the same sum. The total for 1820 (including the estimated expense of the coronation) was a small excess above nineteen millions. The total for 1821 was eighteen millions. Being a reduction, in 1817, of five millions; in 1818, of two millions; in 1819, of the same, and a small addition having been made in 1820, under the two circumstances of the expected coronation and the interruption of public tranquillity by the practices of incendiary writers and workers; this charge was thrown off in the following year, 1821, and a return effected to the reduced standard of 1815 and 1819.

"Third, this reduction was carried through every head of the ordinary annual supply. The supply for the army in 1817, was, in round numbers, eleven millions. For 1818, the supply for the same service was nine millions four hundred thousand. For 1819 eight millions nine hundred thousand. For 1820 (under the new circumstances of an interruption in the public tranquillity by the causes which have been already stated) nine million four hundred thousand. For 1821 eight millions seven hundred and fifty thousand—a return again to the reduced estimates of 1818 and 1819

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POSTSCRIPT,

From the New-York Spectator of August 6th, Just received.

By the arrival of the ship Cortes, Capt. De Gost, in 39 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 23d of June, and the latter to the 26th. Also Lloyds List of the 21st.

LONDON, June 22.

Last night, in the House of Lords, Mr. Cannings Bill for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers into Parliament, was thrown out by a majority of *Forty two.* Lord Colchester, who, when Speaker of the House of Commons, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Catholic Claims, and who has recently returned from the Continent, spoke strongly against the measure, as did the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Redesdale. The Bill was supported by the Duke of Portland, Lords Erskine, Grey and Holland.

The West Indies and American Trade, Bill and the Navigation Bill, were read a third time in the House of Lords, on the 20th, and passed The non importation Bill was read a first time the same day

The bill for consolidating the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was read a first time on the 20th of June, and ordered for a second reading the following day.

In the Commons on the 20th, Mr. Wilmot introduced a bill to regulate the trade between Upper and Lower Canada

It is repeated that a Congress of Sovereigns will be held for the present at Florence, but doubted whether either Turkish or Greek Representatives will be admitted.

Bible Society.—A General meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on the 1st May, at the Freemason's Tavern. Lord Teignmouth took the chair. The Report stated, that the subscriptions last year amounted to £103,009 of which upwards of £95,000 had been disbursed. The Society had now upwards of three millions of Bibles in silent but active operation, in almost every quarter of the globe, and in almost every language. They had received contributions from the most remote quarters; and it was announced, that even at Labrador, some of the natives who had been informed of the object of the Society's agents, had subscribed some seals and blubber for the benefit of its funds. Amongst those present were—the Duke of Gloucester, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Harrowby, Lord Calthorpe, the Earl of Gosford, Lord Gambier, the Grace the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Wilberforce, and a number of other distinguished characters. The most confident hopes are expressed, that, through the medium of this Institution, the Bible would, at no distant period, be circulated at Rome, and Bible Societies be established at Constantinople, China, and Tartary.

The Statue of Memnon.—The Russian ambassador at the court of Rome has received a letter from Sir A Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states, that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had generally been treated as fabulous. "One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it can be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake, and it is from the pedestal that the mysterious sound is emitted, of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied merely because it was inexplicable.

"WALKING STEWART."

Died in London, April 1822, Mr. Stewart, generally known as the "Walking Stewart." This most extraordinary man was born in Bond-street, and educated at the Charter-house, to the year 1763, he was sent out a writer to Madras, and was employed as secretary to the Nabob of Arcot, and expended a large sum in giving official entertainments by order of his master. Within two years after his arrival in India, at the age of eighteen, he determined on leaving his situation in the company's service, assigning as a reason, that he was resolved to travel, the *inner riches*, being irresistible—that he would see, if he could, the whole world—that he would unlearn all he had learned—that he would become an Automathes, think and act for himself In pursuance of this resolution, he addressed a letter to the Court of Directors, which, from its juvenile impudence and audacity, is preserved on their record to this day; in which he tells them he was born for nobler pursuits, and higher attainments, than to be a copier of invoices and bills of lading to a company of grocers, haberdashers, and ironmongers. Within a few weeks after writing this epistle, he took his leave of the presidency, and began his pedestrian life—Some of his friends lamenting his abrupt departure, and thinking he might be involved in pecuniary difficulties, followed him, begging him to return, and offering him assistance. He replied to their invitation, that he thanked them, that his resolution was taken that his finances were small, but adequate to his wants. He prosecuted his route over Hindostan, and *walked to Delhi,* to Persepolis and other parts of Persia He visited Abyssinia and Ethiopia. He entered the Carnatic, and became known to the then Nabob, who conceived an esteem for him, which eventually in his latter days became the means of his support, for the Nabob appointed him his private secretary. A few years ago the House of Commons, in order to spare Mr Stewart's feeling, granted him 15,000£ to liquidate his demands on the Nabob. Quitting the Carnatic, he adopted the quad resolution of walking to Scrinagapatam, which he effected; when there, Tippoo, hearing that a European had entered his city, ordered him to be immediately arrested and directed him to appear before him at his Durbar. He questioned him as to his motive for coming to his kingdom—he answered, solely a desire to see it. Tippoo told him he must consider himself as his subject, and as such, a military one, and he must be enrolled in his army; and that as he appeared a gentleman, he would make him, after some tactical instruction, a Captain of Sepoys He became one, and was engaged in several affairs against the Mahrattas, and was wounded in the right arm He continued a *detenu* of Tippoo's several years, until the late Sir James Sibbald, bart. then at Bombay, was appointed by that *Pro tidiency* to settle the terms of peace with Tippoo Stewart availed himself of the opportunity of requesting Sir James to use his interest with his Highness to procure his release. This, with some difficulty, Sir James Sibbald effected; and Stewart set forward to walk to Europe. He crossed the Desart of Arabia and arrived at Mancilier He *walked* through the whole kingdom of France, through Spain, came to England—left England for America, through every state of which he *walked*, as he did through Ireland and Scotland. On his return from Ireland he was nearly shipwrecked; and at the moment of being so, he begged of some of the crew, if they survived, to take care of the book he had written, and intended to publish, entitled "Omnium Maximum." a favorite work of his. His mental powers were of a character unique in the extreme, and perhaps without any approximation of any similitude in the thoughts of any human being. He was the Atomical Philosopher; his de-

INDEX AT END

dence and demonstration of which singular hypothetical doctrine was so ably defined and asserted, that he could almost induce infidelity to become a proselyte

He passed his last ten years in the neighborhood of Charing Cross and Cockspur street; to be, as he said, in the "full tide of human existence." He must have been seen by those lands sitting in St. James's Park, drinking warm milk.

From "*Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.*"

THE HEAD STONE.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the heaped up brink, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shovelling was over, and the long, broad, skilfully cut pieces of turf were apt by joined together, and trimly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mound in the church yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over—and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church yard.—Here some acquaintance, from distant parts of the parish, who had not had an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards that the little procession had to move from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully, and enquiring of for the welfare of each other's families. There a small knot of neighbors were speaking without exaggeration, of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioning to one another little accidents of his life, some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey-headed persons of the groupe. While a few yards farther removed from the spot, were standing together parties who disposed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, the promise of the season, or chance of tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner and voice that was insensibly produced by the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and grey walls of the house of God

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with countenances of sincere, but unimpassioned grief. They were Brothers, the only sons of him who had been buried; and there was something in their situation that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them, for a longer time, and more intently than would have been the case, had there been nothing more observable about them than the common sympathy of a common sorrow. But these two Brothers, who were now standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past, during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these Brothers, and neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement. Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's favor—selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting temporal expectations—uncommodating manners on both sides—taunting words that mean little when uttered, but which rank and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interests, that, duly considered, would have been found one and the same—these, and many other causes, slight when single, but strong when rising up together in one baleful band, had gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had been seldom separate, and truly attached, now met at market, and miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like different clansmen during a feud

Surely if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently side by side, while the earth stones and clods, were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were so softened But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown; and these two brothers stood there together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that, in spite of them was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconcealed folly and wickedness of their senseless quarrel

A head stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it. The elder brother directed him how to place it—a plain stone, with a sand glass, skull, and cross bones, chiselled not rudely, and a few words inscribed The younger he the regarded the operation with a troubled eye, and said, loud enough to be heard by several of the bystanders, "William, this was not kind in you —you should have told me of this I loved my father as well as you could love him You were the elder, and it may be, the favorite son; but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this head-stone, had I not?

During these words, the stone was sinking in the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave returned For a while the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected by his affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said, somewhat stone mildly, "Yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I am satisfied Brother. We have not drawn together kindly of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth; and here, before our own friends, and before the friends of our father, with my foot above his head I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you. and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us, at least, brother, bar out all unkindness"

The minister who had attended the funeral, and had someted upon the relenting man, and then changing his countenance into serenity, said gently,

Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell.

The time, the place, and this beautiful expression of a natural sentiment, quite overcome a heart, in which many kind, if not warm, affections dwelt; and the man thus appealed to bowed down his head and wept. "Give me your hand. Brother, and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kindlier and more humanely towards each other.

As the brothers stood fervently, but composedly grasping each other's hands, in the little hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was haply not yet still from the fall of dust to for the last time, you were both absent, nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him here, did he not think of you two, and of you two alone Tears were in his eyes, I saw them there, and on his cheeks too, when no breath came them there, and on his cheeks too, when no breath came from his lips. But of this no more. He died with this paper in his hand and he made me know that I was to read it to you over his grave —I now obey him.

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial till, in the name of God and Christ, you promise to love one another as you used to do Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their head away to hide the tears that need ed not to be hidden,—and when the brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them, and in a single word or two, expressed their joy at this perfect reconciliation. The bro hers themselves walked away from the church yard, arm in arm, with the ministers to the manse On the following Sabbath, they were seen sitting with their families in the same pew, and it was observed, that they read together off the same Bible when the minister gave out the text, and that they sung together, taking hold of the same psalm book The same psalm was sung (given out at their own request) of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave; a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found on the plate for the poor, for Love and Charity are sisters. And ever after, both during the peace and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers were as one, and in nothing were they divided

POETRY.

The poem which we are about to transcribe, is on a subject often treated; and no wonder;—it would be hard to find another, which embraces so many of the elements of poetical feeling; soothing a mixture of pleasant melancholy and yet a hope; such an assemblage of the ideas of tender beauty, of artless playfulness, of spotless purity, of transient yet imperishable brightness, of affections wounded, but not in bitterness, of sorrows gently subdued, of eternal happiness. We know so little of the heart of man, that when we stand by the grave of him whom we deem most excellent, the thought of death will be mingled with some awe and uncertainty; but the gracious promise of scripture leaves us no doubt as to the blessedness of departed infants; and when we think what they now are and what they might have been; what they now enjoy, and what they might have suffered; what they have now gained, and what they might have lost; we may, indeed, learn to follow them; but we must be selfish indeed, to wish them again constrained to dwell in these tenements of pain and sorrow The Dirge of a Child, which follows, embodies these thoughts and feelings, but in a more beautiful order and language.—*Lond. Quar. Review.*

No bitter tears for thee he shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed,
O blest departed one!
Whose all of life a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn and passed away.

Yes, thou art gone ere guilt had power
To stain thy cherub soul and form!
Closed is the soft ephemeral flower
That never felt a storm!
The sun beam's smile, the zephyr's breath,
All that it knew from birth to death.

Thou wast so like a form of light,
That heaven beni, ely called thee hence
Ere the world could breathe or blight
O'er thy swget innocence;
And thou tist brighter home to bless
Art possessed with all thy loveliness.

O hadst thou still on earth remained,
Vision of beauty, fair as brief,
How soon thy brightness had been stain'd
With passion, or with grief!
Now not a sullying breath can rise
To dim thy glory in the skies.

We rear no marble o'er thy tomb,
No sculptur'd image there shall mourn,
Ah! fitter for the vernal bloom
Such dwellings to adorn;
Fragrance and flowers and dews must be
The only emblems meet for thee.

Thy grave shall be a blessed shrine
Adorned with nature's brightest w eath,
Each glowing season shall combine
Its incense there to breathe;
And oft upon the midnight air
Shall viewless harps be murmuring there.

And oh! sometimes in visions blest,
Sweet spirit visit our repose,
And hear from thine own world of rest,
Some faint n for human woes;
What forms more lovely could be given
Than thine, to messenger of heaven

SONG BY ROBERT BURNS;

Now published for the first time in the "Lives of Eminent Scotsmen."

TO DELIA.

Fair the face of orient day,
Fair the tints of opening rose;
But fairer still my Delia dawns,
More lovely far her beauty shows

Sweet the lark's wild warbled lay,
Sweet the tinkling rill to hear;
But Delia, more delightful still,
Steal thine accents on mine ear.

The flower enamour'd busy bee,
The rosy banquet loves to sip;
Sweet the streamlet's limpid lapse,
To the sun brown'd Arab's lip.

But Delia, on thy balmy lips,
Let me, no vagrant insect, rove;
O let me steal one liquid kiss,
For oh! my soul is parch'd with love.

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE
AND
WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLALS per Annum *(including postage)* The Subscription is to be paid half yearly in advance.—the 1st of January and 1st of *July*—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING

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6 to 10 lines, 5s.—and 1s 3d. subsequently.

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line,—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently. Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week —Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly

*** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

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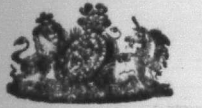

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the seventh day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty sixth day of June last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventh day of August instant at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the thirteenth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA,
12th *August*, 1822.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to order that the 1st Regiment of Addington Militia shall be composed of the Militia residing within Amherst Island, and in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Concession of Earnest Town; and the Second Regiment, of those residing in the remaining Concessions of Earnest Town, and in the Township of Camden

HIS EXCELLENCY is further pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia, viz:—

First Regiment of Addington,

	Commission dated
Lieut. John C. Clark to be Major vice Hawley, resigned,	28th June, 1822.
To be Captains.	
Lieut. John Sharp vice Thos. Fraser resigned,	do do
Lieut. Abraham Amey, vice Briscoe, do.	20 do
Lieut George Miller, vice Daly, do.	21 do
Ensign George Ham, vice Fralick, do.	26 do
Ensign John C. Fralick, vice McKay, promoted,	27 do
Ensign James Ranken,	28 do
Ensign John McGuin,	1st July do
To be Lieutenants.	
Ensign Jacob Miller, vice Williams, resigned,	18th June, do
Peter Ham, Gent. vice Sharp, promoted,	24 do
Benjamin Booth, Gent. vice Hawley, promoted,	25 do
Joshua B Lockwood, Gent. vice D. Lockwood, deceased,	26 do
Matthew Clark, Jun. Gent. vice John Clark, promoted,	27 do
Wm. McKenzie, Gent. vice Abrm. Amey, do.	28 do
Michael Asselstine, Gent. vice Miller, do	30 do
David L. Fairfield, Gent.	1st July do
Thomas Dennison, Gent.	2 do
Lewis Fralick, Gent.	3 do
To be Ensigns.	
Joseph N. Amey, Gent. vice Joseph Amey, promoted.	18th June, do
Jacob Ham, Gent. vice Perry, do.	19 do
Peter Asselstine, Gent. vice Ham, do.	20 do
Edward Howard, Gent. vice Fralick, do.	21 do
John Howard, Gent. vice Ranken, do.	22 do
James Frazer, Gent. vice Robert Clark, do.	24 do
Jonathan Parrott, Gent. vice McGuin, do.	26 do
Coleman Bristol, Gent. vice Samuel Clark, do	26th June, 1822
Peter Davey, Gent vice Miller.	27 do
To be Quarter-Master.	
William Fairfield, Gent.	18 do
To be Surgeon	
Thomas Moore, Esquire,	do do

Second Regiment of Addington.

To be Captains.	
Capt. Adam Bower from the 1st Regiment,	18 do
Capt. Daniel Fraser from do.	do do
Capt. George Macauley, from the Hastings Militia,	do do
Lieut. Johial Hawley, from the 1st Regiment,	19 do
Ensign Joseph Amey, from do.	24 do
Ensign David Perry, from do.	25 do
Ensign Samuel Clark, from do.	1st July, do
Ensign Philip Daly, from do.	2d do
To be Lieutenants.	
John Asselstine, Gent.	24th June, do
John Piercy, Gent.	25 do
Gasper Bower, Gent.	26 do
Johnston Hawley, Gent.	27 do
Wm. H. Clark, Gent.	29 do
Calvin Wheeler, Gent.	30 do
Lewis Stover, Gent.	1st July, do
Henry Comer, Gent.	3d do
To be Ensigns.	
Samuel Clark, Gent.	18th June, do
John Miller, Gent.	20 do
Miles Shorey, Gent.	21 do
Cyrus Hawley, Gent.	22 do
Richard Wharffe, Gent.	24 do
Milton Fisk, Gent	25 do
William Caton, Gent.	26 do
To be Adjutant, with the Rank of Captain.	
Ensign Robert Clark, from the 1st Regiment,	30 do
To be Quarter Master with the Rank of Ensign,	
Isaac Briscoe, Gent.	19 do

First Regiment of Frontenac.

John Strange, Esq. to be Captain, vice McLean resigned,	18 do
Thomas Murphy, Gent. to be Lieutenant,	do do
John Cartwright, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Norton, resigned,	do do

North York Regiment.

David Bridgford, Gent. to be Lieutenant,	do do

By Command of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gent. Mil. Forces,
UPPER CANADA.

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Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Ferguson
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ef	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BELKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding non-payment therewith of such portion of Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, who have not performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office
York, February, 7th 1822.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres a proportion of the said lands well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and all judge thesame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs J. and G. Munro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Mark t.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for an ACT to appropriate the MONEY to be got by the Public Road, passing through the Township of Clarke and Darlington, for the purpose of opening and improving the said Road.

By order of the Committee,
WM. CORNELL.

July 1, 1822. 15tf

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at Port Hope, August, 1822.

Amherst, David 2, Cavan.
Albert, Thomas, Hamilton,
Allen, John, Whitby.
Blair, Joseph, Darlington.
Blair, John, do
Blacknock, Moses, Cavan.
Barry, Ephan, Pickering
Blacklock, George 2, Cavan
Bleasdell, Henry, Lyon's Creek.
Best, David, Emily
Boyn, Johonah, Hope.
Birchard, Rufus, Pickering.
Britton, Jer Hope.
Bennett, Henry, do.
Bambridge, Fra. 2, do.
Brown, John, Cavan.
Clark, John Hope.
Coburn, Royal, Emily.
Chiger, Robert, Whitby.
Covey, Nathan, do.
Crothers, John, Cavan.
Caldwell, Wm. do.
Donaldson, John, Monaghan.
Davis, Simeon, Hope.
Farr, George, Port Hope.
Foster, Beirge, Cavan
Foster, Robert, do.
Farwell, A. M. Whitby.
Fader, Philip Darlington.
Fletcher, Alexr. do.
Finne, Michael, do.
Ford, Wm. Hamilton
Fenoux, Joseph, Darlington.
Gardiner, James,
Grant, Owen, Hope
Grahams, Arthur, Cavan.
Gorman, Joseph, Clark
Gray, Hugh, Port Hope.
Galloway, Henry, do.
Gifford, Joshua, Hope.
Gorton, J. C. Port Hope.
Gladson, Reuben, Whitby.
Henry, Andrew, Port Hope.
Hill, Aaron, Hope.
Hovington, Amariah B.
Hunter, James, Cavan.
Hagarty, David, do
Holmes, Andrew, Emily
Hardin, Thos. Port Hope.
Johnston, Robert
Johnson, William, Whitby.
Kerry, Patrick, Hamilton.
Kay, Joel, do.
Kirkpatrick, Thos. Hope.
Kilbug, David, Cavan.
Laug, James.
Lawson, Wm. Cavan.
Lowrie, Jos. J. Whitby
Laidley, Wm. Port Hope.
Maker, Wm. Hamilton.
M'Faddin, Patrick
Mulligan, Wm. Cavan
Mulligan, Wm. Cavan
Mossay, John, Darlington.
Mossay, Henry, Hamilton.
Morley, Harrison, Darlington.
Medcalf, George, Port Hope.
M'Craige, William
Mather, Thomas, Clark.
M'Laughlin, Wm. Cavan.
M'Call, Alexr. Asphodel.
Martin, John, Cavan.
Morely, Tom Clark.
Moore, Thos. Cavan
Night, Samuel, Cavan.
Moore, James, Emily.
Murphy, A.
Murphy, Humphrey, Hamilton
Morson, Edward, Cavan.
Nichols, Jas. Smith Town.
Nicholson, Wm do.
Nelson, John, do.
Odel, Jacob, Hope.
Osborne, Sarah, Pickering.
Pearsons, William
Perton, John, Cavan
Pasmore, Nicholas Cavan.
Power, Lawrence, do.
Qua, Thomas
Rutlege, James.
Robson, James.
Rifill, John, Cavan.
Reynolds, John, do.
Scarlet, David, do.
Stewart, John, Otonabee.
Spencer, Hiram, Clark.
Shrals, Robert, Cavan.
Scills, William, do.
Tait, Robert do.
Tigart, Francis, do.
Taylor, William
Taylor, John, Hope.
Wilson, John,
Wilson, Margaret, Cavan.
Wright, John I. Clark
Walton, Jacob, Hope
Wilson, Mathew, Cavan.
Young, James, Whitby.

DAVID SMART, *Post Master.*

Port Hope, August 16, 1822

N. B It is requested that all Letters now remaining in the Post Office at Port Hope, shall be taken out previous to 5th October next, otherwise they will positively be returned to the Dead Letter Office. D. S.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, to the exclusion of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) HABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822 17tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, on the Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The wood will be sold to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises—Lot was, the equal undivided half of the Saw and Grist Mills, at present occupied by Edward Dunham.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN and J. W. GAMBLE, under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who have not already done it are requested to present their accounts against it prior to the 1st of July next, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorized to give the necessary discharge.

W. ALLAN
J. W. GAMBLE

York, 1st *July*, 1822.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st *July*, 1822. 13 Bw.

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next.

S BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. GAMBLE,
Wm. GAMBLE.

York, July 6, 1822.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS. Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 19. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 17.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the second reading of the ancient Commercial System—Repeal Bill, the Importation of Goods Bond Bill, and the Navigation Amendment Bill. His Lordship observed, that the three bills formed a system which he thought would be highly beneficial to our commerce and navigation. The first bill repealed no less than three hundred Acts of Parliament, not by any sweeping clause, but separately and seriatim—a measure which of itself would prove highly beneficial, it being a fact, that there were persons who actually obtained a living by informing merchants what they could do—that they could not do, the acts, as they at present stood, operating as a bar to almost all the operations of commerce. With regard to the Navigation Act, dated 12 Charles II. it had invariably since that period been the policy of the country to adhere to it; and when it was considered that the Navigation Laws formed a nursery for seamen for the service of the country in time of war, it must be obvious that to adhere to those laws, if for no possible cause, was the best policy upon which the British Government could act. This policy must however, of course, be subject to times and circumstances, and it was upon the principle of it, modified by changes which had taken place that the system proposed to be carried into effect by those bills was established. Under the navigation laws the farmers stood the steadiest and most effective friends to the shipping and manufactures of the country. Ships were brought forward, and had been passed by the House of Commons.

The three bills above mentioned were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved the second reading of the Colonial Trade Bill, and the American and West India Trade Bill. His Lordship observed, that the latter clause had been the cause of the second not having been read before, and he understood the United States of America on British ships, the same footing as British ships were to be regarded in the ports of the United States, as well as in British ships, and to allow similar trade between our West India Island and other States on the Continent of America. To protect our North American Colonies, it had been deemed expedient to impose a duty on the articles imported into the West Indies from the United States—not a prohibitory one, but merely to place the trade on an equal footing with that from our North American Colonies.

The two Bills moved by the Earl Bathurst, were read a second time and committed for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 10.

Corn Importation Bill.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, on the report being brought up thought it would be desirable to defer further discussion on it till the third reading. He said there was a strong opinion against the clause introduced by the member for Liverpool, and he should oppose that clause and proceed with the Bill. The clause might be brought forward in the shape of a separate bill

Mr CANNING said he would take the sense of the House on the clause. The session was too far advanced to admit of any compromise; and his constituents were willing to acquiesce to any regulations or precautions that might be devised

Several members here expressed their disapprobation of the clause.

Mr. CURWEN said it could not protect the agriculturist for whose protection it was intended; and it afforded no security against any quantity of corn finding its way into the home market

Mr. BRIGHT supported the clause as due in equity to the commercial interest. The Custom-house regulations were sufficient to prevent the illicit importation of foreign flour.

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Gen. Gascoyne said the commercial interest asked for no boon, or for any thing they were not entitled to in equity, he supported the clause

Sir J. Sebright, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir T Lethbridge and others opposed it.

Mr. Ricardo supported it.

Mr. Canning replied. He would not have brought it forward had he conceived it militated against the agriculturists. He conceived that his clause went to remove an evil which Parliament were called upon in justice and equity to remedy. Still, however, much as he thought the clause necessary, he would not press it if he believed it could defeat the main objects of the bill; and whether this clause was agreed to or not, he should still vote for the bill. But he begged of the house to consider the situation in which importers of foreign corn were placed. He contended, that they ought not to refuse the commercial interests the clauses. While it would not injure the agriculturists; it would be more fair to prohibit the importation of foreign corn altogether, than from time to time, by legislative enactments to deprive the importer of his advantage, whenever God's providence should render the corn so imported unnecessary to our national wants If this principle was that upon which the country gentlemen meant to act, let them avow it plainly; but if they did not mean to go thus far, then he would be unwise, unjust and unfair, to turn that importation which was at first calculated for the national advantage, to the ruin of the importers.

The Marquis of Londonderry allowed that those who had quantities of foreign corn warehoused were entitled to some boon He thought this bill gave them some advantages by enabling them to bring the corn into market at 70s These importers had still the resource of sending their corn across the channel, where at a small expense it might be ground and sent to the West Indies. On account also of the anxiety excited by the clause, he should now contrary to his former opinion oppose it.

The House now divided, when there appeared, For the clause, 21—Against 116.

Mr. Hume regretted that the Noble Lord had changed sides so often, backward and forwards throughout the discussion of this question. A few nights ago only, he [Mr. Hume] was in a large majority with the Noble Lord, in favour of the grinding clause. To night he found himself in a small minority, on the same clause, because the Noble Lord had withdrawn his support of it—a clear proof, this, that the House would vote the very way that the minister voted.

The Bill was eventually ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

On the 19th, Mr Robinson called for the third reading of the corn importation bill. It was opposed by Messrs. Curwen and Western, who considered the reduction of the import duty from 80s. to 70s. as a great handship and very injurious to the agriculturist. Mr. C. moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months, which was lost, and the original motion prevailed, without a division. The above bill was brought up and read a first time in the House of Lords on the 20th, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the 27th.

The first reading of the bill for consolidating the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was called for in the House on the 20th, which after some conversation, was granted, and it was order'd to be read a second time the next day.

The West India and American trade bill, Colonial trade bill, and the navigation bill, were all read a third time in the House of Lords on the 20th and passed. The editor of the Courier, in noticing the passage of the two former bills, observes—"These acts will produce an important reserves upon what has hitherto been the commercial policy of the country; and we only hope they may fully answer the expectations of their supporters. Their operation will, no doubt, be vigilantly watched by those whose interests will be more immediately affected; and should the property less be official than is anticipated, we trust no false notions of consistency, nor any attachment to theory, will prevent such immediate modifications as may be expedient."

The Catholic Peers bill was taken up, in the House of Lords on the 21st for a second reading, and after a long and animated debate, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 42.

ENGLAND

LONDON, JUNE 21

In the afternoon of yesterday, the following resolution of the Directors of the Bank of England, was announced at the Royal Exchange.

"*Bank of England, 20th June*, 1822.

"Resolved—That all bills and notes approved in the usual manner, and not having more than 95 days to run, be discounted at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on and after the 21st of June, 1822."

Of this determination, there was not the most distant anticipation, and it had been so effectually withheld, until the moment when it was thus publicly announced, that no individual advantage could be taken of the impulse which such a measure must inevitably give to landed property.

Consols for account rose one per cent. in the short time that elapsed before the market closed. To day they fully kept their ground, notwithstanding the operations of the *Israelites*, who have been extremely active in selling out. Up to 1 o'clock their operations had no effect, but the intelligence of a fall in the French funds of one per cent, then occasioned a reduction in Consols of 1-4 per cent To this succeeded a sudden *panic* in foreign securities. Spanish Bonds in particular, felt their quarters—in the first bargain, after the rumour of this intelligence As to Russia Bonds, they were merely nominal. No one dares to hazard a bidding, knowing that it would be instantly caught. Thus the public have a *taste* of what may be expected from Foreign *securities*—evidently fragile as glass. The sooner the species of bubble is brought to a crisis, the better for the public. Want of time and space constrains us to defer until to-morrow, the communication of some further particulars on the subject of those same Foreign securities.

At a private meeting of the principal bankers held this day, we understand that it has been agreed to follow the example of the bank of England in discounting at 4 per cent.

We understand that the Resolution of the Bank of England to discount at 4 per cent. was *carried* by a majority of only *one* voice. On a former discussion when it came to the vote, it was *lost* by a majority of only *one*. The previous discussion was long and vehement and the question was not finally determined till past two o'clock. The notice first appeared in the discount office, where it was stuck up at half past two o'clock.

THE FUNDS

Stock Exchange, 12 o'clock.

The Bank discounting at 4 per cent has caused a great deal of business in the market. This morning's opening operation at 81 5-8 and up to the hour remain steady at the above price. Reduced 80 4 3-8.

The public in general praise the Bank for their impartial conduct of yesterday; not even a message was sent to the Stock Exchange on the business, therefore no advantage could be taken in the market. The moment the rise in the funds took place, the Jew party sold largely, to get out of their *Bull* account. The Bank discounting at 4 per cent. will be the cause of great improvement in the Foreign Securities, as the public can obtain discounts at 3 1-2 a 4 per cent, and immediately invest the money in the Foreign Funds, which produce from 6 to 8 per cent.

One O'clock.

Within the last hour the Jews have been selling out without the least effect upon the market. Consols are 81½ for the account, and Reduced 80¾.

Prices of Stocks at one o'clock.—3 per cent Reduced 80¾ ⅞; 3 per Cent Cons-ls, shut; 3½ per Cent. 97¼; 4 per cents; 97½ ⅝; 4 per Cent. new, 98½; Bank Long Anns 20⅞ ⅛; Exchequer bills of 1000l 3s. prem. par 2s prem; ditto small, 4l, 1s. 6d prem; Consols for Acct. 81½ ⅝.

French Funds, June 19.—5 per Cents opened at 90f 85c; closed at 91.—Bank Stock, 162f 50c.

Cribb's Farewell to the King—On Saturday the Champion of England made his last bow to the Amateurs at the Fives' Court. Tom had to box for a *Corinthian* attendance, and St. Martin's street was filled with carriages. The sets to, generally, were good.

The Champion of England and Spring ascended the stage amidst loud approbation. Crib was decorated with the *belt*, in the front of which are a couple of silver fists, and on each side of which are two large circles of silver plate with an inscription engraved on them. "The *belt* is about four inches wide, and made of fawn skin. It was an excellent combat; and although Tom had a touch of the gout, he displayed great activity. But the swell mob had now arrived or poor Tom to say FAREWELL! He scratched its *nob*—looked about him, his heart full of gratitude, at a loss what to say—and his *chaps* almost forsook his office. Tom at length managed to hold forth in these words:—"Gentlemen, I return you thanks for your kindness this day. (A short pause and confusion.) Indeed gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for all the favors you have conferred on me." (A long pause, as if Tom could not get out his word.) Gentlemen, may your purses never fail you." Crib now retired, amidst loud and long plaudits

Spring now mounted the stage, and thus addressed the spectators:—"Gentlemen, I once more present myself to your notice; but as my old dad has retired from the stage, and the prize ring altogether, and as I have stood next to him for some time past, I mean to stand in his place, till I am *beat* out of it!"

Aid in case of Shipwreck.—Several experiments have recently been made before the Trinity board, and a board of General Officers at Woolwich, of a new plan for affording speedy and effectual aid in case of shipwreck. It differs from Capt. Manby's plan, in as much as the line of communication can be made by means of rocket instead of a mortar—a rocket is also added, and so remarkably constructed, as to render coasts dreadly facility and safety in reaching the shore. The advantage that must be derived in the night time, from the rocket, is obvious, as it is so constructed that it will burn in the water. The precision by which the line of communication is formed, is also wonderful; by aiming at, and the safety of the end properly conveyed upon having the apparatus ready and on board, in case of accident, is paramountly encouraging. The two boats we spoke in reference to, have the new plan, and have made their report accordingly.

SCOTLAND.

James Stuart, Esq. was tried before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 10th June Among the counsel for the accused appeared F. Jeffrey, H. Cockburn, J. Monchief, and T. Maitland, Esquires. Mr Stuart was attended by the Earl of Moray, Admiral Fleming, Capt. Gordon, R. N. and several other distinguished persons.—The indictment charged Mr Stuart with the crime of murder, by discharging a pistol at Sir Alexander Boswell, whereby he was mortally wounded. Mr S. pleaded not guilty. Mr. Cockburn opened the pleadings on behalf of the defendant, after which the witnesses were examined. The Lord Advocate stated it to be their duty to bring this case to trial; that duelling was in no way sanctioned by law; but a deadly wound committed in a duel, however fair the duel might have been, constituted the crime of murder. He left the verdict to the Jury. Mr Jeffrey made a long argumentative speech. The Lord Chief Justice Clerk then addressed the Jury, and remarked there had not been even an attempt to establish the charge of malice; that Mr Stuart had made two offers of conciliation to Sir A. Boswell, before the duel; then the jury would keep in mind Mr. Stuart's conduct on the field, the contribution he had expressed for the fatal blow, &c. &c. The jury, after consulting for a few minutes, delivered an unanimous verdict *not guilty*, which was received with loud cheers from without the doors, and approbation within. The trial lasted 18 hours, the court was crowded to excess, all the avenues filled, and thousands remained outside.

The Edinburgh Reviewers refer the cause of the present Agricultural distress, and to the weight of taxation, for it is impossible that corn can ever produce low prices, but to the cessation of the same demand as existed during the last war, to produce of the soil, and which during the period alluded to, brought into cultivation extensive tracts of poor land at the expense of great capital, that ever ordinary demand, by the reduction of the army and establishments, and other causes, has now ceased, and two or three luxuriant harvests have produced crops far above the consumption, of the country, and thus totally glutted the market. The distress cannot be relieved unless by industrious habits are no longer cultivated, and only as much raised as will supply the wants of the country, since the price of Agricultural Produce in England is double and triple that among the surrounding nations, and any attempt to lower it, in other words a partial destruction of Agricultural Capital must take place, and in connexion with it, a reduction of rent.

Highland Fidelity.—The generous self devotion of Roderick Mackenzie has been often recited.—This young man, who had sought concealment among the mountains of Ross-shire, after the battle of Culloden, was surprised by a party of soldiers, on a sea plan for affording speedy and effectual aid in case of shipwreck. It differs from Capt. Manby's plan, in as much as the line of communication can be made by means of rocket instead of a mortar—a rocket is also added, and so remarkably constructed, as to render coasts dreadly facility and safety in reaching the shore. The advantage that must be derived in the night time, from the rocket, is obvious, as it is so constructed that it will burn in the water. The precision by which the line of communication is formed, is also wonderful; by aiming at, and the safety of the end properly conveyed upon having the apparatus ready and on board, in case of accident, is paramountly encouraging. The two boats we spoke in reference to, have the new plan, and have made their report accordingly.

IRELAND.

DREADFUL SITUATION OF IRELAND.

The distresses in Ireland seem rather to increase than otherwise The papers are filled with accounts of suffering of the most melancholy and afflicting character The sums subscribed in England for their relief, exceeds 90,000 pounds sterling.

The London papers of the 22d June contain the Report of the Committee of London Tavern; and a supplement to the Liverpool Mercury of the 21st June, a variety of extracts of letters, addressed to the committee at that place, depicting in the most glowing colors, the unparalleled sufferings of the Irish people, and calling loudly for the aid of charity to save the lives of thousands, who are daily perishing from the want of the necessaries of life. We have no room for the London committee report; but the extracts which we have given below from the letters received by them, appear likely, we should think to judge of the extent of this great evil at the time the last accounts were received from Ireland. Great, how ever as these distresses were, fearful apprehensions were entertained that they would be still greater The months of July and August were expected by the London committee to "resound with appallin, cries from the dying peasantry."

From his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam—On my way to Castlebar, I passed a multitude of half starved men, women, and children, at Ballygibbon and Balearta, seeking a share of *nonsuffical* weeds, which could *only keep them alive, and no more*.

I have not to the committee a full statement of the *hideous scene* I have witnessed. *If thousands are not sent to Mayo and Galway*, whole populations must die.

From Clifden.—To his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam—Our poor creature who was on dooyed by me last week to amuse but not to satisfie himself, at the repairing of roads—was at work on Saturday evening, fasted, I am afraid yesterday, (Sunday) got up this morning (Monday) not from bed (for he had none) but from the ground, on which he slept without bed clothes in his daily rags. He said he felt languid and heavy, he was in fact getting worse, he lay down again on the ground and died!!! Four died in Bofin, and swelled bodies, pale looks, sunken cheeks, and hollow eyes, are the harbingers of death, the work of death will soon be very rapid in this country. As to the public works and general employment of the poor of this country, I fear it is almost too late, a few days more will incapacitate them from any thing. I dined I dismissed this evening 30 men whom I had employed in the repair of roads; I never witnessed such distress as my communication of not being able to give them a another day's work occasioned; they said—day or two more without employment, *that it without food*. would put an end to their labors.

A letter from the Curate of Skull near Skibbereen, says, "By a census lately taken, it appears that the population consists of 13 000 persons. Of these, I feel not the slightest hesitation in saying, that a third part are actually in a state of starvation.

"For the last month, multitudes in my own immediate neighborhood have been living on shell fish sea weed, and cow's milk, the consequence of which is, what must have been universally expected, that fever and dysentery have made their appearance; of the latter, an awfully deplorable case have come within my own observation within the last week; and of the malignity of the former, some idea may be formed, when I assure you that on one farm thirteen persons died out of it within the last six weeks."

A letter from the Catholic priest of Athenry, Kilmallock, says, "The pangs of hunger are now generally felt—deep, caused by fatigue, at times the moment the sighs and tears of men, women and children, only to be renewed in the anguish and more violent and while I am writing this afflicted countenance, probably some unfortunate victim is breathing his last. This, Gentlemen, is not fancy, nor imagination, the picture is reality, has been often realized to my view. Death hereafter the kingly terrors to lose become more familiar. Pity exclaimed may be treated as many a one treasure and in many instances as a welcome visitor. Orphan sources are deserted, and paupers are given. We have been elected by the sons of your liberality, and have succeeded in this land of misery, [illegible] Mansion House Committee of London, Dublin, Manchester, &c. for hope, that you will not merely cease to extend to us relief as you may consider our present extended demands, and the prayers of your distressed brethren in Ireland will be incessantly offered to the throne of God, to obtain for you blessings, both temporal and eternal.

A letter from George Cheldening, Esq. of Westport, says, "The famine becomes hourly more appalling; thousands and tens of thousands without the means of purchasing, and every day additional numbers become exhausted of their remaining stock of provisions The noble generosity of England adds to her laurels. on this melancholy calamity befalling her sister island.—Words cannot express the feelings of gratitude our only means of return. We have 2000 families under our care, to save from perishing; as many more in a lesser degree of suffering."

A letter from Mr Cliff, on behalf of the parish of Rossa Galway, says, "The district for which I now solicit your kind consideration is wild and mountainous. quite unimproved, and never sufficiently cultivated, any year, to produce provision to support its inhabitants, whose number amounted, by the late census, to above 7000 I am not able. I have not language to describe the deplorable state to which this wretched people are reduced; many of them are subsisting solely on a weed gathered on the seashore and carried many miles on their backs, perhaps so far as twenty or twenty-five miles This but barely supports existence; but for that what will not man do; what labor will not a parent undergo to still the piercing cries of his famishing children looking to him and calling on him to preserve that existence he was the cause of giving."

A letter from Mr. Read, of Ballyglass says, "The appalling scenes, occasioned by starvation, are so truly deplorable, and increasing momentarily, to such an awful pitch that annihilation must ensue, unless we can get immediate assistance I have the honour to address your humane committee, praying that you will send relief to the lower part of the half parish of Ballinrobbe, which takes in thirty-one villages, containing two thousand souls in a state of frenzy, bordering on the actual verge of starvation to death."

A letter from Mr. O'Donell, near Newport Pratt, says, "The cry of starvation is almost every direction of the parish of Ballacray, in the different villages bending thereto, is heart rending to the feeling, and makes it an imperative duty on me to seek for them your benevolent aid, and also for the parish of Kilmore, where they are literally, in some places, trying so support nature by converting the wild herb and a kind of sea weed into food, which is creating a general disease that is carrying them off fast"

From Bantry—The pride of the people adds not a little to the calamity one woman, with three children, *died of actual starvation*; they were nearly a week without sustenance, and the woman ashamed to make her case known, and before assistance could be administered they were all found lifeless together.

A letter *from* the Rev C Seymour, Rector of Clifton, says, "The great extent of this barony (Ballynahinch) obliged us to divide it into six districts; and every benefaction we have received we have divided into as many portions, the population of each district amounting to upwards of 8000 souls, almost all of whom are without food and without any means of procuring it, except through the channel of charity, because we have no circulating medium in this part of the United Kingdom and no employment for the poor. Very many are suffering the pangs of hunger and the pains of sickness without a murmur; and several have died of famine without complaining a complaint. It is astonishing to see the passive fortitude of men, women, and children; it is wonderful that their sufferings have not produced a single act of outrage in this afflicted country. The contributions we have received are great, liberal, and kind; but they will not effectually relieve the inhabitants; they will not save them from pestilence and the grave Only think of one 20,000 souls, in a mountain one country, extending to a length of thirty English miles, and at least twenty broad, in the whole of which there is not one cart of home grown provisions to be had, nor one hundred pounds among all its inhabitants, to purchase food."

Foreign Intelligence.

The French King received the address on the Chamber of Deputies, June 11. In his answer, adverting to the Turkish question, he said, 'Peace, general peace, is the object of the wishes of Henry 4th; it will perhaps not be permitted to behold it. But I will neglect nothing to announce to the chamber, that the accounts which I have received are very favorable to the maintenance of peace in the East, and give us reason to expect the entire re-establishment of peace there.

The French Minister of Finance brought forward his estimates to the Chamber of Deputies for the ensuing year—the sum to be expended amounting to 1,045,503,000 francs; the Revenue to 969,460,000, giving a surplus of 8,965,280 fr.

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The latest papers contain many confused accounts of the unsettled state of Spain. The Royalists are said to be in arms, and to great force in many parts of the Kingdom. In the mean time intelligence from both France and Spain leaves no doubt of the fact of strong military movements on both sides of the Pyrenees. Those who believe a regiment of troops cannot shoulder their muskets without a belligerent intention, are getting up a war between the two nations. We know not what may take place; but if the holy Alliance prevented the Czar from marching upon the Dissenters, they will not allow the French and Spanish Bourbons to come to loggerheads. The Liberals, however, make out a plausible story that the Ultra Royalists of France are preparing to assist the insurgent royalists in Spain. From what we can collect, however, the internal affairs of Spain are much worse than we have supposed them to be for the last six months.

A London paper of June 23 states that Madrid papers to the 13th had arrived. On the 4th the Cortes were informed by the Minister of State of Valencia, and Catalonia, and the remonstrances made by the French government on the subject of Spanish emigrants to France plotting against the peace of the country, were communicated. A favorable answer appears to have been returned to the French government.

From the Paris papers it appears that the French government has at length issued orders for the Spanish refugees to quit the frontier towns, and proceed into the interior towns.

The Emperor Alexander is stated to have left St. Petersburgh on the 23d of May, accompanied by three generals, to inspect the new fortifications at Dunneberg, whence he was to proceed to Wilna to review the troops at that place. This at all events, does not bear a pacific aspect.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Match for Five Hundred Guineas.—The great trotting match between Mr. Barnard's mare, of the Arabian breed and Captain Colston's brown horse, took place yesterday morning over a two mile circle, in the Grove Park, at Rutherford, near Gerrard's Cross, for the above stake. It was, to trot nine miles against each other, and to start at different ends of the two miles. The persons present were dismounted to give fair play to the horses, and not to cause a bustle, to induce them to break from the trot. Each did the two miles as follows:

THE MARE.	Min.	Sec.	THE HORSE	Min.	Sec.
1st. 2 miles in	6	11	1st. 2 miles in	6	9
2d. do.	6	10	2d. do.	6	9
3d. do.	6	9	3d. do.	6	11
4th do.	6	10	4th. do.	6	13
9th mile	3	6	Last mile,	3	7
	27	46		27	49

It was as fine a race as ever was run, and both were neck and neck at the seventh mile, when the horse began to fall a little off in speed, and did not require the mare to be pushed. The race was won by several lengths at last.

Sums Won at the Races in 1822.—The following account of the money, and gold and silver cups won at the five principal places of sport this year:

Newmarket,	£6,739	0 and 7 Cups.
York,	5,992	15 and 3 Cup.
Doncaster,	5,647	10 and 4 Cup.
Ascot,	3,208	5 and 1 Cup.
Epsom,	3,538	5 and 1 Cup.

The whole amount in backing the above, won at the different races, is £39,784 1s. and 189 Cups.—The greatest prize was the 1st and Duke Michael's Cup, with 3,000 guineas in it, won by Mr. Chaelmas Newmarket.

Literary Notices.

"Napoleon in Exile."—A work of considerable interest, under this title, is expected to appear in the course of the ensuing month. It consists almost entirely of Napoleon's own remarks, in his own words, written down at the moment, during three years of the most unreserved communication, and furnishes, in a way that could probably never be anticipated, details of all the remarkable events of his life, public and private—characters of his ministers and generals—estimates of the armies and courts of Europe—the development of his foreign and domestic policy—anecdotes of his campaigns, and, indeed, illustrations of most of the extraordinary occurrences and persons that have astonished the world during the last half century, and which carries with it its own evidence, and is sustained by facts known only to the distinguished individual by whom they were related.

Mr. Montgomery, the poet, will furnish in a few days a work entitled "Songs of Zion," being imitations of the Psalms in verse.

Mr. Dunlop, author of the "History of Fiction," has a new work in the press entitled the History of Roman Literature, from the earliest period to the Augustan age; in 2 volumes 8vo.

The concluding volume of Sir R. K. Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c. &c. have just appeared.

Marmion; by the author of the "Caxtons"—Roche Blanc, by Miss A. M. Porter—the Reigning Beauty, by the author of "Correction"—and Tales of the Manor, by Mrs. Holland, are nearly ready for publication.

At a late meeting of the French Academy, among other literary productions noticed, the Marquis de Lally Tollendal read several fragments of a tragedy entitled Tuathan Mesmer, or the Restoration of the Irish Monarchy; the subject of which is taken from the ancient history of Ireland towards the end of the first century.

Lady Morgan's Florantine Macarthy has been translated into German, by B. T. F. Von Halem, and published at Leipzig, by Hinricks. A Leipzig Review, (which has just been received) severely satirical upon her Ladyship, and gives her but little credit for invention or original authorship.

Count Franz Von Erbach, a distinguished antiquary, and promoter of fine arts, has made some valuable additions to his extensive museum. Among others he has received a *carpus papyrus*, which is nine feet long, and but little injured. It presents some hieroglyphics, which have not been noticed before, and are considered to be of great moment. Another curiosity is a fragment of an ancient Egyptian papyrus, easily to be deciphered. Count Von Erbach has also received an Egyptian mummy, preserved in an unusual manner and position. The box or coffin is highly ornamented with hieroglyphics. A detailed report on these interesting antiquities will soon be published.

Extract from Bracebridge Hall.

The Young Lovers.—"To a man who is a little of a philosopher, and a bachelor to boot, and who, by dint of some experience in the follies of life, begins to look with a learned eye upon the ways of man, nothing is more entertaining to note the conduct of a pair of young lovers. It may not be as grave and scientific a study as the love of the plants; but it is certainly as interesting. I have therefore derived much pleasure since my arrival at the Hall, from observing the two Justices' clerks. She has all the deliberation and coolness of an artless girl, inexperienced in coquetry, who has made her first conquest: while the captain regards her with that fondness and exultation, with which a youthful lover is apt to accomplish the acquisition of a prize. I observed him yesterday in the garden advancing along one of the gravel walks, making great demonstrations of his love, and sighing through his whiskers. The cockoon, that harbinger of spring, was boldly heard from a distance; the brook piped from the hawthorn, and the yellow butterflies sported and toyed and coquetted in the air. For John was leaning on her lover's arm, and seeming to listen to conversation, with her eyes cast down, and a soft blush upon their cheek, and a quiet smile upon her lips: while in the hand that was disengaged by her side was a branch of flowers. In this way they were sauntering slowly along, and when I considered them, and the scene in which they were moving, I could not but think it a beautiful and pure thing to see two young people should ever grow old, or that their blossoms should give way to fruit, or that lovers should ever get married."

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Iron Steam Boat arrived at Paris on the 11th of June, in 55 hours from London, with a cargo of clover seed and cast iron. This boat is spoken of in high terms of praise.

A Warrant has been issued from the War department ordering that no soldier enlisted after 24th April 1822 shall be entitled to pension unless on 21 years service in the infantry, and 24 years service in the cavalry.

A Grand Concert took place at the Mansion House on the 12th June, in aid of the Irish Distressed Fund. We are sorry to find that, owing to the unpopularity of our city Ladies, the concert was not as well attended as the distinguished names of the titled patronesses, under whose direction it was given would have induced us to expect. The performers gave their services gratuitously, and the talent in requisition embraced the most popular names of the season.

A valuable blood mare, in London, was lately bitten by a mad dog. The stable keeper was not a little surprised at hearing the horse *bark* several times, which was so vicious that no one dare enter the stable. The animal was shot to prevent its biting itself to pieces.

The Marquis of Hertford died at his house in Manchester square, London. He was born in 1743, and is succeeded by his only son, the Earl of Yarmouth. He was advanced to the marquisate in 1793, and was 79 years of age. He had been in a declining state of health for upwards of two years; but within the last ten days the decay had been rapid—latterly his memory appeared to be wholly gone. The present numerous successes to the estate, of three guineas each by a length per yard. The successions alone may give an idea of luxury, more than Oriental, which pervades the whole.

Sagacious Repartee.—The reformists of England lately celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of Sir Francis Burdett's election, when the following toast was given:—

Parliament Reform.—A full, fair and free representation of the people: the common house of parliament:—*Air. Kick the rogues out.*

In commenting on the toast and time, the London Courier, (a ministerial paper) sagely observes, "We may suppose what we mean by this toast, and to our own minds should rejoice to see the thing done. But, considering who would be the persons that must undergo the disciplinary kicking, it would not be [illegible] very easy to note. [illegible] from the Daily Advertiser, is a fair specimen."

Animal Sagacity.—Mr. Martin, keeper & gardener, a short time since took the young of a sow on the manor of Edward Mainwaring, Esq. of Whitmore, one of which he kept in the garden, and had so far domesticated the animal, that it became the familiar pet with the servants of the establishment; but not having forgot its dam, its cries in the night excited the attention of the mother, who actually burrowed under the garden wall in several places—but frustrated in her design, the subtle animal ascended and entered a flue of the hot houses, and actually extricated her young by repeating through the same difficult passage.—*Chester Courant.*

Liberality.—It is stated in the London Investigator, that Withe Bramston, Esq. of Oak Hill, has, at his own expense, rebuilt Deen church, at the estimated cost of 7000 or £8000. The edifice is splendid and beautiful. All the windows are of colour'd glass, and the eastern one, which represents the crucifixion, by Backler, after Le Brun, is a fine specimen of the art; it alone cost 500 guineas. Also to him, Mr. Bramston has presented the parish with a set of new bells. It is not long since that the neighboring parish of Oakley was indebted for a new set of bells to the bounty of the same gentleman.

Singular instance of Longevity of a Horse.—There is now living and in the possession of the proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, where he has been the most part of his life, a horse 63 years old this grass; he is perfectly sound and five from blemish, and has been in regular work till within a few years. He is now kept at his ease for his past services, which have been great to an extreme.

In the Peculiar Court of Canterbury, June 12th, the case of Olive, calling herself the Princess of Cumberland, came on for the second time, and was postponed at her own request. She claims £15,000, stated to have been left by the late King, but the question involves the proof of her allegations. The King's Proctor had received no instructions and the imposture is too barefaced to claim the least attention.

Wanstead House.—During the last four days the influx of fashionable to view the splendid mansion belonging to the Hon. William Long Wellesley, has astonished the natives." Upon an average not less than from three to five thousand persons have been, daily, to view that matchless mansion.

The furniture is of surpassing magnificence, that we have nothing like it in the kingdom. And when we state that the carpets and hangings alone, have cost sixty thousand pounds, within the last ten years, we do not exaggerate. The family room of Lyttney and Wellesley are embroidered on all the carpets, the materials of which is silk—the walls, as well as windows, are hung with the richest Genoa velvet, with corresponding draperies of the same place, at three guineas and a half per yard. These specimens alone may give an idea of luxury, more than Oriental, which pervades the whole.

Sarcastic Repartee.—The reformists of England lately celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of Sir Francis Burdett's election, when the following toast was given:—

Parliament Reform.—A full, fair and free representation of the people: the common house of parliament:—*Air. Kick the rogues out.*

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UNITED STATES.

THE NEGRO PLOT AT CHARLESTON.

A letter from that place, dated the 19th instant, gives the following particulars:

"A Negro belonging to Col. Prideau who was solicited to join the gang, declined, and consulted a friend named Pencell, who advised him to give information thereof to his owners. He did so and the proper authorities took measures accordingly.

"Their plan appears to have been well digested. They intended to have provided themselves with passes so as to deceive the guard, and place themselves at certain parts of the city; then a party was to secure the guard and the guard house, and an indiscriminate massacre was to commence on all whites who appeared in the streets, and particularly to prevent any company to form. Also to prevent the bells to ring to give any alarm.

It appears that this was in agitation for a considerable length of time. They formed themselves into a society, and held meetings at a farm that they could approach by water, to avoid being stopped by any patrol—by which farm is situated near the fork of the road on the meeting street side. Religion and superstition were used by the more cunning to delude the incredulous Africans in the plot. Gullah Jack was considered invincible, he could not be hurt nor killed by any means whatever, but a blow from him would be instant execution.—At one of these meetings they had a fowl dressed and put on a table—Gullah Jack performed some ceremony of witchcraft over it; when he was done the fowl got up and walked off. Indeed, he showed great fears of death under the gallows.

Most of the ringleaders were the rulers of class leaders in what is called the African Society, and considered faithful, honest fellows. Indeed many of the owners would not be convinced till the fellows confessed themselves that they were concerned, and the first object of all was to kill their masters.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Charleston, July 14, 1822.*

"You will no doubt hear a variety of reports relative to the unfortunate situation of affairs here, as the daily arrests continue, and it is difficult to say what number of the deluded wretches may yet be taken up. There was certainly considerable cause for alarm, and had the conspirators measure been adopted, the consequence, both as to life and property must have been serious. Too much praise cannot be paid to the vigilance and firmness of Major James Hamilton, Junior Intendent of the city, who upon the first discovery of the infernal plot, secured the conspirators, and immediately formed a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, consisting of seven of the most respectable gentlemen in the state, and possessing every qualification as examined lawyers, intelligent men, and in whom these is not an individual in the city but places the most implicit confidence, both as to their sound judgment and discretion. The Court have had a judicial and laborious investigation, and it is to be hoped that they may soon get through the [illegible] and that we shall be restored to our former quiet, and peaceful situation. No disposition for mercy has been shown in the country.

Life Preserving Dress.—On Thursday afternoon we were invited by the inventor to attend an exhibition of the Life Preserving Dress, in Battersea [illegible], but we had other engagements to attend to, [illegible] from the Daily Advertiser, is a fair specimen.

The wind blew strong, and the sea was rough, which afforded those present a good opportunity to examine the utility of this dress in case of shipwreck. The inventor himself, who is unable to swim, put on his buoyant small clothes and jacket in the presence of several gentlemen, and committed himself fearlessly to the waves, in which he remained for upwards of an hour, apparently without the least struggle, and wholly unconcerned—and this, too, in a sea that kept constantly washing over our boat. The buoyancy of the dress kept his body, from his chest upwards, above the water, whilst his arms and legs were at perfect liberty. We narrowly watched his situation, and were highly pleased at the ease and safety with which he rode the waves, drifting with a rapid current for upwards of two miles. The inventor has also prepared a dress for a colored man, which, with some additions to the one he wore himself, enabled him to remain with his body above the water from the waist—and the two floated together, conversing with each other with as much *sang froid* as though they had a firm footing on *terra firma*. It is our opinion, that this dress, with some trifling improvement, may be rendered a means of safety to the shipwrecked mariner, in many situations, in which he may be unfortunately placed, and as such it is entitled to a respectable consideration from the public.

We understand that the inventor will give a public exhibition to the citizens in a few days, when the community at large will be enabled to judge of its utility; and we have no hesitation in stating they will be highly gratified. This dress has no connection with the Life Preserving Mattresses.

Mr. Kean.—This gentleman, it appears from the Richmond papers, is soon expected in the United States. If we recollect right, he promised us another visit in his farewell letter to fulfil his southern engagement. He is looked for in the fall.

Mr. Braham.—The celebrated Vocalist, is also said to have decided on crossing the Atlantic. The lovers of exquisite singing will not fail to hail his arrival as a fortunate occurrence.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

Periodical Publications.—The inquisitorial power of the House of Commons has brought forth a document at once of public curiosity, and of much anxious interest to those connected with the periodical Press, requiring the circulation of the stamps of Government for its productions. An account of all Stamps issued for Newspapers, &c. in the several years of 1801 and 1821, was laid before Parliament, thus exposing, in a manner little to be relished, more objections than ever the scouted Income Tax challenged, the private concerns of men, and affecting investigations to the amount of millions. We have no feeling on the matter, because our standard is alone, which is but a very one fourth of our circulation (as sets us at the top of the list of prosperous works; but we cannot help saying that the injury which the Stamp Office disclosures to many respectable Journals, the sale of which (amid the fine nations to which all are more or less liable) may not at this moment be extensive, is most unjust, irretrievable, unconstitutional and cruel. The Returns of Issue were divulged to no purpose, but the proper jealousy of Britain could not endure even this partial inquisition—here, we have secrets affecting property, in a far more direct and sensible manner, not only incorrectly exacted, but published and promulgated to the wide world, without regard to individual interests or the principles of universal right.

Such being our view of the question, we have felt some reluctance at giving insertion to the following paper; but on considering it as one for which we complain, as already done, and that our correspondent's ingenious calculations can do evil to no one, our scruples have yielded, and we give place to his strictly. Estimate of the Powers of the many Newspapers &c. issued, and as they appear in the above document to which we have alluded.

The Morning and Evening Papers, The British Press and Colonial, require in 1821, 77,000 stamps, equal to a joint circulation of 1200 a day.

The British Traveller, Evening Paper, 81,577 stamps, or 1260 daily; but it did not, we believe, commence till the year was advanced, so that the calculation does not appear.

The Courier, 1,504,700 stamps. It is Paper lasted through the year, and issued 6000 per day.

The Morning Advertiser, and Sunday Advertiser, 970,000 or average, 3500 daily.

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	Yearly.	Daily.
The Morning Chronicle	900.320	2186
The Morning Herald	875.000	2500
The Morning Post	630.500	2100
The New Times	848.000	2700
The Public Ledger	430.500	1380
The Star	419.073	1340
The Statesman, with Constitution	329.150	650
The Sun	170.000	540
*The Times, with Evening Mail	2,681.800	8632
The Traveller, with Commercial and London Chronicle	316.500	830
The True Briton	165.000	530

Of Journals published thrice a-week and not united, as several are) to Daily Papers in the foregoing:

	Each publication
English Chronicle	160.500	1030
General Evening Post	150.000	950
St. James's Chronicle, with Baldwin's Journal	577.500	3700
London Packet	102.000	620

The Journals published twice a week (taking each publication to be alike, (which is not the case with the Sunday Papers giving Monday editions) the results are :—

Bell's Weekly Despatch	132.250	1470
Bell's Weekly Messenger	522.700	5020
Bell's Life in London	92.500	960
Bell's Sunday Dispatch	36.000	350
Brunswick	22.392	270
Catholic Advocate	18.545	180
Champion	30.070	300
Courier de Londres	22.500	270
Examiner	141.975	1300
Guardian	88.150	860
John Bull	468.000	4500
John Bull's British Journal	2.000	20
London Gazette	160.000	1500
News	506.500	4870
Nicholson's Price Current	7.000	70
Observer	714.000	6860
Observer of the Times	55.250	430
Real John Bull	77.968	750
Wooler's British Gazette	66.500	620

The Weekly Journals are,

Aurora Borealis	24.600	460
Bell's Price Current	10.400	200
British Monitor	25.000	480
Christian Reporter	24.650	470
Cobbett's Register	825	16
County Chronicle, with County Herald	226.500	2170
Literary Chronicle	1.500	28
Englishman, with Mirror of the Times	135.750	1320
Farmer's Journal	155.000	2980
Independent Observer	36.400	700
Law Chronicle	11.100	210
†Literary Gazette	60.197	1150
Marwode's Price Current	1.099	20
Military Register	1.672	30
Mirror	9.000	170
Philanthropic Gazette	36.600	700
Sunday Monitor, Westminster Journal Imperial Gazette	62.500	400
Town Talk	3.000	60

Once a Fortnight.

Racing Calendar	24.400	940

Once in Three Weeks.

Police Gazette	30.000	1600

Once a Month.

Literary Advertiser	6.000	500

The total number of London Newspapers is stated at 16.284.894. and their payment of Stamp duties £270,908 18s.

The Provincial Newspapers are in number 8.825.282; their duties £142.087 10s. 8d.

The total stamps issued for the two, 24,779,786. for which the Treasury received £142.996 8s. 8d. independent of the immense revenues from Paper and Advertisements.

In 1801 the Stamps issued were 16,084,906. and the duties amounted to £234.571 10s. 7. In that year the Provincial papers are estimated at about half a million in number more than last year—the London papers having on the contrary increased from 7 to 16 1-4 millions.

(a) We stamp only that portion which is required to be sent by post; all other London circulation, and what can be sent through book-sellers to the provinces, are unstamped

* Where two Journals are mentioned, the division is by the sum total of their joint number of days' publications, though one may greatly exceed the other, as no doubt the Times does the Evening Mail.

† The papers of this class probably issue fourfifth of their impression on the Sunday, and a very small proportion on the Monday; thus the former publication will be much greater, and the latter much less than is stated, the whole being double what appears in the second column.

‡ This publication is principally unstamped.

‖ Idem.

§ Also chiefly circulated by an unstamped edition.

We observe from exclamations, however, that the Stamp Office does not seem to be very accurate in its returns—whether the revenue officers or not is another question—as several journals, besides the mistakes of that department, declare that they obtain Stamps from the Stationers, and are disappointed by the Official Documents.

The whole nevertheless presents an extraordinary picture of the activity and wide dissemination of the periodical Press

If the sheets published in England in 1821 were laid in a circle upon our Globe, a child might walk on paper round the earth !!!—And if the Stamp duties were also distributed in shillings, no single pack easily one up at every third step !!!

From the Quarterly Review for March.

CORAL REEFS, OR ISLANDS

FROM KOTZEBUE'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

Two or three days after sunset, they fell in with a chain of islands extending from lat. 62° to lat. 12° long. 187° to long. 193° 0' or rather a succession of groups, each consisting of a circular reef of coral rocks, and of which at irregular distances, rose a number of small detached islands, richly covered with the loftiest forms of the arborescent cocoa nut trees. Captain Kotzebuen claims for Lieutenant Kittlitz the merit of having first discovered these groups; but we can scarcely permit ourselves to doubt that they are the same which were seen by Captain Marshall, in the Scarborough, in 1788, and by the Nautilus, in 1799, and named on the charts the Nautilus, the Chatham, and Calvert's Islands. We readily admit, however, that if Lieutenant Kotzebue be not the first discoverer of these islands, he is, at all events, the first who has made an acquaintance with their true position; and we are disposed to allow him the further merit of having thrown much additional light on the nature and forms both of those singular coral groups, which rise out of the Pacific, circular chains, like *fairy rings* in a meadow, also of those which are extended from east to west, and from the 30th parallel of northern, to the same parallel of southern latitude.

It has long been known that the upper surface of these islands usually known by the name of Coral Rocks, is composed of immense fragments of a great variety of forms, the production of marine animals; and, since the voyages of Cook, Flinders, D'Entrecasteaux, and others, it has been ascertained that these minute creatures began their wonderful labours at the depth of the ocean, building upwards from the bottom, and that each generation, dying in its cells, was succeeded by others, building upon the labors of their predecessors and thus rising in succession till they reached the surface. This was assumed to be the process from the circumstance of the sea being found so deep close to the external side of the reef as frequently to be unfathomable. It now appears that this is not precisely the case. The facility with which the little vessel of Kotzebue entered through the open spaces in the surrounding reef or dam, into the included lagoon, enabled M. Chamisso to inspect more narrowly the nature of these extraordinary fabrics, and to give a more distinct and intelligible account of their origin and progress. From the circumstance of their being grouped only in certain seas of the Pacific, and always of the same kind, though irregular chain, generally more or less approaching to a circle; we were led to conclude that the coral animals lay the foundation of their edifices on shoals in the ocean, or perhaps more correctly speaking, on the summits of the submarine mountains, which advance sufficiently near the surface to afford them so much light and heat as may be necessary for their operations. The extreme depth at which they can perform their functions has not yet been ascertained; but it was found on the late Voyage of Discovery, that in Baffin's Bay, marine animals existed at the depth of one thousand fathoms, and in a temperature below the freezing point. The outer edge of the reef exposed to the surf is the first that shows itself above water, and consists of the largest blocks of coral rock, composed of madrepores mixed with various shells, and the spines of the sea hedge hog, which break into large tablets, and are so compact, as to sound loudly under the hammer. On the sloping side of the inner edge or reef, the animals uncovered by the ebb are set at carrying on their operations, were the lobopora musica, the millepora cervicornis, distichopora, actinias, and various kinds of polypi. The living branches of the lythophytes were generally attached to the dead stems; many of the latter, however, crumbled into sand, which, accumulating on the inner declivity, constituted a considerable part of the surface of the new islands.

The ridge or reef when once above water on the windward side, extends itself by slow degrees till it has surrounded the whole island, or the greater part of it, leaving in the middle an enclosed lake, into which are passages, more or less deep, communicating with the ocean; the islets formed on the reef or wall are smaller or larger, according to accidental circumstances. Chamisso observed, that the smaller species of corals had sought a quiet abode in the lagoon, where they were silently and slowly throwing up banks, which in process of time unite with the islets that surround them, and at length fill up the lagoon, so that what was at first a ring of islands, becomes one connected mass of land. One progress towards a state fit for the habitation of man has been described by he naturalist.

As soon as it has reached such a height, that it remains uncovered dry at low water, at the time of ebb, the corals keep building higher, sea shells, fragments of corals, sea hedgehog shells and their broken off prickles are united by the burning sun, through the medium of the cementing calcareous sand which has arisen from the pulverisation of the stone work and shells into one whole or solid stone. This strengthened by the continual throwing up of new materials gradually increases in thickness, till it at last becomes such that it is covered only during some seasons of the year by the high tides. The heat of the sun so penetrates the stone when it is dry, that it splits in many places, and masses break off to flakes. These flakes, so separated, are now and then cemented one another by the waves at the time of high water. The always active surf throws blocks of coral (frequently a fathom in length, and three or four feet thick) and other marine animals between and upon the foundation, and over this the calcareous sand lies undisturbed, and affords to the seeds of trees and plants cast upon it by the waves a soil upon which they rapidly grow to overspread its dazzling white surface. Entire trunks of trees, which have arrived by the rivers from other countries and islands, and have, at length, a resting place, after their long wanderings, with these come some small animals, such as lizards, insects, as the first inhabitants. Even before the trees have found, the real sea birds settle here, strayed land birds follow in the bushes; and at a much later period, when the work has been long since completed, man also appears, builds his hut on the fruitful soil formed by the corruption of the leaves of the trees and calls himself lord and proprietor of this new creation.—Vol. iii. pp. 321 & 322.

The reflections of Kotzebue are just and natural —

"The spot on which I stood filled me with astonishment, and I indeed in silent admiration the omnipotence of God, who had given even to these minute animals the power to construct such a work. My thoughts were confounded when I consider the immense series of years that must elapse before such an island can rise from the fathomless abyss of the ocean and become visible on the surface. At a future period they will assume another shape; all the islands will join, and form a circular ship's earth, with a pond or lake in the circle—and this form will again change, as these animals continue building, till they reach the surface and then the water will no day vanish, and only one great island be visible. It is a strange feeling to walk about on a living island, where all below is actively at work. And to what corner of the earth can we penetrate where human beings are not already to be found? In the remotest regions of the north, amidst mountains of ice, under the burning sun of the equator, and even in the middle of the ocean, on islands which have been formed by animals, they are met with!"—vol. iii. p. 36

POETRY.

SONNET.

What to the man is left below,
When she is far he holds most dear?
The sigh of anguish? sorrow's tear?
But can these heal the wound? Oh, no!

Will comfort rise to bless him, where
He oft has found delight before?
No; things once pleasing shake no more
All speak of her who oft was there!

May be then hope by change of scene
To gain his bosom's former peace?
The fruitless—for he cannot cease
From thinking, here she has not been!

What then has he left to him below?
Has life a single charm? Oh! no!

[New Monthly Mag for June.

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE
AND
WEEKLY REGISTER

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum *(including postage.)* The Subscription is to be paid half yearly in advance,—the 1st of January and 1st of July—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING

6 lines and under, 2s 6d—and 7d. 1 2 every subsequent insertion.

6 to 10 lines, 5s.—and 1s 3d. subsequently.

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line,—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently. Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Thursday's publication and no order to discontinue after Saturday to the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XX. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1822. Vol. I.

By authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the seventh day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected; and to every of you—GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventh day of August instant at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the thirteenth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not:

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen.l

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint JOHN S. MCDONALD, and ISAAC H. MERRIMAN Gents. to be Surveyors of Land within this Province.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz :

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emie	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
S. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebgever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angiesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Com.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Com.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, a proportion of the said land is well cleared and

INDEX AT END.

offer for sale on the fifteenth ... at my Office in the Village of ... o'clock in the day, and ad... to the highest bidder, *for Cash only* ... Any person or persons having any claim ... Property, by mortgage or other right ... incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give ... thereto, at my Office previous to the day ... Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 22, in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out-house thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c.—all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October next at the Market House in York, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office. York,
27th August, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale 20–6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16, in the 3rd Concession from the Bay in the Township of York lying in Young Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York.
27th August, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 20–6w

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff

York, 24th August, 1822 20–tf

DOWNING STREET, 12th June 1822.

WITH reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislature Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr Gait, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan shall be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£2500 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and receive the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B
&c. &c. &c.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Port Hope, August, 1822.

Amherst, David, 2, Cavan.
Albert, Thomas, Hamilton.
Aller, John, Whitby.
Blair, Joseph, Darlington.
Blair, John, do
Blackstock, Moses, Cavan.
Barry, Ephrm. Pickering.
Blackstock, George 2, Cavan
Birchner, Henry, Lyon Creek.
Best, David, Emily
Boyn, Johorudu, Hope.
Birchard, Rufus, Pickering.
Bottan, Jer Hope.
Brunett, Henry, do.
Bambridge, Frs. 2, do.
Brown, John, Cavan.
Clack, John. Hope
Colum, Royal. Emily.
Cinger, Robert, Whitby.
Covey, Nathan, do.
Crothers, John, Cavan.
Calfad, Wm. do.
Donaldson, John, Monaghan.
Davis, Simeon, Hope.
Farr, George, Port Hope.
Foster, Benge, Cavan.
Forcher, Robert, do.
Farwell, A. M. Whitby.
Fader, Philip, Darlington.
Fletcher, Alexr. do.
Fraser, Michael, do.
Ford, Wm. Hamilton.
Fox, Joseph, Darlington.
Fraser, James,
Gant, Otea, Hope.
Grahams, Arthur, Cavan.
Gorham, Joseph, Clark
Gray Hugh, Port Hope.
Galloway, Henry, do.
Gifford, Joshua, Hope.
Horton, J C Port Hope.
Hudson, Reuben, Whitby.
Henry, Andrew Port Hope.
Hill, Aaron, Hope.
Harrington Amariah B.
Hunter, James, Cavan.
Huggins, David, do
Holmes, Andrew, Emily.
Hardu, Thos Port Hope.
Johnston, Robert,
Jenkins, William, Whitby.
Ivereo, Patrick, Hamilton.
Joy, Joel, do.
Kirkpatrick, Thos Hope.
Kidling, David, Cavan.
Lang, James.
Lawson, Wm Cavan.
Lowes Jos J. Whitby.
Laidley, Wm. Port Hope.
Maker, Wm Hamilton.
McFaddin, Patrick.
Mulligan, Wm Cavan
Ray, John, Darlington.
May, Henry, Hamilton.
Mosey, Harrison, Darlington
Medcalf, George, Port Hope.
McCaige, William
Mather, Thomas, Clark.
McLauclin, Wm Cavan.
McCall, Alexr. Asphodel.
Martin, John, Cavan.
Muncie, Thos. Clark.
Moore, Thos. Cavan.
Might, Samuel, Cavan.
Moore, James, Emily.
Murphy, A.
May, Humphry, Hamilton.
Morton, Edward, Cavan.
Nichols, Jas. Smith Town.
Nicholson, Wm. do.
Neilson, John, do.
Odel, Jacob, Hope.
Osborne, Sarah, Pickering
Parsons, William
Perton, John, Cavan
Paymore, Nicholas, Cavan.
Power, Lawrence, do.
Qua, Thomas.
Rutlege, James.
Robson, Henry
Ribill, John, Cavan
Rynolds, John, do.
Scarlet, David, do.
Stewart, John, Onondaga.
Spencer, Micah, Clark.
Sheals, Robert, Cavan.
Smith, William, do.
Tait, Robert do.
Tigart, Francis, do.
Taylor, William
Tailor, John J. Hope.
Wilson, John
Wilson, Margaret, Cavan
Wright, John J. Clark.
Walton, Jacob, Hope
Wilson, Mathew, Cavan.
Young, James, Whitby.

DAVID SMART, *Post Master*

Port Hope, August 16, 1822

N. B. It is requested that all Letters now remaining in the Post Office at Port Hope, shall be taken out previous to 5th October next, otherwise they will positively be returned to the Dead Letter Office. D. S

THE LADY OF THE LAKE,

A Superior and Fast-sailing

PLEASURE-BOAT,

COMPLEATLY rigged with *jib, foresail, mainsail*, and *driver*, colours, oars, &c. &c. all in good order,

Will be Sold,

at a price far below her original cost.

She is entirely of Oak, and is in every respect a very superior thing of the kind.

☞ Inquire of Mr. CORDINGLY, near Mr. Cooper's wharf, where she may be seen, and tried, when two or three persons, at one time, request a trial. If the Boat is not sold by private contract within one month from the date hereof, she will be raffled for.

York, August 29, 1822. 20–4w

VALUABLE LAND

IN

PERCY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour*, or *Pot ashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office

York, August 28, 1822. tf.

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS, Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

POLICE REGULATION

RESPECTING Hogs running at large in the Town of York, made at an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at York, the 30th day of August, 1822, pursuant to Authority vested by the Statute 2d. Geo. IV. Chap 12

It is ordered, that from and after three weeks from the due publication hereof, every person duly convicted of having wilfully, or negligently suffered his or her hog or hogs to run at large in the Town of York, shall be liable to a penalty of TEN SHILLINGS for every such hog so suffered to run at large, and a further penalty of FIVE shillings for every day the offence is continued, one half to be paid to the informer. And likewise that all Hogs taken running at large as aforesaid, and impounded shall within three days after notice duly given (and the owners not having paid the penalty and charges and taken them away (be sold at public auction by the pound-keeper, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale, the penalty and charges incident to such distress, the overplus if their be any, shall be paid to the owner, and if the proceeds of Sale do not amount to the penalty and charges, the overplus, after payment of, the charges, shall go to the credit of the owner, on account of the penalty.

By the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, H D.

York, August, 27th 1822.

RIFLES.

TWO very valuable and *unique* Guns, are now on sale, by Private Contract, at Mr. Thomas Moseley's, Auctioneer, York, both *Rifles*, one of them silver mounted, and of superior workmanship, by RIVIERE of London—the other, a short gun, for *Deer-hunting*, by the famous PAOLY, of Germany.

This last gun was made purposely for the celebrated *Egalite* DUKE OF ORLEANS, who suffered during the French Revolution, and was given by him to the Rangers of his Forests, a short time previous to his execution. It is believed that two better guns are not in existence. One or both, will be raffled for, if not disposed of within a month from the date hereof.

York, August 29, 1822. 20–4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have commenced Brewing SPRUCE BEER of the best quality, and flatter themselves, by unremitting attention, to deserve a share of public patronage.

It will be expected that those favouring them with their custom, will send the Kegs to their house, Duke Street.—Price Ten Shillings per Keg of Eighteen gallons.

JOHN & WILLIAM COLUMBES,

York, 29th August 1822.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on (by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE,) under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necessary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1822.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.
York, 1st July, 1822. 13-6w.

Valuable Farm for sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent. or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next.

S BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 13

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. GAMBLE,
York, July 1, 1822. Wm. GAMBLE.

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,

WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 20. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, AUGUST, 29, 1822

Editorial Commentary.

THE Parliamentary Debates in our late arrivals are so interesting, we have been induced to make large extracts for our paper of this week.—Several of the subjects in debate are of high importance to this country

We have hitherto avoided, and we shall still avoid, any general discussion of our own on the great question of the Union of the Provinces, until we are in possession of the Act of Parliament authorizing that measure; being assured that, in the interim, we could have little more than conjecture on which to ground our reasoning.—Our kind Monitor, *The Observer*, has been pleased to indulge his wit and his learning, with some profusion, on this fruitful theme, and he seems to have been particularly gratified by having, as he thought a fair opportunity of *twitting* us for holding forth a prediction that would seem to be groundless. But, though this *assumed* prediction may not be fulfilled, we stated no untruths. *At that time there was no Bill, on the subject of the Union, before Parliament; and there were, and are, impediments of so serious a nature* that it will be well, after all, if they are not found to be "*insurmountable.*"—If the "*Pat Riot*" Observer, or any other Observer, supposes we are personally adverse to a Union of the Provinces, he is quite as much mistaken as he usually is on matters of importance. It was always our opinion that the Provinces should not have been separated.—It was always our opinion that the Act of separation was one of the few mistakes committed by the immortal PITT.—If a house divided against itself cannot stand, it can scarcely be less injurious to give separate interests, by which the seeds of discord are sown amongst a people who are, or ought to be the same. It is politically and morally wrong to do so, and to shew what were our sentiments long ago, and they remain the same, on this great question, we shall endeavour to find, for our next paper, a review of the Debates in Parliament, on the Lords and Commons, at the time of the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, a piece that was written for a work on this country, that is still unpublished, and which will prove how erroneous we considered the arrangements to be that led to the adoption of the measure which it now seems is to be reversed. But it will be strange indeed if, after a separation of more than 30 years, the affairs and relations of the two Provinces should not have become so en-

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will as to cause many serious obstacles in the way of a re-union, and we are persuaded that these obstacles, not only exist, but that they will be very seriously felt. However, as we have already stated, we deem it best to forbear entering at length on the discussion until the new Act of Parliament is before us, when we can make our deductions with greater certainty.

We hope our Merchants will avail themselves of the liberal provisions of the new *Corn Bill*, by which the Ports of England are opened to the country at 55s. as that price, in sterling money, after all leaving all costs and charges, would amply repay, and be a great relief to, our Farmers.

Our desire to hear of some permanent remedy for the sufferings of the lower Irish is as great as can be felt by any one, but it is a subject of the utmost difficulty, and we are much afraid that Mr. Goulburn's plan of granting leases of the tithes for 21 years to the proprietors of the soil, will not, by any means, prove an adequate relief. It is merely producing a change of *tithe masters*, without giving the poor occupier any security that the landlord will be more indulgent than the pastor.—*If the tythes* are leased by the landlord at their full value, he cannot make any alleviation in the system, favorable to the occupier, without, in fact, lowering his rents, which is scarcely to be expected generally.

It is gratifying to learn that Ministers are hostile to the preposterous views of Alexander, respecting the territory on the north west coast of this Continent, to which it seems he has claim as low down as the 51st° of N. lat.: the value and commercial importance of that region is infinitely greater than an ordinary inquirer can have any idea of.—If there is any part of the world where the Fur trade may be said to be inexhaustible, it is that region to which the *autocrat* now lays claim.

It does not appear there is any nearer prospect of war between Russia and Turkey, notwithstanding the horrible atrocities lately committed by the Infidels.

ENGLAND

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

CANADA LOAN.

Mr. Ellice inquired of the Honorable Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons on the 21st of May, "whether his Majesty's Government had not decided upon the claims of the sufferers in Upper Canada during the last war

Mr Wilmot said, "That his Majesty's Government had so far decided as to set on foot a loan of 10,000 pounds in Canada—half of the interest of which was to be paid by the government and the other half by Canada: and they had ordered commissioners to revise, with the least possible delay, the report already transmitted on the subject of the losses"

HOUSE OF LORDS,—June 21.

CATHOLIC PEERS' BILL.

Petitions were presented against this Bill from Horsham, Clerkenwell, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Huntingdon's Countess, several dissenting Congregations, the University of Oxford, Warwick, the Seceders of Glasgow, the Parish of St Mary, Woolmoth; the Parish of St. Luke, Old Street; Northwick, and a great many other places; after which the Duke of Portland moved the second reading of the Bill

Lord Colchester opposed the motion. The Roman Catholic Peers sat at the time of Elizabeth by *sufferance* only, and in consequence of a summons. The laws for their exclusion were enacted on general principles, as a safeguard against the dangers which threatened the Constitution. Many civil and military honors are open to the Roman Catholics. They, the army, and the navy were permitted to them He agreed with their having every toleration for their worship; but he could not consent to *their monastic institutions which had lately set up in this country*. These were calculated to excite a just alarm. The King was rightly advised to receive their addresses when in Ireland, but they ought never to be allowed to be addressed as an ecclesiastical body. Their principles are directly hostile to our Church. For this he had also quoted their own writers. The paucity of the existing number of their Lords, was no security against the peril of their admission. He then moved to amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord Eldon spoke in favor of the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor would consent to no further relaxation of the Law respecting Catholics, without having the securities for the Protestant establishment, of which no man had yet shewn him the possibility.

Lord Grey concluded that the necessity for excluding Catholic Peers should be proved by those who maintained that it was required for the self defence and protection of the Protestant Church and State. The rights of the Catholic Peers descended through a long line of ancestry, were coeval with the monarchy itself, and could only be suspended from motives of absolute danger and general alarm.

The Earl of Liverpool said, if the King from conscience, became a Catholic, he must descend from his Throne, as his subjects would be absolved from their allegiance; and, therefore, if the Catholic Peers owed from conscience to preserve their religion, they were placed in no worse situation than the King would be were he to turn Catholic

Lord Grenville would advise the concessions to the Catholics to be made as full and unrestrained as possible, in order to tranquilize that part of the country, which, God knows, required tranquility so much

Lord Redesdale said, the Bill sought power for those who were hostile to our faith, and bound in conscience to the destruction of their own. It was a question of expediency only. When the King had sworn to protect the Protestant Establishment, is he to be surrounded with persons of different objects and persuasions? Are their Lordships to give this Parliament with principles directly contrary to his oath? Without the Act of Chas II James could never have been foiled in his attempts on our church and liberty If the Roman Catholic Peers got into Parliament, they would never cease machinating for the recovery of the Church property. If this Bill is passed, Rome in Catholic Commoners must also be admitted into the other House; and Popery would become so mixed with our constitution, that it would cease to be Protestant.

Lord Holland insisted that no general principle was involved in the Bill. It stood entirely on its own grounds. He appealed to the standing order of the House against Peers being required to take the oaths: an order, which was opposite to the Act Charles II. There was no danger from six Roman Catholic Lords in that House, no more than from sixteen Roman Catholic Lords

On a division the amendment was carried by 132 to 92 proxies included. The Bill is Consequently lost for the present session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

CANADA.

Mr. Wilmot moved the order of the day for the committee of the Canada Government and Trade Bill. The Honorable Member said his object at present was not to go into discussion, but merely, *pro forma*, to allow the Bill to be committed, and then to be printed, for the fullest consideration. The discussion on the Bill would therefore, take place with the advantage of a full understanding of its object and provisions.

Mr Bright considered it improper to press a measure at that kind, which went to effect changes as great as the proximate cause of the American Revolution at that advanced period of the Session

Mr. Ellice was convinced that his Honorable Friend, the Member for Bristol, (Mr. Bright) would not have used the epithets as to the Bill, had he been acquainted with its object and provisions There was no advantage gained in making the Bill the subject of discussion, for the purpose of getting that full information which its principle must produce. He must, however, be allowed to state, as he had been consulted on that Bill, that it had no such tendency as his Hon Friend anticipated. It did not extinguish the constitution of Canada.—It did not interfere with a single right or liberty of the humblest individual in that branch of the British dominions. But as it did embrace questions of very great importance, and involved questions of considerable constitutional magnitude, he wished that the Hon Gentleman, (Mr. Wilmot) should be allowed to pass the Bill through the present stage; so as to have all the provisions of the Bill before the House when the discussion was entered upon

Mr Bright said he did not mean to oppose the present stage of the Bill, but he thought full time should be given to the people of Canada to consider of all its provisions. The House then went into the Committee, after which the Report was received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday, July 5, and to be printed

IRISH TITHES

Mr Goulburn opened his motion to the House, by avowing his sense of the difficulties of the subject The measure he was now presenting to the House did not proceed upon the footing of commutation, although he did not pledge himself against a future proposition to that effect. With regard to the principle of his measure, he would say that titles were, to all intents and purposes, private property, and not only so, property held under the most ancient and unobjectionable title, but public emergencies occasionally required sacrifices of private property, and the Clergy were prepared to stand those sacrifices fairly with the rest of the nation. The tithe system in Ireland was attended with grievances which did not follow it elsewhere, and which made it more hurtful than it was in England, or he would never have consented to

specific measure on her behalf; and one of its greatest benefactors was, that the portion received its profits from the very poorest classes of the community. In England the thing was different; there the Clergyman took his tithes from a high description of individuals—from a farmer who employed capital in his agricultural operations, and who was furnished, therefore, of course, with the means of meeting his demand, but the Clergyman of England was reduced to this dilemma—he must exact his tithes from the poorest individuals, or abandon his right, and consequently, his income, altogether. It would be impossible for the Clergyman to resist the amount of his small tithes, without, in many cases, depriving him of the greater portion of his income He had now before him a list of Irish livings, from which he would instance one parish, not selected, but casually taken. In that parish the income of the Clergyman did not exceed £280 per annum, and it was only by other livings being accidentally united to the present system was, that it brought the Clergyman in contact and unpleasant contact with the poorest of his parishioners, who generally had little community of feeling with him and who for the most part, being of a different religion were averse from payments of the kind. To remedy this evil, he would move to bring in a Bill, which should enable the incumbent, in all such parishes as he had described, to enter into leases of the tithes for 21 years, not with the occupier, but with the proprietor of the soil. The Right Hon. Gentleman then explained what measure it was intended to render the proposed measure effectual, and combated such objections as might be possibly raised against it, and he concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to enable certain ecclesiastical property, situated in Ireland to grant leases of tithes binding on their successors.

A discussion of some length ensued, on which,

Sir John Newport and Sir Henry Parnell declared the proposed Bill insufficient to remedy the existing evil, and a discussion involving the just speculations of Political Economy followed.

The motion was, however, ultimately carried without a division

The Royal Assent was given on the 24th June, to the West India and American Trade Bills, the Navigation Laws Amendment Bill, the Colonial Trade Bill, and the Importation Goods Bill. The same day the Bill for the Union of the two Provinces, of Canada was ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 5th July, when it would be brought forward with a full understanding of its object and provisions. As Parliament was not expected to be prorogued before the 1st August, we are still fully confident that the Bill will pass even if Mr. Bright and a few others should be disposed to perplex the measure by opposing it.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following resolutions on the subject of the Slave Trade, were moved by Mr Wilberforce, in the British House of Commons on the 27th June, and unanimously adopted. They present an interesting sketch of the present state of this abominable traffic, and of the obstacles which have hitherto retarded its final abolition, and the opposition of the powers who have co-operated with Great Britain for its suppression, as well as of those who have openly permitted its continuance, or have virtually sanctioned it by the inefficiency of their prohibitory laws and declarations, or by secret connivance.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty that the deep interest which this House has so long taken, and still continues to take, in the abolition of the Slave Trade, has led us to peruse with no little solicitude the papers relative to that subject, which by his Majesty's command were lately laid before us; nor could we forbear indulging a hope that his Majesty's renewed representations and remonstrances would have at length produced the desired effect on the minds of the various governments by whose subjects the Slave Trade was still carried on, seriously to consider the numerous and powerful obligations under which they lay, to co-operate with his Majesty, heartily and effectually, in order to put an end for ever to that enormous evil.

But that we have learned with grief and shame, that with very few exceptions, every hope of this nature has been altogether frustrated, and that we are still compelled to witness the frauds and the unfeeling spectacle of practices which we acknowledged to be made up of wickedness and cruelty by the very governments whose subjects are nevertheless carrying them on, upon a great and continually increasing scale.

That we observe, however, with satisfaction that the powerful reasoning and continued remonstrances of his Majesty's government, enforced by the strong and persevering remonstrances on his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of the Netherlands, have at length produced an admission of the just construction of the treaty with that power

That we are glad to see that some of the abuses have been corrected which had prevailed in the conduct of the courts of mixed jurisdiction at Sierra Leone, but that experience has proved the necessity of altering that provision, which renders it necessary for the slaves to have been actually on ship-board to justify the condemnation of the vessel, and of allowing due weight to be given to that decisive proof of the object of the voyage, which is afforded by the peculiar mode of fitting and equipping slave vessels

That it is some alleviation of the pain produced by the almost uniform tenour of those distressing accounts, to learn that the Cortes of Spain has subjected all who should be found concerned in Slave Trading, to a severe and infamous punishment; and that with this evidence of a just estimate of the guilt of the crime, we cannot but hope that they will not rest satisfied with a legal prohibition, but that they will provide the requisite means for carrying their law into execution.

That we find with concern that the vessels of Portugal, so far from gradually retiring from the trade, have been carrying it on with increased activity, more especially on that very part of the coast which is to the north of the line, in direct violation of the treaty by which she had stipulated to confine her trade to the south of it.

That we cannot but cherish the hope that the new government of Portugal will manifest a warmer zeal for enforcing a treaty which every law, divine or human, binds her to observe. That we have observed with no little pleasure the zeal for the abolition of the Slave Trade, that has been manifested by the commanders of ships of war of the United States of America, employed on the coast of Africa, and the disposition they have shown to co-operate with the officers of his Majesty's navy for their common object: but that we are concerned to have perceived in the American government no disposition to give up the objections it formerly urged against the establishment of a mutual right of examining each other's ships on the coast of Africa. That we have heard that the powerful arguments used by a Committee of the House of Representatives in favor of this arrangement would have equal weight, more especially that which points out the difference, or rather the contrariety, between this conventional and established system and the right of searching neutral vessels, without any previous and definite treaty, as claimed and practised in war. Above all, that the consideration, so strongly enforced, that it is only by the establishment of some such system that the Trade can ever be effectually abolished, would have induced the American government to consent to it, when the object in question involves the rights and happiness of so large a portion of our fellow creatures.

That with the deepest concern we find, as in the last year, vessels under the French flag trading for slaves along the whole extent of the coast of Africa, at home and abroad. Proposals are circulated for slave trading voyages, inviting the smallest capitals, and tempting adventurers by the hopes of enormous profits, and the few ships of war of that country stationed in Africa offer no material obstruction of the trade, nor do the measures her colonies enjoy are to be more active. And all this, while the French Government reprobates this traffic in the strongest terms, and declares that it is using its utmost endeavours for the prevention of so great an evil. That it is deeply to be regretted that a government which has been generally regarded as eminent for its efficiency, should here assume find its efforts so entirely paralysed. That meanwhile, we can only continue to lament, that a great and gallant nation, eminently favoured by Providence with natural advantages, and enjoying the very foremost in all the distinctions and enjoyments of civilized life, should thus, on its restoration to the blessings of Peace and to the Government of its Legitimate Sovereign, appear, in fact, to be the chief agent in thwarting the opening prospects of civilization, which every African, as yet present, and in prolonging the misery and barbarism of that vast Continent.

That on the whole we conjure his majesty to renew his remonstrances, and to render it manifest that his interference has not been a matter of mere form, but of serious and urgent duty. That this country will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been active and unwearied in making reparation to Africa for the wrongs with which we ourselves were so long chargeable, and we cannot doubt that we shall ultimately be able to congratulate his Majesty on the success of his endeavours; and on his having had a principal share in giving away the foulest blot on the character of christendom.

On the 1st of July, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget, by which it appears that there was a deficiency in the *last quarter* of the revenue of about £36,000 sterling. The estimated expences of the year, however, were £51,119,000 and the receipts in the same period £54,482,000, leaving a surplus of £3,163,000

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 7.

MARITIME PRETENSIONS OF RUSSIA.

Sir James Macintosh wished to ask the Noble Marquis opposite, these questions: 1st. Had his Majesty's government any received authentic copy of the Ukase issued by the Emperor of Russia, in which he declared to mankind dominion over the north west coast of America, and the north east coast of Asia? And, secondly, if they had, whether they had taken any measures to protect British navigation from such extravagant and preposterous pretensions?

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied to the questions, in a very low tone of voice.—We understood him to say, that he had received a copy of the Ukase soon after it was issued.—As soon as his Majesty's government had received it, the lost no time before they sent a note to the Russian Ambassador in this country, declaring that they could not accede either to the claim of Sovereignty or the principle of maritime law laid down in it (cheers, hear.) At the same time they intended to enter into an amicable negotiation on the subject. I perceive a misunderstanding arising between the subjects of the two powers.

EXTRACTS OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

On the 18th June, the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent dinner to the Staff and principal officers who fought with him at Waterloo. It was observed that most of the gallant men present had received severe wounds in their country's service on that trice glorious day. The Earl Bathurst was the only civilian present The Duke of York was there as Commander in Chief The splendid service of gold plate, valued at £200,000 presented to the Duke of Wellington by the King of Portugal, was used on this interesting occasion

Resumption of the Trade with China.

The *Kent* has arrived from China, bringing the agreeable intelligence of a complete settlement of the difference with the Chinese Government and in the most honorable manner to the English character: during the whole discussion there was not the least attempt at disguise or apology respecting these differences; the whole transaction was laid before the Chinese Authorities in the most open and candid manner, at the same time in the most peremptory language, stating that no native of England would be given over to Chinese Authorities for trial. In consequence of the determined manner in which this was given, and the decisive steps taken for a final departure, the Chinese Authorities gave way, and the edict for re-uniting the intercourse was given without the smallest proviso. By the date of the sailing of the *Kent*, the Committee were proceeding to Canton—the vessels to the second bar.—*Courier, June 27.*

The Parliament was not to be prorogued before the 8th of August.

The management of the whole Barrack Department for the general service of the Army in Great Britain and Ireland, and also in the Colonies, is to be vested in the Board of ordnance. The Store Branch of the Commissariat is also to be put under the same direction. By these arrangements considerable savings will be effected.

The new London Bridge is to be erected as nearly as possible to, and not exceeding 170 feet from the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of not less than 600 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of 5 arches; the centre arch to rise 25 feet above high water mark of an average spring tide, according to the Trinity House standard, which is shewn upon the face of the present bridge. Proper stairs of granite to be provided. The acclivity of the road way, to and over the bridge, is not to be steeper than one foot in 26 feet.

A diving bell under the direction of a submarine adventurer, called Crusoe, of this place, has been shipped from London for Holland, to recover the cargo of a vessel sunk there 22 years ago. She is stated to have 24 brass guns on board, £30,000 in gold, 32 casks of gold in bars, and 25 casks of silver in bars. The vessel lies in 30 feet at high water, which being very clear, the most sanguine expectations are formed of their saving the whole of the property. One of the casks of gold was lately raised to the water's edge, but from the bursting of the hoops, only one bar was saved, which weighed seven pounds and a half.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The arrest of Gen Berton is confirmed; he is to be tried by a military tribunal. A bank note forgery to the amount of 2 millions of francs, has been discovered in the Chamber of Deputies. The opposition contend for the system of Colonial Monopoly while the other maintains the policy of liberating commerce from the shackles of protecting duties. The discussion had been long. At the same time they moved to enter into an amicable negotiation on the subject. I perceive a misunderstanding arising between the subjects of the two powers.

The Police of Paris lately adopted an arbitrary system of search and

espionage. Two persons coming out of a bookseller's shop with some pamphlets, were seized by a man in coloured clothes, aided by gens d'armes, without any warrant or authority, dragged to the Prefecture of the Police, searched there, and dismissed with the bare satisfaction of being told that the agent of the Police suspected them of having prohibited engravings. The studies of the artists are also rummaged by the police for likenesses or emblems of Bonaparte and his government. Wofel, the Quarter-master, who performed the odious service of winning the confidence, in order to shed the blood of Berton, is to be made a commissioned officer, and decorated with the ribband of the Legion of Honors.

The excessive drought which prevailed in the early part of June in France, had caused a total failure in many places of the harvest.

The measure adopted by the Bavarian government of imposing heavy duties on articles coming from France had been officially promulgated.

SPAIN.

Prorogation of the Cortes.—We have received by express, Madrid papers from the 27th ult. to the 1st inst. inclusive from which we have extracted some interesting intelligence. A deputation of the Cortes having waited upon the King on the 28th, to receive his commands relative to the close of the session, his Majesty proceeded in state on Sunday the 30th ult. to perform the august ceremony of terminating their legislative labours.—When his Majesty arrived at the Hall of the Congress, he was again received by a deputation of the same body. Her Majesty and the Infants accompanied him. The speech from the throne, is chiefly remarkable for the constitutional spirit which it breathes, for the resolute firmness with which the King professes the determination of his government to support public credit, by adhering strictly to the stipulations of existing contracts, and the confidence with which it announces hopes of a restoration of tranquility to the disturbed districts. Unhappily for this last topic, the occurrences which his Majesty had witnessed on his way to the Hall of the Cortes, and those which took place at his palace, and under his eye after his return, show an exultation of the public mind, not much calculated to inspire perfect belief in his flattering anticipations.

The event of yesterday in the arcade of the Palace, which related to the militia man, who was pursued and wounded by some drummers of the guard, because he should divine " to the constitutional King " gave a sad presage of the succeeding day. Accordingly, at the hour appointed for the departure of his Majesty to meet the Cortes, groups, composed of the enemies of the Constitutional system, in whose countenances were observed joy and defiance, took their station at the foot of the principal staircase. His Majesty descended, and at the moment of his entering his coach these persons shouted repeatedly and with enthusiasm *Viva el Rey nato* (God save the unadulterated and absolute King.) Some of the same gang introduced themselves in the ranks of the guards, and excited them to utter the same cry At the same time others cried out "Long live the constitutional King!" One deluded person uttered *Viva el Rey absoluto*, and was immediately arrested by the authorities. This had scarcely happened when about 18 or 20 soldiers of the guard approached the group who were shouting to the constitutional King, and drowning their words, threaten d their assailants with vengeance. While this was going forward, his Majesty returned from the Cortes, and entered his palace.

The Manifesto of the Spanish government, in which it views as to South America are developed, is a document of great importance. It leaves all

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doubt that if it is the intention of Spain to persist in maintaining her authority over her former transatlantic possessions, and to use her utmost efforts to dissuade the European powers from acknowledging the new Governments. A good deal is said in the French papers about the convulsed state of Spain and of its being ripe for a counter-revolution. On comparing dates, we are satisfied that these rumours have no other foundation than the partial excitements occasioned by the brigands at Valencia and some other towns, which we know, by late accounts, were completely got under. The Cortes had agreed to the proposition for calling out 20,000 of the militia, to be stationed on the frontiers, "for the safety and defence of the new institutions."

A MANIFESTO.

Which circulates confidentially at Madrid, and which presents the views of the Spanish Government for constituting its interests with those of the other European Nations, and with the true advantages of the Spanish American Provinces.

His Catholic Majesty, in calling the attention of august Allies on the state of the revolted provinces of Spanish America, deems useless and unseasonable the examination of the causes which excited in those regions the desire of separating themselves from the mother country. It is enough for his Majesty to be convinced that it was neither the abuse of power nor the weight of oppression which inspired the desire of this separation, and that a disunion so absolutely between the members of the great Spanish family, has been the effect of extraordinary circumstances, and of the terrible crisis which Spain encountered in protecting its throne and dignity from the capacity of foreign domination.

Since that epoch of glory and misfortune the political aspect of various of our ultramarine provinces has often varied Military successes have been divided between the contending parties; the cause of the insurgents has assumed a different face in each of the chief portions of the Spanish American continent; and his Majesty endures the poignant distress in seeing these interesting regions exposed to all the evils and all the dangers inevitably attached to a revolution.

His heart desiring ardently to terminate this painful situation of anxiety and uncertainty, and to execute the benevolent disposition of the Cortes, has appointed Commissioners, who, by proceeding to the insurgent regions of America, are to hear their propositions, to transmit them to the Spanish Government, and to establish a frank and sincere correspondence, the objects and the results of which will be the advantage of Spaniards in both hemispheres

It is not as a Monarch irritated against his wayward subjects, that his Majesty shows himself to the powers of Spanish Americans, it is as a father who wishes to act as a peace making mediator in the dissensions of his children. He throws a veil on the past, the better to see the present; and considers their existing situation in all the relations which bind it with the future. The common good of the provinces of the two worlds is a great object of the negociation, its only basis, and the common centre to which all arrangements shall tend.

Nor are were transactions more important, but at the same time never will a Government in similar circumstances show more integrity and sound faith. His Majesty cannot persuade himself that the interests of the provinces beyond seas are opposed to those of European Spain; and this sentiment, worthy of his paternal heart, urges him to seek the means of reconciling the common advantage, and inspires him with consoling hope of finding them

His Catholic Majesty flatters himself that by this frank and generous conduct he shall be able to save the American religious whole ages of misery and misfortunes to prevent any bounds being set to the progress of civilization and knowledge by civil war and anarchy—to avoid the depopulation, misery and immorality, the inevitable consequences of long political oscillations, which condemn to misfortune the present generation, without securing the happiness or repose of future generations.

His Catholic Majesty thinks, at the same time, that the greatest blessing which he can procure to Transatlantic Spain, is to put and end to a devastating and parricidal war; and that, placed in the midst of brethren, united by the ties of religion, of blood, of language, of habits, and even interests, this voice will be listened to for the advantage of all

His Catholic Majesty carries his views to a more distant horizon, and considers this question as a European question A long space of time elapsed before the beneficent effects of the discovery of the new world were felt in the old;—no body could foresee them or calculate upon them—it was an immense, unknown and unbounded career which determined their extent His Majesty thinks the same thing may be said about the great events which agitate America, the effects of which must necessarily influence the fate of Europe even in a very rapid manner. It is impossible to calculate either the degree of this influence, or the alteration which it must produce in the mutual relations of the two worlds; but his Majesty is not afraid to affirm, that the transaction which will fix the fate of the Spanish American provinces, and arrest the blind and impetuous course of revolution, will be one of the greatest blessings for the civilized world.

Wants, commerce, habit, and relations of every nature have multiplied the ties which unite the two hemispheres; and it may easily be conceived that a vast continent drawn into a conflict of the passions and become the theatre of a revolution, the end of which is not seen, must exercise a pernicious influence on the political and moral relations of Europe, which is beginning to repose after 30 years of convulsions.

There are perhaps superficial minds, who see a consolidated nation, and a solid and stable government in each of the provinces which have declared their independence, and who, without regard to obstacles of every nature, to the principles of public right and the most known maxims of the law of nations, think that a province legitimazes its independent existence, and acquires the right of being recognized as a state by other powers, by the simple fact of its being detached from that of which it formed a part.

But a sad experience has demonstrated to governments the lamentable effects which such an overthrow of principles has produced; they foresee the consequences of its propagation so fatal to legitimate governments as to the integrity of nations, and they examine to the bottom the consequences which would be occasioned in Europe by a sanction of the indefinite right of insurrection demanded for America by some persons.

Thus, then his Catholic Majesty not only deems interested in this question the nations who possess ultra-marine colonies, to which the same theory may be applied, which it is wished to legitimize in the Spanish American provinces, but it considers this affair as being intimately connected with those guardian principles which form the safety of governments and the guarantees of society.

(To be continued.)

RUSSIA.

We have it on undoubted authority, that forty-eight Russian officers are under trial at Kitchenoff for acts of rebellion and conspiracy against the Government. It is certain, that the Government of that country is not so strong as is generally thought. The disaffection among the nobility and the army is very great and very general

We are informed by the editors of the Quarterly Review, in the number published in March, that the Emperor Alexander has published a ukase or edict in which he lays claim to the North West coast of North America from the 51st degree of North latitude to the Icy Cape, and prohibits foreign vessels from approaching within a hundred miles of that part of the coast. An examination of his right may lead us to reflect on the futility of his pretensions. The claims of nations to disputed territories are usually founded either on discovery, possession or conquest. We are informed by Dr. Morse, that the Russian navigator Bhering, in the year 1741, after sailing through the streights to which he has given his name, visited the coast as far as 53 degrees of North latitude The Spaniards are allowed about the year 1741, to have been the first who sailed South from that parallel to about the 54th degree. The Emperor's title by priority of discovery, cannot therefore be good; and the British North West company being in possession of 5 degrees and 14 minutes of the part which he claims render it no better on the second principle than the first. As to conquest that is yet to be attempted. To mention that this country is of considerable importance, on account of the fur trade with the natives, is unnecessary, as it is well known that different nations have found it advantageous to have large companies established in different parts of it. It has been justly remarked that in most other places where furs have been hitherto procured, the number of fur bearing animals are gradually decreasing; and in the course of a few years but a very small number will probably remain. Then the extent of this country; the thinness of the population and the abundance and variety of fur bearing animals will conspire to render it of the utmost consequence. The climate is represented as much milder than in the same parallels of latitude on the eastern coast; the natives as peaceable and ingenious, the rivers and lakes so abounding with the finest fish, and the general appearance of the country is highly picturesque and beautiful. No wonder then that Alexander wishes to annex this to his empire which is now only equal to about two millions of square miles. But let us, for a moment, consider what consequences will probably result from publishing the ukase. It cannot be reasonably supposed that the Emperor will endeavor to enforce a claim so totally unfounded, yet acting otherwise must appear ridiculous. Probably his reputation for soundness of judgment and promptitude of decision will not be raised much by his conduct either in this instance or with respect to his affairs with the Porte.

GREEKS.

The following Address from the Greeks at Constantinople, to their brethren in London, cannot be read without the deepest emotion;—

"*Constantinople, May 25, 1822.*

"Dear and beloved Brethren and Countrymen in London,

"We doubt not that the news contained therein must have already reached you and fallen like a thunderbolt on your hearts. What more dreadful than the knowledge that our country has been visited with such misery;—ten of them in person here—and those in the castle of Scio, universally live in all universally esteemed and respected, chosen and held as natives for more than a year past. at least without a single motive, without even the shadow of a personal accusation against them, have been barbarously executed! These at first deeply lamented the unmerited restraint put upon the persons of those now no more Their death ignominious and cruel, is the first burst of grief, nearly paralysed our faculties; but these we look upon now as enjoying eternal and immutable felicity. Our pity no longer is then due, but it flows for those unfortunates who have survived, and who henceforth are doomed to have tyranny unexampled in history, and deprivations of every kind. Who can, without shuddering, recall to the total ruin, the entire desolation, of our famed and once happy Isle—the destruction of all its inhabitants, nearly one hundred thousand, who, except a very few, who almost miraculously escaped from those ill fated shores, have fallen victims to the sword, to fire, hunger, and slavery, that worst of all evils? Who can, without feelings of indignation mantling their cheeks—without execrating the perpetrators of these horrid acts, behold a whole city, lately so flourishing, now one heap of ruins—whole villages, innumerable country seats, a prey to the flames? Our celebrated School, Library, Hospital for the sick and for the leper, a hazard for those attacked with the plague, hundreds of churches richly adorned —all, all one confused mass of smoking rubbish. Our island, lately so much frequented by Europeans, and more especially by English families of the first rank, will now have only wretched fruit, to be seen so harrowing to the feelings! How miserable those still suffered to exist—who see the sufferings, hear the cries, and piteous accents of their wives, children and relations; and are witnesses to the barbarous treatment this devoted and innocent people receive from the wretches who have them in their power! What can be laid to our charge? we poor Sciots, who from the beginning have remained faithful, are rewarded with death and slavery! It is well known, as soon as the Porte heard of the insurrection in the Morea and sundry islands of the Archipelago, it sent here a Pacha with three tails, having with him about three thousand troops; the whole of the expenses of the garrison was defrayed by our island, which in the course of about fourteen months paid more than 2,700,000 plastres, each, according to his means. Besides this, the Sultan ordered a choice to be made of sixty of the most considerable and respectable from our countrymen, beginning with our Archbishop Plato, the Elders, and other principal inhabitants. The Pacha was to treat them as Britons, as men, as fellow beings—it is in the cause of humanity and religion; they cannot, will not, be deaf to your prayers and exertions; they will afford us, as far as lies in their power, the means of redeeming the captive. Of aiding those families that are in a state of nudity and starvation, who will soon arrive in almost every part of the Mediterranean, when they have been enabled to fly from a yoke worse than death. We rely upon your endeavors, and still more upon the high character of the nation, among whom you inhabit—thousands of hands are raised towards you to claim your interference in behalf of your oppressed countrymen. Thousands of hearts will feel grateful for your assistance Brethren and countrymen, exert yourselves in behalf of humanity—with tearful eye we cordially salute you, and beg you will pray to God for our safety.

YOUR BROTHERS & COUNTRYMEN.

Miscellaneous Notices.

RECIPE FOR MAKING EVERLASTING SHOES.

A fobleman of Grasco y, (for al Grasco s noblemen) complaining that his pumps did not last, long enough, the humble shoemaker asked him of what stuff his lordship would like to have them made—"Make the vamp" said he, "of the throat of a coonister—the quarter of the skin of a wolf's neck—and the sole of a woman's tongue." The astonished Crispin made bold with a second question, in the shape of a timid and hesitating "pourquoi?"—"Why? you blockhead," replied the wag, "because the first never admits water—the second, because it never bends on either side;—and the last, because, though always in motion, it never wears out."

THE RISING OF THE WAVES.

From the London Literary Gazette.

The sovereignty of the seas has long been the boast of England, and it is not extraordinary that the stage, which we all know from many good authorities to be the copy the imitation, the speculum as it were of the real world, should partake in some consentient degree of aqueous claims, wars and accidents of the country A remarkable instance of this occurred last week at Covent Garden Theatre.

Almost every (dramatical) body has seen the pompous pageant of Cherry and Fair Star, in which an ancient ship sails into the port of Cyprus amid the shouts of the Cyprians, the plaudits of the British spectators, and the well contrived rolling of the Mediterranean. Probably few, however are aware of the means employed to cause this natural heaving of the mighty vessel, this surge beating against the towers of Cyprus, and this tossing of the gilded galley of Greece It will hardly be believed that the whole is accomplished by about 35 boys tumbling about under a sheet of painted canvass—but so it is. These submarine performers whose exertions have always been crowned with roars of applause, could not it seems, escape from the manacles of enchantment, which is the prevailing endemic of our times. One of the new managers, Capt. Forbes, (more denominated by the discontented, Sixpenny Forbes) took it into his head that the salary of the waves, videlicet, a shilling a head, was too high. Even Shakspeare himself might be got up in a less expensive form; and he resolved to have his boys in the water at sixpence a piece. This determination being communicated to the waves, was particularly salt to them, they curled up their noses in scorn, and appeared ready to swallow up the hateful propounder. Had he wielded Neptune's trident they would not have obeyed him; and two-thirds of the Mediterranean immediately ran dry—affording a striking proof of the difference between that sea and the Pacific. A tearful storm ensued, such as the captain though an old & good sailor, had never witnessed before. He could no longer spread his canvass to the breeze; and as for tacking his vessel into port, it was not to be hoped for, without the tax of another kind Like all British seamen, he was nevertheless firm and rather than be drained himself, he washed his hands of them and ordered the mutinous waters to be poured into the street. The fluids offered a solid resistance, but in vain; they were disposed and a new set of sixpenny waves secured to secure overflowing audiences. It was on Thursday that this memorable event happened, and that this great unconscious metropolis was exposed to all the horrors of an inundation. In the adjacent streets, Hart-street, Bow-street, and Covent Garden market, the rebellious flows boiled and lashed themselves into fury. About midnight the tempest was at its height; and when the Sea of Sixpence rolled out upon the shilling sea, a dreadful conflict ensued There is a tide in the affairs of boys as well as in affairs of men; and here it was exemplified both in flood and ebb. Mr Thomas Moore's beautiful lady fair the Queen of the Waters." was to be conjured to this meeting—The insurgent surges prevailed and the last poor representatives

of waves which washed the classic coast of Greece, were precipitated upon the common shores whence their reflux resembled nothing so nearly as that of the Euxine or Black Sea.

A calm followed; and upon re-agitating the matter in all its fluctuations, the naval commander found that it would be wisdom to yield to a current which he could not resist. The original waves, at the original prices, again roll under the meridian of Fair Star.

An English traveller after describing the fete given at Paris in honor of the late peace with England, concludes with the following anecdote, "A lusty young Frenchman, who, from his head dress, *a la Titus*, I shall distinguish by that name, escorting a lady, whom on account of her beautiful hair, I shall style *Berenice*, stood on one of the hindmost benches. The belle, habited in a tunic *a la Grecque*, with a species of sandals which discovered the elegant form of her leg, was unfortunately not of a stature sufficiently commanding to see over the heads of the other spectators. It was to no purpose that the gentleman called out *a bas les Chapeaux!* when the hats were off the lady still saw no better. What will not gallantry suggest to a man of fashionable education? Our considerate youth perceived at no great distance some persons standing on a plank supported by a couple of casks. Confiding the fair Berenice to my care he vanished; but almost in an instant he re-appeared, followed by two men, bearing an empty hogshead, which it seems, he procured from the Tavern at the west entrance of the Thuileries, To place the cask near the feet of the lady, pay for it, and fix her on it was the business of a moment. Here then she was like a statue on its pedestal, enjoying the double gratification of seeing and being seen. But, for enjoyment to be complete, we must share it with those we love. On examining the space where the wood, the lady saw there was room for two; and accordingly invited the gentleman to place himself beside her. In vain he resisted her intreaties; in vain he feared to incommode her She commanded, he could do no less than obey. Stepping upon the bench, he thence nimbly sprang to the cask; but O, fatal catastrophe! while by the light of the neighboring clusters of lamps every one was admiring the mutual attention of this sympathising pair, in went the head of the hogshead

Our till then envied couple fell suddenly up to the middle of the leg in the wine lees left in the cask, by which they were bespattered up to their very eyes Nor was this all; being too eager to extricate themselves they overset the cask, and came to the ground rolling in it and its offensive contents. It would be no easy matter to picture the ludicrous situation of citizen *Titus* and Madam *Berenice*. This being the only mischief resulting from their fall a universal burst of laughter seized the surrounding spectators, in which I took so considerable a share that I could not immediately afford my assistance."

COPPER MINE RIVER.

Through the solicitude of a Gentleman, who has just arrived in this City, from a distant post in the North West Territory, we have received intelligence that the expedition which was fitted out by direction of the Admiralty, in the Summer of 1819, under the orders of Lieut. Franklin, was on its return to Hudson's Bay.

The expedition advanced as near to the Copper Mine River in the following year, as the approaching winter would permit; and in the Spring of the next year, having embarked the canoes which they had carried over land with them, they descended that River, until it discharges itself into the Hyperborean or Frozen Ocean. The expedition then proceeded in the execution of its ulterior object, namely, to explore the coast of the Polar Sea from

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the mouth of the Copper Mine River, round to Hudson's Bay —This, however, it would appear from the information we have been able to collect, it could no further effect than by surveying a few hundred miles at the coast to the Northward and Eastward, the winter having set in, towards the latter end of August with such severity as to oblige the party to return. It does not appear from the arrangement which was made, that land marks should be placed by either Captain Parry or Lieut. Franklin as they should first arrive at certain points as they proceeded, that the former had reached so far as the party of the latter.

Several deaths had occurred among whom was Mr. Wood a native Canadian and the Esquimaux.

It is stated that from the observations made in this expedition, the mouth of the Copper Mine River is differ by several degrees of latitude from what laid down by Hearn —*Montreal Herald*

MONASTIC SEAL —A monastic seal, in perfect preservation, was found last November, in a potatoe field, called Low Garth, near Langrick in the Ouse. It is of mixed or bell metal, two and a half inches long, of an oval shape, pointed at the ends, and pierced through the shield; the inscription is "Sigillum fr territuatis monasterii beate Marie de Hayes."—In the centre on a ground of flowers, is the figure of a man, clothed in a monkish style, bare headed and shorn, standing on an elevation of three steps, holding in his right hand a globe surmounted by a cross, and in his left a staff or sceptre, sparkling into three buds or bunches at the top. Although found within a short distance of Drax Abbey, which was sometimes called also Heilham, and possessed a neighboring estate named Hales, it cannot be referred to that foundation, which was a Priory dedicated to St Nicholas; neither does it appear to belong to Hales Owen Abbey, but to the mitred Cistern Abbey of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, which was founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, in 1246, at the expense of 10,000 marks, and dedicated to the virgin. How it come into Yorkshire must be mere conjecture, as there was no connexion between the two establishments.—*Hull Advertiser.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mermaid.—There is an account of a *Mermaid*, said to have been taken in the sea of Japan, going the rounds of the American papers. Many will suppose it is intended to succeed the *Sea Serpent* in that *Book of Wonders*, which must be kept up in order to gratify that love of the marvelous, which is so prevalent amongst our neighbours.—Whether the account is correct, it is impossible for us to say, but it derives considerable interest from the extraordinary resemblance which the description of this Japanese specimen bears to an animal of the same kind taken in the Gulph of Stanchio in the year 1764 and which is both described and figured in the General Chronicle for March 1812.—Such a striking resemblance between two different specimens taken in seas so remote from each other, should go far to prove the actual existence of this famous animal, although we are well aware it is no difficult matter to make up an artificial specimen from parts of different animals, so nicely adjusted as to be of difficult detection.—It is remarkable that the instances now alluded to should have arrived so far to the southward, it being anciently supposed that the Mermaid was a creature of the higher northern latitudes.—Ed.

A MERMAID.

An American shipmaster from this port became the fortunate purchaser, some months ago, in the island of Java, of a preserved *Mermaid* which had been brought to Batavia by a Japanese, and was supposed to have been taken on the coast of one of the Japan Isles. The fish had become putrefy, dry, and was originally, it is thought, about four feet in length. From a gentleman who lately saw the specimen, we learn that the descriptions given in old natural history and the representations frequently seen in old drawings of the Mermaid, are fully confirmed by the appearance of this rare and perhaps unexampled preparation. The head is covered with light colored hair coarser than human hair. The upper part of the face resembles a man's but the lower part approaches a monkey's. The nose is flat like that of an African Negro.—From the upper jaw of a very wide mouth, descend two tusks passing over the lower lip; but the rest on both jaws are very like human teeth. The eyes are sunken from the dissicated state of the skin, and the eyes are deeply sunk in the sockets. The shape of the bust is precisely like the configuration of a woman, below which the body gradually becomes scaly, and tapering by degrees, terminates in a fish's tail. There are four fins on the lower part of the body, and the extremity of the tail is forked.

This curiosity was exhibited at the Cape of Good Hope, and submitted to the inspection of several naturalists from England who entirely concurred in the opinion that this is an example of the Mermaid, whose existence has been generally held to be fabulous. The owner is proceeding to Europe and we may soon expect to hear of its arrival in England.

A Petrified Woman.—An account dated Exton, (Ohio,) June 2d. states that "An elderly gentleman who lately died in Fayette county, State of Kentucky, previous to his death requested that his daughter's remains should be disinterred and deposited by the side of his own. His daughter had been buried about eleven years, in the County of Bourbon, Ky. After his decease, the old gentleman's request was complied with. To the great surprise and astonishment of those engaged in raising the daughter's remains, her body was found to be entire, and of it full size. On a minute examination, it was discovered to be perfectly petrified; its specific gravity was about the same as that of common lime stone. The coffin was entirely decayed. Her countenance had undergone so small an alteration, that her husband, it is said, on beholding her fainted."

An Affectionate Rattlesnake.—The Petersburgh Intelligencer announces an attractive exhibition of Serpents. Among them is a full grown Rattle Snake, (perhaps the most deadly poisonous of the serpentine race,) upwards of four feet in length, five or six inches in circumference, with its fangs and rattles entire. So completely domesticated as to be handled with perfect safety, as to coil itself upon the neck and kiss the cheeks of its master—in short to be as completely under his command as his dog, and to manifest the same grateful affection towards him! There is no disputing about tastes; but it would require sometime to reconcile us to a live Rattle Snake for a cravat, or even to receive kiss from such a loving animal.

POETRY.

The following lines have appeared in an English paper. They are part of a copy of verses found in a wretched garret, in the city of Glasgow, after the decease of a young female of superior education and connexions, who fell a victim of disease, of poverty and wretchedness, exhibiting a terrible picture of mental anguish in the midst of pollution. In turning from the melancholy portrait, we are assured with the Poet, that

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
"That to be hated, needs but to be seen"

And yet how many thousands there are who, for the want of a little resolution in resisting the first approaches of the Tempter, run the dreadful risk of perishing in a manner equally shocking and hopeless!

Wher pamper'd, starv'd, abandon'd or in drink,
My thoughts were rack'd in striving not to think,
Nor could rejected conscience claim the pow'r,
T'improve the respite of one serious hour,
I durst not look to what I was before
My soul shrunk back, and wish'd to be no more.
Of eye undaunted and of touch impure;
Of a're of age; worn out when scarce mature;
Daily debased; to stifle my disgust
Of forced enjoyment in affected lust;
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt and want;
My home a brothel, and the street my haunt;
Till the full course of vice and sin gone through,
My shatter'd fabric fall'd at twenty-two.
Then Death, with ev'ry horror in his train,
Here closed the scene of nought but guilt and pain
Ye fair associates of my op'ning bloom,
Oh! come and weep, and profit at my tomb!
Then shun the path where gay delusions shine!
Be your's the lesson—and experience mine.

DOMESTIC.

HALIFAX, July 30.

Communication with Quebec.—We understand it is proposed to purchase one of the Steam vessels that at present navigate the St Lawrence, and that this vessel shall be owned by a Company to be formed in Quebec and Halifax. The first cost of the vessel together with the outfits are estimated at £10,000, and it is intended that there should be 200 shares at £100 each; it appears that the passage from one port to the other would occupy six days, and therefore the vessel could call at Pictou and take in coals, and complete her voyage round in twenty four days, and thus make 14 trips during the summer season.

Prices of Canadian Produce in Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile House in Liverpool, to their correspondents in this City, dated 29th June 1822

QUEBEC Red Pine, 2s a 2s 1d. Yellow, 1s 8d a 1s 8½d. Oak, 3s a 3s 6d. Deals, £14 pr. Std. Lid Staves, Pine, £65 pr Std. M. do. Puncheon, £18 a £19 pr. Std. St Elm, 2s 3d pr. foot. Maple, Birch and Beech, 1s 10d a 2s pr foot. English Wheat 5s a 8s. 6d. pr. 70 lbs Oats, 2s 6d a 3s 2d a 4s do. Barley, 2s 9d. a 3s 3d a 6d do. Beans, 30s a 35s pr. qr. do. Pease Boilers 34s a 40s. Canada Wheat in Bond 4s 6d pr. 70 lbs. nominal. Montreal Pot Ashes, 36s a 37s per cwt. steady, do. Pearls 45s a 46s.—*Mont Herald.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable House on London to a Correspondent in this City.

LONDON, June 28th 1822.

The Corn Bill is at present in the Lords, where it will probably pass without any material amendment. The prices at which the Ports are to be open are lowered to 70s.

For Foreign Wheat, and to 58s. for Canada the duty imposed upon Canada Wheat being when the average prices is at or under at above

	67s.	67 a 71s.	71s.
A permanent duty of	12s.	5s.	1s.
And an additional duty for 1st 3 months of	5s.	5s.	5s.

British American Flour is to pay, when Wheat shall be at the price of - - 67s 67s a 71s 71s

A permanent duty pr. cwt. of	3/3.	1/7.	4d.
An add'l. duty for 1st 3 months of	1/7	1/7.	0d.

The current price of the best English Wheat in this market, is 52s. the last general average was 43s. 10d.

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GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXI. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the seventh day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventh day of August instant at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the thirteenth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y

H. J Boulton, Solicitor Genl

A DISPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract has been received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieut. Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

12th June, 1822.

With reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr. Galt, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan shall be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£3000 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and receive the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B
&c. &c &c.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Rutleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebgewer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalaidar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oiden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

Zets, to be called Eldon

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment thereof with of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

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And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge thesame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 24, in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out houses thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c.—all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October, next at the Market House in York, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D
GEO. PLAYTER
Dep't. Sher. H. D

Sheriff's Office, York,
27th August, 1822. }

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale. 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16, in the 3rd Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, lying on Yonge Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H D.

Sheriff's Office, York.
27th August, 1822. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 20-6w

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff

York, 24th August, 1822 20-tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LAND
IN
PERCY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acres; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Plour, or Pot-ashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office

York, August 28, 1822. tf.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by WILLIAM ALLAN & Co will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of

J. W. Gamble & Co.

Who offer for Sale at their Store a *Choice Assortment* of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the most reasonable terms.

York, July 1, 1822. J. W. GAMBLE,
Wm. GAMBLE.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—15

THE LADY OF THE LAKE,

A Superior and Fast sailing

PLEASURE-BOAT,

COMPLEATLY rigged with *jib, foresail, mainsail*, and *driver*, colours, oars, &c. &c. all in good order,

Will be Sold,

at a price far below her original cost.

She is entirely of Oak, and is in every respect a very superior thing of the kind.

☞ Inquire of Mr. CORDINGLY, near Mr. Cooper's wharf, where she may be seen, and tried, when two or three persons, at one time, require a trial. If the Boat is not sold by private contract within one month from the date hereof, she will be raffled for.

York, August 29, 1822. 20-4w

NOTICE

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of UPPER-CANADA at Kingston.

AN Instalment of Six per cent. or Six Dollars on a Share is requested to be paid on Friday the 24th of August next

S BARTLET, *Cashier.*

Kingston, 15

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers —For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have commenced Brewing SPRUCE BEER of the best quality, and flatter themselves, by unremitting attention, to deserve a share of public patronage.

It will be expected that those favouring them with their custom, will send the Kegs to their house, Duke Street.— Price Ten Shillings per Keg of Eighteen gallons.

JOHN & WILLIAM COLUMBUS,

York, 20th August 1822.

POLICE REGULATION

RESPECTING Hogs running at large in the Town of York, made at an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at York, the 20th day of August, 1822, pursuant to Authority vested by the Statute 2d. Geo. IV. Chap 12.

It is ordered, that from and after three weeks from the due publication hereof, every person duly convicted of having wilfully, or negligently suffered his or her hog or hogs to run at large in the Town of York, shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Shillings for every such hog so suffered to run at large, and a further penalty of Five shillings for every day the offence is continued, one half to be paid to the informer. And likewise that all Hogs taken running at large as aforesaid, and impounded shall within three days after notice duly given (and the owners not having paid the penalty and charges) and taken them away (be sold at public auction by the pound-keeper, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale, the penalty and charges incident to such distress, the overplus if there be any, shall be paid to the owner, and if the proceeds of Sale do not amount to the penalty and charges, the overplus, after payment of the charges, shall go to the credit of the owner, on account of the penalty,

By the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, H D.

York, August, 27th 1822.

RIFLES.

TWO very valuable and *unique* Guns, are now on sale, by Private Contract, at Mr. Thomas Moseley's, Auctioneer, York, both *Rifles*, one of them silver mounted, and of superior workmanship, by RIVIERE of London—the other, a short gun, for *Deer-hunting*, by the famous PAULY, of Germany.

This last gun was made purposely for the celebrated *Egalite* DUKE OF ORLEANS, who suffered during the French Revolution, and was given by him to the Ranger of his Forests, a short time previous to his execution. It is believed that two better guns are not in existence. One or both, will be sold or, if not disposed of within a month from the date hereof.

York, August 29, 1822. 20-4w

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Port Hope, August, 1822.

Amherst, David 2. Cavan.
Abbott, Thomas. Hamilton.
Abo, John, Whitby.
Blair, Joseph, Darlington.
Blair, John, do
Blacklock, Moses, Cavan.
Burk, Ephrm. Pickering
Blacklock, George 2. Cavan
Birchard, Henry, Lyon Creek
Best, David, Emily
Boyd, Johnada. Hope
Birchard, Joshua, Pickering.
Britton, Jer Hope
Bennett, Henry, do.
Bambridge, Fred. 2. do.
Brown, John, Cavan.
Burk, John Hope
Colum, Royal. Emily
Cinger, Robert, Whitby.
Covey, Nathan, do.
Crother, John, Cavan
Caldwell, Wm do.
Donaldson, John, Monaghan.
Davis, Simeon, Hope.
Farr, George, Port Hope.
Foster, George, Cavan.
Fisher, Robert, do.
Farnell, A. M. Whitby.
Fader, Philip Darlington.
Fletcher, Alexr. do.
Fraser, Michael, do.
Ford, Wm Hamilton.
Giroux, Joseph, Darlington.
Gardiner, James,
Grant, Owen, Hope
Grahams, Arthur, Cavan.
Gotham Joseph, Clark
Gray Hugh, Port Hope.
Gallaway, Henry, do.
Gilford, Joshua, Hope.
Horton, J C Port Hope.
Hudson, Reuben, Whitby.
Henry, Andrew, Port Hope.
Hill, Aaron, Hope.
Harrington Amariah B.
Hunter, James, Cavan.
Huggin's, David, do
Holmes, Andrew, Emily.
Hordo, Thos Port Hope.
Johnson, Robert,
Jenkins, William, Whitby.
Ivercy, Patrick, Hamilton.
Joy, Joel, do.
Kirkpatrick, Thos. Hope.
Kipling, David, Cavan.
Long, James.
Lawson, Wm Cavan.
Loosee Jas J Whitby.
Laidley, Wm Port Hope.
Baker, Wm Hamilton.
M'Faddin, Patrick
Mulligan, Wm Cavan
May, John, Darlington.
May, Henry, Hamilton.
Mosley, Harrison, Darlington
Medcalf, George, Port Hope
M'Caige, William
Mather Thomas, Clark.
M'Laulin, Wm Cavan.
Metcall, Alexr. Asphodel.
Martin, John, Cavan.
Moore, Thos Clark.
Moore, Thos Cavan.
Might Samuel, Cavan.
Moore, James, Emily.
Murphy, A.
Mc-Humphry, Hamilton.
Morton, Edward, Cavan.
Nichols, Jas. Smith Town.
Nicholson Wm do.
Nelson, John, do.
Odel, Jacob, Hope.
Osborne, Sarah, Pickering.
Pearsons, William
Perton, John, Cavan
Penmore, Nicholas, Cavan.
Power, Lawrence, do.
Qua, Thomas.
Rutlege, James.
Robins, James.
Ribill, John, Cavan.
Reynolds, John, do.
Scarlet, Oak, do.
Stewart, John, Otonabee.
Spencer, Mirain, Clark.
Shoals, Robert, Cavan.
Smith, William, do.
Tait, Robert do.
Tigart, Francis, do.
Taylor, William.
Taylor, John J. Hope.
Wilson, John.
Wilson, Margaret. Cavan.
Wright, John J. Clark.
Wellon, Jacob, Hope
Wilson, Mathew, Cavan.
Young, James, Whitby.

DAVID SMART, *Post Master.*

Port Hope, August 16, 1822.

N. B. It is requested that all Letters now remaining in the Post Office at Port Hope, shall be taken out previous to 5th October next, otherwise they will positively be returned to the Dead Letter Office. D. S

NOTICE.

THE Partnership that was carried on (by WILLIAM ALLAN and JOHN GAMBLE,) under the Firm of W. ALLAN & Co. is now dissolved, and all who are indebted to the said Firm, or who have any claims against it, are to present and settle the same, with W. ALLAN, Esq. who is authorised to give the necessary discharge.

W. ALLAN,
J. W. GAMBLE.

York, 1st July, 1821.

THE Subscriber having given up all his Concern in Trade to JOHN & W. GAMBLE, takes this opportunity of notifying such persons as are yet indebted to him, that unless their accounts are now paid up, they will, without further notice, be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July, 1822. 13 *Bw.*

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS. Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

✓ Shaving and Hairdressing.

JOSEPH HORNE

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends generally, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for past favors in way of his Profession as BARBER, that he still carries on his Business as such, at the sign of the BARBERS POLE, next to the DUKE OF WELLINGTON HOTEL, Market Square, York, where he shall be at all times found prepared to wait on such Ladies and Gentlemen as may require his attendance, as well at their place of residence as at his Shop.

N. B. Razors and all sorts of Cutlery can be Ground and repaired at a small expence by the said J. H. he having procured a Cutlers Machine for that purpose.

York, Sept. 3, 1822. 2w

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelisburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Amelisburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Henry Cowan, Esq.	*Quebec.*
James Williams, Esq.	*Montreal.*
Edward Sills, Esq.	*Three Rivers.*
Rau. McDouell, Esq.	*St. Raphael.*
Messrs J. & J. Dunlap	*Lancaster.*
John Cameron, Esq.	*Lochiel.*
Thomas Moore, Esq.	*Hawkesbury.*
Charles Symmes, Esq.	*Bull.*
Robert Sheriff, Esq.	*Chaudier River, Ottawa.*
Col. Van Koughnett,	*Cornwall.*
George Brouse, Esq.	*Matilda.*
Alpheus Jones, Esq.	*Prescott.*
J K. Hartwell, Esq.	*Brockville*
Josias Taylor, Esq.	*Bastard.*
W. Whitmarsh, Esq.	*Perth.*
Eph. Webster, Esq.	*Richmond.*
John Macaulay, Esq.	*Gannanoque.*
James Rankin, Esq.	*Kingston.*
James Watson, Esq.	*Bath.*
M. Patterson, Esq.	*Adolphustown.*
A M Pherson, Esq.	*Hallowell.*
Thomas Parker, Esq.	*Napane.*
Charles Biggar, Esq.	*Belville Murray.*
J. A. Keeler, Esq.	*Cramahe.*
J. G Bethune, Esq.	*Coburg.*
D. Smart, Esq.	*Port Hope.*
Francis Page, Esq.	*Cavan and Monaghan.*
Mr. Adam Scott,	*Emily and Smith.*
Wm. Smith, Esq.	*Pickering.*
R. C. Horne, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
W. H. Coulson, Esq.	*Dundas.*
M. Crooke, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. M. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
A. Hamilton, Esq.	*Queenston.*
Mr Stills,	*Whitby.*
T. H. Merritt, Esq.	*St. Catharines.*
Wm. Crooks, Esq.	*Grimsby.*
W. V. Allen, Esq.	*Burford.*
C. Ingersol, Esq.	*Oxford.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Victoria.*
Daniel Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. M'Crae, Esq.	*Raleigh.*
John Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*
Wm. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 21. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall exhaust nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

The thanks of every loyal British Subject on this Continent are due to the Editor of the ALBION, the new English Paper published at New York, for the very proper manner in which he has rebuked two American Editors, who are chiefly remarkable for their self conceit, wonderful impertinence, and gross, republican, licentiousness,—although editing News Papers of considerable repute amongst our neighbours. We mean the Editors of the "*Baltimore Patriot*," a paper celebrated for its senseless animosity towards the British Monarchy; and of "*Niles's Register*."—These men have thought proper to insult our Gracious Sovereign, and consequently all true Englishmen, in a very gross, though at the same time a very silly and childish, manner. We do not think it necessary to repeat the libels, but we beg leave to remind the *Baltimore Patriot* of one characteristic of our beloved Sovereign, which even his enemies, and the enemies of the British name and greatness, universally accede to him, which is, that he is, in all respects, a *finished Gentleman*, so much so, that he has been styled, even by Foreigners not very well disposed towards him, "*the most finished Gentleman in Europe.*"—Now, as it is well known that *swearing*, and the use of epithets approaching to that vile habit, is banished from the higher, and more refined circles of society, not only as an *unmeaning and vulgar*, but a *wicked* practice, altogether unbecoming the name and character of a Gentleman, it is not very likely that he, who is the model of gentility, should be guilty of it.—So that, although we may allow that his Majesty did chat, with his accustomed urbanity and spirit, and in pure French, with M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND, we cannot believe that he either swore, or called in the assistance of the D—l, to eke out the conversation!!

We have this week been furnished with the "*Heads of the Bill for re uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as amended in the Committee of the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed.*" Of these we have given, under the head of Great Britain, all those which can, at present, be of any importance to our readers.—Although more numerous, they do not very materially differ from the outline we gave of this Bill so long ago as the 18th of July.

According to our promise we have published, in this number, the first part of a *review of the Parliamentary Debates* in the year 1791, on the subject of *dividing* the Province of Quebec into separate Provinces, as they have since been.—This will enable our readers to compare the reasoning of our Statesmen 30 years ago, with the reasoning of our Statesmen of the present day, on the same important question. So many years of practical experience has fairly tried one side of the question: we are shortly to make an actual experiment of the advantages and disadvantages of the other side: and we doubt not that if the parental solicitude of our mother country, for our prosperity, is fairly tested by corresponding exertions, *and unanimity*, on our part, that all will end well, and be for the real interests, strength, power, and future greatness, of this country.

Upwards of 10 000 Settlers have arrived Quebec, *so far*, during the present season.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heads of the Bill for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as amended in the Committee in the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed.

CLAUSES.

1—Repeals so much of 31, Geo. 3, C. 31, as provides for a separate Legislature.

2—Establishes one Legislature for both Provinces to be called "The Legislative Council and Assembly of the Canadas," and how their Acts are to be sanctioned by His Majesty.

3—The present Members of the Legislative Council of each Province to continue, and rank according to the date of their Mandamuses—other Members may be added.

4—Only persons qualified by 31. Geo. 3 can be Members of the Legislative Council, with like rights, &c. and limitation, as thereby directed and established.

5—The Governor to appoint the Speaker of the Legislative Council.

6—The present Assemblies to constitute the Assembly of the Canadas until 1st July, 1825, unless sooner dissolved.

7—The Upper Canada Act of 60, Geo. 3, for encreasing the number of their Representatives, to remain in force.

8—New Counties may be made in Lower Canada, out of the new Townships, of not less than six in each, with one Member of Assembly for each County. Such Counties and the Counties now represented by one Member each, may be encreased to two Members each, when the Governor shall deem it expedient. The whole number of Members for each Province, shall not exceed sixty.

9—No Act altering the number of Representatives, shall have effect, unless passed by two thirds at least of the numbers present at the second and third reading

10—The Provisions of 31, Geo 3, C. 31, respecting elections to remain in force

11—Establishes qualifications for persons to be elected, viz: £500 Sterling, in Lands and Tenements in one or other Province, over and above all rents and incumbrances. Such to be held in freehold, fief or roture—Prescribes the oath to be taken by Candidates.

12—Trials for contested Elections to be the same as now in respect to the Province to which they have reference, until altered by the new Legislature.

13—The Members of the Executive Council in each Province to be appointed by the Governor to be in the Assembly, to sit, debate, and with all other powers of Members, voting excepted.

14—All written proceedings in either House, shall be in the English language—at the end of 15 years, all debates to be in English.

15—Persons professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, are to continue in the enjoyment of it, and the Clergy of that Church, to enjoy their accustomed dues and rights as heretofore, and as is provided by the 14th Geo 3

16—The same restrictions are continued in respect to Acts of the new Legislature touching religion, &c as are prescribed by 31 Geo 3d. Chap 31.

17—Papers directed to be laid before the present Legislature, are to be laid before the joint Legislature

18—Salaries and allowances to Officers of the Legislature, to continue until otherwise provided for by a Legislative Act.

19—Tenures of land may be changed, upon such conditions or commutations as the Governor by Instructions, or the advice of the Executive Council shall see just—when a new Grant issues in consequence of such change, no alienment of lands for a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary.

20—His Majesty may commute with his Consituries for obtaining a release from all feudal dues, in any cessive or fief of his Majesty in either Province

21—Goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, enumerated in Schedule A may be imported by land or inland navigation, in British or American vessels or carriages, into any Port or place where a Custom House is or shall be establi-hed by the Governor and Executive Council.

22—Duties to be payable on the above as by the Schedule B.

23—Provides, that if the Provincial duties thereon be less than those—then the difference only is to be collected under this Act, and if they exceed, then the Provincial duties are how to be levied

24—The Tonnage duties on American Vessels and Goods shall be the same as are payable on British in the United States.

25—When the duties are payable ad-valorem, the value is to be ascertained as prescribed by an Act of this Session, respecting the West Indies

27 Sixpence Sterling a Gallon on Rum from the United Kingdom or British Dominions in Europe, to be levied in addition to the Provincial duties now payable thereon.

28—Provides for the payment and appropriation of those duties for the use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

29—Every thing may be exported from Canada to the United States, but Arms or Naval Stores, which must have a Licence from the Secretary of State.

40—Act of 7th and 8th King William for preventing frauds in the plantation trade is continued, except in so far as altered by this Act.

42—Trade between Newfoundland and Canada encouraged by allowing a drawback of duties paid to the former, where exported to the latter

43, 44 & 45—Regulate the mode of so doing, and direct from what funds in Newfoundland payable—also within what period claimable.

46—All duties payable in either Province at the close of the last Session of the Legislature in each respectively, are continued until Feb. 1st, 1825, unless sooner repealed by an Act of the joint Legislature—when duties now payable extend beyond Feb. 1st, 1825, they are to continue as the Acts imposing them direct—Provided that no duty shall be exacted upon Articles "imported before the commencement of this Act," which they were not subject to at the time of importation

47—Regulates the approximation of Revenues which may be received before 1st Feb 1825, unless the Legislature shall make provision for such parts thereof, as would by law have been at the disposal of the Legislature, had this not been passed.

48—Establishes the mode of settling by arbitration, the disputes between the Provinces about Revenue since 1st July, 1819. levied under Provincial Acts, as also of a proportion of that accruing under British Acts.

54—Gives in the mean time to Upper Canada, one fifth of all duties levied in Lower Canada upon importations from Sea from 1st July, 1819, and before 1st July, 1824, warrants to issue therefor on the 1st Jany. and 1st July in each year.

55—After 1st July, 1824, the proportion to Upper Canada of such duties for next four years, shall be what arbitrators appointed as above shall determine—and that if a Legislative act shall pass for defraying such proportion—or provide other means for ascertaining it—or shall dispense with the necessity of such ascertainment there, the provision for appointment of arbitrators shall cease.

56—After 1st July, 1825, in default of such determination as above of proportion of duties or of such provision therefor being made—the proportion last ascertained shall be paid, and warrants issue for the same accordingly, provided, that if subsequent arbitrators after the proportion so paid, they shall have a right to do so if they shall see it fit and just.

57—The proportion of duties which shall belong to each Province according to the distribution of this act, and all other Revenues raised in each, shall remain in the treasury thereof to the use of each Province respectively, subject to the acts of appropriation whether British or Provincial that may exist, and to such other acts as may be passed by the United Legislature for appropriating to the use of each Province, such portion of its revenue respectively, as may by Law be at the disposal of the Legislature thereof.

Provided that if the United Legislature shall make permanent provision for the expense of administering justice, and the support of the Civil Government in both Provinces, the excess of revenue above such provision, which may hereafter be levied in both Provinces, and which shall be subject to the Legislature thereof, may thenceforth by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Canadas, be appropriated in common to the use of both or either of the said Provinces.

58—General issue Clause.

SCHEDULE A

Ashes, Barley. Beans. Biscuit. Bread. Beaver and all sorts of Fur, Bowsprits, Cocoa, Cochineal, Cole and Bullion. Cotton-Wool. Drugs of all sorts, Diamonds and precious Stones, Flax, Fruit and Vegetables, Pustic and all sorts of wood for Dyers use, Flour, Grain of any sort, Hemp, Heading Boards, Horses, Hogs, Hides. Hardwood. Mill Timber. Live stock of any sort. Linseed. Logwood. Masts. Mahogany and other wood for cabinet wares. Masts. Molasses. Neat Cattle. Oats. Pease. Oil. Pot-ash, Pearl-ash. Poultry, Pitch, Rice, Staves, Skins, Shingles, Sheep, Tallow, Tobacco, Turpentine, Timber, Tortoise Shell, Wool, Wheat, Yards.

SCHEDULE B.

Barrels of Wheat Flour not weighing more than 196 lbs net weight,	£0	5	6
Barrels of Biscuit	0	2	6
For every cwt of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 100lbs of Bread made from Wheat or other Grain, imported in bags or packages	0	2	6
For every barrel not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Pease, or Beans	0	2	6
For every bushel of Pease, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100lbs net weight	0	2	6
For every 1000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in length	0	7	6
For every 1000 Shingles, being more than 18 inches in length	0	14	0
For every 1000 Red Oak Staves	1	1	0
For every 1000 White Oak Staves or Heading	1	1	0
For every 1000 feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber of one inch thick	1	1	0
For every 1000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber,	1	8	0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber per 1000 feet,	1	3	0
For every 1000 Wood Hoops,	0	12	0
Horses for every £100 of the value thereof,	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every £100 of the value thereof,	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every £100 of the value thereof,	10	0	0

A MANIFESTO. &c.

(Concluded from our last.)

All other considerations disappear in presence of the latter; and therefore his Catholic Majesty does not wish to recur to the less important reasons which, in ordinary times, policy enough to respect and the defence of justice.

In further looking at the question in a new point of view, Spain presents in all her relations new and powerful motives for determining other Powers to preserve the strictest impartiality regarding her. Exempt from every kind of ambitious pretensions, based relatively to other nations in an offensive position, and exclusively occupied with the establishment and consolidation of her internal happiness, she cannot provoke the jealousy of rivals, nor excite a desire to dismember different countries of monarchy, with the object of weakening her. Spain, whatever may be her force, cannot menace the power or the safety of other nations, but rich and flourishing, she may have an advantageous influence in preserving the equilibrium of the Powers. An instinct of honor and integrity has united the unknown elements of her force; and engaged in the most unequal struggle, she afforded time to the continent to rise against the common enemy, and destroy his oppressive yoke. This one fact renders every other reflection and commentary useless; it is sufficient to inspire interest in favor of a magnanimous nation, and to announce that its influence shall be always beneficent and never offensive. This is the position which nature and policy assign to Spain among the nations. European governments acted upon this great sufficient principle when they saw the colossal power of Spain destroyed, which during two centuries had alarmed Europe. After a long conflict, it was considered how to fix the lot of this kingdom, which was looked upon as connected with the federative system of Europe, and at that time the advantage was foreseen of consolidating its power by securing for it in America, a point d'appui, which by increasing its consequence, render it better calculated to maintain the equilibrium of European political balance

This consideration of the general interest appeared so important, that Spain was bound not to alienate in any form, the smallest portion of her territory in America; and to reduce her possession of it still more secure and inviolable, at the same time that it took away all motive for distrust, she renounced the power of granting to other nations, by any means or under any pretext whatever, the advantage of trading in those regions.

Time has nevertheless produced on this point a very important change. A less restricted policy, changes occurring in commercial relations, the modification of economical principles, and a multitude of other combined causes have convinced Spain that to aspire to a preservation or a commercial monopoly, which formerly had been regarded as the principal bond of union between the two great parts of the Spanish monarchy, would be as injurious to the interests of the Peninsula, as to those of the American provinces.

On the contrary, his Catholic Majesty thinks that there are no durable interests in that are not founded on common interests; that peninsular Spain can obtain commercial advantages by her industry and her marine, without aspiring to an exclusive privilege; that new wants and new desires, as a consequence of civilization and riches, render necessary to the provinces beyond seas, a more frank and liberal system, and that instead of struggling uselessly against the mercantile system, which exercises such influence on the political system of modern nations, the true interest of Spain consists in adopting this spirit as a useful ally, and not in converting it into an irreconcilable enemy

To obtain so important results, all the laws and arrangements made posterior to the reform of the Colonial government have had a tendency beneficent, generous, and favorable to the colonization of fore gners in Spanish America, and the freedom of commerce with those distant regions. The trial made in the island of Cuba has been sufficient to demonstrate that their interests, those of Spain, and in general those of other nations, coincide in the same point.

His Catholic Majesty, by this simple and natural means has removed the only obstacle which could prevent the most complete union between the policy of Spain and that of other Cabinets A government that is solid and stable, recognized, and the faithful observer of treaties, is disposed to negociate with the insurgent provinces of America, and offers to other nations the greatest commercial advantages. It would be impossible to point out (though the question were reduced to a simple calculation of interests) an object which could serve as a counterpoise in the opposite scale.

Civil war and anarchy, which are often the consequence of revolution, and more particularly when, as in America, its elements are heterogeneous and opposite, are assuredly not calculated to increase the exchangeable productions of a country, nor to attract foreigners, by offering them that safety which leaves no doubt and which is the soul of commerce; neither can vacillating governments do it, precarious in their nature and without guarantee, which cannot themselves secure the advantages which they themselves present. Borne down, abandoned to itself, has endeavored in vain for the last twelve years to consolidate a government. The wretchedness and depopulation of the provinces of the Main, instead of advancing have removed to a greater distance the epoch of their prosperity and their riches. In affairs of this nature, and when facts come to the support of reasoning, it is useless to oppose vague and indefinite hopes to certain and known results.

But it appears that a new calamity has arrived to increase the evils which might have been foreseen.—The insurrection on the American Continent has favored piracy on the seas. General commerce begins to feel the want of security, and the dangers of this war, which knows no other laws than those of self interest, and pillages indiscriminately the industrious citizens of all nations

Thus by an admirable concatenation of facts, every thing concurs to demonstrate the utility, nay, even the urgency, of a vast definite arrangement in an affair which has so vast and profound ramifications; and every thing contributes to press upon the Spanish government the folly of retarding, through any secondary motive, a transaction so important.

His Catholic Majesty, in entering upon this frank and amicable negociation with the insurgent provinces, expects, with the greatest confidence, to find in all governments, that circumspection and that reserve of conduct, prescribed by justice, recommended by policy, and inspired by sentiments of impartiality and good will.

When the Spanish nation endeavors to put an end to this domestic misunderstanding, the same inviolable respect which she professes for the rights of other nations, inspires her with the just confidence of being treated with similar consideration and regard. She cannot even suspect, on the part of those who desire to preserve friendship and good understanding, any step hazarded, which might suppose the question already resolved, the decision of which belongs to Spain alone, in making use of her legitimate and recognized rights, which she has never renounced. In this state of things, the steps taken to engage different powers in a recognition of the independence of the insurgent powers of America will present, on the contrary, a solemn occasion to sanction the fundamental principles on which the integrity of territory, the repose of nations, and the public morality of governments are founded.

The text and spirit of treaties—the good faith which ought to reign between powers in amity—the conviction of a duty equally supported upon a temporary and general policy—the real welfare of the insurgent provinces, and even the general advantage of all commerce, are the motives which his Catholic Majesty sees as sovereign guarantees that his laudable desires will find among his august allies the most favorable and most friendly reception

BRACEBRIDGE HALL.

By the Author of the "Sketch Book."

From the following specimen it would appear that WASHINGTON IRVING has touched on subjects of a much higher nature, and in a style very superior to what it is commonly handled in Novels and works of mere fiction—as yet only stray extracts of the work have reached us: they make us long to see the entire production.—The passage we now present to our readers, exhibits a display of philosophical inquiry; manly sentiment; and noble principle, seldom found in the class of writers to which he belongs.—It will be long before he wearies the admiration of the British public with his productions should they possess equal merit with those he has already given us.—Ed.

"Though born and brought up in a Republic, and more and more confirmed in republican principles by every year's observation and experience, yet I am not insensible to the excellence that may exist in other forms of government, nor to the idea that they may be more suitable to the situation and circumstances of the countries in which they exist. I have endeavored rather to look at them as they are, and to observe how they are calculated to effect the end which they purpose. Considering, therefore, the mixed nature of the government of this country, and the representative form, I have looked with admiration at the manner in which the wealth and influence and intelligence were spread over its whole surface; not as in some monarchies, drained from the country, and collected in towns and cities. I have considered the great rural establishments of the nobility, and lesser establishments of the gentry, as so many reservoirs of wealth and intelligence distributed about the kingdom, a part from the towns to irrigate, freshen, and fertilize the surrounding country. I have looked upon them too, as the august retreats of patriots and statesmen, where, in the enjoyment of honorable independence and elegant leisure, they might train up their minds to appear in those Legislative Assemblies, whose debates and decisions form the study and precedents of other nations, and involve the interests of the world. I have been both surprised and disappointed, therefore, at finding, that on this subject I was often indulging in a Utopian dream, rather than a well founded opinion. I have been concerned at finding, that those fine estates were too often mortgaged, and placed to the hands of creditors, and the owners exiled from their paternal lands.—There is an extravagance, I am told, that runs parallel with wealth; a lavish expenditure among the great; a senseless competition among the aspiring; a heedless, joyless dissipation, among all the upper ranks, that often beggars even those splendid establishments, breaks down the pride and principles of their possessors, and makes too many of them mere place hunters, or shifting absentees. It is thus that so many are thrown into the hands of government; and a court, which ought to be the most pure and honorable in Europe, is so often degraded by noble, but importunate time servers. It is thus, too, that so many become exiles from their native land, crowding the hotels of foreign countries, and expending upon thankless strangers the wealth so hardly drained from their laborious peasantry. I have looked upon these latter with a mixture of censure and concern.

"Knowing the almost bigotted fondness of an Englishman for his native home, I can conceive what must be their compunction and regret, when amidst the sunburnt plains of France, they call to mind the green fields of England; the hereditary groves which they have left desolate, or to be inhabited by strangers. But retrenchment is plea for an abandonment of country. They have risen with the prosperity of the land; let them abide its fluctuations, and conform to its fortunes. It is not for the rich to fly because the country is suffering: let them share, in their relative proportion, the common lot; they owe it to the land that has elevated them to honor and influence. When the poor have to diminish their scanty morsel of bread; when they have to compound with the cravings of nature, and study with how little they can do, and not to be starved; it is not then for the rich to fly, and diminish still further the resources of the poor, that they themselves may live in splendor in a cheaper country.—Let them rather retire to their estates, and there practice retrenchment. Let them return to that noble simplicity, that practical good sense, that honest pride, which form the foundation of true English character, and from them they may again rear the edifice of fair and honorable prosperity.

"On the rural habits of the English nobility and gentry; on the manner in which they discharge their duties on their paternal possessions, depend greatly the virtue and welfare of the nation,

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So long as they pass the greater part of their time in the quiet and purity of the country; surrounded by the monuments of their illustrious ancestors; surrounded by every thing that can inspire generous pride, noble emulation, and amiable and magnanimous sentiment; so long as they are safe, and in them the nation may repose its interests and its honor. But the moment that they become the servile throngers of court avenues, and give themselves up to political intrigues and heartless dissipations of the metropolis, that moment they lose the real nobilities of their natures, and become the mere leeches of their country. That the great majority of the nobility and gentry in England are endowed with high notions of honor and independence, I thoroughly believe.—They have evidenced it lately on very important questions, and have given an example of adherence to principles, in preference to party and power, that must have astonished many of the venal and obsequious courts of Europe. Such are the glorious effects of freedom, when infused into a constitution.—But it seems to me that they ought never to forget the positive nature of the duties, and to fancy that their eminent privileges are only so many means of self-indulgence. They should recollect, that in a constitution like that of England, the titled orders are intended to be as useful as they are ornamental, and it is their virtues alone that can render them both. Their duties are divided between the sovereign and the subject; surrounding and giving lustre and dignity to the throne, and at the same time tempering and mitigating the rays until they are transmitted, in mild and genial radiance to the people. Born to leisure and opulence, they owe the exercise of their talents, and the expenditure of their wealth to the native country. They may be compared to the clouds; which being drawn up by the sun, and elevated in the heavens, reflect and magnify his splendor, while they repay the earth, from which they derive their sustenance, by returning their treasures to its bosom in fertilizing showers."

Extracts from English Papers.

The new London Bridge is to be erected as nearly as possible to and not exceeding 170 feet from, the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water way of not less than 696 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise 23 feet above high water mark of an average spring tide, according to the Trinity House standard, which is shewn upon the face of the present bridge. Proper stairs of granite are to be provided. The acclivity of the road way, to and over the bridge, is not to be steeper than one foot in 26 feet.

Consumption of Spirits.—In the second Agricultural Report just printed, Mr. Dunlop, a distiller, of Haddington, is stated to have given the following interesting evidence on the subject of the consumption of spirits, paying duty:—

State the quantity of spirits for which duty was paid respectively, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, with reference to the population?—The people of England, exclusively of the army and navy, is stated to be 11,977,662; the spirits made in England last year upon which duty was paid, amounted to 3,053,351 gallons; there was imported from the export distillers in Scotland, 1,160,575 gallons; but as I have seen no return from Ireland, the consumption may be stated the same as the preceding year, which it may be better to for the statement; consequently there was made in England in the preceding year, 3,186,905 gallons; brought from Scotland, 1,104,153 gallons; brought from Ireland, 378,376 gallons; making a total of 4,671,738 gallons, and affording a consumption for 5,840 quarters of barley. The population of Ireland is stated at 6,847,949; the spirits charged with duty from the 1st October, 1820, to the 1st of October, 1821, as 4,618,105 gallons, making the consumption of barley 256,561 quarters. The population of Scotland is stated at 2,092,014—the spirits charged with duty from the 10th of November 1820, to the 10th of November, 1821, 2,563,676 gallons; making the consumption of barley 142,593 quarters.

To what do you attribute so great a difference in the consumptions of British spirits, in the different parts of the kingdom? Principally to the quality.

This witness further stated, that in Scotland there are 109 distillers, working for home consumption; the distillers in that country are confined entirely to their own market, not having permission to send the spirits they make out of Scotland, and they cannot become export distillers, until their works have remained one year unemployed, and even then it is very difficult to overcome the obstacles placed in their way; and if they do obtain a license as export distillers, they are obliged to work under the English law which allows the manufacture of spirits only applicable for rectification, & the English market.

EQUALITY CONSIDERED.

[From Dr James Scott's "Sermon" preached at St. George's, Hanover Square, April 5th, 1794, and lately published.]

IT is one of the wildest and most fantastic of all chimeras to suppose that men, fashioned and disposed as we are by the Almighty, could ever live peaceably together for any length of time in a state of equality, and have all things in common; for it is plain that, unless they had all things in common; such a state of equality could not possibly subsist. Those who have planned such a visionary project have always taken for granted the very thing that stood in the greatest need of proof, and without which they built only castles in the air without any foundation, or amused themselves like children with blowing up gaudy bubbles, which the least breath of air would disperse in a moment. If indeed all men were perfectly just and honest, a supposition which is the key-stone that supports all their reasoning, such a communion of goods might be natural enough, and convenient; but, where shall we find this primitive innocence and simplicity, this more than Saturnian Justice and perfection of virtue? We must look for it in Atlantis*, Utopia†, the Realm of the Sun‡, or any where in short except in this corrupt and degenerate world of ours, where it would be downright idiotism to expect it. No! We are here distracted with a variety of wild and irregular passions, which, unless they are held with a bit and bridle, will be always hurrying us over the bounds of Justice and honesty. In such a state as this, and to persons disposed thus waywardly, a community of goods would be attended with a thousand inconveniences, a thousand mischiefs. Let us put the case as favourably as possible; and, flying away from this iron age of penury and violence, transport ourselves back to the favourite æra of poets and moralists, to the happy golden days of peace and plenty. Let us suppose that the hand of all bountiful Nature was to pour her blessings so lavishly upon us, that they were more than sufficient to supply all our wants and necessaries; nay, since we have once begun, let us suppose too that her bounty was so miraculously circumstanced, to prevent all rapacious and greedy hoarding, as the manna of the Israelites, of which we read, that whosoever gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; yet even then, what would be the consequence? We should sink into a state of supineness and indolence; we should be more despicable to the impartial eye of Reason than the little, busy, provident, communities of ants and bees; there would be no society nor kind intercourse of benefits where we could none of us stand in need of another's assistance; all the liberal arts and sciences, which at present embellish and beautify§ human life, would be unknown and unthought of; we should live, or rather vegetate, in dull and inglorious solitude, and subsist, like worthless drones, on the common plunder of the creation. What a flat unvarying prospect is this! and how intolerable would be such a state of inactivity and indifference! Yet, bad as it appears, it is far preferable to what would really ensue from a communion of goods in our present situation and circumstances. We see that Nature is impaired with age, and almost worn out with hard and incessant labours; she is no longer a kind and indulgent parent, that prevents the wishes of her numerous children; but like a cruel and obdurate step-mother, will part with nothing till compelled to it by necessity. Now, in this situation, were men to labour in common, and be supported from the same promiscuous heap, the feuds and animosities that would arise are innumerable and endless. What equality could there be between the profit and expences of different persons? One man would be indolent, and another luxurious; yet both are to be maintained from the common stock, as well as the industrious and frugal. It would be vain to enumerate all the inconveniences that would attend such a disposition of the goods of Nature; and we can never sufficiently adore the wisdom and providence of God, who has so contrived it that, though all men are by nature equal, there should be a regular subordination in the world, and that we should all stand in need of each other's assistance. What an orderly and beautiful gradation, what a continued chain and series of dependences, what frequent opportunities for a reciprocation of kindness and benevolence, spring naturally from this distribution and management of affairs!

I have just asserted that all men are by nature equal; by which I cannot be understood to mean that all men are born with the same sagacity of mind or vigour of constitution, nor that they are born with equal rights; for, that would be a palpable absurdity, as they are born with no rights at all. It is a mortifying, but an undeniable truth, that of all God's creatures, man at his birth is the most indigent and impotent; he depends for support and existence upon parental affection; this is his only claim, his only right; and, though Providence by a powerful instinct has contrived that this right should be generally allowed, yet there are instances, in civilized as well as savage nations, that controvert it. When it is affirmed, therefore, that all men are by nature equal, it can mean only that we are all children of the same common father; all partakers of the same common nature; all endowed with the same rational and immortal principle; all introduced without our consent into the same world—a world full of irregularity, full of inequality, in which we are placed, as in a state of trial and probation, to fit that particular rank which Providence has thought fit to assign to us. If we consider the vast disparity there is in the tempers, dispositions, capacities, endowments, & passions, of different men, it is plain that an inequality of rank must have been a part of the plan of the divine architect, or mankind would certainly have been framed and fashioned differently. If we consider too the nature and properties of this earth which we inhabit, it is evident, without retroverting to the primæval curse, that the bulk of mankind can only be supported by labour and industry. "Thorns and thistles does it bring forth, and the sweat of their face must they eat the bread thereof." It is clear, therefore, that, in the order of Providence, the distinctions of high and low rich and poor, were determined; and that the latter should bear, in point of numbers, a vast disproportion to the former.

If ever there was a crisis in human affairs when the poor should learn to be content, and the rich to condescend to men of low estate, it is at present. The visionary system of equality, which is so enchanting to the lower class of mankind, has been tried in France, and has rendered the condition of the poor unspeakably wretched. All their resources since the proscription and murder of the rich, are cut off—there is no reward for labor, no encouragement for ingenuity; the hireling is robbed of his wages, the mechanic and manufacturer of their goods, the crops of the farmer are wrested from him by violence, and sold at an arbitrary price; there is no repose, no security even of life; they are harrassed with constant dread and terror; and those, who are not massacred upon false and frivolous pretences, are torn away from their wives and children, and driven like sheep to the slaughter-house, where they are butchered by thousands to promote the views of a few bloody and unfeeling tyrants. If we add to all this, that they are half famished and half naked, we shall have a true picture of the poor in France. How different from that which this happy island exhibits! Here labor and industry are sure of their reward; here every one's engagement is given to ingenuity, the first situations in Church and State being open to the poor as well as the rich; here is no oppression, no injustice, but a perfect security of property, and an equality of right; the peer and the peasant are under the control and protection of the same laws, which in all essential points make no distinction between them: here the gains of the mechanic, the wages of the laborer, and the harvest of the husbandman, are protected from violence and depredation—in short, every poor man is sure in this happy country, to eat the labor of his hands in peace and safety. O! that they were wise, that they understood this! that they would consider these inestimable blessings; blessings derived from our excellent Constitution, which seems to second as it were the intentions of Providence, by taking under its protection that part of his numerous family, which, in other countries, is but too much neglected and oppressed!

* Plato. † Sir T. More. ‡ Campanella.
§ Vitam quæ faciunt beatiorem.—MANILIO

BUDGET OF VALUABLE RECIPES.

No. 1.

A large collection of valuable recipes, ancient and modern, in manuscript and in print, in the *culinary arts, medicine, farriery, surgery, domestic economy, chemistry,* and *various arts,* and *practical sciences,* being in our possession, many of which are altogether original—we have considered that it may be acceptable to many of our country subscribers, to whom those recipes must prove useful, from time to time, to publish a budget of them—adding all such that appear in the various prints of the passing day, that are worth preserving. By this means, those who regularly file the "*Weekly Register*" will gradually find themselves in possession of the best recipes on almost every subject of domestic importance to a good *Housewife* or *Manager* of a Family.—The copious *Index* to be given at the end of each year, will readily enable the inquirer to find any particular recipe.—ED.

Plaister for rendering Linen Cloth impenetrable to Air and Water.—A quarter of a pound of gum elastic is boiled slowly with three quarters of a pint of boiled linseed oil. When the gum is dissolved, about two pints of boiled oil, one pound of rosin, one pound of yellow wax, and as much lithargare added, the whole is boiled together. This mass is applied whilst hot to the linen, which remains, after this layer, as supple as it was before, and it may be applied instead of leather for pipes for fire engines or covering for loaded waggons, and other articles which require to be kept from moisture. Hempen cloth is the best to be used, and the seams are to be done two over.—(*Magazinda Exfineurgon*)

To cure tainted Meat whether salted or unsalted.—Salted bacon, and unsalted beef and mutton, and other kinds of animal food when too long kept, or improperly cured, so as to be tainted with putridity, may be perfectly recovered, or rendered quite sweet by being buried in fresh earth for a few days. The above hint must be very acceptable at this season of the year; for hares, pheasants, and other game are often thrown away in consequence of persons supposing, on their smelling a little, that they are not eatable; whereas, were they wrapped in coarse cloth, and buried in the earth a short time (where dogs and cats cannot come) they will soon be restored, and be highly acceptable for the table.

Indian cure for the Ear ache.—Take a piece of lean mutton, about the size of a large walnut, put it into the fire and burn it for some time, till it becomes almost reduced to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean linen, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it. This has been tried in a family at Madras, in more than one instance, and gave immediate relief, after laudanum and other medicines had been ineffectually applied.

Recipe for the Itch.—Take of rhubarb, magnesia, crysta tartar, and sulphur, five grains each, with six grains of ginger powdered. To be taken in a wine glass of cold water three mornings successively, and continued once a week, if necessary.

To kill Cockroaches.—Lay the green leaves and stalks, or the roots, of the plant called black hellebore, (veratum veride) on the floor, or where the cockroaches most frequent during the night, and the race of these vile insects will soon be extirpated. They are fond of every part of the plant, and it operates as a poison to them. It grows in rich swampy grounds, with an erect stalk, and sharp pointed leaves, joined to the stalk, the leaves being usually from 4 to 6 inches long, and from 1 to 2 inches wide. It is an early spring plant. The roots are no doubt most efficacious. The cockroach is seldom found in houses in the country, but in compact built towns is often very troublesome and offensive.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE TEAK TREE.

The following interesting little document was published at a time during the late war, when Oak was exceedingly scarce and dear in England.—Its statements shew the value of Teak-Wood in a very striking manner.—*Ed.*

OAK AND TEAK TIMBER.

To people accustomed to hear of the durability of ships built with Teak, the rapidity with which those constructed of oak are said to decay, will appear almost incredible. According to the present mode of ship-building, that noble structure, a first rate man of war is said to become useless from premature decay, in five or six years; and it is said the average duration of the navy itself has been limited to eight or ten years! This, particularly when the scarcity of oak timber is considered, is by no means a bright prospect; and is the source of a most serious expence to the nation. Nothing appears so likely to remedy this evil, as building the navy of Teak. The following are some examples of the durability of teak built ships. The Turkish flag ship at Bussorah, was build by Nadir Shah more than seventy years ago; this ship was not long since in dock, when all her timbers were ascertained to be perfectly sound. The Hercules, built, in 1763, and constantly employed till 1805, when she was captured by the French, was sound when Lauched. The Milford, of 679 tons, after constant employment to China and Europe for twenty four years, was examined, but it was not found necessary to [illegible] and the whole of her repairs did not cost £1000. Prejudices, it seems, were entertained in England against teak timber; it was said to be heavier than oak; as one description of teak has been found to be lighter than oak, and another about the same weight. It was also thought to splinter more than oak, an idea equally erroneous with the former; indeed, teak is supposed to have the advantage in this respect, and to splinter less than oak. It is well known that teak has an oil in it, which preserve iron and destroys the worm; while the acid of the oak corrodes iron, and appears peculiarly grateful to the taste of the worm. Nor is teak subject to that incurable cause of rapid decay called the dry rot. From these circumstances it is suggested that the British Navy be, for a time built with teak in order to give time for planting such parts of the Royal Domains appropriated to this purpose as required to be planted, and for the shipwright to execute his work properly: for in old times oak ships have run nearly as long as the term here allowed for teak-built ships, that is, near half a century.

THE PLAGUE.

The inhabitants of Egypt greatly rejoice when the Plague attacks the dogs, for then it always ceases in the human species. Birds are not known to be liable to this lamentable disease.

Remarkable Antipathies.

A lady, a native of France, would faint on seeing boiled lobsters.—A gentleman (name not mentioned) would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp.—Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it gave him a fever.—Ambrose Parr mentions a gentleman who could never see an egg without fainting.—Joseph Scaliger and Peter Abona never could drink milk.—Cardan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs.—Uladislaus, King of Poland, could not bear to see apples.—If an apple was shewn to Cheshe, Secretary to Francis I. a prodigious quantity of blood would issue from his nose.—Henry III. of France could never sit in a room with a cat; the D. of Schomberg had the same antipathy. A courier of the Emperor Ferdinand would bleed at the nose on the mewing of a cat.—M. de Lancre, in his *Tableau de l'inconstance de toutes choses*, relates that a very sensible man was so terrified on seeing a hedge hog, that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed out by such an animal; and that a very brave officer, whom he knew perfectly well, never dared to look at a mouse unless he had a sword in his hand.—John Rol, a gentleman of Alcantara, would swoon on hearing the word *Lana* (wool) pronounced, although his coat was made of it.—*Monthly Mag*

AGRICULTURE.

The change produced in the condition of English Farmers by a few years of peace, is really wonderful.—In the year 1815, a farmer died in the neighbourhood of Exeter, who rented a large farm. Besides other property which he left, he bequeathed £25,000 *each*, to his two eldest sons, *in money*, £10,000 *each*, to his third and fourth sons, and £5000 to his daughter. The wife of this farmer regularly attended Exeter Market for many years with *Fowls, Butter* and *Eggs*.—This account is taken from the *Exeter Gazette*.—England at that time afforded almost innumerable instances of extraordinary affluence in that class:—now, men of the same rank are flying from their farms, in poverty, to the most distant Colonies.—*Ed.*

From the Edinburgh Farmer's Magazine.

ON THE SMUT IN WHEAT

Of the smut there seems to be two kinds: the one comes out a little earlier than the other, and

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both spring from the same root, and have the smut formed in what I call the uterus, or *folium vaginæ*, some time before the ear makes its appearance. The one that is the most early, comes out naked, the whole of its chaff being quite destroyed; so that the dust is mostly carried off by the wind before the crop is harvested. This kind is considered as the least destructive of the two, as what of the dust remains, may be removed when spread upon the thrashing floor. But I am not quite certain, whether the wind may not be the means of conveying it to sound ears, at that time hastening to maturity in the same field. The other kind of smut does not destroy the chaff; so that the ear puts on a healthy appearance. The smut is contained in round bags composed of a dark green cuticle, which, when broken, discharge the black powder. This is more dangerous than the other, as the smutty ears cannot be distinguished from such as are sound, even when placed upon the thrashing floor. The smut is evidently a minute vegetable body, of the order of *fungi*, and may frequently be considered as a parasitical plant, but how it comes, at so early a period, to take possession of the infant germ, is a matter hitherto unknown. It is most certain, that when this black powder is rubbed upon sound grain, that the produce will be in general smutty. I have sometimes found sound ears to arise from an infected root; and I have seen, though but seldom, sound and smutty grains in the same ear. The whole of this part of natural history, is wrapt up in obscurity; but it is a singular happiness, that the negative principle of smut may be destroyed by certain steeps, well-known to the farmer. These seem, to operate in a two fold capacity, by destroying the germination of the smut, and by allowing the farmer to skim it off during the time of brining. When stale urine and lime are alone used, it is plain that the cultivator has no view beyond the destruction of the vegetative principle of the smut; a practice recommended by many judicious farmers, in preference to brining and steeping.

Wonderful Produce.

WHEAT.

A single grain of wheat planted by Mr. William Auker, gardener, Ufford, Suffolk, grew 864 ears, which produced the astonishing quantity of a quart of corn.

POTATOES.

Fourteen stones weight of potatoes were raised from one potatoe, by Mr. J. Fisher, of Rydall Hall, Cumberland.

POETRY.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.
THE COURT OF CONNOR COUCH.

Pegrum, Bolheran, Gotham, &c. a full meeting.

Peg.—(*Laying down a Newspaper*)
The city should be told of it.—They say,
That Cleopatra's Needle's to be struck
In front of Carlton House;

Gut.— They'll
Make the square a circumbilon?—

Bol.—No! worse—a needle case!
The my Lord Sidmouth sent no letter yet
To my Lord Myor?—It should be pasted up.

Peg.—The said fee Bagsford Steerbuth has been cleared
Of all its vagabonds, to bring it here.

Gut.—This bottle Whitechapel hollow,
What's its weight?

Peg.—About three hundred tons—

Bol.— All solid Steel?

Peg.—No, whom, with scratches on't; and here they say
They're making five mile telescopes to read them!

Bol.—Zounds! what a strapping hand she must have had,
Who was the seamstress?

Peg.— Sic, a quarten
About ten thousand yards—within her shoes!
Her thimble has been guessed tho' rotten now,
To fill the place they call the Lake of Marris,
By Alexandria!—Nay, the needless things
That sit upon their tails in Russel street,
Were Cleopatra's pebbles, bows and dills!

Bol.—Why, what a monstrous thread she must have sold

Peg.—The *Chronicle* here says, a patent twist
Of Elephants' legs and Dromedaries' spines,
And Buffalloe's horns!

Gut.— What was her favourite work?

Peg.—(*Rising majestically.*) Sir, she sewed pyramids!
All till their hands and eyes in silence.—The Court adjourns

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

No XVII.

A Review and Abstract

OF THE DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT;

On the expediency of dividing the Province of Quebec, into Upper and Lower Canada, each Province to have a distinct Legislature; which took place in the year 1791.

With Notes Critical and Explanatory.

It is our purpose in this, and a few succeeding numbers of our *Register* to give such parts of a manuscript written for an unpublished work on Canada, long before the now-talked of re-union of the Provinces was even dreamt of, as we think will prove interesting at the present juncture. The truth of the Parliamentary report may be ascertained by a reference to the *Parliamentary Register*, vols. 29 and 30, for 1791; and to Fiery Speeches, vol. 4, p. 204; and to the Speeches of Mr. Pitt. What consideration is due to the inferences and arguments to be found in the notes on the Debates is, perhaps, best determined by the *fact*, that it has been found necessary to consolidate the two Legislatures.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD GRENVILLE.—The Province of Canada stood in a different situation from the other British possessions in America. It was not a Colony planted, or originally conquered from another nation, a Colony already in possession of settled laws, already in possession of much agriculture, and of an extensive commerce. This was the state with regard to the great majority of the Lower Province of Quebec; but there had been particular circumstances since the conclusion of the last peace, which had created a population in Upper Canada of a different sort; a population which had not only been formerly acquainted with British Privileges, but which had retired to that country for the purpose of enjoying them in greater perfection than they could elsewhere. From the circumstances of the inhabitants of the Province consisting of two classes, it was judged proper to divide the Province into Upper and Lower Canada, each division having a distinct Legislature within itself. It had been stated that the French inhabitants of Canada were so much attached to the prejudices of the Canadians, to their customs, laws, and manners, as to prefer them to the laws of England. He thought such an attachment deserved a better name than that of prejudice. He conceived it was an attachment founded in reason, or in something better than reason; in the best feelings of the human heart.

It was undoubtedly a mistake to suppose that any Government was free only as it approached to democratic principles. Absolute monarchy, absolute aristocracy, absolute democracy, had in the history of mankind, been tried in the scale of experience, and had been found wanting. Our own Constitution, which was compounded of three three, was the first in the world, and the envy of every surrounding nation. It was for that reason that they were now about to communicate the blessings of the English Constitution to the subjects of Canada, because they were fully convinced that it was the best in the world. The Governor represented the King; the Legislative Council represented that body in this country, whom he then had the honour of addressing; and it had been objected among other things, to that Council, that it would consist of two different classes of persons, some only to sit for life, and others by inheritance. There was precisely the same objection to the august assembly he had then the honour of addressing; some of that House derive their titles by inheritance, while others sit for life, and a third class by election, or Parliament.

It had been stated, as an objection to this bill, that the Lower Province might oppress the Upper Province, as all the trade of the Higher Province must come through the Lower Province; the Lower Province might enact what duties it pleased, and might harrass and oppress the Upper Province to any extent, and that Great Britain could not possibly interfere consistently with her profession of giving a free Constitution to Canada. His Lordship conceived there was a difference between a free Constitution, and a *free and independent* Constitution. Great Britain had not only the power of enacting laws, which were obligatory on the inhabitants of this Country (England,) but she could alter and new model those laws according to the circumstances and exigencies of the times. If this were not so, it would be impossible for a nation to improve in any one part of its Constitution; and if Great Britain had a superintending power over the laws and government of this country, she ought to have had the same power over Canada; and that if the Lower Province were to oppress the Upper Province, by imposing exorbitant duties, it was competent to this country to end the balance between the two Provinces, and to remove the grievance.

His Lordship observed it had been the great object of ministers to adhere as closely as possible to the forms and principles of the English Constitution in every part of the Bill.

LORD ABINGDON remarked, that the Bill was new of its kind it being, as far as he knew, the first, (except the former unprecedented Quebec Bill, unprecedented in every view of it) by which a Constitution is given by an act of the Legislature to any of the Colonies. Formerly the Constitutions, or forms of Government, in the Colonies, were derived from the executive Government of this country. This new creation and connexion between one and the other. This gave the Colony the idea of one branch, of one King, without the idea of a House of Lords, or House of Commons, which involved in it the idea of a Legislature, and of course of Legislation; and the Executive Government being part of the Constitution of this country, and under the guidance and control of its Legislature, whilst it communicated to the Colonies the true principles of the Constitution, it governed and controuled them in the application, and kept them in the use and exercise of those principles. This was the dependency; and wise and just it seemed to be.

LORD RAWDON.—With regard to the Division of Canada, he never had been prepossessed by any thing he had heard, to give his approbation of it, on the contrary, in the way proposed by the Bill, he thought it would be sacrificing, in some measure, one part of the Province to the other; and he owned, likewise, that he was not quite satisfied that there was a power in the Crown, to make such a Division as that marked out by the Bill. The experiment of heriditary nobility, which the Bill set forth, he was afraid, could not be attended with any good effect, and from what information he had been able to collect, and form any judgment upon, would rather be a dangerous and unnecessary scheme; for he would ask, of what class those people were, that it was intended to make nobility? Was there, by the existing laws of Canada, any set of men, whose property entitled them to form any sort of a proper, respectable, and useful nobility? He feared there was not; and even if there should be at this moment, what might be reckoned a sufficient number to form the *necessary* degree of aristocracy in that Province might it not be a question, whether it were proper to confer hereditary honors upon them, or of what utility that could be to the other inhabitants.

These extracts from the Speeches of the Lords GRENVILLE, ABINGDON, and RAWDON, may suffice for what took place in the House of Lords. At this period they are particularly interesting and curious. In our next we shall give extracts from the most material Debates in the House of Commons at the same important period; and then take the liberty of reviewing and commenting on the whole, drawing such inferences, and applying them to the present state of affairs, as we suppose may be of use towards a fuller understanding of this great question—*Whether it is for the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of* CANADA, *that it should be under one undivided Government, and system of Legislation; or, that it should remain divided into* UPPER *and* LOWER CANADA, *each Province to be in possession of a distinct and separate Legislature?*

POSTSCRIPT.

We announce, with sorrow, the loss of another Packet-Ship, a fine, new, vessel of 320 tons burthen, called the *Liverpool Packet*.—She ran foul of an ice-berg, off the coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 43 50, West Long. 48, during a thick fog, whilst going at the rate of 7 knots, on the 25th July.—The Crew and Passengers were providentially saved after having been seven days at Sea, in open boats, and were carried to St. Johns in Newfoundland, from whence, through the kindness of a friend we have this information.

The accounts from Spain are gloomy; an immediate Civil-War is threatened, and it is certain that FERDINAND secretly favours those who cry out for *absolute Monarchy* and *Privileged Clergy*.—Nearly *a million of Dollars have been remitted to Gibraltar within a fortnight*, and the capitalists are anxious to get their property out of jeopardy.

Notice to Correspondents.

We have received the Letter of "AN INHABITANT," and thank him for the Communication which is of importance—it shall appear in our next.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXII. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1822. Vol. I.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the thirteenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the First day of August last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirteenth day of September next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the eighteenth day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and hereinfail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

G. J. Boulton Solicitor Gen'l

By Authority.

A DISPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract has been received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieut. Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

12th *June*, 1822.

WITH reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for loss sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr. Gall, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan shall be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£3000 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and receive the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B
&c. &c. &c.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Town Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Lots, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mara	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Enzevor	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

INDEX AT END

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge thereame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 22, in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out-houses thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c — all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October next at the Market House in York, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D

Sheriff's Office. York.
27th August, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale. 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16, in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York lying to Yonge Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York.
27th August, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 20-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Cline and the suit of John Steuebaugh, and also by another writ of Fieri Facias against the land and tenements of the said Cline at the suit of James Crooks, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number thirty two in the first Concession of the Township of Ancaster, in said District. Containing by admeasurement about two Acres, on which are a convenient Tannery, a good dwelling house, out-houses &c all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises on Saturday the Ninth day of November next at one o'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office 5th January 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade. I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d day of November next at one o'Clock P. M. at Bomberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Sheriff. G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, deceased. I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot numbered in first Concession of Flamboro' West, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two run of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of November next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS,
Sheriff G D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are herby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff

York, 24th August, 1822 20-tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LAND
IN
PERCY,
IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number Seven, in the Second Concession, of the Township of Percy, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River Trent, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour,* or *Pot ashes,* at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For forther particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office

York, August 28, 1822. tf.

RICHMOND PACKET.
EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and FRIDAY'S; and Niagara, for York, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 6—13-

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

THE LADY OF THE LAKE,
A Superior and Fast sailing
PLEASURE-BOAT,

COMPLEATLY rigged with *jib, foresail, mainsail,* and *driver,* colours, oars, &c. &c. all in good order,

Will be Sold,

at a price far below her original cost.

She is entirely of Oak, and is in every respect a very superior thing of the kind.

☞ Inquire of Mr. CORNELL, near Mr. Cooper woon's, where she may be seen, and tried, when two or three persons, at one time, request a trial. If the Boat is not sold by private contract within one month from the date hereof, she will be raffled for.

York, August 29, 1822. 20-4w

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers — For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have commenced Brewing SPRUCE BEER of the best quality, and flatter themselves, by unremitting attention, to deserve a share of public patronage.

It will be expected that those favouring them with their custom, will send the Kegs to their house, Duke Street.—Price Ten Shillings per Keg of Eighteen gallons.

JOHN & WILLIAM COLUMBES,

York, 29th August 1822.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, on the equable, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises —Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

RIFLES.

TWO very valuable and *unique* Guns, are now on sale, by Private Contract, at Mr. Thomas Mossop's, Auctioneer, York, both *Rifles*, one of them silver mounted, and of superior workmanship by RIVIERE of London—the other, a short gun, for *Deer-hunting*, by the famous PAULY, of Germany

This last gun was made purposely for the celebrated *Egalite* Duke of Orleans, who suffered during the French Revolution, and was given by him to his Ranger of his Forests, a short time previous to his execution. It is believed that two better guns are not in existence. One or both, will be sold for, if not disposed of within a month from the date hereof.

York, *August* 29, 1822. 20-4w

POLICE REGULATION

RESPECTING Hogs running at large in the Town of York, made at an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at York, the 20th day of August, 1822, pursuant to Authority vested by the Statute 2d. Geo. IV. Chap 12.

It is ordered, that from and after three weeks from the due publication hereof, every person duly convicted of having wilfully, or negligently suffered his or her hog or hogs to run at large in the Town of York, shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Shillings for every such hog so suffered to run at large, and a further penalty of Five shillings for every day the offence is continued, one half to be paid to the informer. And likewise that all Hogs taken running at large as aforesaid, and impounded shall within three days after notice duly given (and the owners not having paid the penalty and charges and taken them away (be sold at public auction by the pound-keeper, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale, the penalty and charges incident to such distress, the overplus if there be any, shall be paid to the owner, and if the proceeds of Sale do not amount to the penalty and charges, the overplus, after payment of the charges, shall go to the credit of the owner, on account of the penalty,

By the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, H D.

York, August, 27th 1822.

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS.

Apply to ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

JOSEPH HORNE

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends generally, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for past favors in way of his Profession as BARBER, that he still carries on his Business as such, at the sign of the BARBER'S POLE, next to the Duke of Wellington Hotel, Market Square, York, where he will be at all times found prepared to wait on such Ladies and Gentlemen as may require his attendance, as well at their place of residence as at his Shop.

N. B. Razors and all sorts of Cutlery can be ground and repaired at a small expence by the said J. H. he having procured a Cutlers Machine for that purpose.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.
August 1, 1822. 17tf

Upper-Canada Almanac, *FOR* 1823.

AS It is the intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register," to publish an Almanac for the year 1823, on an improved plan, with many additions; and, to compleat it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascertain the number of copies it may be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting that all those who may wish to patronise the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address, either to the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient.

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country;—and, also, such information that may be useful to strangers—The work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size—and the price not to exceed *half a dollar.*

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received.

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Henry Cowan, Esq.	*Quebec*	J. A. Keeler, Esq.	*Cramahe*
Jas Williams, Esq	*Montreal*	J. G Bethune, Esq	*Cobourg.*
R. M'Donell, Esq.	*St. Raphael*	D. Smart, Esq	*Port Hope.*
John Cameron, Esq.	*Lochiel*	F Page, Esq.	*Cavan& Monaghan.*
Thos Mears, Esq.	*Hawkesbury*	Mr. A. Scott,	*Emily & Smith.*
Chas Symmes. Esq.	*Hull.*	R. C. Horne. Esq.	*Newmarket.*
Col. Van Kaughnett.	*Cornwall*	W. H. Poulson, Esq.	*Innisfil.*
Geo Brouse, Esq.	*Matilda*	M Crooks, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
Alpheus Jones, Esq.	*Prescott.*	Jno Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
Chas Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*	A Hamilton. Esq.	*Queenston.*
J. K Hartwell. Esq.	*Bastard*	Mr. Stills,	*Whitby*
Silas Taylor, Esq.	*Perth.*	H Merrill, Esq.	*St Catherines*
W Whitmarsh. Esq.	*Richmond*	Wm. Crooks, Esq.	*Grimsby.*
E. Webster, Esq.	*Gannanoque*	G W Whitehead, Esq.	*Burford.*
Jno. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*	C. Ingersol. Esq.	*Oxford.*
Jas Rankin, Esq.	*Yath*	D. Rose Esq.	*Pittsfield.*
Jas Watson, Esq.	*Adolphustown*	D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware*
M Patterson. Esq.	*Hallowell*	M Buxwell Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
A M'Pherson, Esq.	*Nepanee.*	Wm. M'Crae, Esq.	*Raleigh.*
Thos Parker, Esq.	*Belville*	J. Wilson, esq	*Amherstburgh.*
Charles Biggar, Esq.	*Murray*	Wm Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE
AND
WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum *(including postage.)* The Subscription is to be paid half yearly in advance—after 1st of January and 1st of July—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

No. 22. Vol. I.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

Of the news of this week, the affairs of Spain seem to excite, and deserve, the most interest. The affliction which have hung for so many years over that long benighted country appear not to have had that salutary, chastening effect they were no doubt intended to produce by the All-wise Disposer of events. The *Augean* stable of Spanish bigotry, tyranny, and slavery, is not entirely cleansed. The weak and impolitic King is rather extremely irrerolute, or treacherous to his people, or both; the consequence is, that the country is on the eve of a civil war. A report prevails that the French army which has been assembled for some time past on the frontier *as a cordon of health*, to the amount of 50,000 men, has marched into Spain, directing its course towards the Capital. If this be so, it may be conjectured that a deep, and secretly laid plan exists of rendering FERDINAND absolute, and of destroying the power of the Cortes, and the growing liberties of the people. Should this be the case, the infatuated Monarch must take care of his head!

The situation of affairs between Russia, Greece, and Turkey, remains much the same, and there is no prospect of an *immediate* war, beyond the limits of the Grecian insurrection. So much severity of animadversion on the conduct of the British Government, relative to the disastrous conflict for the liberties of Greece, has been indulged in by the Editors of several respectable American, and even of many English papers, that we are desirous of making a few remarks on the subject, in vindication of the uprightness of the views and conduct of our Ministers; but we have not room for any of these comments, which appear to us loudly called for, this week.

Another furious attack has been made upon Ministers, in the House of Commons Lord SIDMOUTH's pension was made the pretext. In his reply Lord LONDONDERRY departed from the usual mildness and forbearance of his manner, and retorted with a severity seldom used by him, and, therefore, it was the more effectually felt; his remarks seem to have cut some of the leading members of the Opposition to the quick, who in vain endeavoured to make his Lordship retract some of his indignant expressions. We are sorry that our limits do not permit us to give the whole debate this week. Surely no one, after this, can justly assert *there is not freedom of speech* and of debate in the British House of Commons!

Willing to oblige all those of our Correspondents, who are evidently desirous of promoting the general welfare of this province, no matter in what particular department, we have this week given the letter of an "INHABITANT," on a subject of great importance. Although there are some who will smile at the proposal, it is our opinion that the plan is feasible, and that it would be productive of results even more beneficial than those which the writer anticipates. The principal objection appears to us, at present, to be the enormous waste and expence of fuel that would be required in a Mill of the requisite power. If, however, the proper kinds of wood were used, a manufacture of *Pot-ash* might be added to the establishment, in order to mitigate that expense. As yet we are ignorant of the means by which this writer propose to carry his plan into execution, but we have little doubt it might be done by subscription, and by company holding shares of £25 or £50 each. We are the more confident that such a plan might succeed from the fact, that in many large towns in England, there are establishments of a similar kind, that are very lucrative. We shall be glad to receive the remainder of the promised communication.

Upwards of £200,000 have been subscribed, already, in England, (generous, noble, sympathising, England) towards removing the horrid calamities which have befallen our poor, suffering, sister Ireland.—Surely a blessing must rest on such a people!

ENGLAND.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 27

REPEAL OF THE PENSION ACT.

Mr. CREEVEY said, that in pursuance of his notice, he rose to submit a series of Resolutions to the House. He felt sensibly as any man could the difficulty of persuading a set of Gentlemen that it would be expedient and just that they should relinquish the enjoyment of the sum of £30,000 between friend, instead of the disgusting comparison which had been them. which the Act of the 67th of the late King conferred, made, the noble character which he represents in the history and which he now proposed to repeal.—There were strong of the kingdom.—(Hear, hear.) It was attempted to avoid facts relative to the pension of Lord SIDMOUTH embodied in him in the way that was known would be most hurtful to his 7th Resolution which, he trusted, would be put on the feelings, that by imputation of evil interest when he records of the House. Other Prime Ministers, with as much the chair which he had filled for fifteen years, he would not claim on the country, never received more than one pension consent to any compensation which his late majesty, most Lord GODOLPHIN and Lord CHATHAM had but single pensions insisted on bringing before the house. Nobody interposed. The Committee understood to take but one from the Crown; refused it. He again refused to receive any pension, when but Lord SIDMOUTH made no scruple of taking 3,000*l.* a year the late King sent his commands to Mr. Yorke to have a message undertook to confer pensions by one of its own Committee without any Royal application, it infringed on the liberties of his family.—And he asked, was it too large a compensation the Crown.—(Hear.) No Minister should venture to appoint to his noble friend, who during twelve years filled the state his own Committee for the purpose of conferring pensions of this House, and during ten other years of the most trying Sidmouth. After all the distress which the country en- period recorded in history, filled the arduous place of Secre- dured, it was entitled to demand, as a matter of justice that tary of State? In the exposition of these several offices his all useless places or overgrown pensions should be abolished, conduct was as marked by integrity, candor, and attention and therefore he would seek to have the Pension Bill repeal- to the public interests, as his actions were invariably reward- ed forthwith. Such was the substance of the Resolutions he warded by the public confidence.—(Hear.) He was not, would offer. He was convinced that sooner or later the whatever gentlemen might think at the other side, that the Pension Act would be withdrawn from the statute book.—country did not grudge to Lord Sidmouth a fair compensation (Hear, hear.) for his services. Was it too much then to charge the

Mr. BANKES opposed the proposition of the Hon. Member, Crown with abusing the Pension Bill to the emolument of as he considered there were many defects in them.—As to the late Secretary of State? Was it not too much to fling the pension given to the noble Lord (SIDMOUTH) it was upon that noble Person himself, imputations of the most much less than what his long services and merits well entitled painful nature? On his part then, and on my own, con- him to. He had passed many years of service for his coun- tinued the noble Marquis, "I regret such disgusting asser- try, and was worthy of any compliment it could confer.—ments. The public character of my noble friend, is as much (Hear, hear.) After some further observations, he concluded above censure, as his private and amiable virtues are beyond by moving that the order of the day be then read. praise. He is my friend, whom I respect, and with his po-

Mr. BENNET said that he would trespass for a very short litical character for I can have no rash Under such circum- time upon the patience of the House at that late hour. After stances then, I should forfeit my character as a gentleman some comment upon former bills upon this subject, he pro- and suppress my feelings as a man, if I were to sit by tacit ceeded to say that all sinecures were given not as rewards for ently listening to what I cannot help thinking the most dis- meritorious service, but as the wages of public political pros- graceful language that was ever uttered in a British Par- titution. The Crown had the power of granting pensions to liament."—(The conclusion of the noble lord's speech was the extent of half a million of money. With regard to the followed by the most tumultuous cries from every part of particular case of Lord SIDMOUTH, it was painful to select the House.)

any individual, but it was a duty to state, that, from the Mr. BROUGHAM then rose, and exclaimed—"I protest at- best day when he relinquished the Chair of that House, to tempt against the tone taken by the Noble Marquis.—(Loud cheers.) I protest against the doctrine, that a King's Minister during his stay in this House—(The Hon. Member's voice was here drown- ed by the cheers which proceeded from every part of the House.)

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY then rose, and when the cheers and laughter had subsided, he said—"When my hon. member, at this house make use of the word 'daring' as applied to the conduct of any other hon. member he must be understood as addressing himself to some part of that conduct which was inconsistent with the decorum of Parliament, or against the rules of the house. If in any thing which fell from me I had fluxed a note these rules, it was the duty of the hon. member to interpose at the time—to call me to order—to take down my words, and to take the sense of the house upon them.—(Hear.) This he should have done, and, therefore, seeing that he has neglected duty, I protest against the propriety of bringing forward a motion which fell from me the explanation which he has given, I appeal to the Chair, whether I was out of order, and whether the expressions I used, strong as they were, were not warranted by the use which had been previously made of them. But I will not suffer the hon. member himself to be- gin the disorder, when it is clear he lost sight of his duty in not seeking the proper time for interrupting me."—(Hear.)

The SPEAKER said—"I have been appealed to by the Noble Marquis to declare if it was or was not orderly to apply the word 'daring' to some part of his conduct. If I could bring myself to think that the word was used in the sense in which it was interpreted by the Noble Marquis, I should, undoubtedly, say that the use of it was most irregular. But I am bound to say, that in this House I have been used to hear the word used most commonly with quite a different meaning. (Hear, hear.) I have often and repeatedly heard it used, when no Hon. Member thought himself called upon to object to it. I must not, however, be understood to say that I approve of or sanction its use; but what I would say, is this, that in the heat of debate many expressions escape honorable Members, which, undoubtedly, would not bear the canvas of a cool criticism. (Hear, hear.) Acting under such feelings, then, I trust I shall not be charged with a neglect of duty for having actually interfered upon this occasion. My reasons I have already stated, and I only wish to add, that I have always found it the wisest course not to be too straight in giving to expressions offensive interpretations, for fear I should come to make an offence where it was never intended. I think that, if the House would only recur to what had happened, even in the course of the present session, they would not on at a loss to know what I now refer to—I mean the expression used by the Hon. Member for Corfe Castle, (Mr. PEARCE,) who in defending himself from some attack made upon him made use of words, in the heat of debate, which are certainly offensive in themselves; but which, as they did not appear to me to be intended to give offence, I thought it my duty to interpose to reprove, or to interrupt the proceedings of the House."—(Hear, hear.)

(To be continued.)

Selections from English Papers.

LONDON, July 1.

Cold Bath Fields Prison.—The want of means to employ the prisoners in hard labor, which, to many, constitute the most severe part of their punishment, has at length been obviated by the construction of a series of revolving wheels in each yard, upon which the prisoners are placed at stated periods, and the motion of which depends upon their constant exertion. On Tuesday last, the plan was brought into complete activity, and all the prisoners in the jail, both male and female, were set to work. At the first onset it was looked upon as a mere matter of amusement, but the experience of a quarter of an hour proved that it was a most irksome occupation. In the end, the whole of the men in one of the wards, to the number of forty, declared they would not work, and absolutely refused to obey their taskmaster. Among these were some notorious characters. The Governor, Mr. Adkins, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he remonstrated with the mutineers on their conduct. This remonstrance was in vain; one of the ring leaders, acting as spokesman for the rest, positively declared their intention not to go to work again. Mr. Adkins, with becoming firmness, immediately ordered sixteen of the most prominent to be double ironed and locked up in their cells, declaring at the same time that they should remain in this state, on proper to show contrition for their offence. This had the desired effect. The whole of those who remained, immediately set to work with apparent good will, and in the course of the day, eleven of the sixteen who had been locked up, sent for the Governor, and begged to be permitted to resume their occupation, with a promise that he should hear no more of their opposition. The prayer was complied with, and they mounted the wheel, and in the course of the next day, the remaining five, with a humbled spirit, followed their example. The whole of the prisoners are now kept to actual hard labor, a plan, which experience proves to create a stronger prejudice towards the inside of prison than any other which can be adopted. At present only a signal all the prisoners to the different yards are ordered on the wheels, and immediately the machine is set in motion. In the court yard there is erected a sort of pyramid, surrounded by wood- work of a particular construction. Upon looking at which, the Governor can at once ascertain the degree of labor which is applied, and thereby discover whether there is any negligence on the part of the prisoner, for which, of course, the taskmaster is answerable. At present the power of the wheels is applied to no profitable purpose, but it is in contemplation to erect a mill outside of the prison for grinding flour, in which it can effectually be brought into action.

Gin Pies.—A baker was last week fined fifteen pounds, on being convicted of conveying spirits into White cross street prison. The turnkey felt a curiosity to taste an apparently large pie, which the baker assured him was a gooseberry one; and on breaking the crust, his knife came in contact with a tin case, fitting the dish under the crust, and containing about two gallons of strong gin. The baker's pies had long been held in much esteem by the prisoners.

Only *fifteen* deaths lately took place in London during one week.

It is said that in Leeds, Eng. when a malignant fever prevailed it spared persons having near slaughter houses. In consequence the Fever Hospitals were built near them.

An altercation having arisen between Mr. Abercrombie, the Member of Parliament, and Messrs. Hope and M'nzies, two Scotch Advocates, in consequence of some reflections by the former on the manner of their conducting the late trial at Edinburgh for a duel, a second rencontre was about to take place, which, however, was prevented by the arrest of the two Advocates, who were bound over to keep the peace, under the penalty of £500. The matter was to be brought before the House of Commons.

The number of vessels in the British Navy, in 1822, is stated to be 515, carrying 22,321 guns.

The author of "*Rejected*" will soon publish another novel, to be called "Peril of the Peeke."

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Potter who was at Paris on the execution of Louis the XVI. obtained the hair cut off the head of the King by the executioner, brought it to England, and the late George III. hearing of this, requested a lock to place in a ring, which was granted with pleasure. The same gentleman obtained a record of the Bastile, which proves a great curiosity.

We are happy to see that Acts were passed in the last Session for lighting with gas, Leicester, Bristol, Hull, Coventry, four miles on the Essex road, Newport, Isle of Wight, Chichester, Brentford, &c. Dudley, Portsea, Poplar, Bromley, and Ipswich. More towns of above 10,000 inhabitants are now lighted on this way than are not.

English literature is rapidly advancing in Poland. Lord Byron's "Bride of Abydos," and Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," have already been translated; and several other English poetical works are in forwardness. Shakespeare's plays are an object of study; and the principal ones are frequently performed at Wilna, Cracow, Warsaw, and Leopold.

Accounts from Rome state the number of Jesuits now living in Europe and America to be about 2000. The same number was left by their founder at his death. Their present general is Father Fortis, who resides in Rome. In Italy and Sicily alone there are 700 Jesuits, who already occupy eighteen colleges. At the time of their suppression, the number of Jesuits amounted to 22,000.

The Memoirs of William Lilly, the Sidrophel of Hudibras, and the most popular astrologer of his day, present one of the most amusing specimens of unbridled credulity which we are acquainted.

A Mr. Shaw has lately published a new number of the *National Melodies*, equal, if not superior, in all respects, to the two former ones. We subjoin from it the song adapted to the Venetian air, as of that kind in which he pre-eminently excels.

Row gently here, my gondolier!
So softly wake the tide,
That not an ear on earth may hear
But here to whom we glide.
Had Heaven but tongues to speak, as well
As starry eyes to see,
Oh think! what tales it would have to tell
Of wandering youth like me.

Now rest thee here, my gondolier!
Hush! hush! for up I go,
To climb yon light balcony's height,
Whilst thou keep'st watch below.
Oh! did we take for Heaven above,
But half such pains as we
Take, day and night, for woman's love,
What angels we should be.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres:—"Vaccination is becoming pretty general in the province of La Plata. The Lancaster system had been established some time ago in Buenos Ayres, by a Mr. Thomson, and was followed by Monte Video."

From the Sydney Gazette of Jan. 7.—The cultivation and population of the settlement on Van Diemen's Land are both greatly increased since last year. The cultivation is 14 914 acres, exclusive of gardens, of which there are 12 966 acres in wheat. The population is about 7,400, horned cattle 35,000, sheep 170,000, horses 550, and swine 5,000.

Danger of Premature Interment.—About fourteen years ago, a female then in the service of Mrs. West of Glenallen, near Rostrevor expired to all appearance, after a very short illness, and was buried the next day. About a quarter of an hour after her interment, some children heard her moaning under the ground and alarmed the sexton. The man came, listened, heard the sound, then went home for his spade, returned with it to the grave and raised the poor woman, who was found half turned in the coffin, with foam at her mouth and blood streaming from her nose. All efforts to restore animation to this unfortunate being, who had been thus buried alive, proved fruitless.—*Belfast News Letter*

Appalling Distress.—We understand that one hundred and forty persons have died of starvation and fever in one parish in the county of Mayo, during the short period of ten days! The greatest anxiety prevails in Dublin to ascertain the particulars of this extraordinary calamity.

In the county of Cork, the first greatest distress exists in the populous and extensive Barony of Duhallow, distant from all relief and the sea coast, particularly the Carberrys, four great Baronies of immense extent, including the parish of Snill.—*Dublin Journal, July 10.*

It is proposed in London that every family should go without a dinner one day, and contribute the saving to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

A table has been published in England of the comparative expense of maintaining the Clergy in different countries. For the United States, the expense is estimated at £60,000 for a million of hearers; France 35,000; Spain 100,000; Portugal 100,000; Italy 40,000; Austria 50,000; Switzerland 50,000; Prussia 50,000; German small States 60,000; Holland 40,000; Denmark 70,000; Sweden 70,000; Russia, Greeks, 15,000; Catholics and Lutherans 50,000; S. America 30,000; England and Wales 1,266,000; Ireland 3,500,000.

WASHTENAW HOUSE.—We may take this opportunity of stating, that Mr. LORD WORTHLEY, (such is styled, in some American papers, a Noble man, and whose House at *Wanstead*, eight miles from town, is said to be to London, did not owe his present embarrassments to a total passion for gambling. The common expence of the culture of that magnificent palace, and the vast income re-

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cured for maintaining so large an establishment in the vicinity of the metropolis, added to the late reduction of rents to the amount of 30 per cent, afford an easy solution of the manner in which he has become involved. The debts which were magnified to *half a million*, amount only to £80,000, all of which will be secured to his creditors by the sale of the house, and by letting the Park on building leases. Mr. LORD WELLESLEY, so far from being a professed gambler, never lost more than £50 at play, at one sitting; and after parting with *Wanstead House*, too expensive for the residence of any subject, he will still possess two noble seats in Wiltshire, property derived from the ancient family of the LORDS which has for many years represented that county in Parliament.

From Gibraltar Papers to the 12th July, received at Boston.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.

SERIOUS EVENTS IN SPAIN.

We have numerous advices from *Madrid*, as late as the 5th inst. It was anticipated that the adjournment of the Cortes would be a signal for new attempts to excite general acts of insurgency throughout the peninsula. Three parties exist in Spain. One the advocates of a pure Democracy;—a second in favor of the old Regieme, with an absolute King, and the privileged Nobility and Clergy;—and the third, the friends of the existing Constitution of King and Cortes, and a Government of Laws. All these parties have their watchwords, cries, and songs. On the return of the King from adjourning the Cortes, his carriage was beset with assemblages vociferating "*Riego for ever*;" and the household troops, which surrounded the coach and kept the mob off, were stoned, insulted with vile epithets, the mob making signs that it was time the King's throat was cut. The guards did their duty, and only replied to the shouts of the mob, by cry ng, "*The King for ever*;" but when provoked by the pelting they received, they fired a few shots, wounded several of their assailants, and compelled the mob to disperse. They then repeated their cry "*The King with absolute power, forever.*" Great exasperation prevailed—The Municipal body called upon the Militia to parade and revenge the outrage committed on the people; but the whole garrison of the city being in arms, the six battalions of the King's guards being in readiness, and all the posts around the palace doubled, no hostile act was attempted by the militia, and the night passed without bloodshed.

On the next day (the 1st inst.) the irritation appeared increased. Numerous accounts of insurrectionary movements in the Provinces were circulated in Madrid; and that the "*Army of the Faith*" had obtained a decided advantage near Roncal. Bloody scenes were anticipated; but at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, two battalions of the King's guards left the palace, and marched to their barracks, leaving only the ordinary Body Guard in the palace. During the night, however, nearly the whole six battalions of guards left their barracks, marched out of the city and encamped a league to the northward of Madrid. But many of their officers, non-commissioned officers, and some privates, refused to accompany them, and joined the guard left in the palace. The number which marched out was estimated as high as 4000; and they appointed a Frenchman of great merit and valor, and who commanded one of the battalions, to be their Commander in Chief. It was supposed their destination was Navarre, where they meant to raise the *Royal Absolute Standard*. During these events all business was suspended; the shops were shut, the *bull fight was postponed*, and the theatre ordered to be shut up.

On the 2d, the Guards marched to *La Pradera de Guardias*, where they were followed by the brave Gen. MORILLO, who attempted to dissuade them from their undertaking. He satisfied them from their conference in his palace; and advised the King remained in his palace; and advised them to return to protect him, should he be in danger; and that regarding the insults they were continually receiving at Madrid, that they ought to consider them as he did, *to be in most when they proceeded from worthless men*. He could not however *recede from worthless men*. He could not however prevail upon them; and they in their turn, endeavored to prevail upon him to join them; and on his refusal, attempted to arrest him. He, however, refused, attempted to arrest him. He, however, refused, attempted to arrest him. He, however, refused

8

She dried not the tear-drop away from thy cheek;
Thou pressed'st her not to her bosom warm;
She placed not thy kiss to the fountain of life,
Nor folded her form to and with her arm.

9

Her soul refused to be touched with thy woes;
No kind emotion she felt within;
Her face she averted, and superadded her mind,
And strengthened herself in sin.

10

No mortal was there, to behold the dark deed,
Or see the destroying stroke of the knife;
But she changed the steel in the innocent heart,
And feared not to take thy sweet life.

11

And she mangled thy limbs like a beast of prey,
And she shrunk not back when thy blood stream'd round;
Her hands and her garments were stained with thy gore,
And she left thee to rot on the ground.

12

No mortal was there, to record what was done;
But she thought not of Him who beholds from the sky,
And she fled, but JEHOVAH, who judgeth thy cause,
Can trace all her steps with his eye.

13

But now, sweet babe, am I sure thou art blest,
Where happiness dwells in the mansions above;
Where the FATHER of MERCY and TRUTH presides,
And glorifies all with his love.

14

For angels carried thy spotless soul
To the arms of the Saviour, who careth for thee;
And there thou shalt rest, a stranger to pain,
To endless eternity.

ERIEUS.

Port Talbot, 24th August, 1822.

Original Communications.

(Written exclusively for the Weekly Register)

No. XVIII.

A Review and Abstract

OF THE DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT;

On the expediency of dividing the Province of Quebec, into Upper and Lower Canada, each Province to have a distinct Legislature; which took place in the year 1791.

With Notes Critical and Explanatory.

(Continued from our last)

The interest of these Debates in the House of Commons, is greatly heightened by the sort of reverential consideration all parties entertain for those eminent statesmen, who took an active part in the discussion, & who are now no more—PITT [illegible]; and BURKE! Names immortal in the page of British history; whose opinions on great national questions, (Gods, accident of the virulence of party) are now become oracular, and as constituting the highest human authority: certain it is there are no such men in the present assembly of the British Nation, in respect of superior talent, whatever may be the honesty of their intentions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fox frankly declared, as he thought, that under the pretence of giving to Canada the British Constitution, we in reality gave them a Constitution essentially different, and by no means possessed of the same privileges.

Mr. BURKE thought it was of importance that the people of Canada should have nothing to envy in the Constitution of a country so near its own.—*(alluding to the* UNITED STATES)

Mr. HUSKEY objected to the division of the Provinces stated in the Bill, a measure which he considered as not united to the purposes of Legislation. He thought that all the inhabitants would become British subjects sooner, if this division did not take place. He considered the measure, instead of tending to heal their differences, as calculated to preserve and inflame their animosity.

Mr. POWNE—The reason of this division was stated to be the prevention of feuds and animosities, but very much doubted that the method of division, whether or not it came in the form of a declaration of His Majesty's intention, would be but ill calculated for this purpose.

On a query being *put by Mr Fox, it was found* that the House *had the power (which had been doubted) of dividing the Provinces*, or by the 14th of GEO III.

Mr. FOX said, it appeared to his Majesty's Ministers, *first*, that the only way of consulting the interest of the internal situation of the Province of Quebec, and of rendering it profitable to this country, was to give it a legislature as near as circumstances would admit, according to the principles of the British Constitution. In the next place, it appeared to them, that *there was no probability of reconciling the jarring interests and opposite views of the inhabitants, but by giving them two Legislatures.* It was conceived this form of Government as best adapted to put an end to all the difficulties of a legislature, and to render the regulations more useful to the subjects of this country. *He believed there was such a united opposition of interests of one description and the other* that if there was a Constitution, consisting of a House of Assembly, in which the parties might be nearly balanced, the consequence, at least for a long series of years, would be a great degree of animosity, and a great degree of confusion in one of the parties had a great degree of ascendancy over the other, the party having the superiority was very unlikely, to give satisfaction to the other party. It seemed to his Majesty's servants the most desirable thing, if they could possibly give satisfaction to all descriptions of men, to divide the Province, and to contrive that one division should consist, as much as possible, of those who were well inclined towards the English Laws, and that the other part should contain of a decided preponderance of the ancient inhabitants who were attached to the French Laws. It was intended that in Lower Canada there still remained a certain number of English subjects, but these would hold a much smaller proportion, than if there was one form of Government for every part of the Province. It was in Upper Canada particularly that they were to expect a great addition of English inhabitants. The consequence was, that if it was not divided from the rest, the Canadians forming a majority of five to one, the grievance would be every year increasing in proportion as the population increased. It was intended to give a *free Constitution* to Canada, according to *British principles of Freedom*. This could not be done without a division of the Provinces, to prevent that clashing of opposite interests, which must otherwise necessarily ensue.

Lord SHEFFIELD noticed the design of building the seat of the new Government on the most distant part of Lake Ontario, between which place and the mother country the communication must ever be difficult. His Lordship observed, that it could not be to the interest of Great Britain to form a settlement of farmers in a country which grows the same articles as our own. The expence would be great, before it could maintain its own Government, at the same time it would not be possible to retain the supply of such settlements, as it would not be practicable to prevent the smuggling of manufactures from the adjoining *United States*. His Lordship concluded by saying, that it would be advisable to maintain a few posts, to promote a trade with the Indians; but to encourage migration from the coast to the interior parts of that great continent, he conceived to be a system extremely unwise.

Mr. FOX would suggest one expedient, and that was, to adopt the French Laws in the Upper Province, *and compel the Government to alter them, till they should have accommodated them to the local circumstances of the country!* But as for the Division he owned that he regarded it as attended with the utmost possible inconvenience. The commerce of the Upper Province, in order to be carried on, *must pass through the Lower, and might in its passage be frittered by the Legislature there, with whatever duties, or obstructions, they might choose to impose.*

On a question being put by Mr. FRANCIS, Mr. PITT allowed that it was his intention *to assimilate the Canadians to the language, manners, habits, laws, and Constitution of Great Britain; but thought that object would be best attained by a division of the Provinces.*

(To be continued.)

YORK STEAM-MILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR,

In this time of public embarrassment for the want of a market for our produce, it becomes every well-wisher of the community to inquire into the cause of our difficulties, and endeavour to adopt some means to remedy the evils complained of. It is this consideration which has induced me to send you the following remarks, for the perusal of the Inhabitants of this Town, and District, as all are interested in the plan I am about to propose.

Bread-Stuffs are the chief commodities we have to dispose of in payment for the goods we require from foreign, or distant markets. Now, it is notorious that these are not usually carried near this place at all fit for exportation; and this is the only reason, that I can conceive, why *Wheat* is worth from 25 to 30 *per Cent.* less here, than it is in a similar situation on the other side of the Lake. At *Rochester*, on the River Genesee, *Wheat* is worth 62 1/2 Cents, or 3s 1 1/2 Halifax currency. *Beef* is also very much cheaper. But here, it is not worth more than 2s. or 2s. 3d. *currency*. It may be said that this difference of price is caused by the advantages of sale possessed by our neighbors on the other side the Lake; but that cannot be the case, for we can send a barrel of flour to *New York*, as cheaply, within *25 Cents*, as they can from *Rochester*, and to *Montreal* for the same cost, and we have the choice of two markets as well as they have. Others may say, again, consider the advantages which *Rochester* possesses, over us, in respect of water privileges!—Well, suppose we admit that that town has every advantage else can desire in this way; we have a *water* communication equal, nay in some respect superior, to the one she has, and to the same markets; but soon we have no *Mill-seats!* To remedy this evil a STEAM-MILL should be erected in the Town of York, close to the Bay, so that *Wheat*, and wood for fuel, and Stores could be sent to the *Mill*, from all parts of the Lake; and if the *Mill* was so situated, all the hulling and middling of cereals might be performed by machinery.

It may be answered, all this is very good, but we want sum of capital among us to do these things. To this I reply, suppose no sum of capital will not come amongst us what can I do to do that? Why, even this: to set our own shoulders to the work, and do it ourselves. If I could succeed in convincing you of the *benefit* that would result from the doubtless of this plan, all that would be wanting to attain the object, would be to shew its practicability.

This STEAM MILL should be of sufficient power to turn, at least *four* run of stones, and a cooper one to cut wood for the barrels; and also to work the machinery for lifting and unloading vessels, and for whatever else may be deemed necessary for the good of the concern. The Mill should be on the best possible construction, having apparatus for the cleaning of *Wheat fine Bolts Fresne burrs*, and every thing necessary for the manufacture of *superfine flour* of the first quality, and fit for the West India market; where we shall soon *have a preference of 10s per barrel.*

There are *Mills in Rochester* last mentioned upon an average, 60 barrels of flour *per day, each*. Now if this could be done in York the benefit would be $240 *per day*, supposing the Flour to be worth no more than $4 *per barrel*, which is low. I mean that *we should actually gain $240 in day*; in this wise; suppose we are obliged to sell *Flour for 16s* in States, and *Lumber* to the amount of the Goods we are obliged to import from the Mother Country; if we do not dispose of a sufficient quantity of the commodities enumerated, to meet the demand against us, we shall be obliged either to pay the balance in money, or extract it out of us money neither grows nor is it manufactured in this country, it follows that if much of it is sent away, the price of all kinds of native produce must come down, as it is to scarcity, or in other words the circulating medium, that all the disposable property of our country is bought or sold! Now suppose the circulating medium last year to have been £50,000, and that in consequence of money being sent away for the payment of goods, *instead of flour*, £5,000 were sent out of the country more than was brought into it, there would be only £45,000 remaining with which to purchase all the disposable property of the country; therefore the value of property, in relation to that of money, must fall 10 per cent.

Now you will perceive, that if this amount of £5000 had been sent out of the country in the shape of flour, instead of money, the sum of £50,000 would have remained either as the floating capital, according to the above rated supposition. Thus it would be with the *Mill*! I am more than sure such a *Mill* would *save to the country all that it manufactured*; because the article would be fit for a foreign market, and would meet with a ready sale, whilst it would gain for its proprietors a handsome profit.

If Mr Editor, you think proper to give these remarks an insertion in your paper, my next communication shall be to show how this object may be attained.

By inserting these observation you will oblige

"AN INHABITANT."

York, August 27th, 1822.

DOMESTIC.

On Thursday night, the new Steam Boat, Dalhousie, sunk her first entry into this port. The vessel has been built at Prescott, and supplied with an engine of Canadian manufacture, which being of 20 horse power, propels her at the rate of about 7 mile an hour. The accommodation for passengers, considering the small dimensions of the vessel, are very well arranged. As two steam boats now ply between Prescott and Kingston, every facility is afforded for travelling—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Notice to Correspondents.

The well-written letter of "ALEXANDER" from *Maughan*, has been received. We respect those warm and patriotic feelings which gave rise to his communication; but in this instance, he is mistaken—It is not the least of those trials which an impartial Editor has to undergo, when he is called upon to do justice in despite of his own political antipathies and feelings. For our part, we are perfectly fearless when duty calls—whatever may be our secret wishes or feelings.—We love Ireland; and, were it in our power, we would rather bind up and heal her wounds than add a single pang to any one of her sons or daughters, whose high spirit, and warmth of feelings, is no where surpassed, and every where admired.

We have been much amused by the letter of "ERNESTUS," and are think it will amuse our readers—we shall therefore give it the first opportunity. We do not mean to say the subject of complaint is amusing, but the manner in which it is handled.

The communication of L. S. is much too lengthy, and we are a good deal puzzled how to abbreviate it without injury. The intention of the writer is no good, that we will endeavor to find room for this production—either in the whole, or in part, at some future period

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822. Vol. I.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the thirteenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the First day of August last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirteenth day of September inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the eighteenth day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERegrine MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 1st day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

G. J. Boulton Solicitor Gen'l

A DISPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract has been received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieut. Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

12th June, 1822.

WITH reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr. Gale, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan should be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£2500 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and received the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily adv'd as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Majmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ensevern	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 18..

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on being Certificate thereof within six Months of this date be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within one Year from the Date of such Certificate.

INDEX AT END

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct that Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge thesame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 2., in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out houses thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c — all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October next at the Market House in York at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D
GEO PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D

Sheriff's Office York,
27th August, 1822

N B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale. 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq' I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16. in the 3d Concession from the Bay in the Township of York lying in Young Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York.
27th August, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 20-6w

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assise and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff

York, 24th August, 1822 20-tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LAND
IN
PERCY.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of Percy, in the rapidly improving neighbourhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 240 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality. Price $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Pots, Pearl,* or *Pot ashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office

York, August 28, 1822. tf.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the Third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of YORK, and within 8 miles of the Town. There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, to ward of 30 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23-tf

THE LADY OF THE LAKE,
A Superior and Fast sailing
PLEASURE-BOAT,

COMPLETELY rigged with *jib, fore-sail, main-sail,* and *driver*, colours, oars, &c. &c. all in good order,

Will be Sold,

at a price far below her original cost.

She is entirely of Oak, and is in every respect a very superior thing of the kind.

☞ Inquire of Mr. CONDRELL, near Mr. Cooper's wharf, where she may be seen, and trial, when two or three persons, at one time, receive a trial. If the Boat is not sold by private contract within one month from the date hereof, she will be raffled for.

York, August 29, 1822. 20-4w

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs J. and G. Boulton's and lately occupied by the subscribers — For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of [illegible] payments will be made [illegible] part of the purchase money will be required down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The wood will be sold, or the purchaser, if required, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premise — Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

RICHMOND PACKET.



EDWARD OATES, MASTER,

WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS; and Niagara for York on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

EDWARD OATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet the Dove York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to [illegible] comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13·

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

DAY of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M

THOS G RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

Premium for Gold.

THE Ex. Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS. Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

RIFLES.

TWO very valuable and *unique* Guns, are now on sale, by Private Contract, at Mr. Thomas Hinckley's, Auctioneer, York, both *Rifles*, one of them seven mounted, and of superior workmanship, by CLIVER of Leeds — the other, a short gun, for *Deer-hunting*, by the famous PARLY, of Germany.

This last gun was made expressly for the celebrated *Egalite* Duke of Orleans, who suffered during the French Revolution, and was given by him to the King for his Service, a short time previous to his execution. It is believed that no better guns are not in existence. One or both, will be sold if not disposed of within a month from the date hereof.

York, August 29, 1822. 20-4w

THE Subscribers are desirous of purchasing a quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which they will pay the highest market price in Cash, at their Store in Cobourg.

Cobourg, July 1, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Dundas Road, passing through the Township of Clarke and Darling ton

July 1, 1822 13tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Town of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(*Signed*) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelissburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships

JAMES YOUNG

Amelissburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

TERMS OF THE U. C GAZETTE
AND
WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum *(including postage)* The Subscription is to be paid half yearly in advance,—the 1st of January and 1st July.—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

6 lines and under, 3s 6d — and 7d. 1/2 every subsequent insertion.

6 to 10 lines, 5s — and 1s 3d subsequently.

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line,—the first insertion, and 1d subsequently. Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Thursday's publication and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week — Advertisements unaccompanied with writ ten directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly

*** Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

Upper-Canada Almanac,
FOR 1824.

AS it is the intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register" to publish an Almanac for the year 1824, on an improved plan, with many additions; and to complete it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascertain the number of copies that will be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting that all those who may wish to patronise the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address either to the U. C Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country —and, also, such information that may be useful to strangers — The work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size—and the price not to exceed *half a dollar.*

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received.

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Henry Cowan, Esq *Quebec* J A Keeler, Esq *Cramahe*.
Jas Williams, Esq *Montreal* J G Bethune, Esq *Cobourg*.
R M D'wolf, Esq *St Raphael's* D Smart, Esq *Port Hope*
John Cameron, Esq *Lachine* F Page, Esq *Grand Monghard*
Thos's Mears, Esq *Hawkesbury* Mr. A. Scott, *Emily & Smith*.
Chas Symmes, Esq. *Hal.* R. C. Horne. Esq *Newmarket*.
Col. Van Koughnett, *Cornwall* W. H. Coulson, Esq. *Dundas*.
Geo. Bousse, Esq *Matilda* M Crooks, Esq *Ancaster*
Alpheus Jones, Esq *Prescott* Jno Crooks, Esq. *Niagara*.
Chas Jones, Esq. *Brockville* A Hamilton, Esq *Queenston*.
J. K Hortwell, Esq *Bastard* Mr. Stills. *Whitby*
Joshua Taylor, Esq *Perth* H Merritt, Esq *St Catherines*
W Whitmarsh, Esq *Richmond* Wm Crooks, Esq *Grimsby*.
E. Webster, Esq *Gananoque* G W Whitehead, Esq *Burford*.
Jno. Marsuley, Esq *Kingston* C. Ingersol, Esq. *Oxford*.
Jas Raskin, Esq *Bath* D. Roas Esq *Villoria*.
Jas Watson, Esq *Adolphustown* D Styner, Esq *Ialaware*.
M Patterson, Esq. *Hallowell* M Burwell Esq. *Port Talbot*
A St Pherson, Esq. *Napane* Wm Y[illegible]e, Esq Ra[illegible]
Thos Parker, Esq *Belvila* J Wilson, Esq. *Ambers[illegible]*
Charles Biggar, Esq. *Murray.* Wm. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 23 — *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall retrench nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* — Vol. I.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

As a domestic calamity has been the occasion of a slight delay in the publication of this number of the Register (which will be found to contain an unusually large portion of interesting matter,) by which Thursday's Mail for the country was lost, it is hoped the Conductor will be pardoned for that, which could be neither foreseen nor prevented

CURRENT OCCURRENCES.

It is reported, through various channels, that the Bill for the Union of the two Provinces of Canada has been so far altered as to have it pass in two Houses which relate to the consolidation of the two Legislatures; with a view, as it is said, of ascertaining more certainly, what are the real sentiments, wishes and desires of the Canadian Subjects; but that all the other clauses have been approved and passed. If the report be true, this result is chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr Ryland and Chief Justice Monk-Tosh, who deserve well for their services; for however we may be [illegible] of this measure, [illegible] to the immediate Union as constitutional, and founded in wisdom and true patriotism We have been assured that his speech, upon the occasion, exhibited a display of eloquence, most brilliant and convincing, superior to what has been heard in the House of Commons for many years; and it is to be much regretted that we are not in possession of a more enlarged report, *not one fifth part of his speech being given in the public prints.* Our report is taken from a *Morning Post* of the 19th of July, with which we were politely favored several days ago, and we have been induced to present our readers with the whole debate, as it reached us, not doubting the deep and general interest which this great question has occasioned throughout the country The Bill of a very short time will determine the [illegible] over Canada.

Besides the sum, amounting to between £200,000 and £300,000 which has been raised by a general subscription throughout England for the relief of the suffering districts of Ireland, Parliament has voted £200,000 to aid of the same fund. We may therefore feel reasonable ground to hope that famine will [illegible] long train of misfortune, will be banished; and that measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of any of those shocking calamities with which the papers have been filled for so many weeks past.

The most distressing accounts continue to be received of enormities committed in *Greece*, and the adjacent islands. A letter from Leghorn, in our paper of this day, contains further details of the miseries of *Scio* It is impossible not to shudder at the contemplation of such a picture, and not to deplore the existence of so much wickedness,—which is scarcely to be paralleled in the whole history of mankind! Nevertheless, we cannot join with those, who either openly or obliquely, censure the British Government for not interfering more than it has done in order to prevent, or palliate, these evils. There are persons whose minds nobly, and or affected, is so sensitive and so sorbent, as to obliterate all other, even the highest, considerations. Because we lament and shed tears over the fate of unhappy Greece, are we therefore to forget what is due to the [illegible] and [illegible] Empire, to individual or the [illegible] from whence our [illegible] is derived? Reasoned through all its

INDEX AT END

nations of the world for her good faith, and her hon- and learned gentleman then proceeded to address him religious observance of Treaties, shall she all at once fall from her high estate, or voluntarily descend from the loftiness of her character, and sully her fair fame for probity and honor, by taking part, either directly or indirectly, with insurgents against a legitimate Government, acknowledged as such for a series of ages by every court in Europe, not only to the manifest detriment of her own interests, but in direct violation of the most solemn treaties?—No cruelty on the part of Turkey, in a contest like this, can justify a moral and political crime on our part.

It is said the Turk is an Infidel, and the Greek a Christian, and what then? have we these things to learn at this time of day? The Turk was always an Infidel. He was no less a disciple of Mahomet at the time our engagements were made with him, than he is now. Turkey was, and is, an acknowledged, lawful, member of the European commonwealth, and her rights are to be respected as such, unless Christians may do those things that would dishonor, even an Infidel. It is not usual to catechise the parties to a political connexion, or a commercial treaty, before it is entered into, on questions of religious faith; and we have many treaties with unbelievers, in other parts of the world, besides the Turks. But we have no more right to interfere in this case, than the Turks had to interfere with the Scotch or Irish rebellion; and what should we have said had they dared to intermeddle with our domestic troubles? The charge of unparalleled cruelty (which by the bye, lies equally against the Greek) in the present case, will not, *cannot*, justify any dereliction from justice, probity, and good faith, on our part.

That the Greeks may be finally successful in achieving their own independence, and in shaking off the Turkish yoke, we must all anxiously desire. But England cannot, at present, interfere, without sacrificing her best interests, and injuring her national character for ever. Nothing can shew in a stronger point of view, the firm dependence that may be placed on the British Faith, than the temptation that now exists to induce her to part from it, in regard to Spain and her South American Colonies. Being the greatest commercial nation in the world, she has the most to expect, and the most to gain, from an early acknowledgment of the Independence of, and from early treaties with, those Colonies, whose gratitude and friendship might now be permanently secured. But England is bound by such treaties with old Spain, that she cannot avail herself of the golden opportunity that is offered without sacrificing her honor, and we are sure that she does not hesitate which course to pursue.

EBENEZER will find, in this number, that we have granted his request by publishing his eccentric epistle; and we beg to assure him that the laws at present in force are fully adequate to the eradication of the evil complained of (which we allow to be disgraceful in the highest degree,) provided the magistracy do their duty.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 27.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. BROUGHAM declared that he would have bowed to the decision of the chair if it had been directed against him, with as much implicit submission as he now felt gratitude in thanking the right honorable gentleman who filled the chair, for the conclusion to which he came.

He was sorry to have used any intemperate language. He could not, however, help giving vent to his feelings, when he heard a fellow member treated in a novel and certainly unparliamentary fashion—(Hear, hear.) And his feelings were the more keenly roused, because that hon. member who possessed so many qualities in private life, was his dear and intimate friend. So much, then, for this matter. That

[illegible] to the subject in debate. With regard to Lord Sidmouth, he could not [illegible] great claims upon the gratitude of his country.—(Hear, hear.) He objected to the getting a sinecure, and keeping a sinecure for the same time; because the grant of pensions was avowedly made with a view to facilitate the abolition of all sinecure places. A pension was by way of substitute for a place, and Lord Sidmouth was offered to keep the thing itself, and not the substitute too.—(Hear.)—After eulogizing the generous conduct of the Marquis Camden, in giving up so large pension from a similar place, and contrasting his conduct with that of Lord Sidmouth, the hon. and learned gentleman concluded by giving his support to the motion.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY again rose and said: "It has been insinuated that as a Minister of the Crown, I assumed an improper tone in the course of the discussion. I don't know that I have assumed any tone, which as a Member of this House I was not entitled to, and I trust that I am not when I heard it intimated, that the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Creevey,) was prepared to prove that illegal practices and disgraceful. I could not help saying so, and thought the expressions were strong, yet upon reflection, I cannot possibly persuade myself that they were misplaced.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Mr. BENNET presented a petition from a Stereotype Printer, praying that Parliament would not sanction the bill for enabling the Bank to issue small notes again, and they had been taken in hand by the Bank, that the best means were taken to render the note difficult of forgery. Mr. Hume said, an insuitable note was unattainable; but there was great room for rendering the notes less liable to imitation. Mr. Pearce (for the Bank) contended that great pains had been taken, and it was *impossible to find out any other plan of note which was not more easily imitable than the present one!!!* The Bank engravers had imitated all, from plans of all kinds, laid before them. Several members concurred in recommending note imposers in the metropolis and large towns, to give information relative to the notes of the Bank. The petition was ordered to be printed.

July 18.

CANADA TRADE AND GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WILMOT having moved the Order of the Day for taking into further consideration the Report on the Canada Trade and Government, begged to state to the House the provisions of the bill which he should now have the honour to introduce. The Bill might be described under three heads. In the first place, it went to make an alteration in the Act of the 31st George the Third for the Government of Canada. It then was intended to put an end to the measures introduced in the present Session by his Right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade. And thirdly, it went to make an arrangement with respect to the appropriation of the duties levied in Canada; and in furtherance of this object it proposed to consolidate the Upper and Lower Canada Revenues. On the last of these he proposed to speak first—the differences which had arisen between the two Colonies on the subject of the duties to be divided between them. He placed them in a very anomalous situation, which called loudly for some remedial measure. He intended to describe a situation of these provinces from the conquest of Canada. They were governed by a Governor and Executive Council. The Criminal Law of England had been introduced at the first instance, but the Old Civil Law of the Colony had been retained. Some Ordinances, however, were enacted, which were at variance with that system, and fully illustrated the anomalous character of the laws thus combined, made it necessary, in the year 1774, to restore the Civil Code—as it had originally been, and to declare the Ordinances of Upper Canada at the same time the introduction of a representative body at a future period was contemplated. Under this system the Government was carried on to 1791, when the Act of the 31st of the late King respecting Canada was passed. It was chiefly with a view to incorporate the two Legislatures in that province, which had till then been called one province Canada was divided into two parts, in consequence of refugees and American Loyalists coming thither at that time in great numbers, that part of the province, which was now called Upper Canada. This division was objected to by no less a Personage than the late Mr. Fox, who was then in the Opposition, and on the grounds on which the Government of that day defended the Act for giving the Canadas their present Constitution were these, that there were many persons residing in Upper Canada who were English, and it was extremely unjust that the population of that part of the Country who had English feelings should be under a code of Laws that was foreign to their habits and habits. From 1791, the two Provinces had their respective judicial and legislature establishments. The only [illegible] process to the Sea enjoyed by the inhabitants of Upper Canada, was through the Port of Quebec. The consequence was, they were considered entitled to a share of the duties, and one eighth was accordingly their share, that being supposed to be the proportion which the inhabitants of the Upper Province bore to those of the Lower. This continued till 1797, when a system of examination and appropriation by Custom-House Officers was adopted. From 1797 one fifth of the duties had been allowed as the share to which the people of Upper Canada were entitled. This arrangement continued till 1817, when a new inquiry took place. It was then found impossible to make a satisfactory appropriation of the duties, and in consequence Upper Canada had been kept out of its fair share of them ever since. The Commission appointed to inquire into the subject had declined in their Report that the present mode of taking the duties was likely to lead to a serious misunderstanding between the two Provinces. This state of things naturally led the Government to consider whether a closer union between them could not be brought about. It would be for the House to consider whether this might not cause those differences which were now referred to the mother country for decision to be decided altogether. With a view to this they would see it might not be advisable to unite the two Legislatures, and if other unsurmountable advantages should seem likely thence to arise, and it on general principles, independent of local circumstances this should seem desirable, there was no reason why it should not be done. The Bill would then only have the consideration of Parliament. He showed from the returns which took place at the time, and from the language of Mr. Pitt, that the Act of the 31st of the late King was not considered one that was never to be altered. On the contrary it was distinctly stated that it would be open for discussion, and it had never been stated by Mr. Pitt that it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the Legislature of the two Provinces to any change that might be contemplated. The Parliament of Great Britain, it was maintained, would always have the power to make such changes as it might seem necessary. By the alteration now proposed the privileges at present enjoyed by Electors would be in no respect interfered with. A qualification would be named for those elected, which had been omitted before, but such a qualification would be fixed upon as would not have the effect of interfering with that competition which ought to be excited. He described other enactments which the Bill was to contain, and stated a drawback was intended to be allowed on the re-exportation of rum, the produce of our West India Colonies. To settle the petition of the duties which each province should receive arbitration was to be resorted to, of which so many examples were afforded in this country. The Bill prescribed that persons should be selected who would be acted upon by no local motives, and who would have no effect in view but to decide with justice and impartiality. He recapitulated the circumstances under which he had recommended this Bill to the House. It might be expected that the measure would meet with some objection from the inhabitants of Upper Canada, but he trusted their representatives having to travel to Lower Canada. But this which was merely a personal inconvenience when balanced against the advantages to be derived from a law framed for the benefit of those appendages to the British Empire, the two Canadas, and consequently for that of England, and he was confident be over-ruled. This bill would affect no privileges hitherto enjoyed, and the union of the two Legislatures must lead to more extended discussions than would otherwise have taken place, and thus contribute to the permanent improvement of a colony which had been saved at our hands by the loyalty evinced during the late contest—The measure he believed to be founded on the soundest principles of wisdom. Every information on the subject had been sought from those whose experience best qualified them to afford it, and convinced of the utility of the bill he wished to introduce, he should now move for leave to bring it in, earnestly hoping that no opposition would be offered to so general principle.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH thought the time at which this subject was brought before the House, the 18th of July, would forbid any objection to one part of the Bill, and give irresistible weight to the claim which he should advance for delay. He wished that part of the measure delayed for six months, before the Bill went to consolidate the two Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada; he had no objection to any other parts of the Bill. It was, therefore, his intention to move "that the Bill be read a second time this day six months."

Mr. CALCRAFT considered this measure to be one of so rash and bold a character, that he could not give a silent vote upon the question. The measure might be necessary and right; but it was one of too important a nature to be carried at this period of the Session, and without notice being given to the parties interested. He entreated His Majesty's Ministers to accede to the proposal for leaving this part of the bill to another Session. He appealed to them, whether, with a House containing so small forty persons, they would proceed to legislate so important a measure. He trusted they would not, and that the commercial regulations contained in the bill would not be coupled with so important and exceptionable a proposition.

Mr. HUSKISSON opposed the Bill. He looked upon the Act which had been referred to, as the charter of Canada; and this act confirmed, was accepted as a permanent Act, as those who legislated [illegible] The bill was objectionable, because it assumed the loss of those Colonies which now formed a great [illegible] States, not perhaps ultimately to the detriment of England, but certainly to the disadvantage of her Colonies. To pass this Bill without notice to the people and Legislature of Canada, was not consistent with the principles upon which wise states governed their colonial dependencies. He would say from what had been seen in the instance of the North American Colonies, that such possessions were only to be retained by governing them with a loose rein. He had no objection to the union of the two Legislatures of the Canadas, but he objected to its taking place now. The present instance was the first in which Parliament had consolidated two Legislatures, or taken a Legislative body away from any colony with one exception—that of the State of Massachusetts, which led to the general revolt in America—Nothing of the kind had been done on the ravished West India Island. But in the single instance which he had mentioned, nothing of the kind had occurred during the two hundred years, at the commencement of which our colonies in America were founded by British wisdom down to the period at which they were lost by British folly. He asked to know on what inform. on they were act? What evidence had been referred to the mother country for decision to be decided by the House before it on the necessity and expediency of making such a change? He would ask, if it were consistent with the dignity of the House to proceed at once to pass such a Bill without granting six months to obtain that information which it was a duty it could not fail to supply, and without which he must say they would legislate in the dark? What were the advantages of the measure might be, were the merits and opinions of the inhabitants of these colonies to pass for nothing? The Hon. Gentleman had said opposition could be expected from the Upper Canada, as the inhabitants would object to the distance which their representatives must travel to pass into Lower Canada. This objection the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilmot) thought of not much weight. Mr. (J. Mackintosh) did not say this objection might not be counterbalanced by other considerations, but it was fitting that those who were so much interested in the change should be heard, that the House might have an opportunity of considering the objections to the Bill on the one part with the reasonable grounds in its favour on the other. It was important, were made in the Constitution of Canada without the slightest notice of such a measure being given, what alarm might it not spread in all our colonies? What security in any of those colonies for the continuance of those constitutions under which they lived? Such policy would be most injurious in every respect, and to take such a course would, in his opinion, be to make a very ill return to Canada for the loyal attachment to this country, which it had evinced during the late war. He was one of those who thought that we had no right to abandon any one of our colonies, which were all bound to us by the strongest of all treaties of alliance. He begged pardon of the House for making these general observations, but he felt himself called for by the nature of the question. He should, as an amendment to the motion "that the Speaker do leave the Chair."—"that it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into two Bills."

Mr. LITTLETON entirely coincided with the general principles laid down by his Hon. Friend, but considered the present case to be an exception to those principles. If he did not think so, and if this had been a proposition for taking away the Legislature of an independent colony, he would not be

carpets, wall coaches, sofas, and chairs to correspond, the extraordinary profusion of curious old china, rich cut glass, and massive plate, the oriental ebony chairs, exquisite carvings in ivory, the fine paintings, sculptures, bronzes, and casts from antique, the French and glowing Gobelin tapestry, the beautiful French clocks, elegant chandeliers, superb pier glasses, magnificent state beds, and splendid furniture of every description, form a *tout ensemble*, such as perhaps never before was collected in the mansion of any subject, and has not frequently been collected in the Palaces of Crowned Heads. The Catalogue is in three quarto parts of 150 pages each, and the sale, which includes not only the furniture, but the books and wines will reach to the unprecedented length of two and thirty days!

The Polish Count Dzialinski has lately carried from Paris to Warsaw a work, which he is said to have put by as for its weight in gold. It is a volume of about thirty or forty leaves, in small folio, in Napoleon's own hand, the authenticity of which is confirmed by the certificates and signatures of Count Mouthoulon, Baron Mounier, and the Duke of Bassano. The work contains in part highly interesting documents towards the history of the age. —from the time when he saw himself suddenly put out of activity, as general of brigade, till the commencement of the war; there is a plan for the improvement of the Turkish artillery, with several pieces relating to the Italian campaign, entirely in his own hand. But by far the most remarkable, most important, and boldest document, is the plan for the first Spanish campaign, which he dictated to the Duke of Abrantes; accompanied by a great many notes, developing his secret plans respecting the boundaries of France and Austria.

By the munificence of the Pope, the triumphal arch of Titus at Rome is about being restored to its ancient splendor. The labors in the Coliseum are also rapidly proceeding, and it is hoped that it will soon again be seen in its pristine form. An Egyptian obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics, which once belonged to the circus of Aurelian, and which has been presented by a princess of the house of Barberini to Pope Gangonelli, is shortly to be raised in the square of the twelve Apostles.

Increase of Crime.—Eight hundred prisoners have been committed since the 3d January to the 24 inst. from Lambeth street Police office.

Longevity.—There is now living in the township of Edale, in the parish of Castleton, Derbyshire, a man of the name of John Fox, who completed his 104th year on the 9th of May last; he is an general pig butcher of the neighbourhood, and is employment he follows as usual; he is also a husbandman and our informant found him in May last putting his scythe in order for mowing the present summer. Upon observing to him that he must have been quite a young man at 60, he smartly replied, "Aye, at 80, there were few I'd not turned my back to, take me for a week together; and I'll not be left so very far this summer, if it please God to spare my health." His health, strength, and faculties, seem nearly unimpaired; he goes regularly to bed at eight, and rises at four; and his general diet is bread (oat cake), milk, but ter and cheese. He drove one of the Government baggage waggons from Castleton to Sheffield, at the time of the Rebellion in 1745.—*Manchester Mercury.*

The Princess Olive of Cumberland announces two volumes of her Poems, to be published by subscription at two pounds, for the purpose of retrieving her from captivity, and to enable her to proceed in her career as Doctors' Commons for the recovery of £15,000 left her by the late King.

Six thousand pounds is said to be the sum taken at the door of the Royal Academy for admissions to view the late Exhibition.

The Prince of Saxe Coburg is expected to return to London in about three weeks. Marlborough House is preparing for the reception of his Royal Highness.

An American has discovered the principle of a new fire-lock, by which a soldier can fire 15 charges at his enemies as fast as he can cock and pull the trigger. A manufactory of this destructive instrument has been already established at New York.

English Auction Sales.—In one of our late English papers we notice among other property disposed of at public sale, that a congregation of the established Church was knocked down to the highest bidder, for £2,350 sterling, or, in the words of the advertisement, that sum was given for "the next presentation to a vicarage, with an income of £600 per annum, the present incumbent being 59 years of age.

In England, lately, Thomas Strickland, Esq. assembled his tenantry, and informed them he had directed his agent to draw his pen across all arrears.

Marriages here are at present contracting in greater numbers than ever before known. In some of our churches the publication of the banns for marriage has, on the Sabbaths of late, occupied about half as much as the sermon. Last night, we really began to think that the whole of the Liboring classes were going to be buckled. All the streets, coaches and noddies in town were in full activity. At every corner in our way home, we met a wedding.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Kent, the water pedestrian, has undertaken, for a wager of 1000 guineas, to walk across the sea from Dover to Calais.

Mr. Kent, the aquatic pedestrian, exhibited his Marine Velocipede on the North sea, to a large party who accompanied him down the river in the Kingston Steam Packet. The machine is of rude construction and very bulky, and is evidently susceptible of improvement; although we do not suppose it will ever be of much practical utility. The apparatus consists of three hollow tin cases of the form of an oblong hemispheriod, connected together by three iron bars, at the meeting of which is a seat for the exhibitor. These cases filled with air, or some gas, are of such a magnitude that they can easily support his weight. The feet of the exhibitor rests on stirrups, which he attaches to his shoes by leather belts, two paddles which turn round a joint when he brings his foot forward to take the stroke, and keep a vertical position when he draws it back against the resisting water. The party returned about ten o'clock in the evening, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the exhibition.—*Hull Paper*

The Marriage Act Amendment Bill, as sent from the Lords, has passed the Commons, 102 to 20. By this Act all marriages which have been contracted by license previously to the passing of the new act, without consent specified of parents or guardians, and where the parties have continued to live together as husband and wife until the passing of the present Act, shall be held to be good and valid to all intents and purposes. There are of course several clauses and exceptions.

The Bill to prevent cruelty to animals had passed the House of Commons, and was expected to be favorably received by the Lords.

The accounts from Ireland are of the most gloomy aspect. So great is the want of food, that a bullock, which died of a mortification and the flesh of which had become putrid was actually dug up and devoured on the fourth day after it was buried in the ground several feet deep to prevent infection. Nothing can be conceived more horrible than this.

150,000 persons were receiving charitable relief in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

The expedition into the interior of Africa conducted by the two sons of the Vice Roy of Egypt, with several scientific Europeans in their train, is advancing as far as 7 deg N lat. and is now at 13. The climate is found to be extremely favorable; 189 more or less cataracts of the Nile have been counted.

IRELAND.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

(From Bell's Weekly Despatch.)

A volume would be hardly sufficient to give a detail of the miseries suffered by the laboring population of Ireland, in consequence of bad government, of official corruption, disregard of the laws, and religious animosities. All that can be done, then, is to take up some prominent grievance to which the attention of the public may, for the moment, be specifically directed. During the discussions on the tithes, some of the Irish members adverted to that which formed the subject of the present article, in a spirit of truth and justice which does them great credit. Whatever may be said in favor of tythes in England (and we have ever considered them as highly injurious to public industry,) not a shadow of defence can be set up for such a tax upon the people of Ireland as we hope now to be able to show, that so far from promoting the objects of morality or religion in the latter country, they operate there as a national curse, and form one of the leading causes of those dreadful outrages for the suppression of which Parliament has been recently obliged to pass the two bills just alluded to—in short that if any thing can be more than another repugnant to moral justice and to the divine precepts of Christianity, it is that of the tithe system which has been long been acted upon in Ireland. The best way to prove this is, to describe the grievance at once and in few words.—Rent Island, like England, is divided into Parishes, each of which must have its Protestant Rector, whether he is wanted or not. In many of those parishes, of which the extent is not less than 4 or 5 miles in diameter, there is scarcely a Protestant inhabitant, and of course no Protestant Church. They abound, however, with Roman Catholic peasants, who are all employed, more or less, in cultivating the land. The Parsons, who are non-resident, and from whom if resident, the people could derive no religious instruction, never make their appearance, even for the purpose of receiving a reasonable modus for their tithes; but after having ascertained, through the medium of others, how much the tenth of the produce is worth, they make contracts with a set of sharp running fellows, called tithe-farmers, who agree to pay their annual incomes, and who have the power of exacting from the cultivators whatever sums they chose to fix upon. In this precious work they were joined by another set of men called tithe-proctors. While the crops are still standing, and before the potatoes are dug up, these farmers and proctors take a survey of the whole of they fields, with all the absolute authority of the Parliament, tell the cultivators how much they are to pay for the produce of each field; and against this fiat there is no power of appeal; for the unhappy sufferers, already denying themselves the common necessaries of life, in order to make up their oppressive rack rents, have no means of seeking redress in a court of law. It has been ascertained that, by such exertions, these harpies have often put more money in their pockets than the rectors of the parishes; and it is no uncommon thing to see numbers of poor people drudge 14 to a potion for not getting out such sums as they thought fit to name. This, in general, is the system that has long prevailed throughout the south of Ireland, where the disturbances are now raging with the greatest violence; and surely it was not at all unnatural to expect that men laboring under such oppression, and denied all redress by law, should take the law into their own hands, and come forth in that spirit of vengeance and frightful re action which has been so repeatedly witnessed in that wretched country.

If this is not a system at once immoral and unchristian, we know not what the terms mean. But this is not all; it is as impolitic—so dangerous to the safety of the State, that a wise government should not allow it to exist for a single day. We know that there are many persons of serious and excellent Protestant ascendancy and rich ecclesiastical benefices, who will put these questions—Why should not an ecclesiastical establishment be as predominant in one part of the kingdom as in another? how can the payment of tithes be a greater hardship in Ireland than in England? and must it not become a proportionate reduction to be made in rents? Our answer is short and decisive. An ecclesiastical establishment should always be in conformity with the religious opinions of the great bulk of the inhabitants; and this principle has been recognized by the British government. His Majesty's subjects in Canada are allowed to have a Catholic and those in Scotland, a Presbyterian establishment, although there are unquestionably many Protestants in both countries. In England the great bulk of the people are Protestant; and mostly the whole of those who dissent from the church have done so since its first establishment. In Ireland about three fourths of the people are Catholics; the value of a clergy of their own whom they are obliged to maintain; and will any one venture to tell us that it is no hardship upon them to be forced to pay an enormous taxation for the support of a Protestant hierarchy, from whom they derive no benefit whatever. The payment of tithes, as well as the manner of enforcing that payment, produces eternal discontent, discordance and bloodshed. As to the quantum of rent being diminished on account of the tithes, that is a thing which can never be expected in a county swarming with middlemen, land contests, and rack renters. It is not the bounden duty of government then, to follow up the suggestion of those Irish members, who have so often joined of this trying grievance; and if it were only for the sake of public tranquility, to alter the whole system of tithes in Ireland, by making a different sort of provision for the Protestant clergy? Such a provision as would have the effect of keeping them resident in their parishes and enabling them to convey some moral instruction to the inhabitants. At present it is hardly possible to conceive a greater mockery on religion and common sense than the manner in which the bulk of the Irish Protestant clergymen affect to perform their clerical duties. The Rector of a country parish holds it as a complete sinecure; his income, amounting sometimes perhaps to £2000 a year, is all spent at a distance, perhaps in the taverns of Dublin or London. If there be a church in the parish, where serving must be performed, he employs a curate, who goes there once a week, and hurries over a few prayers, to a congregation consisting of half a dozen persons; and the rest of the week is passed away in hunting, coursing, or acting the part of a parasite and sycophant at the tables of the neighboring squires. This is the manner in which a great part of the Irish Protestant clergymen passtheir lives, and this burlesque on religion is entirely owing to the monstrous tithe system.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

From an article relative to the interesting new Colony, which appears in the last number of that able and masterly work the *Quarterly Review*, just published, we make the following extracts:—

"Among the many advantages which the settlers of this southern Britain possess over those of the western territories of North America. It is not the least to be free from the tomahawk and the scalping knife, and from all collision with the right of proprietors of the soil; and, above all, from the intrusion of those freebooters of *rifle* celebrity, mentioned in our preceding article by the name of *squatters*. The Australasians had indeed their *bush rangers* for a time, who stole their sheep and disc hered their cattle; but by the care of an active magistracy and a vigilant police, the last of these marauders has, we believe, been extirpated. With regard to the Aborigines, it is difficult to say in what part of the island the few that remain now exist, so little are they given to the settlers or their Mosquitoes, in the Report of Governor Macquarie, who visited it in the winter of last year. He states that the wretched huts and cottages of which Hobart town was composed in 1811, were now converted into regular and substantial buildings; many of them two stories high, spacious, and not deficient in architectural taste; the industry, enterprize, and respectability of the inhabitants, appear to keep pace with the growth of their town; and their substantial comforts are rapidly multiplying under the judicious arrangements of the Lieutenant Governor Sorrel, under whose administration almost the whole of these improvements are stated to have taken place.

"He was no less gratified at the rapid improvements effected at George Town in Port Dalrymple, which, at the date of our former article, had been merely marked out; but were now found quarters for the civil and military officers, a commodious parsonage house, a temporary church, a gaol, a guard house, and a road over the mountain completed, together with a large school house nearly finished. The troops were well accommodated and the convicts were living in neat huts, with ground enough attached to supply them with vegetables in abundance. This 'creation' (the Governor observes) 'of George Town is not only beautiful, but also during a dispatch for all the purposes of trade being situated on the banks of a navigable for ships of large burden, and but a short distance from the sea in Bass's Strait; and has the advantage of a plentiful supply of fresh water from Springs in its immediate neighbourhood.'

"From George Town, the Governor proceeded by Launceston across the island to Hobart Town, and marked out the sites of four new townships, all seated in the midst of extensive tracts of rich land, and forming a regular chain of stations between Hobart Town and George Town, by which the communication between these places will be rendered both safe and convenient. Before this, indeed, Lieutenant Jeffreys had traversed almost the whole extent of the island, from Hobart Town to Launceston and Port Dalrymple, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, in a borouche, with three and sometimes four horses in hand, in which extent, he says, 'there were not twenty miles of what could be called a road; the rest being a beautiful level pasture, with but few trees to obstruct either the passage or the view.'

"Governor Macquarie concludes his Report with expressions of the great gratification which he experienced throughout every part of his tour, arising from the happy situation of the people, the fertility of the soil, and the beauty of the country at large, which at no very distant day must, he thinks, be raised to the proud distinction of being one of the most valuable colonies belonging to the crown: a period which, he further observes, will be hastened by the recent influx of several respectable free settlers, with considerable property. He subjoins the result of a census taken some little time before his arrival, which is—that the population of Van Diemen's Land amounts to 6372 souls, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and that it contains no less than 28,838 head of horned cattle; 182,468 sheep; 424 horses; and 10,603 acres of land in cultivation.

"With such an island in our possession, not one hundreth part of which has yet been granted away, it may perhaps be worth consideration whether some facilities might not be afforded to such of the labouring poor with their families, as should be willing to avail themselves of the offer. We speak with some hesitation on so nice a point; but by opening the colony to persons of such a description the necessity of send ng out so many convicts would be superseded; and the whole of those who have offended against the laws of the country might, perhaps be disposed of with greater utility to the public and no less to themselves, on the unlimited parent colony of New South Wales. The vast range of country recently explored between the Hawkesbury and the Hunter has all the appearance of being extremely fertile, and every where well watered by numerous rivers, some of which are supposed to be navigable by small craft to a considerable distance from the sea coast. Here then there is ample scope to try the experiment of composing the convicts to support themselves by their own labour; which while it would free the nation from a large expense, would, by suitable encouragement, contribute to the comfort and advantages of the criminal and consequently to his reformation, which we believe is rarely effected under the present system."

FRANCE.

From the London Courier of July.

The intelligence in the Paris papers of Sunday is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The martial law of Bonaparte have not quite yet abandoned all hope of destroying the present government, and though he is no more, they form projects, and make his name, Vive l'Empereur, their watch word and rallying cry. There has been an attempt, in the department of the Upper Rhine, to induce a regiment of the line to revolt, in favour of Napoleon. The person concerned was a Lieutenant Colonel Caron, "already

spears, a firing now commenced by which several of the natives were wounded, and one was killed." * * * *

"No country on the face of the earth is blessed with a finer climate than this beautiful island; favourable to most of the useful productions of the soil, it is at the same time salubrious, refreshing, and in every respect delightful. It is, in fact, England with a finer sky, with less of its winter frosts and of its autumnal and spring moisture: all the fruits and vegetables of an English kitchen garden are, without difficulty, raised here

"Plenty of timber trees, of the same species as those of New South Wales, and which have been enumerated and described by Brown and Labillardiere, are found on the banks of the Tamar along the shores of Dentrecasteaux's Canal and the Derwent, and in almost every part of the Island, but not so thick as to obstruct the labours of the agriculturist. The wild animals are the same as those of New South Wales, consisting chiefly of the kangaroo, the opossum, the wombat, the squirrel, the bandycoot, the kangaroo rat, &c. Horses, asses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, and rabbits, together with all kinds of European poultry, have been introduced with success.

"Among the mineralogical productions, Mr. Evans enumerates copper, iron, alum, slate, limestone, asbestos, and basalt, together with cornelian, crystal, chrysolite, jasper, marble, and a great variety of petrefactions. Iron, in particular, is said to be most abundant near Launceston, on the Tamar, where there are entire mountains of this ore, and so rich as to have yielded 70 per cent. of pure metal. This, with the coal, which is also said to abound, cannot fail, as population increases, to become a source of wealth to the inhabitants.

"A country such as this needs only to be known to invite settlers, and fortunately there is no want of room for them. 'Large tracts of land,' says Mr. Wentworth, 'of perfectly free from timber or underwood, and covered with the most luxuriant herbage, are to be found in all directions, but more particularly in the environs of Port Dalrymple." * * * *

"Of the flourishing and highly improving state of the colony no stronger testimony can be adduced than the Report of Governor Macquarie, who visited it in the winter of last year. He states that the wretched huts and cottages of which Hobart town was composed in 1811, were now converted into regular and substantial buildings; many of them two stories high, spacious, and not deficient in architectural taste; the industry, enterprize, and respectability of the inhabitants, appear to keep pace with the growth of their town; and their substantial comforts are rapidly multiplying under the judicious arrangements of the Lieutenant Governor Sorrel, under whose administration almost the whole of these improvements are stated to have taken place.

"He was no less gratified at the rapid improvements effected at George Town in Port Dalrymple, which, at the date of our former article, had been merely marked out; but were now found quarters for the civil and military officers, a commodious parsonage house, a temporary church, a gaol, a guard house, and a road over the mountain completed, together with a large school house nearly finished. The troops were well accommodated and the convicts were living in neat huts, with ground enough attached to supply them with vegetables in abundance. This creation' (the Governor observes) 'of George Town is not only beautiful, but also during a dispatch for all the purposes of trade being situated on the banks of a navigable for ships of large burden, and but a short distance from the sea in Bass's Strait; and has the advantage of a plentiful supply of fresh water from Springs in its immediate neighbourhood.'

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implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th August, 1822, and a veteran named Roger." The account in the Moniteur is very lame one. They "had previously made," says that paper, "a gratuitous distributions of money, and were continually giving out that they were acting by virtue of orders from a central committee established in the capital." We have no doubt they were—and in all these revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators are never in want of funds. Whence, and by whom are they furnished? However, the conspiracy broke out on the 2d July, as had been concerted. One squadron left Colmar, and another Neuf Brisach, to meet at a central point—Roussach. Caron had at first announced his intention of releasing the prisoners at Belfort, but postponed it until he had received reinforcements.—Now, as this intent was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were friendly to the existing government. When he arrived at Roussach, he cried out, "Vive l'Empereur," and led the squadron to Mayenheim, where he found another squadron of chasseurs. He announced to them also, that he came to command them in the name of the Emperor. He then shaped his course to Lusisheim, which he wished to enter, but was opposed by two Quarter-Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the rendezvous of his associates.

The Moniteur then closes its account abruptly, with saying that Caron and Roger took the alarm, endeavored to effect their escape, were arrested and carried to Colmar.—Now, as the conspiracy was known beforehand, five or six officers, faithful to the king, having marched in the ranks of the two squadrons as privates, we did not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out Vive l'Empereur! The Moniteur account affords us sufficient grounds for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it was willing to allow.

GREECE.

Copy of a letter written from Leghorn by a Greek lady, to one of their friends

LEGHORN, June 10.

My dear friend—In my last of the 15th inst I informed you of the arrival here on that day of our countrymen, M. Rodocanachi and M. G. Zizinia, from Scio; they had obtained their passage on board an Austrian ship of war, and had performed their journey in 37 days from Scio and 30 days from Smyrna. I know the anxiety you must feel respecting the deplorable situation of our unfortunate island, of that we judge by the keenness of our own feelings on the subject, and as these two friends had come directly from Scio, had been witnesses of part of the horrors committed there, I hardly left them for two days, during which time they gave me the following vivid picture of the misery of our dear country, as nearly as I can remember.

It was on the 11th of April that the Captain Pacha landed several thousand men, but the Turkish fleet had scarcely hove in sight when the commandant in the castle began bombarding the town, and from that time till our departure, it was one continual scene of murder, and conflagration and plunder, both in country and town, nor were they even satisfied with the ravages fire made upon our houses; its progress was too slow for their fury. They took to the castle about 300 of the gardeners of the principal and most respectable families, who by dint of threats of instant death, and promises of freedom they forced to confess as far as they knew, where any property had been hid; in almost every garden of six or eight yards distance were seen pits dug for the purpose of grasping the supposed concealed treasure.—All the women were sent into slavery, the men and male children above 12 years of age, were massacred, the children of the tenderest age, and the most beautiful from among the young women, they sent on board the ships, with great pomp and solemnity under a salute of guns. They circumcised the male children in token of conversion of the Mahometan faith, and then sent off the children of both sexes by land to Constantinople, by way of Smyrna, under an escort of Turkish soldiery — Two regiments of Turks had assembled and shut up in a place in the country about 700 persons chiefly peasants which they meant to divide among themselves as slaves, but not being able to agree in the partition, began disputing. An Imean or priest, more humane than the rest, expostulated with them on their dissensions and exhorted them to concord; when one of these savage brutes exclaimed, the only way to avoid dissension was to put them all to the sword, and to the lasting shame of the human race, to less than half an hour, all those innocent men were put to death; others of those butchers had in their possession four families of distinction; the women and children they sent to the city, and the men they bled to death as sheep in a slaughter house, near which they were passing at the time.

One of these unfortunate beings to whom they had not given a mortal stab, was left to linger out his existence in excruciating agony and pain for two days But what will you say of those innocent young children who have fallen victims to the most horrible death caused by the brutal conduct of those monsters into whose hands they fell! By all we have been able to gather, it appears, that from the very moment the Turkish fleet was destined to Scio, the total destruction of the island, and annihilation of its inhabitants were resolved upon without any examination of their culpability or innocence. On the 8th May the Pacha ordered 35 respectable men that he had on board to be hung up as a signal to the governor to do the same with the 85 hostages, ordering at the same time the 300 gardeners who were still in custody, to be strangled. Till the 16th of May, on which day we left Scio, there had been no cessation to murders, conflagrations and enslaving, with all their accompanying ferocity. Do not be surprised if you hear that there have been nearly 60,000 Turks in the Island; the report of the numerous and rich spoils of those who first went over, the sight of gold, silver, jewels, &c. snipped off by the captors to places of safety, enticed over a horde of these barbarians, thirsting for Christian blood and plunder. The number of slain amounts to 25,000, of captives, 30,000; those who have saved themselves by flight are comparatively few; those who have already reached the continent, and those immediately expected are the only ones that are saved, all the others you may reckon among the dead or the captives.—Those even who have escaped from the Turks must soon fall a prey to famine, as they are lurking about the mountains, without food or raiment. How we have escaped, we hardly know; it seems a dream; but the Divine Providence assisted us.

Having so many dangers to encounter, and being so well known to the Turkish inhabitants of Scio, it was only by changing clothes, and being accompanied by the Austrian Consul, that saved us. Together we traversed the city—or rather hell—for the whole of the way was strewed with dead bodies of men, and carcases of animals. The walls of our beautiful houses, built with black Pojan marble, alone remained, and in them were seen figures of women and children, pale, wan and emaciated, watching in morbid despair, till they should be transported as slaves on board the Turkish vessels: methinks their cries, sighs, and lamentations are still in our ears, as they implored the consolation of heaven to take compassion on them, not to deliver them into the hands of their worst foes, not to leave them in the power of those who would force them to embrace the Mahometan faith.—Oh! how agonizing were our feelings then! But alas! what could be done to save them? It was through scenes harrowing to the soul that we at last reached the ship that was to convey us to Smyrna. Yet, as if our cup of affliction and danger was not yet full, we unexpectedly found on board this vessel 34 young women of the best of families, on their road to Constantinople by the way of Smyrna, sent thither by the Pacha as presents to the Grand Seignior; many of them we were personally known to; the least sign of recognition on their parts would have immediately discovered us to their Turkish guard, and our lives would have been forfeited; it was with the greatest difficulty we veiled our features from observation, keeping all the day below deck, and only a few hours in the night, breathing the fresh air on deck.

At last we reached Smyrna, and were immediately transported on board the Austrian armed ship, and from thence arrived here. But what tongue can tell the perils and dangers of every kind we have been exposed to. 'Tis God, and God alone, that can give aid and consolation to this humiliated, persecuted race of beings; those that are gone to another life are the most happy; it is their enslaved survivors that claim our pity. These are, my dear friend, the gloomy accounts that the above esteemed friend gave me. I have heard, and will you with a bleeding heart and tear fraught eye, that my poor father and mother are among the hostages. Oh God! what a blow! a vessel has just arrived from Constantinople, giving us the advice of the execution there of ten hostages. Will this never end! I really can write no more.—I feel sick at heart. Adieu!

NAVIGATION OF THE GREEKS.

As we have heard much of late about the Grecian navy, and their battles, the following amusing account, by Chateaubriand, of their ignorance of navigation, will lead us to wonder how they keep their ships at sea, and much more how they gain naval victories.

"It is really surprising to see how the Greeks navigate their ships. The pilot sits cross legged, with his pipe in his mouth, holding the tiller, which, to be on a level with the hand that guides it, must graze the deck. Before this pilot, who is half reclined, and consequently can never see forward, is a compass, which he knows nothing about, and which he never looks at. On the least appearance of danger, French or Italian charts are spread out upon the deck; the whole crew, with the captain at their head, lie down upon their bellies; they examine the chart: they follow the lines delineated upon it, with their fingers; they endeavor to find out where they are; each gives his opinion; they conclude at last it is impossible to make head or tail of these conjuring books of the Franks, fold up the map again, lower the sails, or bring the wind astern: they then have recourse again to their pipes and their chaplets, recommend themselves to Providence, and wait the event"

The author then relates an extraordinary dispute which took place in his presence, between the pilot, the master and mariners, as to where the vessel was, whether within or without the island of Cyprus, and how they should steer.—"To talk of taking a reckoning, or the altitude, would have been Hebrew to our sailors."

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Peru accounts state, that a division, 2500 strong, of the army of Gen. SAN MARTIN* had been cut to pieces by a Spanish division, about 30 leagues from Lima; but that the central, with 10,000 men, was about to take the field against the Spaniards; and as the Spanish force did not exceed 7, 500 men, and were much divided, confident hopes were entertained of his success.

*We believe it is not generally known that this General is an Englishman. He served under the Duke of Wellington in his campaigns in Spain, and is very honorably noticed in the Duke's official account of the battle of Talavera.

"WAR OF THE SOUTH ENDED.—Government has just received official dispatches from the General Laberator, dated Pastos, the 8th of June, enclosing the terms of capitulation granted to the Spanish troops, who defended Pastos and Quito, in virtue of wich the first place was taken possession of by the President Laberator the same day (8th of June) and the latter by Gen. Sucre on the 20th of May. The brilliant days of Bombona and Pichincha which preceded the capitulation obliged the enemy to surrender and the liberators of the South proved themselves as generous as they were valient. The Colombian guard has increased its reputation, the warriors of Pichincha have proved that the love of liberty can vanquish every difficulty. The war of the South was ended to the glory of the Colombian arms, a million of Americans is added to the family of the Republic, and the victor of a hundred battles, the generous enemy of Spain, the Creator of Colombia, the immortal Bolivar, has added new laurels to his imperishable fame.—*Caracoas Gazette, Extra, July 22.*

A VOICE FROM ST. HELENA.

(Continued.)

For the first weeks, Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn had the charge of the fallen exile: upon the whole, he and his captive seem to have agreed tolerably well, but he was soon to be superseded by Sir Hudson Lowe, and if Bonaparte was not all together satisfied with his first guardian he was greatly discontented with the second. In a little time, in the usual order of things, they came to open war. Napoleon growing more and more fretful, and the Governor more and more rigorous, the severity of public duty taking a deeper tinge from the feelings of the individual. Bonaparte's temper may be pretty well ascertained from his private expressions in regard to Sir Hudson; "bugiardo," "sbirro," "Sirfiluno," "ignoscllo," "assassino!" "capo di spioni," were not his worst terms of reproach, yet at the same time there appears to have been some cause for this violent irritation in the irksome restraints imposed upon him, and in the natural evils of Longwood, made doubly vexatious by the want of fit accommodations, supposing always our author's statement to be correct. The whole island seems to be particularly unpleasant, and Longwood to be the most unpleasant part of it: sometime for want of water Napoleon could not have a bath which to his habits was an essential luxury, and if the attempt to move out he was either scorched by the sun or blighted by the fogs; "here," he was wont to say, "it either blows a furious wind, loaded with rain and fog, che mi taglia l'anima, or, if that is wanting, il sole mi brucbia il cervello through the want of shade." Nor do these complaints appear to have been without some reason, for he was constantly annoyed by head-ache by swellings of the gums and cheeks, and by pains in the side, which last, we should suppose, were indicative of a disease liver. All this, however, arose from the nature of the climate. Sir Hudson Lowe could not help; but whether he or the English government might not have been milder keepers, is a question not so easily decided. But this is a subject we do not wish to dwell upon, and having first given our author's account of Napoleon's bed room, as a specimen of his lodging, we shall go on to other matters less liable to discussion.

"It was about fourteen feet by twelve, and ten or eleven feet in height. The walls were lined with brown nankeen, bordered and edged with common green bordering paper, and destitute of surbase. Two small windows, without jallies, looked towards the camp of the 53d regiment, one of which was thrown up and fastened by a piece of notched wood. Window curtains of white long cloth, a small fire-place, a shabby grate and fire irons to match, with a paltry mantle-piece of wood, painted white, upon which stood a small marble bust of his son. Above the mantle-piece hung the portrait of Marie Louise, and four or five of young Napoleon, one of either sex, embroidered by the hands of the mother. A little more to the right also hung a miniature picture of the Empress Josephine, and to the left was suspended the alarm chamber watch of Frederic the Great, obtained by Napoleon at Potsdam; while on the right, the consular watch, engraved with the cypher B. hung by a cord of the plaited hair of Marie Louise, from a nail in stuck in the nankeen lining. The floor was covered with a second hand carpet, which had once decorated the living room of a lieutenant of the 20th Foot—artillery. In the right hand corner was placed a little iron camp bedstead, with green silk curtains upon which no master had reposed on the fields of Marengo and Austerlitz. Between the windows there was placed a paltry second hand chest of drawers; and an old book case with green blinds stood on the left of the door leading to the next apartment. Four or five cane-bottomed chairs, painted green, were standing here and there about the room. Before the back-door, there was a screen covered with nankeen, and between that and the fire-place, an old fashioned sofa covered with white long cloth, upon which reclined Napoleon, clothed in his white morning gown, white loose trowsers and stockings all in one. A clampered red madras upon his head, and his shirt collar open without a cravat. His air was melancholy and troubled. Before him stood a little round table, with some books, at the foot of which lay, in confusion upon the carpet, a heap of those which he had already perused, and at the foot of the sofa facing him was suspended a portrait of the Empress Maria Louise, with her son in her arms. In front of the fire-place stood Las Casas, with his arms folded over his breast, and some papers in one of his hands. Of all the former magnificence of the once mighty emperor of France, nothing was present, except a superb wash-stand, containing a silver basin and water jug of the same metal, in the left hand corner."

(To be continued.)

ON THE ACCEPTATION OF THE WORD "TYRANT," AMONG THE ANCIENT GRECIANS

"The term Tyrant among the Greeks, had a very different signification from what it now bears in all modern languages. It meant a citizen, of a republic, who by any means acquired sovereignty over his fellow-citizens. Many of the Grecian tyrants were men of extraordinary virtue, who used their power in strict conformity to established law, and very advantageously for the people they governed. Thus they differed widely from Tyrants in the modern acceptation of the word. But some were even raised to the dignity of tyrant by a voluntary decree of the people themselves. Plutarch mentions particularly Tynnondas thus elected by the Eubœans, and Phidias by the Matylenæans; and he says the Athenians would also have elected Solon. Under therefore is not a constant one: though in general the Grecian tyrants were usurpers. Without a favoring party among the people, no man could rise to the tyranny; therefore a man of universal bad character could not become a tyrant. But the violence of faction among the Greeks was extreme: enormous severities were frequently practised against a defeated party; perhaps most enormous when the prevailing one was not headed by a tyrant; who might have authority to restrain private malice and check popular fury. A citizen, however, irregularly raised to sovereignty over his fellow-citizens, would often find time, if very infirm in his person, to establish a power, which, though in its more confined popular favor, are extremely liable to fluctuate. But firmness is necessary to command; and even great abilities united with fortunate circumstances would with difficulty, in such a situation, avoid the necessity of occasional severity: weak minds and morose tempers would naturally fall into cruelty. The outcry against tyrants then has been first raised by the disappointment of faction; for among the ancients the appellation was arbitrarily applied; the person to whom it was given being often really no more than the leader of a faction; and sometimes, as we have just seen, a sovereign by the vote of all rights, the voice of the people. But most commonly tyrants were more or less usurpers of power which the laws of their country forbad; and too frequent severities were used, sometimes atrocious crimes perpetrated, to acquire that power or to retain it. Hence arose the modern acceptation of the term Tyrant, from which it is necessary to distinguish the ancient."

BUDGET OF VALUABLE RECIPES.

No. 2.

Account of a new kind of Paint.

Applicable both to the interior and exterior of Habitations, by M. Cadet de Vaux.

From the Journal de Physique.

POTATOES - - -	one pound
WHITE LEAD - - -	two pounds
WATER - - -	four quarts

"The potatoes are boiled in water or steam, (steam in the large way is the most economical and expeditious) peeled, crushed, and while yet warm, tempered with two quarts of warm water. The mixture is then passed through a horse hair sieve, to free it from lumps and specks. When a large quantity is to be prepared at once, the mixture of potatoes and water must be put into a boiler for a quarter of an hour, in order to render the solution more complete, by a heat nearly approaching to ebullition. When in this state, the mixture is added to the white lead, previously mixed with two other quarts of water; but this proportion is not to be strictly kept, because a wood or wall that has not been covered with preceding coats, absorbs more water, and requires a thinner paint.—I will now give an instance in which the above quantity was used. I caused to be painted a peristyle, ornamented with four handsome columns, of a single stone, bases, bronzes, capitals, cornices, two statues, the whole comprising six fathoms; two coats of paint were given to it, which we will call therefore twelve fathoms.—This paint is of a fine milk white. It may be rendered gray by the addition of a little pulverised charcoal; a yellow stone color, more or less deep, by yellow ochre. The two coats may be put on in immediate succession without hurt, because no other paint dries so soon, at the same time that it spreads easily from the brush. A bed-chamber that is painted with it may be inhabited the same day; no damp, no smells to be apprehended.—With the above proportions, of one pound of potatoes, and two of the white lead, we can give two coats of paint to a surface of six square fathoms; but as the potatoes are to be boiled, we should estimate them at six centimes, which brings the price of twelve fathoms to twelve centimes.—It remains for time to decide on its duration, but in the space of two years, applied externally, it has not undergone the slightest alteration"

To destroy Red Bugs.—Take a sufficient quantity of fourth proof spirits, and as much pearl ashes as will dissolve in it, and after washing every hole and crevice in the bedstead with it, take a clean strip of linen or muslin, wet it with the liquor and wrap it round the bed posts close to the floor. This will destroy the bugs and prevent others from getting on the bedsteads.

Easy method of destroying Warts.—Take an apple and cut it, and rub it a few minutes over the wart; the juice of the apple will so stain the root of the wart, which will in a few days drop off.

Stains in linen.—Stains occasioned by fruit, are readily removed from clothes by wetting them and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the propose. The sulphurous gas extracts the stain.

Soda for Washing.—A few ounces of Soda will soften a hogshead of the hardest water. It is generally superior to any kind of pearlash now in use; it gives a delicate whiteness to linen without the slightest injury.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Hot Spring of Java.—In the Blue Mountains, about 37 miles from Batavia, in the island of Java, is a spring of water so hot, that few persons can bear immersion in it; with little more than two feet of this almost boiling fountain, another spring arises, as cold, that it almost instantly benumbs those who attempt to use it—these waters overflowing, join in a current, and supply a bath formed by the natives, of such a temperature as to be delightful at all seasons of the year.

Growth of Wood.—It has been ascertained that wood increases in the following proportion: The first year as 1, the second as 3, the third as 9, the fourth as 15, the fifth as 22, the sixth as 30, the seventh as 40, the eighth as 51, the ninth as 70,

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and the tenth as 22.—From this it is concluded, that wood ought never to be cut, till it is in the tenth year of its growth.

From the Monthly Magazine for March 1822.

Animal Life —The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, from the most celebrated writers on Natural History:—A hare will live 10 years; a cat, 10; a goat 8; an ass, 30; a sheep, 10; a ram, 15; a dog, from 14 to 20, and sometimes more; a bull, 15; an ox, (a curious fact) 20; swine 25; a pigeon, 8; a turtle dove, 25; a partridge, 25; a raven, 100; an eagle, 100; a goose, 100.

Sagacity of the Horse.—As a lady was lately driving a gig at a gentle pace along the Bailey, in Durham, a young child ran before the horse, whom he instantly stopped, and though plyed with the whip, he did not proceed till he had first *pushed the child out of danger with one of his feet!!*

AGRICULTURE.

To the Conductors of the Farmer's Magazine.

On the mischief arising from Thistles and other weeds by the sides of roads and fences.

Gentlemen,

I wish you would, through the channel of your Magazine, point out the mischief arising from the slovenly practice, of allowing thistles and other bearded weeds, to grow and shake their seeds by the road sides, and along the whole line of fences in many farms, and which are annually carried by the winds into the adjoining fields, where they prove a fruitful source of mischief. Were a little more attention paid to this subject, and to the kind of hay seeds sown, much expence and labor would be saved, and fewer absurd complaints made, of the tendency of particular fields to run to weeds. It is to slovenly practices that dirt is owing, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap:" Whoever sows bad hay seeds, will reap the natural produce; and *vice versa*. I hope, at no distant period, to see a law, making dirty farmers liable for the damage done, by their bad management to their cleanly neighbours.

Yours, &c R: S.

Rye.—A writer in the American Farmer says, "the great and only secret with regard to insuring a good crop of rye is early sowing. From the middle of August to the middle of September, I have always found the best time for sowing rye. From three pecks to a bushel per acre, is amply sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much more heavy than the latter; and further, it affords excellent pasture both in the fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit—particularly when eaten down by sheep. Clover also succeeds much better after rye than after wheat."

At a sale of farming stock, in Gloucestershire, lately, the auctioneer gave the following extempore description of a beautiful cow:—

"Long in her sides—bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs—thin in her thighs,
Big in her ribs—wide in her pins,
Full in her bosom—small in her shins;
Long in her face—fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling the pail."

Fatal consequence of drinking Noyeau.—(From the Gazette of Health.)—"It is ever a painful duty we perform, to report the sacrifice of human existence, from whatever cause derived; but when the liability to such dreadful catastrophes is connected with any of our familiar habits of life, we are bound, from the office we have imposed on ourselves as conservators of the public health, not to apply to the narration of facts, but to all the collateral circumstances which elucidate the subject, so as to put the general reader in possession of such information, as removes the danger to which the want of knowledge of the subject necessarily subjects him. Our readers are of course aware, that it is a practise amongst many tradesmen to keep a bottle of some liquor, either wine or spirits behind the counter, for the purpose of regaling their customers. A shopkeeper in the country, in observing this custom, selected noyeau for this purpose, which seems to have pleased the taste of his friends as well, that several regretted it was not stronger. The complaisant tradesman, realising the fable of the Old Man and the Ass,' by wishing to oblige every body, transmitted in order to a person who manufactured the noyeau, that he would prepare him a certain quantity of *double the usual strength*. This was complied with, without either enquiries or explanation on the other.—Shortly after the noyeau had arrived, a lady visited the shop, who being an excellent customer, the tradesman was desirous of evincing his respect, and therefore presented her with the first glass of his improved cordial. The lady drank it, and in a few minutes afterwards fell on the floor and expired. The terror of the poor man was heightened to a greater degree by the observations of the bystanders, who remarked the coincidence of her death, and her taking the noyeau, asserted, that he must have given her poison: he assured them that it was "*nothing but noyeau*" she had taken, and to convince them, as he conceived, of its harmless qualities, he seized the bottle, and pouring out a glass of it, drank it in an agony of earnestness, when so rapid was the action of this potent poison, that the persons before him had not time to recapse from the attention that his conduct exerted, before they were assailed with the additional horror of witnessing the destruction of a second victim:—the poor man trembled, fell, and expired. Many of our readers doubtless know that Prussic acid is one of the most potent poisons in the vegetable kingdom; and it is to the presence of this principle in "noyeau," "ratafia," "black cherry water," and other similar articles, that their flavour, as well as their pernicious qualities is owing. The kernells of cherries, peaches and apricots, as well as sweet and bitter almonds, contain Prussic acid; the bitter almond possesses it in a great degree.—An infusion of peach leaves, and of laurel or nectarine leaves, is found to be a powerful and dangerous medicine because it contains Prussic acid; in fine, it is possible, by the skill of the chemist, to obtain this acid in such a concentrated state, (from almonds, peach leaves, or any of the substances before enumerated) that a single drop *falling upon or touching* the skin upon any part of the body, *destroys life* instantaneously; the moment the poison has touched the skin the person falls dead, as though they had been killed with a stroke of lightning; but such a dangerous process is it to obtain Prussic acid in this state of purity, that few, if any will incur the dreadful risk in preparing it, for should the finger of the operator but touch the matter he has prepared, he dies for his temerity. We believe Mr. H. C. Jennings, a gentleman well known as one of the most ingenious and philosophical experimenters of this country, has obtained it in a state equal, or nearly so, to this strength; the stopper of the bottle only applied to the nose of a large Newfoundland dog, produced instant death to the animal. But violent and dreadful as are the effects of this poison, it is nevertheless a most valuable medicine in all those diseases in which it is desirable to depress the vital powers."

POETRY.

The following lines are received from *Belville*. They are certainly above mediocrity, and if original, (our kind, though anonymous, correspondent must excuse *the conjunction,*) they give promise of still superior efforts.

I love the balmy breath of Spring,
As freed from Winter's dreary reign;
And, fann'd by Zephyr's downy wing,
Love Summer, and her silken train;
I prize the gifts rich Autumn yields;
The mellow tints of her attire;
And, King of Storms, tho' bleak thy fields,
There's comfort in thy cheering fire:
The blushes on the morning's cheek,
Emblems of innocence I prize;
And, noonday beams that proudly speak
Day's manhood glad my ravish'd eyes;
How softly soothing, beauteous eve
The whisp'rings of thy fragrant gales;
And, thou too, fairy night, receive
My homage for thy "wondrous tales":
Yet, without *One*, these loves were vain;
This world, a barren waste would seem;
Its riches want; its pleasures pain;
And, lengthen'd life, a weary dream:
LAURA.

LAURA, thou'rt love without alloy;
Fair as created thing may be,
For, Oh! there's not an earthly joy
That bears with not a charm from thee.
NEMO.

Belville, Sept. 3d 1822.

LOVE, A CHILD!

FROM THE FRENCH OF BOUFFLERS.

L'Amour est un enfant trompeur,
Me dit souvent ma mere; &c.

My mother, dear good creature, says
That Love, with all his coaxing ways,
Is fierce as any ferret;
But Lord, she'll never prove to me,
That such a little child as he,
Can hurt a girl of spirit.

I'm sure, the ev'ning before last,
The closest, sweetest whispers pass'd
B-tween—but that's no matter:
I know, I thought Love very charming,
And not by any means alarming,
For all my mother's clatter

However, just to ease my mind,
(Though we must keep my mother blind)
I'll search for Love with THOMAS;
For—even if her fears are true
An infant is no match for two:
We'd meet with something from us!

THE FEMALE CONVICT TO HER INFANT.

By T DALE, of *Bennet Col. Cambridge.*

Oh sleep not my babe, for the morn of to-morrow
Shall soothe me to slumbers more tranquil than thine;
The dark grave shall shield me from shame and from sorrow,
Though the deeds and the doom of the guilty are mine:
Not long shall the arm of affection infold thee,
Not long shall thou hang on a mother's fond breast;
And who with an eye of delight shall behold thee,
And watch thee and guard thee when I am at rest!

Original Communications

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

No XIX.

A Review and Abstract

OF THE DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT;

On the expediency of dividing the Province of Quebec, into Upper and Lower Canada, each Province to have a distinct Legislature; which took place in the year 1791.

With Notes Critical and Explanatory.

(Continued from our last)

We particularly beg the attention of our readers to the following remarks of Mr. Fox, which seem to derive greater weight from the circumstance of their being the real opinions of the great champion of *Whiggism* that England ever had.

Mr. Fox laid it down *as a principle, never to be departed from*, that every part of the British Dominions *ought to possess a government*, in the constitution of which, monarchy, aristocracy and democracy were mutually blended and united; *nor could any government be a fit one for British subjects to live under*, which did not contain in due weight of ARISTOCRACY

because that he considered to be the *proper poise of the constitution*, the balance that equalized and meliorated the powers of the two other extreme branches, and gave *stability* and firmness to the whole. It became necessary to look what were the principles on which aristocracy was founded; and he believed it would be admitted to him, that they were two-fold, namely, rank and property, or both united. In this country, the House of LORDS formed the aristocracy, and that consisted of hereditary titles, in noble families of ancient origin, or possessed by Peers newly created, on account of their extended landed property: that prejudice in ancient families, and that sort of pride which belonged to nobility, was right to be encouraged in a country like this, or one great *incentive to virtue* would be abolished, and the noble dignity, as well as its domestic interest, would be diminished and weakened. Upon every ground of consideration, therefore, *it would be wise* and what was more, *indispensably necessary, that an aristocracy should make a branch of the constitution of Canada.* If Canada should grow into a great and flourishing colony, (and he trusted that it would) as it was removed at such a distance from the principal seat of Parliament, it was more necessary to make the Council in a considerable degree, independent of the Governor and the people, because the Province being so far off, the power of control, could not be properly exercised by that House, with a view to the calling upon the responsibility of Ministers and punishing them for any abuse of the prerogative, by giving wrong advice to the Council, through the medium of the Governor. This was, he said, a clear argument why the Council ought not to be appointed by the Crown. He proposed that the Members of the Council should not be eligible to be elected, unless they possessed qualifications infinitely higher than those who were eligible to be chosen Members of the House of Assembly; and in like manner, the electors of the Members of the Council, must possess qualifications also proportionably higher than those of the electors to representatives in the House of Assembly. By this means Canada would have a *real aristocracy* chosen by persons of property, from among persons of the highest property, and would thence necessarily possess that weight, influence, and independence, from which alone could be derived a power of guarding against any innovations that might be made, either by the people on the one part, or the Crown on the other. He did not think it advisable to make the British House of Lords elective, because the British House of Lords stood on the hereditary, known and acknowledged respect of the country for particular institutions; and it was impossible to put an infant constitution on the same footing. Mr. Fox concluded by declaring emphatically, that *true aristocracy was a country that sort of energy, that sort of spirit, and that sort of enterprize, which always made a country great and happy.*

Mr. PITT thought that hereditary distinctions flowing from the Crown as the fountain of honor, formed the most essential respectability of the character of British Peers, not less, therefore, the proper poise of the constitution. *He argued for the gradual introduction of nobility* and thought there was something in the habits, manners and manners of Canada, peculiarly fitted for the reception of hereditary honors. The want of those honors, he contended, had accelerated the separation of the former colonies. He said there was not above 10,000 inhabitants in Upper Canada, including men, women, and children.

Mr. POWYS and Mr BERNARD stated that the population of both Provinces was 150,000.

Mr. FOX again rose, and said, that if the council were wholly hereditary, he should equally object to it; it would only add to the power of the King and Governor; for a Council so constituted, would only be the tool and engine of the King. Canada was a country as capable of enjoying political freedom, in its utmost extent, as any country on the face of the globe, and when we look at a colony like this, capable of freedom, and capable of great increase of population, it was material that the inhabitants should have nothing to look to among their neighbours to excite their envy. Canada must be preserved to Great Britain *by the choice of its inhabitants, and it could not possibly be kept by any other means.* He wished them to be in such a situation as to have nothing to envy in any part of the King's dominions. The Legislative Councils ought to be totally free and repeatedly chosen, in a manner as much independent of the Governor, as the nature of a colony would admit. Those he conceived would be the best; but if not, they should have their seats for life; be appointed by the King, consist of a limited number, and possess no hereditary honors. Those honors might be very proper, as, of great utility in countries where they had existed by long custom; but, in his opinion, they were not fit to be introduced where they had no original existence; where there was no particular reason for introducing them, arising from the nature of the country, its extent, its state of improvement, or its peculiar customs. He agreed that the most desirable circumstance was, that the French and English inhabitants of Canada should unite and coalesce; if it were into one body, and that the different distinctions of the people might be extinguished for ever. If this had been the object in view, the English laws might soon have prevailed universally throughout Canada, not from force, but from choice and conviction of their superiority.

That we may not weary our readers by any useless repetition of the arguments used by the chief speakers on this momentous occasion, we shall here close our extracts from the debates in the House of Commons, and, in our next, shall take the liberty of making some comments on those passages we have already quoted; We have purposely omitted all notice of the arguments used relative to the provision made for the protestant Clergy, as having nothing to do with the *present question, the re union of the two provinces.*

(To be continued.)

For the Weekly Register.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL,

For that I understand is thy name, I have read the first numbers of thy Newspaper, all but the advertisements, which do not concern me. Thou seemest to possess a considerable share of this world's learning; and canst dress thy speech in the gay clothing which the world admireth—I approve of thy loyalty to GEORGE the KING;—of thy love to thy country;—of thy abhorrence of *radical* principles; and, that thou canst not bear *that child of the wicked one,* WILLIAM COBBET.

As thou professest to give instruction to thy Readers on all subjects of importance, permit me, an unknown man, to point out to thee a subject which hath oppressed my spirit for some years; which, if thou will lay before the public in one of the columns of thy publication, dressed in whatever style thou pleasest, thou will do well, and relieve thy friend from the burthen which lieth upon his mind.

The thing I mean is a wicked practice which hath been introduced into this Colony; and which, I am told, hath long been the custom of the *Blacks* in the *Southern States*, but now practised by whitemen in this country, upon the persons of the subjects of GEORGE, the KING.

Friend; no doubt thou already perceivest I mean a new mode of fighting, (new at least to the inhabitants of Europe) termed by wicked men from the United States, "*rough and tumble*," or, in English, thus—*gnawing flesh like wild beasts; and turning eye-balls out of their sockets, biting noses and ears off, and laying hold of a certain part of the outward man* which it is a shame even to speak of.—*Friend Charles* this is a grievous and horrible thing committed in the land, and calls loudly for the Rulers of the People to interpose and by wise laws to rescue our children from the *jaws* and *claws* of these *bloodsucking* and *devouring* Cannibals.—Friend, Friend! a lion will not devour a lion—nor will a bear lift up his paws against a bear;—but man, whose "*heaven erected face*" adorned with the smiles of love, will stoop, it appears, on the slightest provocation, to commit acts which degrade him lower than the beasts that perish.

I have often heard of men having had the cruelty to imbrue *their hands* in the blood of their fellows; but, never, till I came to America, did I hear of a man besmearing *his jaws* with the blood of another!

Thy correspondent and his friend were lately journeying on the highway. We beheld a number of the men of the world, sons of *Belial*, convened together at the door of a tavern.—In the midst of these people two young men strove together, as if they were wrestling. My friend said aloud, what meaneth these men, they cannot surely be in wrath, for neither of the two seemed to smite with the fist of wickedness; but on drawing nearer, we discovered our mistake. We beheld one of the men bleeding very much at the ear, whilst the fingers of the enemy were twisted in his *hair*, and the two thumbs pointed towards the poor bleeding man's eyes, just ready to *gouge*, (as the wicked ones term it). The inward man leaped for joy within me when I found that we had it in our power, by the force of our hands, to deliver this unfortunate man, to whose assistance we ran—and verily he was truly thankful to get off with the loss of an ear and, —From the account he gave us it appeared that he was a stranger in the land;—that he came from a far country, beyond the seas, to sojourn amongst us;—that being weary and faint with his journey, he had turned aside to tarry for the night at the tavern where we found him;—that a number of the men of the place assembled to drink and play;—that one of them began to mock him, and ask him if he had ever learned *Virginia play.* The stranger having replied, that he had no acquaintance with such language, and that he had not heard of such a play—before he could be aware of it, he was pulled off his feet and wounded, and mal treated, in the manner we had seen him—and that none of the men of the place offered to give him any protection or assistance.

Friend Fothergill. Sir FREDERICK MAITLAND, the Governor, and the Rulers of the land, are willing to do good and not evil, in the Province, over the which GEORGE, the KING, hath given them charge. They cannot be uninformed of this great evil. *Then lift up thy voice on high,* and shew them this great sin which is daily committed, and which appears to be increasing among us.—Should not an Act of Parliament be made especially against this very thing? Bodily confinement cannot be considered too much, as a punishment, for *making the attempt,* nor can *banishment from our land* be too severe for the *actual commission* of such a crime. Thus, should we put away the evil thing from amongst us—a thing which corrupteth our youth, endangereth our persons, and bringeth disgrace upon this fair portion of the British Empire.

Fare thee well

EBENEZER.

Whitchurch, 5th day of the 6th month, 1822.

POSTSCRIPT.

The report of the Union of the two Legislatures of Canada being, for the present, abandoned, is *confirmed* by the last arrivals from England. The Bill for regulating the Trade of Upper Canada was passed on the 26th of July. As so much time is given for the re-consideration of the *Union*, we should not be surprised if it were abandoned *in toto*.

The news from Spain is interesting and important. We have given copious extracts. The conduct of France throughout this affair has been more than suspicious, all her accounts of the various events are twisted as much as possible in favour of FERDINAND and *absolute monarchy*.

The additional particulars of the North West Expedition overland towards the Polar Seas, to those we gave our readers a few weeks ago, must be perused with extraordinary interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canada Trade Bill was read the third time in the House of Commons on the 26th July, and passed. Several clauses were added to the Bill. It is entitled a Bill to regulate the Trade of Upper Canada, &c.

A petition was presented to the Commons on the 30th July, from certain merchants and shipowners in London, complaining that British shipping was not sufficiently protected in the South Seas. Mr. Marryat stated that British vessels had been subjected to capture, in consequence of the blockades that had been declared against the coasts of each other by the governments of Chili and Peru, and that they were annoyed by the Pirates in those seas.—He complained that the British cruizers had not adopted the same course towards Pirates that had been pursued by the Americans—a long debate followed.

A select committee of the House of Commons made a report of the number of members of the house who held offices under the Crown, at the pleasure of the Crown, or otherwise, and the emoluments of each. The number is 57, and the a-

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amount of their emoluments is £108,565. There are besides 13 members who hold offices in the appointment of public officers, the emoluments of which amount to £28,107. There are 8 members holding pensions from the Crown for life, amounting to £3,658.

The Duchess of Cambridge, on the 19th of July, gave birth to a Princess near Hanover.

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 31.—We have again examined the file of Madrid papers to the 18th inst. whose arrival we yesterday stated, and feel a pleasure in reporting to a brief notice of their contents. So completely was not only civil tranquility restored, but social confidence re established, and so satisfactory was the state of the capital considered, that on the 17th, the national militia who had been encamped to the square of the Constitution, from the 1st inst. to that date, broke up and retired to their homes, after having proceeded in great pomp to the house of the Municipality, to receive the thanks of the Authorities. The artillery likewise retired to the Park, and only a sufficient number of men remained under arms to do the duty of the garrison.

MADRID, July 13.—In execution of the law of 26th April, 1821, a commission was yesterday appointed, composed of officers of the garrison and the volunteer militia, to try the authors and accomplices of the late revolt.—The accused are divided into four classes: 1, the officers; 2, the soldiers taken firing; 3, soldiers taken with arms; 4, soldiers taken without arms.

"MADRID, July 15.—The Royal Carbineers entered on the 11th in the morning, Ciudad Real, and had proclaimed the King and Religion. The Constitutionals had not expected them. General O'Donojo took advantageous positions to attack the Royal Carbineers, but he endeavored before hand to induce them to return to their duty, and promised them general conditions. The Chief of the Carbineers, who is also called Espinosa, affected to listen to them, and availed himself of the delay of the negociation to quit Ciudad Real with his troop; he took the direction of the Mountains of Toledo, in the direction of the Puente de Fresno.

"The 400 Guards who had retreated to the Escurial, have not awaited the arrival of the troops from Madrid; they stopped merely to unite and organize; three of their officers are with them, and appeared to wish to take the direction of Navarre, without abandoning its mountains, because 180 only have preserved their arms.

The troops from the Escurial have brought back eighty Guards prisoners. At Quisola, the regiment of the Prince made seventy Guards prisoners.

"Mention is made of an explosion at Badajoz, but it produced only a massacre of the Royalists. At Zamora, at Valencia, at Sacedon, Royalist movements burst forth on the news of the events at Madrid.

BRITISH NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

In addition to the communication which appeared in the *Montreal Herald* of the 17th ultimo, relative to the Arctic Expedition, under the orders of Lieut. Frankland, we are happy to be empowered to state, upon the authority of more recent arrivals, that the Expedition had arrived at York Factory, in Hudson's Bay, and was about to embark for England.

It appears that the toils and the sufferings of the Expedition have been of the most trying description, and that if they do not exceed belief, they were at least of such a nature as almost to overcome the stoutest heart, and deter all future attempts of similar tendency. It was fitted out in the summer of 1819, and, in the course of the following year, it was enabled by a liberal aid and reinforcement from the North West Company, to advance to the shores of the Great Bear Lake; which, we think, is situated in about 67° North Latitude, where it encamped and wintered. In the ensuing spring it approached the Copper Mine River, which it descended, until it fell into the ocean. Hitherto the expedition was accompanied by Mr. Wintzel a clerk to the North West Company, with ten of their best Indian hunters; but the wide and open sea, which appeared at the confluence of the river with the ocean, elated the expedition so much with the hope of a fortunate success, that it was thought proper to dispense with the further attendance of Mr. Wintzel and his hunters, who accordingly returned up the river, leaving the Expedition to proceed in two canoes, to explore the coast of the Polar Sea, eastward from the mouth of the Copper Mine River, towards Hudson's Bay. But it seems, that in consequence of the approach of winter, so early as the latter end of August, heavy falls of snow, dense as mist, and an extremely harsh and ill provided weather, the expedition was unfortunately prevented from accomplishing its ends, farther than exploring about 580 miles of the coast which lies to the northeast of the Copper Mine River, and ascertaining, that, so far as the eye could penetrate, the sea which lay before them was quite open, and perfectly free of ice.

As the expedition returned, its wants and its exigencies became alarming in the extreme, and it soon required the whole fortitude of the heart, and the utmost exertion of the frame, to brave the shipwreck which stared it in the face. In approaching that part of the Copper Mine River from whence it set out, it was necessary to double an immense point of land, which would occupy a greater length of time than its emergencies could well admit of, and it was therefore deemed necessary to set the canoes adrift, and cut a direct course over land to the Copper Mine River. When the travellers arrived on the banks of this river, they experienced some trifling difficulties how to get across, but having killed ten elks, with the skins of which they contrived to construct a canoe, this hardship was soon overcome; but joy which it diffused was as transient as disappointed hope. In forcing their melancholy way through the untravelled wilds between the Copper Mine River and the Great Bear Lake, they fell completely short of provisions, and were for many days under the necessity of subsisting upon sea weeds, and a powder produced from pounding the withered bones of the food which they had already consumed. In this struggle betwixt the love of life and the dread of a death that must be terrifying to all mankind, Mr. Wood, nine Canadians, & an Esquimaux fell untimely and regretted victims; and had not the survivors, who, for several days, were driven to the necessity of prolonging a miserable existence, by feeding upon the tattered remnants of their shoes, and, we fear, upon a more forbidding and unpalatable fare, exerted themselves by a super human effort to reach the Great Bear Lake, it is probable that they would have all suffered the most exquisite and appalling martyrdom. Here they found the heads and the bleached bones of the animals that had served them for last winter's provision, which afford them the melancholy ingredients for preserving the vital spark, until their arrival at some Post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is said, that, upon the arrival of this surveying party of the expedition at Slave Lake, the Canadians there were very nigh breaking forth into some alarming outrage when they found that their former comrades, instead of returning with the expedition, had been lost for ever: but we understand that no serious injury has ensued in consequence of this very natural disappointment.

DOMESTIC.

The settlers from Ireland, Scotland and England, which have arrived in the Canadas, Nova Scotia, &c. this year exceed 30,000.

UPPER CANADA.

At a meeting of Magistrates and other respectable inhabitants in the Eastern District, at Cornwall, on Friday, the ninth day of August, 1822, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures are necessary to be adopted to make known with as little delay as possible, to His Majesty's Government, the very injurious consequences which must result to Upper Canada, should the agreement of the Commissioners relative to the Boundary Line at the Long Sault and Barnhart's Islands be carried into effect.

The Hon. Neil McLean was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions were adopted.

1st. RESOLVED, That it plainly appears to this meeting, that should the agreement of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, relative to the Boundary Line between this Province and the United States be carried into effect as recently published, the inhabitants of this Province will have no water communication by which they can transport their produce to the market of Lower Canada, inasmuch as the extent of one hundred yards agreed upon by the Commissioners as the American Boundary on the north side of Barnhart's Island will come within a few yards of the Canadian shore, and will cover the whole navigable channel of the St. Lawrence.

2d. RESOLVED, That it appears to this meeting, that should the lower Long Sault and Barnhart's Island be given up to the United States it will in effect be surrendering all right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, as it will be in the power of the United States at any time its policy may seem to require it, to prevent the inhabitants of Upper Canada from using the channel on the South side of Long Sault and Barnhart's Islands, which in the present state of the country is the only navigable channel for boats carrying any cargo.

3d. RESOLVED, That a Memorial be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying his immediate interference with His Majesty's Government to prevent the ratification of the Agreement entered into by the Commissioners to ascertain the Boundary Line between this Province and the United States under the treaty of Ghent, as far as that agreement relates to the Line at the Long Sault and Barnhart's Islands; and that Donald McDonell, Alexander Wilkinson, Philip Vankoughnet, and Archibald McLean, Esqrs. be a Committee to draft the said Memorial.

4th. RESOLVED, That it is expedient to ascertain with as little delay as possible the width of the channel and depth of the water between Barnhart's Island and the main land on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and that William Browne and William McDonald, Esqrs. Deputy Surveyors, be requested to survey the same, and to make a plan thereto to accompany the said Memorial, shewing if possible, the depth of the water and the extent of the channel, which will be left to Upper Canada, should the said agreement be ratified.

5th. RESOLVED, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published, in order that the inhabitants of the Province of this Province may forthwith be apprised of the necessity of immediate application and exertion, to secure to themselves a channel by which to convey their produce to their only market.

NEIL McLEAN, Chairman

A true copy, ARCH. McLEAN.

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New Series.

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By Authority

UPPER CANADA.
P MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the thirteenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the First day of August last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirteenth day of September inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the eighteenth day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

W. J Boulton Solicitor Gen'l

UPPER CANADA.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLIV.

An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies* and other Pieces in *America* and the *West Indies*.

[24th June, 1822.]

Acts regulating the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Territories.

WHEREAS divers Acts of Parliament have been from time to time passed, for regulating the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Territories, Islands and Ports, under the Dominion of His Majesty, in *America* and the *West Indies*; and it is also under the expedient that the said several Acts should be consolidated, repealed, and other Provisions made in the Premises: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, it is hereby enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled *An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions*; also, another Act passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to allow the Importation of Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn and Live Stock from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America into the Province of Quebec, and all the Countries for ever, upon the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Islands within the said Gulph, and to the Coast of Labrador*; also another Act passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to enable His Majesty to indemnify, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn and Live Stock from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America into the Province of Quebec, and all the Countries for ever upon the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Islands within the said Gulph, and to the Coast of Labrador*; also another Act passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for explaining and amending an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade between the Subjects of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America and between his Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies*; also an Act passed in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty intituled *An Act to amend Two Acts made in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty to authorize an Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and*

28 G 3. c. 6

29 G 3. c. 39.

29 G 3. c. 16.

29 G 3. c. 56.

30 G. 3. c. 8.

in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also another Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of the present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies*; and also an Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, *for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston, Savannah in Mar, Montego Bay and Santa Lucia, in the Island of Jamaica, in the Port of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Roseau in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, in Foreign Ships, into and from certain Ports and Places in the West Indies*; and *for amending so much of an Act made in the Thirty second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to permitting the Importation of Sugar in the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, in Foreign Ships*; and *so much of Two Acts made in the Twenty eighth and Thirty first Years of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Timber into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in the West Indies or South America*; and *so much of the said Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, from any Country belonging to the United States of America*; also, an Act passed in the Forty fourth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast*; also, an Act passed in the Forty fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Forty sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty intituled *An Act for enabling His Majesty to permit the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola*; also, an Act passed in the Forty eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to permit the Importation of live Flour, and Grain from any Foreign Colonies on the Continent of America into certain Ports in the West Indies, and to allow certain Re-*

31 G 3. c. 38.

33 G 3. c. 50.

46 Geo 3. c. 101

45 G. 3. c. 57.

46 G. 3. c. 72.

58 G. 3. c. 125

INDEX AT END

Articles to be imported from the United States of America into the British Provinces in North America, for the Purpose of Exportation to the British Islands in the West Indies; also an Act passed in the Forty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of *Falmouth* in the Island of *Jamaica*; also an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow to *Bermuda* in *British* Ships, to be exported to the Territories of the United States of *America* in Foreign Ships or Vessels, and to permit Articles the production of the said United States, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels; also, another Act passed in the said Fifty-second Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing certain Articles to be imported into the *Bahama Islands*, and exported therefrom in Foreign Vessels, and for encouraging the Exportation of Salt from the said Islands: also, an Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to amend an Act of the Twenty eighth Year of His present Majesty, for allowing the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West Indies* into the Province of *Quebec*, without Payment of other Duty; also, another Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for further allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles to be landed at *Bermuda*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to renew and make perpetual certain Acts for consolidating and amending the several Laws in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Ports in the *West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend the Powers of Two Acts, for allowing *British* Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles, imported into *Bermuda* in *British* Ships, to be exported to *America* in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of *America*, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles; also, another Act passed in the said Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to *Porto Maria* in the Island of *Jamaica*, and to the Port of *Bridge Town* in the Island of *Barbadoes*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow, for Three Years, and until Six Weeks after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament, the Importation, into Ports specially appointed by his Majesty, within the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* of the Articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports; also, an Act passed in the said Fifty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to permit the Importation of certain Articles into His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West Indies*, or on the Continent of *South America*, and also certain Articles into certain Ports in the *West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty ninth Year of the Reign of His said Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Forty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of *Nassau* in the Island of *New Providence*, the Port of *Exuma*, and the Port of *Crooked Island*, in the *Bahama Islands*, in *American* Ships coming in Ballast; also, an Act passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend the Provisions of Three Acts of the Fifty-second, Fifty third, and Fifty seventh Years of His present Majesty, for allowing *British* Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles, imported into *Bermuda* in *British* Ships, to be exported to *America* in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into Bermuda in Foreign Ships, to certain other articles; also an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandizes to Morant Bay in the Island of Jamaica; also, another Act passed in the First year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled—An Act to permit the Importation of Coffee from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in America, into the Port of Bridge Town in Barbadoes; also, an Act passed in the First and Second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Forty eighth Year of his late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow the Importation of certain Goods and Commodities from certain Ports in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of certain enumerated articles, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports; shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

59 Geo 3. c. 22

52 Geo 3. c. 79.

52 Geo 3. c. 99

53 Geo 3. c. 37.

53 Geo 3. c. 50

54 Geo 3. c. 48.

57 Geo 3. c. 28.

57 Geo 3. c. 74.

58 Geo 3. c. 19.

58 Geo 3. c. 27.

59 Geo 3. c. 18.

59 Geo 3. c. 55

1 & 2 Geo 4. c. 7.

Act not to discharge any Seizure Forfeiture, or Penalty already made or incurred.

II. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to release or discharge any Seizure of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or of any Ship or Vessel, or to release or discharge any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred on or before the passing of this Act, but that the same may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and divided, in such and the like Manner as any such Seizure, Forfeiture, or Penalty might have been prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided, if this Act had not been made.

Articles enumerated after the passing of this Act, in Schedule (B) may be imported into any of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (A) from any Foreign Country, on the Continent of *North or South America*, or from any Foreign Island in the *West Indies*, whether such Country or Island be a-stone-said shall be under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, or otherwise, and exported therefrom to any Part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and the Islands adjacent thereto, or to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West Indies*, or on the Continent of *North or South America*, subject to the Duties specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (B), either in *British* or in *British* built Ships or Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Ship or Vessel being the Property of the Subjects of the Power to which the Island, Country or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State of which the said Articles are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, such Ship or Vessel being navigated with Masters and Three fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place; or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel which has been sold to and become the Property of the Subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such Ship or Vessel (whether navigated being also navigated with a Master and Three fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place: Provided always, that no Articles enumerated in the said Schedule shall be imported in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel so sold as aforesaid, unless shipped and brought directly from the Country or Place of which they are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture.

Not to allow the Importation of Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) from any Foreign Country, &c. in Foreign Ships, &c.

Certain Articles may lawfully be exported in any *British* built Ship or Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Foreign Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, or in any of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (A), any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article which may be lawfully landed in the said Ports, provided that the said Articles when exported in any such Foreign Ship or Vessel, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel so sold as aforesaid, shall be exported direct to the Country or State in *America* or the *West Indies* to which such Ship or Vessel belongs as aforesaid, and before the Shipment thereof, Security by Bond shall be given to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in a Penalty equal to Half the Value of the said Articles; such Bond to be entered into by the Master and Exporter before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Clearance, such Certificate to be under the Hand and Seal of the *British* Consul or Vice Consul Powers resident, such Certificate to be under the Hand and Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hand and Seal of Two known *British* Merchants residing at such Port or Place; but such Bond may be discharged by Proof on Oath by credible Persons, that the said Articles were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of Arms or of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from His Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall answer the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State rected.

Not to exclude Foreign Vessels from the Trade allowed by Act of the 6 Geo. 4. c. 114.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That for Ten Years after the passing of this Act, nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to exclude from the Trade allowed by Act of the 6th Geo. 4. c. 114. any Foreign Ship or Vessel which, previous to the passing of this Act, may have been employed in lawful Trade with His Majesty's said Colonies, Islands, or Plantations, on account of such having such Ship or Vessel not being of the Built of Countries to which such Ship or Vessel may belong and in long lawful

Trade with Dutch shall arise, whether any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize intended to be exported in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, under the Authority of this Act, had been legally imported into such Port, the Legality of such Importation shall be made to appear to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs of such Port, before such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize shall be suffered to be shipped for Exportation.

Proof of the Importation to be made before the Goods shall be exported.

VII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, and collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon the several Articles enumerated or described in the said Schedule (C), imported or brought into any of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule marked (A), from any Foreign Island, State, or Country, under the Authority of this Act, the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (C), and the same shall be under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in *England*, and shall be collected, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in such and the like Manner and Form, and by such and the like Rules, Ways, Means, and Methods respectively, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty's Revenue imported into any of the Islands, Plantations, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in *America* or the *West Indies*, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly recited and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and the Produce of such Duties shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs to the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, to be applied to such Uses and Purposes as may be directed by the Au hority of the respective General or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations.

Duties to be applied in Colonies General Assemblies

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no General Courts or General Assemblies in the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the said Duties shall have been levied and collected under the Authority of this Act the Net Proceeds of such Duties shall then be applied and appropriated in such and the like Manner and to such Uses as any other Duties levied and collected in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations in *America* or the *West Indies* not having General Courts or General Assemblies, may now by any Act or Acts of Parliament, passed in *Great Britain*, or in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or by any Order of His Majesty in Council, or by any Proclamation in His Majesty's Name, be appropriated and applied.

How Value of Articles where, by the Schedule marked (C) the Duties imposed upon the Importation of Articles into all Vaiorem His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands Duty shall in *America* or the *West Indies*, are charged not according to the Weight, Gauge, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in Manner and Form following; (that is to say),

ascertained.

IX. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases of Articles where, by the Schedule marked (C) the Duties imposed upon the Importation of Articles into all Vaiorem His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands Duty shall in *America* or the *West Indies*, are charged not according to the Weight, Gauge, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in Manner and Form following; (that is to say),

'I *A. B* do hereby declare That the Articles 'mentioned in the Entry, and contained in 'the Packages [*here specifying the several Packages 'and describing the several Marks and Numbers, as 'the case may be*], are of the Value of *A. B.*

'Witness my Hand, the Day of

'The above Declaration, signed the Day 'of in the Presence of *C. D.* Collector, 'or other Principal Officer.'

Which Declaration shall be written on the Warrant of Entry of such Articles, and shall be subscribed with the Hand of the Importer or Proprietor there-of, or his known Agent or Factor, in the Presence of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation: Provided, that if upon View and Examination of such Articles by the proper Officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said Articles are not valued according to the true Price or Value thereof, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, then and in such Case the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, shall be required to declare on Oath before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation (which Oath is hereby authorized and required to administer) what is the invoiced Price of such Articles, and that he verily believes such Invoice Price is the Current Value of the Articles at the Place from whence the said Articles were imported; and such Invoice Price, with the addition of Ten Pounds *per Centum* thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be the Value of the Articles in such Country, Plantation, or Island as aforesaid, in lieu of the Value so declared by the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, according to which the Duties specified in the said Schedule shall be charged and paid: Provided also, that if it shall appear to the Collector, or other Chief Officer of the Customs, that such Articles have been purchased before the Actual and true Value thereof at the Place from whence the same were imported, or if the Invoice Price is not known, the Articles shall, in such case, be examined by Two competent Persons, to be nominated and appointed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief of the Colony, Plantation, or Island into which the said Articles are imported; and such Persons shall declare on Oath, before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs, what is the true and real Value of such Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island; and the Value so declared on the Oaths of such Persons shall be deemed to be the true and real Value of such Articles, and pursuant to the Duties specified in the said Schedule marked (C) shall be charged and paid

Previsions, in case Articles are not duly specified.

or in case the Value of Articles Price is not known.

X. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties charged thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Twenty Days at the most after such Refusal made, and at such Time and Place as such Officer shall by Four or more Days Public Notice, appoint for that Purpose, which Articles shall be sold to the best Bidder; and the Money arising by the Sale thereof shall be applied, in the First Place, to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges that shall have been occasioned by the said Sale; and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to such Importer or Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

Importer refusing to pay the Duties, the Articles sold, &c.

Foreign Articles charged with Duty on Importation from this Act, the like duty shall be payable upon any place of such Foreign Article when imported into any Growth, to such Colonies, Plantations, or Islands direct from pay the any part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* same Duty and *Ireland*; and such Duty shall be raised, levied as on Im- collected and paid, in such and the like Manner portation of and Form, and by such and the like Rules, Ways, such Articles and Means, and Methods respectively, and under such like Articles imported from any Foreign Country, and Penalties and Forfeitures, as are payable upon the Importation of like Articles from any Foreign Country, and the Duties specified in the Schedule marked (C) to be paid for the Use of the Colonies.

XI. And be it further enacted, That whenever any Foreign Article is liable to Duty by this Act on the Importation thereof into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, under the Provisions of this Act, and such Article shall be imported into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies* under the Authority of this Act, all such Goods, together with the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall have been shipped for the Purpose of being exported as a Drawback, shall be forfeited, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel; and in every such Case the same shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Navy, and carried or conducted to any Port or Place in which the Courts of Admiralty have Power to hold Plea of Seizures in Cases of Forfeiture, and shall and may be prosecuted in such Manner as herein after directed.

Foreign Articles imported under the Authority of this Act, not to be exported to any Foreign Country or State, but to the United Kingdom.

Duties not paid, That if upon the Importation of any Article payable if charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article Articles are shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty known liable to a the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or Colonial exceeding in Amount the Duty charged by this Duty equal Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged to the Du- upon such Article by this Act, shall not be due ties hereby in Amount upon such Article by this Act, shall not be demanded or paid up on the Importation of such Article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such Case the Difference only in the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Law shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by the Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties

If Colonial Duty be less than this Act, the Difference only to be paid.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B.) may be imported from any other British Colony, or to the United Kingdom

Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B.) legally imported as aforesaid under the Authority of this Act shall be allowed to be exported in any *British* or Foreign Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, to any other *British* Island, Colony, or Plantation in *America* or the *West Indies*, provided that upon the Importation thereof into any such other *British* Island, Colony, or Plantation, it shall be produced that the said Duties due to His Majesty have been first paid in the Colony or Plantation into which the first Articles shall have been first imported; and any such Articles imported in any Ship or Vessel not aforesaid shall be allowed to be exported to any Part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, under the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures particularly mentioned and provided in an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled *An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation*; and by another Act of Parliament, made in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled An Act to prevent the planting of Tobacco in *England*, and for regulating the Plantation Trade; and by another Act of Parliament, made in the Twenty-sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Trade between *Ireland* and the *British* Colonies in *America* and the *West Indies*, and the *British* Settlements on the Coast of *Africa*, to be carried on in like Manner as it is now carried on between *Great Britain* and the said Colonies and Settlements, or in any of the said Acts with respect to Articles enumerated or described.

12 C. 2. c. 18.

22 & 23 C. 2. c. 26.

26 G. 3. c. 10.

His Majesty may prohibit Intercourse with Foreign Vessels as to British Vessels trading with such Countries, &c.

XV. And whereas it is the Intention and Meaning of this Act, that the Privileges hereby granted to Foreign Ships and Vessels shall be confined to such Ships and Vessels of such Countries only to give the like Privileges to *British* Ships and Vessels in their Ports in *America* and the *West Indies*; shall happen that the Privileges granted by this Act to Foreign Ships and Vessels are not allowed by Four or more Days Public Notice, appoint to British Ships and Vessels trading to and from for that Purpose, which Articles shall be sold to such Country or Island under the Authority of this the best Bidder; and the Money arising by the Act, and all the Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures Sale thereof shall be applied, in the First Place, therein contained, shall extend and be construed to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the to extend to any such Port or Ports as aforesaid, Charges that shall have been occasioned by the as fully as if the same had been inserted and said Sale; and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid enumerated in the said Schedule at the Time of to such Importer or Proprietor, or any other passing this Act.

Person authorized to receive the same.

Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B.) may be imported into any of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (A.) from any Foreign Country, or from any Foreign Island in the *West Indies*, whether such Country or Island be under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, or otherwise, and exported therefrom to any Part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and the Islands adjacent thereto, or to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West Indies*, or on the Continent of *North or South America*, subject to the Duties specified in Schedule (C.) either in *British* or in *British* built Ships or Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Ship or Vessel being the Property of the Subjects of the Power to which the Island, Country or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State of which the said Articles are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, such Ship or Vessel being navigated with Masters and Three fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place; or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel which has been sold to and become the Property of the Subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such Ship or Vessel (whether navigated being also navigated with Masters and Three fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place: Provided always, that no Articles enumerated in the said Schedule shall be imported in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel so sold as aforesaid, unless shipped and brought directly from the Country or Place of which they are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture.

Articles enumerated in

Basseterre	St. Kitt's.
Charles Town	Nevis
Plymouth	Montserrat.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Asses.	Indian Corn Meal.
Barley.	Indigo.
Beans.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Biscuit.	Lumber.
Bread.	Logwood.
Beaver, and all sorts of Fur.	Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Bowsprits.	Masts.
Calavances.	Mules
Cocoa.	Neat Cattle.
Cattle.	Oats.
Cochineal.	Peas.
Coin and Bullion.	Potatoes.
Cotton Wool.	Poultry.
Drugs of all sorts.	Pitch.
Diamonds and Precious Stones.	Rye.
Flax.	Rice.
Fruit and Vegetables	Staves.
Fustick, and all sorts of wood for Dyers' Use.	Skins.
Flour	Shingles.
Grain of any Sort.	Sheep.
Garden Seeds.	Tar
Hay	Tallow.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise-shell.
Hides.	Wool.
Hoops.	Wheat.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	Yards

SCHEDULE (C.)

A Schedule of Duties payable on articles imported into His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, from other places in America and the West Indies, the Duties following; (that is to say),

	Sterling. £ s. d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net Weight	0 5 0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0 2 6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0 1 6
For every 100 lbs of Bread, made from Wheat or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0 2 6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from, Rye, Peas, or Beans	0 2 6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0 0 7
Rice, for every 100 lbs net Weight	0 2 6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in Length	0 7 9
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length	0 14 0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1 1 0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0 15 0
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of One Inch thick	1 1 0
For every 1,000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1 1 0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1 8 0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0 5 0
Horses, for every 100l of the Value thereof	10 0 0
Neat Cattle, for every 100l. of the value thereof	10 0 0
All other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10 0 0

A DISPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract has been received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieut. Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

12th June, 1822.

With reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr. Galt, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan shall be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£2500 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and receive the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B
&c. &c. &c.

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.
In Council, 18th October, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Cawthra, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 22, in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out-houses thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c.—all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October, next at the Market House in York, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 27th August, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16, in the 3rd Concession from the Bay in the Township of York lying in Young Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq
Sheriff H D.
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Sheriff's Office, York. 27th August, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 20-6w

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } Notice is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

York, 24th August, 1822 20-tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. *Cashier.*

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the Third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and within 8 miles of the Town.

There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, upwards of 30 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23-tf

TO BE SOLD,

IN the Town of York, four Building LOTS of a quarter Acre each, to the West of George Rhoute, Esq. Fifty Acres of Land to the West of the old French Fort, about one mile from the Garrison at York, in Lots of 12 or 25 Acres. Also, 100 Acres situate between Devenport and Stetenborough, on the Dundas Street.

The above LANDS being the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Province, will be sold on moderate and convenient terms.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

York, September 21, 1822. 24-3w

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS. Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington

July 1, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

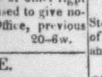
IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's; and Niagara, for York, on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

Edward Oates respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13

Upper-Canada Almanac, *FOR* 1823.

AS it is the intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register," to publish an Almanac for the year 1823, on an improved plan, with many additions; and, to compleat it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascertain the number of copies it may be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting that all those who may wish to patronize the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address, either to the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient.

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country—and, also, much information that may be useful to strangers—The work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size—and the price not to exceed *half a dollar*.

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received.

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Henry Cowan, Esq. *Quebec*
Jas Williams, Esq *Montreal*
R. M'Donell, Esq. *St. Raphael's*
John Cameron, Esq. *Lachine*
Tho's Mears, Esq. *Hawkesbury*
Chas Symmes, Esq. *Hull*
Col Van Koughnett, *Cornwall*
Geo Brouse, Esq *Matilda*
Alpheus Jones, Esq *Prescott*
Chas Jones, Esq. *Brockville*
I K Hardwell, Esq *Bastard*
Silas Taylor, Esq *Perth*
W Wallsworth, Esq *Richmond*
C. Webster, Esq *Gananoque*
Jno Macauley, Esq *Kingston*
Jas Rankin Esq *Bath*
Jno Watson, Esq *Adolphustown*
M Patterson, Esq *Hallowell*
A M'Pherson, Esq *Nepean*
Thos Parker, Esq *Belleville*
Charles Biggar, Esq. *Murray*
A. Keeler, Esq *Cramahe*
J G Bethune, Esq *Cobourg*
D Smart, Esq *Port Hope*
F Page, Esq *Carons, Newcastle*
R. C. Horne, Esq *Newmarket*
W. H. Coulson, Esq *Dundas*
M C cooke, Esq *Ancaster*
Jno Crooks, Esq *Niagara*
A Hamilton, Esq *Queenston*
Mr Stiles, *Whitby*
H Merritt, Esq. *St Catherines*
Crooks, Esq *Grimsby*
G W Whitehead, Esq *Burford*
Ingersol, Esq. *Oxford*
D Ross, Esq *Villaria*
D. Sullivan, Esq *Dalhousie*
Hallowell
Wm. [illegible] *Raleigh*
J J Wilson, Esq *Amherst*
Wm. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*

INDEX AT END

Basseterre	St. Kitt's.
Charles Town	Nevis
Plymouth	Montserrat.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Asses.	Indian Corn Meal.
Barley.	Indigo.
Beans.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Biscuit.	Lumber.
Bread.	Logwood.
Beaver, and all sorts of Fur.	Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Bowsprits.	Masts.
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N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 20-6w

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } Notice is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

York, 24th August, 1822 20-tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. *Cashier.*

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the Third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and within 8 miles of the Town.

There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, upwards of 30 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23-tf

TO BE SOLD,

IN the Town of York, four Building LOTS of a quarter Acre each, to the West of George Rhoute, Esq. Fifty Acres of Land to the West of the old French Fort, about one mile from the Garrison at York, in Lots of 12 or 25 Acres. Also, 100 Acres situate between Devenport and Stetenborough, on the Dundas Street.

The above LANDS being the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Province, will be sold on moderate and convenient terms.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

York, September 21, 1822. 24-3w

Premium for Gold.

THREE Per Cent will be paid for GUINEAS. Apply to

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Market Square.

York, July 11, 1822. 13tf

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington

July 1, 1822. 13tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

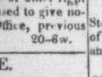
IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

RICHMOND PACKET.

EDWARD OATES, MASTER,



WILL regularly leave York, for Niagara, on Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's; and Niagara, for York, on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September.

Edward Oates respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days, either in the morning or evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days

The superiority of sailing and accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, are too well known to the public to make any comment upon.

York, June 1, 1822. 8—13

Upper-Canada Almanac, *FOR* 1823.

AS it is the intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register," to publish an Almanac for the year 1823, on an improved plan, with many additions; and, to compleat it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascertain the number of copies it may be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting that all those who may wish to patronize the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address, either to the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient.

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country—and, also, much information that may be useful to strangers—The work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size—and the price not to exceed *half a dollar*.

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received.

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Henry Cowan, Esq. *Quebec*
Jas Williams, Esq *Montreal*
R. M'Donell, Esq. *St. Raphael's*
John Cameron, Esq. *Lachine*
Tho's Mears, Esq. *Hawkesbury*
Chas Symmes, Esq. *Hull*
Col Van Koughnett, *Cornwall*
Geo Brouse, Esq *Matilda*
Alpheus Jones, Esq *Prescott*
Chas Jones, Esq. *Brockville*
I K Hardwell, Esq *Bastard*
Silas Taylor, Esq *Perth*
W Wallsworth, Esq *Richmond*
C. Webster, Esq *Gananoque*
Jno Macauley, Esq *Kingston*
Jas Rankin Esq *Bath*
Jno Watson, Esq *Adolphustown*
M Patterson, Esq *Hallowell*
A M'Pherson, Esq *Nepean*
Thos Parker, Esq *Belleville*
Charles Biggar, Esq. *Murray*
A. Keeler, Esq *Cramahe*
J G Bethune, Esq *Cobourg*
D Smart, Esq *Port Hope*
F Page, Esq *Carons, Newcastle*
R. C. Horne, Esq *Newmarket*
W. H. Coulson, Esq *Dundas*
M C cooke, Esq *Ancaster*
Jno Crooks, Esq *Niagara*
A Hamilton, Esq *Queenston*
Mr Stiles, *Whitby*
H Merritt, Esq. *St Catherines*
Crooks, Esq *Grimsby*
G W Whitehead, Esq *Burford*
Ingersol, Esq. *Oxford*
D Ross, Esq *Villaria*
D. Sullivan, Esq *Dalhousie*
Hallowell
Wm. [illegible] *Raleigh*
J J Wilson, Esq *Amherst*
Wm. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 24. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1822

Editorial Commentary.

The Publication of the 44th Chap. of the Act for regulating the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies*, and other parts of the World, (of which the 45th Chap. will be printed next week) prevents our continuing the Debates of the British Parliament, on the separation of the two Provinces in the year 1791, for the present, as we intended; but we shall take the earliest opportunity of fulfilling our promise on that head.

If it were lawful for Christians to rejoice in the destruction of an enemy, there is ample room for such a feeling in the horrible fate of the CAPTAIN PACHA, the unrelenting ravager of *Scio*.—It will be seen, by this day's publication, in what manner it has pleased the ALL-WISE Disposer of Events to cut off that wretched Infidel. It is possible that the sufferings of the unfortunate *Greeks* may be allowed to expiate all their sins; that they may become regenerated; and that, finally, their *candlestick may not be removed out of his place.*

It seems now to be ascertained beyond any doubt that there is such an animal as the *Mermaid* which has been so long deemed fabulous by the Learned.—The usual form in which Fancy Thomas Brown conceives the idea of its existence to have arisen from the manner in which *Dagon*, the Idol, was represented, with human figure above, and fishy shape below, whose fishy part alone remained when the hands and upper part fell before the ARK of GOD: or, from an Idol of the Phœnicians, *Derceto*, or *Artergates*, in whose fishy and feminine mixture were implied the Moon and the Sea, or the Deity of the Waters;—wherefore, that ancient people made oblations of fishes in their sacrifices to that Idol.—The Grecians placed a similar figure on the top of the Temple of Saturn. It is now, however, certain that such a creature, as the *Mermaid*, has existence.—When we first heard an account of the *Japanese* specimen we own that we thought it an imposition; but the description given in this day's paper, is so evidently written by a man of observation, and science, that we can no longer doubt.

Selections from English Papers.

It is expected that the King will prorogue Parliament in person, on the 6th of August. On Thursday, it is understood, his Majesty contemplates leaving town, on his visit to Scotland. His Majesty it is now expected, will embark on board a steam vessel, somewhere about Tilbury Fort, where several steam vessels will be stationed to receive the King's suite. Those vessels will then proceed to the Nore, to join the vessels now riding off that station, awaiting his Majesty's arrival. The scene presented by this Royal aquatic excursion will be peculiar and novel, on account of the number of steam vessels that will be amongst the fleet; more of those vessels, it is calculated, than have yet been seen collected at one point, and engaged in the same voyage.—Great preparations are making for the gratification of Royalty in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

It being understood that his Majesty is to land at the chain pier, near New-Haven, the Honourable the Trustees for the Cramond District of roads have employed, for the last eight days, between 200 carts in embanking, widening, and repairing the road from the westward of the chain-pier to that leading to Lilliput, which his majesty has to pass.

By whatever route it shall be decided that his Majesty shall enter Edinburgh, we understand it is intended to erect a triumphal arch or gateway at the entrance of the royalty, where the ceremony of surrendering the keys of the city will take place.

A carriage is preparing for the Lord Provost, with the arms of the city painted on the pannels; and a hammer-cloth, and liveries of orange, the city colour, dresses are preparing similar to that of the beef-eaters, for 30 men, who are to do the duty of the Lord High Constable, and Knight.

His Majesty's stay in this city will not, it is said, exceed a fortnight. He will hold a grand drawing room and levee, as in Dublin, and receive and give one grand public dinner. The Royal suite will not be so numerous as in Ireland; but it will principally consist of the same personages. His Majesty intends to continue his aquatic excursion after his departure from Edinburgh, but for what length of time is not yet determined.

Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, arrived at Oman's Hotel yesterday.

Amidst the din of joyous preparation for the reception of a gracious and beloved Monarch, we are glad to learn that the Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, contributors to the National Monument of Scotland are, in redemption of their pledge in the petition presented to the Throne in May last, determined to lay the foundation stone of the edifice on the occasion of his majesty's approaching and auspicious visit to the ancient palace and capital of his royal ancestors.

Accordingly the necessary preliminary measures are in full activity, and it will be a most happy and striking coincidence, if this imposing ceremony should be accomplished under the immediate auspices of his majesty, the patron of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and that, too, on the 12th of August, the anniversary of his birth day, thus perpetuating the epoch of his royal birth, and his gracious visit, and identifying them with the commencement of that grand memorial which is to commemorate the past, and conduce to the future glory of Scotland; immortalizing his reign not less by its warlike achievements than by the splendid monuments of art by which it will thus be adorned.

We are further authorised to state, that the magistrates of Edinburgh have, in the handsomest manner, given every facility on their part towards the forwarding of this great national object.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The society of Writers to the Signet met again yesterday, when they approved of the report of their Committee, and of an Address prepared by them, which is to be presented by the Keeper, Deputy Keeper, and 15 Members of the Society have made offer to the Lord Provost of the use of their Library and Hall, on the occasion of the entertainment to be given to his Majesty, which it is now decided will take place in the Outer Parliament House.

Several of the counties of Scotland have been already summoned to meet, for the purpose of proposing addresses to his Majesty; and there is no doubt all the rest will follow the example. An extraordinary general meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland has also been called; the meeting is summoned for the 9th of August.

Extract of a letter, dated Edinburgh, July 23.—"The Royal Company of Archers will claim their old privilege of defending the King's person as a body guard, within six miles of the capital. This company, which owes its origin to the commissioners appointed in the reign of James I. for enforcing the exercise of Archery, was revived during the reign of his late majesty. It now consists of one thousand members, among whom are most of our Scottish Nobility and persons of distinction. Such guard, we doubt not, will be most acceptable to his Majesty, and we are all anticipating the pleasure of seeing our Sovereign escorted by this fine Company of Nobles and Gentlemen."

At the request of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir R. Birnie has appointed Townshend, Sayer, Vickery, and Bishop, to be in attendance during his Majesty's stay in that city.

From the Morning Chronicle.

ROYAL TOUR.

His Majesty's present plan is to take water at Greenwich, on the 7th or 8th of August. In addition to the Royal Yatch, a Steam Boat has been provided, which the king will enter, should the weather be perfectly calm. There has been much discussion in his Majesty's domestic circle on the subject of the suite, which in the *highest quarter*, is wished to be most numerous, and selected without any regard to party. Previously to the Duke of Devonshire's journey to the continent, his Majesty expressed a desire that he would join the royal Tourists, and his grace returns from Aix la Chapelle, for the express purpose of doing so. One of the finest hotels in Edinburgh, has been engaged for the noble duke and his immediate friends.—His Majesty and suite will land at Leith harbour, and proceed from thence in the royal carriages, which have been sent to Scotland by sea, to Holyrood house, where such preparations are making for his reception, as the shortness of the notice would permit. It is not exactly determined whether the King will sleep at Holyrood house, or immediately proceed to the Duke of Buccleughs's palace, at Dalkeith, which his majesty's known love for retirement, has induced him to select for his residence during his stay in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. His Majesty intends to visit the fine ruins of Roslyn Castle and the Chapel; likewise Hawthornden, the hallowed seat of Drummond the Poet, and proceed from thence by Lasswade to Dalkeith. All state matters are to be observed and kept up at Holyrood house, in case His Majesty should not choose to sleep in Edinburgh. The Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Roslyn, Lord Lauderdale, the Hon. W. Maule, & all the distinguished friends of liberty in Scotland, will be included in the select circle during the King's stay in that hospitable country.

FRANCE.

Both the situation and the conduct of the Bourbons in France very much resemble those of the infatuated *James the Second*. Like him, under the influence of their Priests, they are vainly striving to make their people retrograde in knowledge to the dark periods of the crusades. What in the name of common sense can be expected from men who are endeavoring to revive the feast days of all the visionary and *nondescript* Saints of the old Catholic Calendar; or can any sensible Frenchman read without visible indignation paragraphs which announce the intention of the Duchess of Berry and the Duke of Bourdeaux to become godfather and godmother to a *Bell?* Yet such are the Puerilities which are reviving with so much earnestness, as to endanger the very existence of the French crown. The French paper *The Quotidienne*, of Sunday last, gives the following account of a ceremony performed by the *Comte d'Artois*, on Holy Thursday:—"About o'clock in the morning an altar was raised in that part of the Tuileries called the Gallery of Diana. Before this altar was placed *twelve children*, dressed in scarlet, to represent the *twelve Apostles*, seated at a table served with feast dishes, crowned with flowers, and a decanter of wine and a piece of bread to each of the thirteen dishes. The Count d'Artois acting for the King, now proceeded to wash the feet of the children, whilst the Duke of Angoulême waited on them at table. The Archbishop of Arles officiated, and the Vicar General, Abbe Feutrier, preached an eulogy upon the beneficence, goodness, and christian humility of the Princes."

A subscription has been opened in France under the sanction of the King, for the erection of a monument, at Arbois, in Franche Comte, to the memory of General Pichegru, who perished in a dungeon of the Temple, where he was sent by Buonaparte. The subscription is extended to England. Pichegru commanded the army opposed to the British forces under the command of the Duke of York. He refused to execute the sanguinary decree of the National Convention, which ordered him to make no British prisoners, but to put them all to death:—"We are soldiers, not assassins," was his indignant reply.

A French paper contains the following remarkable case:—"A letter from Commercy, dated the 2d of April, states, that the widow Hocquith, of Barle Rue, aged 55 years, who lived quite easy upon the interest of her property in the Sinting Fund, died a few days since in the most deplorable and astonishing manner. We presume her death is a new example of the phenomenon called "spontaneous human combustion." This woman, who was corpulent, was, according to report, in the habit of using spirituous liquors imprudently. A vase standing near her filled with burning coals, determined the inflamation of her body. She was burnt to a cinder inwardly. The extremities were not affected. The room and her clothes also escaped the fire. There are on record, instances of internal combustion, but they are few, and the majority of these were occasioned by an excessive use of ardent spirits.

SPAIN.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

SPANISH PRIESTS.—It would be tedious to enter into a discussion of the numerous orders comprehended under the two classes of Monks and Friars. The distinguishing characters of the first are wealth, ease, and indulgence—those of the last, vulgarity, filth, and vice. I shall only add that among the Monks, the Benedictines are at the top of the scale for learning and decency of manners, while the Hieronimites deservedly occupy the bottom. To the Friars I am forced to apply the Spanish proverb—"There is little choice in a mangy flock."—The Franciscans, however, both from their multitude and their low habits of mendicity, may be held as the proper representatives of all that is most objectionable in the religious orders.

The inveterate superstition which still supports these institutions amongst us has lost, of late, its power to draw recruits to the cloister from the middle and higher classes. Few Monks, and scarcely a Friar, can be found, who, by taking the cowl, has not escaped a life of menial toil. Boys of this rank of life are received as novices at the age of fourteen, and admitted, after a year's probation, to the perpetual vows of obedience, poverty and celibacy.—Engagements so discordant with the first laws of human nature could hardly stand the test of time, even if they arose from the deepest feelings of enthusiasm. But this affection of the mind is seldom found in our convents. The year of noviciate is spent in learning the cant and gestures of the vilest hypocrisy, as well as in strengthening, by the example of the professed young Friars, the original gross manners and vicious habits of the probationers. The result of such a system is but too visible. It is a common jest among the friars themselves, that in the act of taking the vows, when the superior of the convent draws the cowl over the head of the probationer, he uses the words Tolle vere candiam—"Put off shame." And indeed, were the friars half so true to their profession as they are to this supposed injunction, the Church of Rome would really teem with saints. Shameless in begging, they share the scanty meal of the labourer, and extort a portion of every produce of the earth from the farmer. Shameless in conduct, they spread vice and demoralization among the lower classes, secure in the respect which is felt for their profession, that they may engage in a course of profligacy without any risk of exposure. When an instance of gross misconduct obtrudes itself upon the eye of the public, every pious person thinks it his duty to hush up the report, and cast a veil on the transaction. Even the sword of Justice is glanced aside from these consecrated criminals.

The most lucrative employment for friars, in Spain, is preaching. I have not the means to ascertain the number of sermons delivered at Seville in the course of the year; but there is good reason to suppose that the average cannot be less than twelve a day. One popular preacher, a clergyman, I know, who scarcely passes one day without mounting the pulpit, and reckons on three sermons every four and twenty hours during the last half of Lent.

Of those indefatigable preachers, the greatest favorite is a young Franciscan friar, called Padre S——z, whose only merit consists in a soft, clear toned voice, a tender and affectionate manner, and an incredible fluency of language. Being, by his profession, under a vow of absolute poverty, and the Franciscan rule carrying this vow so far as not to allow the members of the order to touch money, it was generally understood that the produce of these apostolical labors was faithfully deposited to be used in common by the whole religious community. An incident, however, which lately came to light, has given us reason to suspect that we are not quite in the secret of the internal management of these societies of saintly paupers, and that individual industry is rewarded among them with a considerable share of profits. A young female, cousin of the zealous preacher in question, was living quite alone in a retired part of the town, where her relative paid her, it should seem, not unfrequent visits. Few however, except her obscure neighbors, suspected her connection with the friar, or had the least notion of her existence. An old woman attended her in the day time, and retired in the evening, leaving her mistress alone in the house. One morning the street was alarmed by the old servant, who, having gained admittance, as usual, by means of a private key, found the young woman dead in her bed, the room and other parts of the house stained with blood. It was clear, indeed upon a slight inspection of the body, that no violence had taken place—yet the power of interest existed at the moment, and before measures had been taken to hush the whole matter spread

at the circumstances of the case all over the town, and brought the fact to light, that the house itself belonged to the friar, having been purchased by an agent with the money arising from his sermons.—The hungry vultures of the law would have reaped an abundant harvest upon any lay individual who had been involved in such a train of suspicious circumstances. But probably a proper douceur out of the sermon fees increased their pious tenderness for the friar—while he was so emboldened by the disposition of the people to shut their eyes on every circumstance which might sully the fair name of a son of St. Francis, that a few days after the event, he preached a sermon, denouncing the curse of heaven on the impious individuals who could harbor a belief derogatory to his sacred character.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The French papers of Wednesday contain an article, dated Constantinople, 26th ult. giving an account of the death of the Captain Pacha, that chief actor in the late tragedy at Scio. "Divine vengeance begins to be displayed, and the cause of humanity has found avengers. The Captain Pacha, that ferocious Mussulman, who plunged all the inhabitants of Scio into the abyss of calamity, no longer exists. The Greeks have displayed a courage & boldness the result of which will resound through all Europe. On the 22d of June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels, charged with combustibles, passed the Turkish fleet, and under cover of the friendly flag which they had hoisted, approached the ship of the Admiral. The Turks, occupied with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greeks had thus time to throw their fusees on the Admiral's ship, which soon was in flames. Disorder immediately spread among the crew, and each man tried to save himself from the conflagration. The Captain Pacha, half burnt, was transported to the blood-stained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste, after half an hour of torment, he expired. Three Turkish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dreading an attack from the Greek fire-ships. The intelligence is confirmed by letters received at Lloyd's.

GREECE.

The advices of the success of the Greeks over the Turkish fleet appear to be put out of doubt.—The Greeks seized a most propitious moment for sending the fireships among the Turkish fleet. It was at the period of the Turkish feast of Ramadan, when, from religious scruples, the Turks endeavored to avoid fighting. The commander of the Turkish fleet was the Captain Pacha, who was the principal perpetrator of the atrocities at the Island of Scio, where he yielded his forfeited life, after miserably suffering from the conflagration of his vessel. Thus were the Sciots, in some measure, avenged.

Some of the London papers, on the first receipt of this news, regarded it as a fabrication, got up for the purpose of stockjobbing. But accounts having been received at Lloyd's, as mentioned in the Liverpool Mercury of the 2d of August, confirming the previous intelligence, no doubt remains of the fact. The advices from Constantinople, in which this successful attack of the Greeks were detailed, add that "affairs of the Morea assume a calmer aspect for the Porte." The tide of success, which has hitherto bore the patriots of Greece through the unparalelled struggle with their merciless oppressors, seems to warrant the expectation, that even without the aid of Russia, they will be able to maintain their independence. He would be unworthy the name of a freeman who could desire any other result.

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Smyrna, May 13.—Among the number of private circumstances the following is quoted by several eyewitnesses. A young Greek female, sixteen or seventeen years of age, of great beauty, was carried off by an Arab, who sold her to a Turk for 300 piastres. Shortly afterwards he offered 3,000 piastres to her new master for the re-purchase of this beautiful Child. The Turk, who already felt a sentiment of love, refused the money. The Arab proceeded to the market, met the Turk, and wanted to compel him to restore the slave on receiving 300 piastres, the original price. The Turk opposed this, and high words arose; the Arab, at length, in a transport of anger, said 'you shall not have her,' and, taking out his pistol, lodged the contents in her bosom, she fell and expired. The Turk embraced the inanimate body, and mingled his tears with its blood. Recovering himself, he presented himself before the Captain Pacha and demanded justice. 'You shall have it,' said the Grand Admiral. 'Do you know the murderer?' 'Yes,' 'Let all the Arabs be arrested and brought before me.' The order was executed, and the Turk pointed out the guilty individual. 'Draw thy sabre and cut off his head' The Turk decline ed the office, which was then performed by the executioner.

Moldavia, which, with Wallachia and Transylvania, were called the *Daci* by the Romans—and their rugged and poor inhabitants long withstood the Roman arms—became tributary to the Turks, under Mahomet the Great. Moldavia alone paid 2000 crowns per annum, which was considered but a small tribute. The amount, however, of the tribute, led the Moldavians to fear that it would pave the way for the future encroachment of the Turks; and, forming alliance with the King of Poland, they made war upon the Porte, but owing to the treachery of some of the commanders, and an alliance between the Porte and Wallachia, the province of Moldavia fell entirely into the hands of the Mussumen.

In the year 2462, Mahomet the Great undertook the entire conquest of these countries. An alliance was formed by the Moldavians with Sigismond of Transylvania, but, after many bloody wars and factions, they became a part of the Turkish empire. Subsequent treaties with Christian powers, compelled the Turkish Government to appoint Hospodars, and give them some authority; but the value of these provinces to the Porte, and their favorable position, renders it impossible for them to transfer these provinces to Russia.

A MERMAID.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Philip, Representative of the London Missionary Society at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 26, 1822 :—

"I have to-day seen a Mermaid, now exhibiting in this town. I have always treated the existence of this creature as fabulous; but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable no description of this extraordinary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may gratify your curiosity and amuse you.

"The head is almost the size of a baboon. It is thinly covered with black hair, hanging down, and not inclined to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin there are a few hairs, resembling those upon the head. The *nasa malarum*, or cheek bones, are prominent. The forehead is low, but, except in this particular, the features are much better proportioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance than those of any of the baboon tribes. The head is turned back and the countenance has an expression of error, which gives it an appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am disposed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the manner in which the creature met its death. It bears the appearance of having died in great agony.

"The ears, nose, lips, chin, breast, and nipples, fingers and nails, resemble those of a human figure.

"The spinous process of the vertebræ are very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body.

"From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I have no doubt that it has *clavicles*—an appendage belonging to the human subject, which baboons are without.

"The appearance of the teeth affords sufficient evidence that it is full grown, the *incisores* being worn to the upper surface. There are eight *incisores*, four *canina*, and eight *morales*. The canine teeth resemble those of a full grown dog; all the others resemble those of a human subject.

"The length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved, it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it is now. Its resemblance to the human species ceases immediately under the *mamma*. On the line of separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, which is about 12 inches below the vertex of the head, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over. On the lower part of the animal the scales resemble those of a fish; but on that part of the animal which resembles a human form, they are much less, and scarcely preceptible except on a near inspection. On the lower part of the body, it has six fins, one dorsal, two ventrical, two pectoral, and the tail.

"The pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidentally formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair.

"The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representations of the Mermaid.

"The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is Captain Eades, of Boston, in the United States of America. Since writing the above description, he has called upon me, and I have learned from him the following particulars :—

"It was caught somewhere on the North of China, by a fisherman who sold it for a trifle; after which it was brought to Batavia. Here it was purchased by Captain Eades for 5000 Spanish dollars, and he has since been offered 10,000 Spanish dollars for it, but refused to part with it for that sum. Captain Eades, is a passenger on board the American ship *Lion*, now in Table Bay; he leaves this port in about a fortnight, and the Lion visits the Thames on her passage to America, so that it will probably be soon exhibited in London."

ANECDOTES.

WHITE SATIN ROBES.—King Charles the First was the first English Monarch who wore white satin robes at his coronation, till his time all the Kings of England were crowned in purple robes. From this circumstance he obtained the appellation of the *White King*.—at his death he also wore a white satin cap, being so formed as not to obstruct the stroke of the executioner.

DR. FRANKLIN.—The following may be reckoned a pretty successful hit at *illiteracy* :—Dr. Franklin used to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Dr. was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire, and other manufacturing towns in England : "Every thing, massa, work in this country—Water work; wind work; fire work; smoke work; dog work; man work; ox work; horse work; ass work; every thing here work but the *hog*; he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day, but walk about like a *Gentleman*."

TALLEYRAND most correctly and philosophically drew the distinction between the English and the American character, to a diplomatic personage from that country, in an unreserved conversation after a family dinner in Paris. "I do not know how it is," said that experienced French Statesman, "but I never saw an American who did not glory in being taken for an Englishman; and I never yet saw an Englishman, who was not ashamed to be taken for an American!"

DR. JOHNSON.—Dr. Johnson was once shewn a long prosing poem, in *blank verse*, in order to have his opinion of it; he shortly returned it to the author, assuring him, that if he struck out *every other line*, it would *be better by half*.

FONTENELLE, author of the Plurality of Worlds, lived to be nearly 100 years old, and even at that age had an extraordinary turn of wit on suitable occasions. A lady of nearly equal age said to him one day in a large company—"Monsieur, you and I stay here so long, I have a notion death has forgotten us :—"Speak as softly as you can, Madam," replied the veteran, "lest you should remind him of us!"

POETRY.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

[Imitated from the Italian of Crescembini.]

I ask'd the Heavens—What foe to God hath done
This unexampled deed?"—the Heavens exclaim,
"Twas MAN; and we in horror snatch'd the Sun,
From such a spectacle of grief and shame."

I ask'd the Sea;—the Sea with fury boil'd,
And answered by her voice of storms—"Twas MAN;
My waves in panic at his crimes recoil'd,
Disclosed the abyss, and from the centre ran."

I ask'd the Earth;—the Earth replied aghast,
"Twas MAN"; and such pangs my bosom rent,
That still I fear and tremble at the past."

—To Man, gay, smiling, thoughtless Man I went,
And ask'd HIM next;—He turned a scornful eye,
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

DOMESTIC.

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) Aug. 29.

We cannot refrain from congratulating our fellow citizens on the liberality which has been displayed in filling up the subscription necessary for defraying the expence of an accurate survey of the proper line for the proposed Canal between the Bay of Fundy and the Bay of Verte. We have now the satisfaction of thinking that efficient means will be applied to the furtherance of this great object so signally beneficial to the rising interests of this Province, and which has hitherto had an existence only in the imaginations of the sanguine, may eventually be carried into effect.—*Star.*

Died, at York, on the 20th inst. William Henry Fothergill, the infant son of Charles, and Charlotte Fothergill, aged one year and five months.

Notice to Correspondents.

We find that during a long illness which has afflicted the family of the principal Editor of this paper many valuable Communications have been made that could not be immediately noticed. T. T. ORTON, Esq. ERICUS, ALEXANDER, and several others will be attended to in due time, and they have our thanks.

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By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO OUR beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the thirteenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the First day of August last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirteenth day of September inst. at which time at our Town of York you were and were constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the eighteenth day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and there to do us may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereia at York, this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLIV.

An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies* and other Places in *America* and the *West Indies*.

[24th June, 1822.]

Acts regulating the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Territories, Islands and Ports, under the Dominion of His Majesty, in America and the West Indies; and it is also necessary and expedient that the said several Acts should be forthwith repealed, and other Provisions made in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, hereby repealed; viz. That from and after the passing of this Act, an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also, an Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucia, in the Island of Jamaica, in the Part of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Roseau in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, in Foreign Ships, into and from certain Ports and Places in the West Indies; and for amending so much of an Act made in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to permitting the Importation of Sugar in the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, in Foreign Ships; and so much of Two Acts made in the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Years of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibit the Importation of Timber into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, or South America; and so much of the said Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, from any Country belonging to the United States of America*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-fourth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, Part of Brooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for enabling His Majesty to permit the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to permit the Importation of Rice, Flour, and Grain from any Foreign Colonies on the Continent of America, into certain Ports in the West Indies, and to allow certain Articles*

28G 3.c.6

29G 3.c.59

29G 3.c.16

29G 3.c.56

30G 3.c.8

31G 3.c.38

33G 3.c.50

41G 3.c 101

45G 3.c.57

46G 3.c.72

48G 3.c.125

in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also, an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also, an Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucia, in the Island of Jamaica, in the Part of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Roseau in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, in Foreign Ships, into and from certain Ports and Places in the West Indies; and for amending so much of an Act made in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to permitting the Importation of Sugar in the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, in Foreign Ships; and so much of Two Acts made Foreign Ships; and so much of Two Acts made in the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Years of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibit the Importation of Timber into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, or South America; and so much of the said Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, from any Country belonging to the United States of America*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-fourth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, Part of Brooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for enabling His Majesty to permit the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola*; also, an Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to permit the Importation of Rice, Flour, and Grain from any Foreign Colonies on the Continent of America, into certain Ports in the West Indies, and to allow certain Ar-*

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Rules to be imported from the United States of America into the British Provinces in North America, for the Purpose of Exportation to the British Islands in the West Indies; also an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Falmouth, in the Island of Jamaica; also an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow *British* Plantation Sugar and Coffee, imported in *Bermuda* in *British* Ships, to be exported to the Territories of the United States of *America* in Foreign Ships or Vessels, and to permit Articles, the production of the said United States, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels; also, another Act passed in the said Fifty-second Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow Articles to be imported into the *Bahama Islands*, and exported thereirom in Foreign Vessels, and for encouraging the Exportation of Salt from the said Islands; also, an Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to amend an Act of the Twenty eighth Year of his present Majesty, for allowing the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West Indies* into the Province of *Quebec*, without Payment of Duty; also, another Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for further allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles at the Island of *Bermuda*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual certain Acts for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Ports in the *West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend the Powers of two Acts, for allowing *British* Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles, imported into *Bermuda* in *British* Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of *America*, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles; also, another Act passed in the said Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to *Porto Rico* in the West *Indies*, and to the Island of *Jamaica* in the Island of *Barbadoes*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow, for Three Years, and until the Session of Parliament, the Importation, into Ports specially appointed by his Majesty, within the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* of the Articles therein enumerated; and the Re exportation thereof from such Ports; also, an Act passed in the said Fifty-eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to permit the Importation of certain Articles into His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West Indies*, or on the Continent of *South America*, and also certain Articles into certain Ports in the *West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Fifty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Forty fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of *Nantes* in the Island of *New Providence*, the Port of *Exuma*, and the Port of *Crooked Island*, in the *Bahama Islands*, in *America*; Ships coming in Ballast; also, an Act passed in the Fifty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend the Provisions of Three Acts of the Fifty second, Fifty third, and Fifty seventh Years of His present Majesty, for allowing *British* Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles, imported into *Bermuda* in *British* Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into Bermuda in Foreign Ships, to certain other articles; also an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to Morant Bay in the Island of Jamaica; also, another Act passed in the First year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled—An Act to permit the Importation of Coffee from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in America, into the Port of Bridge Town in Barbadoes; also, an Act passed in the First and Succeeding Year of his present Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Fifty eighth Year of his late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow the Importation into certain Ports in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of certain Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports; shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Act not to discharge any Seizure, Forfeiture, or Penalty already made or incurred.

II. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to release or discharge any Seizure of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or of any Ship or Vessel, or to release or discharge any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred on or before the passing of this Act, but that the same may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and divided, in such and the like Manner as any such Seizure, Forfeiture, or Penalty might have been prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided, if this Act had not been made.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be imported from any Foreign Country in North or South America or the Westindies into the Ports mentioned in the Schedule (A) either in British Ships or such Foreign Ships or Vessels as are owned by the Inhabitants of such Country, &c.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful to import into any of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (A), from any Foreign Country on the Continent of *North or South America*, or from or to any Foreign Island in the *West Indies*, whether such Country or Island be under the Dominion of any of the Sovereign or State of which the Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) to this Act, marked (B), either in *British* Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Ship or Vessel built or that shall be deemed to be built and owned by the Inhabitants of any Country or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State of which the said Articles are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, such Ship or Vessel being navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place; or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel which has been sold to and become the Property of the Subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such Ship or Vessel last mentioned being also navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least of the Built of such Country or Place: Provided always, that no Articles enumerated in the said Schedule shall be imported in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel so sold as aforesaid, unless shipped and cleared directly from the Country or Place in which they are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture.

Certain Articles may be exported to any Foreign Ports mentioned in Schedule (A) in such *British* or Foreign Vessels, on certain Conditions.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any *British* built Ship or Vessel or Foreign Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, to be registered according to Law, or in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, from any of the Ports mentioned in the Schedule (A) to any of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (A), any Article of any Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Ports, provided that the said Articles when exported in any such Foreign Ship or Vessel, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel so sold as aforesaid, shall be exported direct to the Country or State in *America* or the *West Indies* to which such Ship or Vessel belongs as aforesaid, such before the Shipment thereof, Security by Bond shall be given to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in a Penalty equal to Half the Value of the said Articles; such Bond to be entered into by the Master and Exporter before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs of such Colony, Plantation, or Island, for the due landing the said Articles at the Port or Ports for which they were entered, and for producing a Certificate under the Seal of such Port or Place, and of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Magistrate, or Vice Consul there resident, such Certificate to be under the Hand and Seal of such Chief Magistrate, or under the Hand and Seal of a Vice Consul there resident, such Certificate to be produced within Twelve Months from the Date of such Bond, unless such Bond may be discharged by Proof on Oath by credible Persons, that the said Articles were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from His Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein after directed.

Not to allow the Exportation of any Naval Stores, without Licence of His Majesty's Secretary of State recited.

Not to exclude Foreign Vessels though built of the Country, such Vessels having been before Country to which such Ship or Vessel may be engaged in lawful Trade with the Colonies.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That for Ten Years after the passing of this Act, nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to exclude from the Trade allowed by this Act any Foreign Ship or Vessel which previous to the passing of this Act, may have been engaged in lawful Trade with His Majesty's said Colonies, Islands, or Plantations, on account of such Ship or Vessel not being of the Built of the

Proof of the Legality of Importation to be made before the Goods shall be exported.

VI. And be it further enacted, That in case any Doubt shall arise, whether any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize intended to be exported in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, under the Authority of this Act, had been legally imported into such Port, the Legality of such Importation shall be made to appear to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs of such Port, before such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize shall be suffered to be shipped for Exportation.

On Importation of Articles in Schedule (C), imported from the Ports of the Countries mentioned in Schedule (A) certain Duties of Customs as the same are respectively specified in Schedule (C) to be paid for the Use of the Colonies.

VII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, and collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon the several Articles enumerated or described in the said Schedule marked (C), imported or brought into any of the Ports of the Countries mentioned in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (A), from any Foreign Island State, or Colony, under the Authority of this Act, the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively imposed or described upon such Articles by Figures in the said Schedule annexed to this Act, marked (C), and the same shall be under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in *England*, and shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in and under the like Manner and Form, and by such and the like Rules, Ways, and Means, and Methods respectively, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in *America* or the *West Indies*, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually in all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly recited and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and the Produce of such Duties shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs to the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Colony, Province or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, to be applied to such Uses and Purposes as may be directed by the Au hority of the respective General or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations.

How Duties payable shall be applied in Colonies having no General Assemblies

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no General Courts or General Assemblies in the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the said Duties shall have been levied and collected under the Authority of this Act, the Net Proceeds of such Duties shall be applied or disposed of in such and the like Manner and to such Uses as any other Duties levied and collected in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations in *America* or the *West Indies*, not having General Courts or General Assemblies, may now by any Act or Acts of Parliament, passed in *Great Britain*, or in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or by any Order of His Majesty in Council, or by any Proclamation in His Majesty's Name, be appropriated and applied.

How Value of Articles where, by the Schedule marked (C) the Duties subject to imposed upon the Importation of Articles ad Valorem shall be ascertained.

IX. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands Duty shall in *America* or the *West Indies*, are charged not according to the Weight, Gauge, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in Manner and Form following: (that is to say),

'I *A B* do hereby declare, That the Articles mentioned in the Entry, and contained in the Packages [*here specifying the several Packages and describing the several Marks and Numbers as the case may be*], are of the Value of

'Witness my Hand, the Day of *A B*

'The above Declaration, signed as the said *A B* is in the Presence of *C D*, Collector, or other Principal Officer.'

Which Declaration shall be written on the Warrant of Entry of such Articles, and shall be subscribed with the Hand of the Importer or Proprietor thereof, or his known Agent or Factor, in the Presence of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation: Provided, that if upon View and Examination of such Articles by the proper Officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said Articles are not valued according to the true Price or Value thereof, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, then and in such case the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, shall be required to declare on Oath before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation (which Oath he is hereby authorized and required to administer) what is the invoiced Price of such Articles, and that he verily believes such Invoice Price is the Current Value of the Articles at the Place from whence the said Articles were imported; and such Invoice Price, with the addition of Ten Pounds per Centum thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be the Value of the Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island as aforesaid, in lieu of the Value so declared by the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Schedule shall be charged and paid: Provided also, that if the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, or other Chief Officer of the Customs, vest such Articles have been landed below the real and true Value thereof at the Place from whence the same were imported, or if the Price be not known, the Articles shall, in such case, be examined by Two competent Persons to be nominated and appointed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief of the Colony, Plantation, or Island into which the same were imported; and such Persons shall declare on Oath, before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs what is the true and real Value of such Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island; and the Value so declared on the Oaths of such Persons shall be deemed to be the true and real Value of such Articles, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Schedule marked (C) shall be charged upon paid.

Importer refusing to pay the Duties, the Articles to be sold, &c.

X. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof, and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such Refusal made, and at such Time and Place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days Public Notice, appoint for that Purpose, which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder, and the Money arising by the Sale thereof shall be applied, in the First Place, in Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges that shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to such Importer or Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

Foreign Articles exempted from the Importation thereof into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, or the Exportation from this Act, the like duty shall be payable upon any part of such Foreign Article when imported into any of the Provinces of this Act, either as respects the Laws herein repealed, or to any other Provisions of this Act, shall apply or be taken to apply to any Country or State, the Trade with which, under the Provisions of this Act, shall be prohibited by any such Order of His Majesty in Council, and in case such Order of His Majesty in Council shall be issued, then during the Time that such Order in Council shall be in force, all the Provisions of this Act, either as respects the Laws herein repealed, or to any other Provisions of this Act, shall apply or be taken to apply to any Country or State, the Trade with which, under the Provisions of this Act, shall be prohibited by any such Order of His Majesty in Council; and if any Goods whatever shall be imported from or shipped for the Purpose of being exported to any such Country or Island in America or the West Indies, in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, after Trade and Intercourse therewith shall have been prohibited by any such Order of His Majesty in Council, issued under the Authority of this Act, all such Goods whatever shall be forfeited, together with the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall have been shipped for the Purpose of being exported as a foresaid, shall be forfeited, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel; and in every such Case the same shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Navy, who are or shall be authorized and empowered to seize in Seizures in Cases of Forfeiture, and shall and may be prosecuted in such Manner as herein-after directed.

Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) may be imported in Foreign Ships or Vessels, except to the Ports mentioned in Schedule (A)

XI. And be it further enacted, That all Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) legally imported into any of the Ports mentioned in the Schedule (A) may be shipped or waterborne for Exportation to any Foreign Island, State, or Country, or to any British Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, in Foreign Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel, which shall be deemed and taken to be a Ship or Vessel belonging to the Built of the Country to which such Ship or Vessel may be engaged in lawful Trade, whether any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize be imported in such Ship or Vessel, or not, and whether such Ship or Vessel be cleared outwards or not, and whether the Articles so exported be the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the Country to which such Ship or Vessel may be cleared outwards, or not, any Thing in this Act, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be imported in British Ships or Vessels from any Foreign Country in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A) (A)

XII. And be it further enacted, That all such Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) as shall be imported in any British Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, from any Foreign Island, State, or Country, or from any Port or Place in *America* or the *West Indies*, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A), and which Articles may be legally imported into any of the Ports in the Schedule (A) from any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, shall be imported and be subject to the same Duties of Customs and Inwards, and to the same Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as if the same had been imported and entered in the Port in the Schedule (A) from any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be imported in British Ships or Vessels from any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A) (A)

XIII. And be it further enacted, That all such Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) as shall be imported in any British Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, from any Foreign Island, State, or Country, or from any Port or Place in *America* or the *West Indies*, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A), and which Articles may be legally imported into any of the Ports in the Schedule (A) from any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, shall be imported and be subject to the same Duties of Customs and Inwards, and to the same Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures as if the same had been imported and entered in the Port in the Schedule (A) from any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be imported in British Ships or Vessels from any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A) (A)

XIV. And be it further enacted, That any Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) legally imported into any of the Ports in the Schedule (A) may be shipped or waterborne for Exportation to any Foreign Island, State, or Country, or to any British Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, in British Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Ship or Vessel built or that shall be deemed to be built and owned by the Inhabitants of any Country or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State of which the Articles are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, such Ship or Vessel being navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place; or in any *British* built Ship or Vessel which has been sold to and become the Property of the Subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such Ship or Vessel last mentioned being also navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least of the Built of such Country or Place, in like Manner as if the same had been exported to any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A), any Thing in this Act, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be exported in British Ships or Vessels to any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A) (A)

XV. And be it further enacted, That any Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B) legally imported into any of the Ports in the Schedule (A) may be shipped or waterborne for Exportation to any Foreign Island, State, or Country, or to any British Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, in British Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Ship or Vessel built or that shall be deemed to be built and owned by the Inhabitants of any Country or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State of which the said Articles are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, such Ship or Vessel being navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place; or in any British built Ship or Vessel which has been sold to and become the Property of the Subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such Ship or Vessel last mentioned being also navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least of the Built of such Country or Place, in like Manner as if the same had been exported to any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A), any Thing in this Act, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties of Customs and Inwards payable on Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) legally imported into any of the Ports in the Schedule (A) may be drawn back on Exportation to any Foreign Island, State, or Country, or to any British Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, in British Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any Ship or Vessel built or that shall be deemed to be built and owned by the Inhabitants of any Country or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State of which the said Articles are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, such Ship or Vessel being navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least belonging to such Country or Place; or in any British built Ship or Vessel which has been sold to and become the Property of the Subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such Ship or Vessel last mentioned being also navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least of the Built of such Country or Place, in like Manner as if the same had been exported to any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A), any Thing in this Act, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Articles enumerated in Schedule (B) may be exported in British Ships or Vessels to any Foreign Country, State, or Island in America or the West Indies, not enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A) (A)

XVI. And be it further enacted, That if His Majesty may exempt Articles from the Duties of Customs and Inwards, and from the Provisions of this Act, and to extend the Provisions of this Act to any Port or Ports not mentioned in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (A), and to alter the Rates of Duties imposed by this Act on Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (A), and to alter the Rates of Duties imposed by this Act on Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (C), and to add to the Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (B), and to alter the Rates of Duties imposed by this Act on Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (B), and to add to the Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (C

Basseterre	St. Kitt's.
Charles Town	Nevis.
Plymouth	Montserrat.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Asses	Indian Corn Meal.
Barley.	Indigo.
Beans.	Live stock of any Sort.
Biscuit.	Lumber.
Bread.	Logwood.
Beaver, and all sorts of Fur.	Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Bowsprits.	Masts,
Calvances.	Mules.
Cocoa.	Neat Cattle.
Cattle.	Oats.
Cochineal.	Peas.
Coin and Bullion.	Potatoes.
Cotton Wool.	Poultry.
Drugs of all sorts.	Pitch.
Diamonds and Precious Stones.	Rye.
Flax.	Rice.
Fruit and Vegetables	Staves.
Furrick, and all sorts of wood for Dyers' Use.	Skins.
Flour.	Shingles.
Grain of any Sort.	Sheep.
Garden Seeds.	Tar
Hay.	Tallow.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise-shell.
Hides.	Wool.
Hoops.	Wheat.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	Yards

SCHEDULE (C.)

A Schedule of Duties payable on articles imported into His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, from other places in America and the West Indies, the Duties following; (that is to say),

	Sterling. £	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net Weight	0	5	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	2	6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 100 lbs of Bread, made from Wheat or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0	2	6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Peas, or Beans	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100 lbs net Weight	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in Length	0	7	0
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length	0	14	0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1	1	0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	1	1	0
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of One Inch thick	1	1	0
For every 1,000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1	1	0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1	8	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0	5	8
Horses, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10	0	0

A DISPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract has been received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieut. Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

12th June, 1822.

With reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr. Galt, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan shall be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£2500 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and receive the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.
In Council, 18th October, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge thesame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff. N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 22, in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out-houses thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c.—all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October, next at the Market House in York, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
27th August, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of Sale. 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16, in the 3rd Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, lying in Young Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
27th August, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 20-6w

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assise and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

York, 24th August, 1822. 20-tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1822. 21-tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the Third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and within 6 miles of the Town.

There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, upwards of 30 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23-tf

TO BE SOLD,

IN the Town of York, four Building LOTS of a quarter Acre each, to the West of George Ridouts, Esq. Fifty Acres of Land to the West of the old French Fort, about one mile from the Garrison at York, in Lots of 12 or 25 Acres. Also, 100 Acres situate between Dereuport and Stotenborough, on the Dundas Street.

The above LANDS being the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Province, will be sold on moderate and convenient terms.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. Mercer, Land Agent, York.

York, September 2d, 1822. 24-3w

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

SURROGATE COURT, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA. } By ROBERT KERR, Esquires Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-3tw.

A MEETING of the Directors, and those who were Subscribers to the TORONTO LIBRARY, that was established at York in December 1810, is requested on Wednesday, 16th October, at two o'clock, at DrForrest's Hotel, to take into consideration the disposal of such of the Books as now *remain*, belonging to the said Library, in the possession of

W. ALLAN,
Treasurer.

York, 1st October, 1822. 25-2w.

N. B. Any persons having in their possessionany of the Books belonging to this Library are requested to send them to W. A.

RAEFLE.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE,
PLEASURE-BOAT,

ADVERTISED for a few weeks past in this paper, will be raffled for on Monday evening, the 14th of October, at the house of *Mr. Thomas Moseley*, Auctioneer & Broker, by 20 Subscribers at $5 each, if that number is previously obtained.

York, October 2, 1822 25-2w.

WHEREAS SARAH SIMONS, my wife, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation;—this is to give notice to all persons not to trust the said Sarah Simons on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

JOHN SIMONS.

York, Octoner 2d, 1822. 25-3w.

Upper-Canada Almanac,
FOR 1823.

AS it is the Intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register," to publish an Almanac for the year 1823, on an improved plan, with many additions; and, to complete it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascertain the number of copies it may be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted.—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting those who may wish to patronise the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address either to the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient.

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country;—and also such information that may be useful to strangers.—The work will be shortly published in a cover, at a convenient size—and the price not to exceed half a dollar.

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received by the agents for this Newspaper.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 25. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1822

ERRATA.

In the 43rd line, of the first column, of Page 216, in our last number ;—for 2462 *read* 1462.

Editorial Commentary.

Having been applied to, from various quarters, for an early fulfilment of the promise made in our 14th number, respecting a detail of the best mode of cultivating *Hemp*, we have this week acquitted ourselves of the engagement, in the best manner we are able, by consulting all the most approved modes of culture practised in other countries. We expect very soon to give the result of an important experiment made in the immediate vicinity of this Town, which may prove both useful and incentive.

We regret exceedingly that our limits will not allow us to notice in the manner we desire, and the subject demands, some very extraordinary, extravagant, and absurd reasoning. (*I reasoning* it can be termed) which has appeared in the editorial department of the last OBSERVER, on the subject of the proposed Union of the two Provinces. After this specimen of the *consistency* of this modern *Proteus*, who dislikes one day, what he approves another, and whose judgment is ever changeable, e'en as variable as the tide of his own passions ; we ought to be surprised at nothing that comes from such a writer. Indeed, the great uncertainty, and inconstancy, always to be remarked amongst imbecile, or badly disposed, politicians, may be accounted for as proceeding from the nature of their passions, (rather than from the truth and reality of things,) which being changeable and irregular, can never produce regular ideas, any more than a crooked rule can be the measure of a straight line.

It is but a very short time since this *would be politician* honored us with his pity and his ridicule, for stating what has been since found true ; and it was only in *June* last that he gave us this assurance—"*without the consolidation of the Governments, this Province must remain a poor, enslaved portion of his Majesty's dominions*" ! Now ; within three short months,—

(Three little months ; or ere those shoes were old.
With which he ran from shop to shop with the news,
In self importance great:—)

this same Union is termed "*an infamous attempt to deprive us of our liberty, and our freedom*," with a long tissue of balderdash besides ; and the whole country is called upon to petit on against it, in terms inflammatory enough, in all conscience, if a single man could be found so foolish as to suffer his equanimity to be disturbed by such stuff. Alas, what will become of this luckless Knight of the quill ?—what will his brother *pat riots* say of him ?—one way only is left for him to escape, which is for once to make an honest confession, and declare his innocence, inasmuch as he did not edite the "*special appeal* to the country which appeared on Monday last, and we have no doubt that a general credence will be given to such an asseveration. For, it is manifestly the work of one of the *Chiefs of the party*, whose genius now and then shoots a brighter ray o'er the page of the Observer.

"YE SHALL KNOW THEM BY THEIR FRUITS."

But; is it not lamentable, is it not shocking, that in the very moment when all parties are shewing so publicly, so decidedly, so unquestionably, a sincere determination to consult the best interests of the Canadas; and when time has been requested by one party, and granted by the other, for the express purpose of ascertaining the general feeling and wishes of the country, in order that as much attention as possible may be paid to those feelings on a subject, The language of this attempt to rouse discontent and distrust appears to us not merely preposterous—it is abominable ; wicked ; execrable ! To *talk* of LIBERTY ; of FREEDOM ; of the RIGHTS of MAN ; and of many other blessings enjoyed under a rational and good Government, is the common cant of designing men ; but, how often are we forced to exclaim with *Madame* ROLAND as she turned in agony towards the statue of liberty :—"Oh, Liberty ; how long shall thy sacred name be profaned ?"—Faction knows how to assume, occasionally, the most beautiful forms, and to use the most enticing epithets ; but it is generally in order to consummate her worst purposes :—when *Satan* tempted our first progenitors it is not to be supposed he painted the horrors of sin, and of disobedience, and the shudderings of a death-bed : No, he spoke of the treasures of wisdom, and the joys of eternal light, and life ! and what was the consequence ? the Spirit of Evil and of Death laid hold of the destines of man, and the cemeteries and charnel houses of the species have been filled with the spoils, and trophies of his victory unto this day.

Selections from British & Foreign Papers.

Cruelty to Animals.—The Bill to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of Cattle, passed into law last Thursday by the House of Lords, enacts, that if any person shall *wantonly* or *cruelly* beat, abuse, or ill treat any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, ox, cow, heifer, steer, sheep, or other cattle, on complaint being made to a magistrate, within whose jurisdiction such offence is committed, within ten days after, shall forfeit from £5 to 10s. as the lowest penalty, and, on non-payment, be subject to be committed to the House of Correction, for any time not exceeding three months.

Ancient Histories of Great Britain.—On the 24th of July, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward an address to the King, stating, that the present editions of the Ancient Histories of that Kingdom are incorrect and defective, and many of them in manuscript, and that if they were published under the authority of government, it would confer an honor on his reign, and be useful to the public ; and requesting that his Majesty be pleased to order the printing of the said Ancient Histories, at the public expence. Sir James Mackintosh spoke in favor of the proposal of a measure which he thought so much interested the national character, and would contribute so largely to the diffusion of knowledge. He contended that the government should do it, because the work would be of so much magnitude that no private individual would be likely to embark in it. From his speech we are also given to understand that the work is to be prepared by a Mr. Petre, the keeper of the public records in the tower. That gentleman, he said, "had already devoted the greater part of his life to those pursuits best calculated to fit him for such an undertaking ; and unless government listened to avail itself of his assistance, it might not easily find an individual who was at the same time disposed and competent for such a work A collection of the ancient histories of this country would be extremely useful in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the Constitution. Many of the new theories on government arose from an ignorance of the rise and progress of the Constitution, towards a knowledge of which these histories would greatly contribute." The motion, after a *feint* of opposition from Mr. Hume, was carried without a division. We may therefore probably calculate upon the appearance within a few years at farthest, of the most splendid Historical work ever published ; for the British government will not spare any expence on the occasion. We use the term "splendid" in respect of the style in which it will be "got up" as to the *matter* we may judge of it afterwards. And in order that we may then have an opportunity to judge, we hope his Majesty will early send us a copy, elegantly bound and double gilt. With Sir James Macintosh, we are persuaded there is no case where drinking largely is more likely to produce sobriety, than the study of history.

Thomas Strickland, Esq. on his last rent day, at Sizergh Hall, ordered that all arrears of rent due last Christmas should be wiped away, and those tenants who had regularly paid their rents, were to have a per centage allowed up to the present time and also a reduction of a per centage up to the end of their leases. The tenants, in gratitude for such generosity, said, that if the times improved they would not require the abatement. It is reported, that in the above instance, one farmer was £700 behind. Another was so rejoiced, that on entering his field when returning home from the feast, he began shouting and hallowing—his wife coming to the door, on hearing so unusual a noise, asked what was to do ?—"The man replied, "*The National Debt is paid off.*" Driving some ducks out of his way, he said, "You are mine *to-day*, but you were not *yesterday* "

Since the introduction of the treading mill into Brixton House of Correction, it is singular to observe the decrease of crime within the Borough, and the adjoining districts.

At the trial of a boxer for manslaughter it clearly appeared that seconds to combats by a late Act of Parliament were liable to transportation for life.

Five men have been convicted to be hanged for committing violation on a young woman near Northampton.

The sale of farms and farming stock of which notice has been given in all parts of the country for Michaelmas next, exceeds any former precedent, and excites a very general alarm, as to the ruinous consequences to the landowners.

The "Hermit in the Country" is about to appear again before the public, with a fourth volume of his amusing sketches of life and manners.

After remaining stationary for nearly a month, the funds have experienced a rise of nearly one per cent. during the present week. The improvement does not appear to have been occasioned, as is frequently the case, by any extensive speculation, but by a very steady demand for stock on the part of the public, and the purchases have been continued even at the highest prices.

Married.—At the Dowager Dutchess of Richmond's, in Waterloo-place, 19th July, Lawrence Peel, Esq. to Lady Jane Lennox, fourth daughter of the late Duke of Richmond.

The Spots on the Sun are said at this time to be very interesting, there being one which is perceptible to the naked eye ; it is three times as large as our earth.—*Charleston paper.*

English Feeling.—A small farmer in the vicinity of Manchester, not long since, killed a cow, and sent part of the beef and a quantity of suet to his son, a weaver, in Bakeley, who hung it up so near the window, that some one, in the night, broke a pane and carried off the suet.—In the morning, the weaver missing his suet, went to the ale house, where he posted up the following advertisement, which still remains an evidence of the right John Bull generosity and spirit :—"Whereas, last night, a quantity of beef suet was taken from the house of Thomas Wolstonecroft—this is to give notice, that if the person who took it away will appear and prove that he was forced to do so by distress, the said Thomas Wolstonecroft will give him a dozen of flour to make the *suet into dumplings*. But if he cannot prove that he was in distress when he stole it, the said Thomas Wolstonecroft will fight him, and give him five shillings if he 'beats him.'"

Barber's wit.—A hair dresser at Halifax informed one of his customers, the other morning, that he had just been *finishing off* an attorney in that place, who had departed soon after to York, to attend his professional duties at the Assizes On which the gentleman enquired if he, the barber, had any cause to try there. "No," replied the operator with great neatness, "I had much rather *shave* a lawyer than let a lawyer *shave* me."

Disgraceful Conduct of a Clergyman.—A Curate, who serves two churches in the neighborhood of Billesdan, was so intoxicated Sunday se'nnight, as to be incapable of doing his duty. On ascending the pulpit at R ——, he could scarcely articulate a sentence distinctly, and the service consequently was abruptly concluded. At S——, his conduct, was, if possible, more reprehensible, for after disgusting his congregation to such a pitch as to cause them to quit the church soon after he had entered it, he actually, on being desired to leave the pulpit, "showed fight," by placing himself in a boxing attitude, and using threatening to one of his parishioners. It gives us pain to record an instance of such gross violation of common decency.—*Leicester paper.*

Judicial pleasantry.—A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch Judge, with whom he was on most intimate terms. Happening to have a client, a *female*, defender in an action, of the name of *Tickle*, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain,—"Tickle, my client, the defender, my Lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics of laughter, by the Judge replying—"Tickle her yourself, Harry, you're as able to do it as I."

Columbia.—This new country presents a most interesting aspect. Her independence by the United States government formally acknowledged, and their Representative being now on his way to the seat of Congress at Bogota, nor has the Portuguese government conceded much less, having admitted a free intercourse for all the purposes of commerce—any thing left undone is little more than ideal : and, we presume, they only wait to communicate their determination to the Spanish government before their Independence be formally and duly acknowledged by the British Senate—all other European Powers will probably follow ; and indeed we are disposed to think the Mother Country will ere long adopt such liberal and honorable measures as will at once put an end to a war, now nearly brought to a natural conclusion.

A most extraordinary leap was made by a horse belonging to Mr. Beardsworth, Birmingham, on Saturday se'nnight. In passing over a bar three feet six inches high, the leap was taken at the amazing distance of seventeen feet seven inches from it, and the whole space of ground covered was nine yards eight inches. The horse is 15½ hands high, and carried upwards of twelve stone.

Pitcairn's Island.—The whale ship *Russel*, Capt. Archer, of New Bedford, touched at this Island in March last, and had opportunities of free and friendly intercourse with the inhabitants. Ten active young men first came on board from the Island, with whom a part of the ship's company returned to the shore, where they were cordially received by the "venerable John Adams," governor of the Island, and regaled with a plentiful repast of fowls, baked pigs, yams, &c. ; they passed the night chiefly in conversation with the governor ; obtained such supplies as they needed in exchange for sundry articles wanted by the natives, and after two or three days, took a very affectionate leave of the hospitable Islanders. John Adams and six Otaheitan women, are all that are left of the crew of the Bounty ; forty-nine have been born on the Island, two of whom are dead ; fifty three are now living, and without exception are enjoying good health The village is a pleasant one. Order prevails. God is acknowledged constantly at their meals ; and no small share of domestic happiness is visible.

The Albion.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, the body of Mr. William Proctor, one of the unfortunate sufferers on board this vessel, was found by some fishermen, floating about two leagues off the Old Head of Kinsale. It exhibited no appearance of decay, and appeared perfectly fresh, but when brought to land it soon changed for the worse. The identity was ascertained by some papers and the cards of this unfortunate gentleman, which were found in the pocket ; and what is surprising, though the body remained upwards of three months in the water, these papers were found very little injured. There was also found in the pocket, one sovereign, a small piece of gold, and a small case with a lock of hair tied up in it. On hearing the circumstance, Mr. Gibbons, the respectable agent of Lloyd's, immediately proceeded to the spot, and had the body decently interred.—*Cork Chron.*

A correspondent in the *Times*, in consequence of the fatal mistakes of giving from Druggists' shops, oxalic acid for Epsom salts, &c. suggests that all poisons should be kept in bottles, painted red, and put up in red papers, as a general caution.

Great undertaking.—A gentleman, now in Edinburgh, has engaged for £1,600 sterling to ride 150 miles ; then to walk to the moor, and to kill 10 brace of game ; he has then to walk ten miles back : all this to be done in 24 hours. He is to start about the end of this month, at 12 o'clock of the day, and we understand the horses are engaged.—*Edinburgh Star.*

Extraordinary Race.—A short time since, a race took place in the city road, between two dogs in a cart, against one of the 4 horse Paddington stages, and was won by the two dogs.

The Wellington Trophy.

The Grand Colossal Statue of *Achilles* was yesterday placed upon its lofty pedestal in Hyde Park, and excited the admiration of thousands of all ranks and descriptions throughout the day. It stands a proud trophy of the successful valour and pre-eminent glory of Britain, and will serve as a lasting monument of the transcendant merits of the illustrious and immortal WELLINGTON, by whom, and his brave companions in arms, feats of glory have been atchieved, not only surpassing all of modern times but those of the most renowned heroes of antiquity.—The Statue is immensely colossal, and presents a fine imposing appearance ; but, contrary to expectation, the face bears no resemblance to that of the great Captain, whose splendid victories it is avowedly designed to commemorate. The figure is quite upright, holding a shield in one hand, while the other is indicative of an offensive intention, but as yet displays no weapon ; the head is uncovered, and the armour is placed on the right side, rather inclining to the back of the Statue.—The drapery is thrown over the left shoulder, and in front comes down in tolerably graceful folds, but in the rear the same attention has not been paid to the appearance of the garment. On the whole, however, it presents a magnificent specimen of the perfection of the arts, and will not fail to excite universal admiration. The inscription is as follows :—

TO ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
And his brave Companions in Arms,
This Statue of Achilles,
Cast from Cannon,
Taken in the Victories of
Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo,
is inscribed by their Country-Women.

A vessel, whose length is now ascertained to be about 60 feet, has, within a few days past, been discovered near the wharf at Mathon, near Rolvenden, in Kent, partly in the bank, and the keel under the bed of the river Rother, supposed to have been buried near 500 years. A number of hands have been employed in digging about the same with the intention of getting it out ; some parts of human bodies have been found, also a number of wooden tools, and a gold mounted lance. A number of visitors are daily arriving to view the ancient wreck, and it is expected some valuables may be found to remunerate the laborers.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark are making a tour of some parts of England before they sail for Denmark.

His Majesty has given £1000 towards erecting a Welch College in Cardiganshire, for the education of students designed for the Church.

RUSSIA.

From a report lately made of the extent, population, industry, commerce, &c. of the Russian empire, it appears the 50 governments of Russia comprehend 298,950 geographical square miles, and contain 49,097,000 inhabitants. There are 3742 manufactories in the empire. The capital employed in commerce, as stated by merchants, amounts to 319,660,000 roubles. The revenue arising from the poll tax, and that upon drink, is stated at 169,550,000 roubles.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 10th July, gives as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russian peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched suffrings of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for their produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The Nobles, so far from reaping benefit from their possessions, find themselves obliged to purchase food for their slaves. There is plenty of food, but the great mass of consumers have no money At Odessa, wheat brought from the interior of Poland and Russia, is worth no more than fifteen shillings a quarter, and other descriptions of grain are low in proportion. The great bulk of his Imperial Majesty's subjects are labouring under the deepest distress.

Extracts from the Journal of a Tour "among the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws," in the summer of 1820—by Adam Hodgson, Esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. H mentioned the separation with the missionaries at Elliot, and then continues—"We proceeded through the woods, along an Indian path,

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till evening, when we reached the dwelling of a half-breed Chickasaw, and whose hut was on the frontier of the two nations. We found him sitting before the door, watching the gambols of fifty or sixty of his horses, which were frolicking before him; and of more than 200 very fine cattle, which at sunset were coming up as usual, of their own accord, from different parts of the surrounding forest, where they have a boundless and luxuriant range. The whole scene reminded me strongly of pastoral and patriarchal times. He had chosen this situation, he said, for its retirement (in some directions he has no neighbours for fifty or a hundred miles,) and because it afforded him excellent pasturage and water for his cattle. He gave us a hospitable reception; and spread a bear skin for each of us in his only room, which we occupied for two nights, the following day being Sunday.

As our host spoke English very well, and was very intelligent, our quiet meals gave an opportunity of obtaining some information from him relative to the Indians.

He told me, that great changes had taken place among the Indians, even in his time—that in many tribes, when he was young, the children as soon as they rose, were made to plunge in the water, and swim, in the coldest weather; and were then collected on the bank of the river, to learn the manners and customs of their ancestors, and hear the old men repeat the traditions of their forefathers They were assembled again at sunset for the same purpose, and were taught to regard as a sacred duty the transmission to their posterity of the lessons thus acquired.

He said, that this custom is now abandoned by all the tribes with which he is acquainted, except, to use his own words, where there is, here and there, an old ancient fellow, who upholds the old way.

He told me that they had an obscure story, somewhat resembling that of Jacob wrestling with an angel; and that the full blooded Indians always separated the sinew which shrank, and that it is never seen in the venison exposed for sale: he did not know what they did with it.—His elder brother, whom I afterwards met, told me that they eat it as a rarity; but I have also heard, though on less respectable authority, that they refrain from it, like the ancient Jews. A gentleman who lived on the Indian frontier, or in the nation for fifteen years, told me that he had been often surprised that the Indians always detached this sinew; but it had never occurred to him to enquire the reason.

With respect to the religious belief of the Choctaws, he said, that it is a great prevailing belief among them, that there is a Great Spirit, who made the earth, and placed them on it, and preserves them in their hunting journies, and gives them "luck in life;" that however they do not often think of him—that they believe all who die, go to the Spirit country; that some suppose it is divided into two nations; the one abounding in fine woods and deer, and buffaloes; the other, destitute of both—that these imagine, that when the spirit of bad men leaves the body, it proceeds on the same road as that of good men till the roads forks, when it takes the way to the bad country, supposing it to be the other—that many expect a great day, when the world will be burnt and made over again, far pleasanter than it is now, when the Spirit will return from the Spirit Country and settle again upon it; and that near the place where they were buried, will be their future home. He here pointed to a common book which he received from his wife Esther (for he can read,) and said the following sentence conveys the opinion of many Indians—"Wheresoever the body is laid till the resurrection, thither, as to a dwelling house, death brings us home."—or, as an Indian would express himself, "one great fire brings us home."

BUDGET OF VALUABLE RECIPES.

No. 3.

We can vouch for the *super-excellence* of the following *Balsam*, for the cure of recent cuts:—

Gum Benjamin,	-	-	3 oz.
Storax,	-	-	2 oz.
Balsam of Peru,	-	-	½ oz.
Balsam of Tolu,	-	-	½ oz.
Succo. Aloes,	-	-	6 dr.
Tincture of Myrrh,	-	-	2 oz.
Rect. Sp. of Wine,	-	-	2 pints.

Infused in a warm place, for several days, till the gums are dissolved, then decant it.—A country Clergyman of our acquaintance, in England, has performed wonders with this balsam.—*Ed.*

From a late British Journal.

Improvement in Brewing.—A most important improvement has lately taken place in the mode of brewing and distilling and is now practised at the Patent Steam Distillery at the Greenhead, Glasgow. The invention consists in the application of steam to the bottom of the boilers, which are indented with concentric circles, varying in depth according to the progress and quantity of heat wanted. A pipe from the steam-engine boiler, situated outside of the building, is conveyed to three large brewing boilers and two stills. The boiler is not larger than that required for an engine of eight horse power, and not more than the usual pressure is employed. In addition to the saving of fuel, the improvement consists in the great disparity of temperature betwixt this mode and the common way of distilling by coal or peat fire. The difference is as 214 to 21,877 degrees of heat. The consequence is obvious. Steam cannot give any of that empyreumatic nauseous flavour which is so difficult to be avoided in the common method, and which has so long deteriorated our native beverage. Another improvement at the Greenhead is a machine, styled by the inventor a separator, that completely prevents the mixture of the coarse essential oil, which is one of the products of distillation on the old plan, and which has been so greatly injurious to all malt spirits.

A fire and water proof cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Original Communications.

(*Written exclusively for the Weekly Register*)

No. XX.

On the Cultivation of Hemp in Canada.

The abundance of National Wealth *depends upon the amount of productive* Industry.

At page 131 of our Register we introduced an essay on the importance of cultivating Hemp in Canada. We then promised to give a detail of the best mode of culture and to point out from whence the best seed might be obtained. It has so happened that we have been unable to fulfil our engagement until now. The practice detailed below is chiefly that of England, and such as is recommended by Arthur Young. It will be necessary, therefore, to make some allowance for the difference of climate, which a practical farmer will very readily calculate.

The *usual profit* of cultivating *Hemp*, in the *Home districts* of England, is from £6 to £7 per acre. In Canada it would be much more, because the crops would be far more luxuriant, and the drawbacks from the profits, fewer, and of less amount. It requires the very best land to be found in a farm. A rich, deep, putrid, friable, sandy loam; and it cannot be too rich. On old farms it requires ample manuring. It will pay for the dung. *Hemp* takes much from the soil, and returns nothing to it; rich, mellow, clayey loams do well; and nothing better than old meadow land, no matter what the soil, turned down by the deepest furrow plough.

Tillage.—There are many crops for which things could be cautiously given, as the weeds will not be growing with such and get the better of various plants; but this is not the case with *Hemp*, which is so predominant in its growth, that it kills all weeds. The land should, from the preceding autumn to the time of sowing, have three or four plowings, and sufficient scufflings, and be harrowed to a fine surface.

Upon the *old* farms in Canada dung should be amply applied, in proportion to the deficiency of the soil in fertility; but it is rarely ventured on any without a good dressing. And when the culture is continued on the same land (the most usual way for it,) yet they commonly manure it every year if they can; from 16 to 60 cubical yards are given, according to the soil. The *new* lands of Canada, on first and second rate qualities of soil, will not require manure for the first few years. Cedar swamps that are not too wet, and that produce fine, tall, clean, thrifty trees, would make admirable *Hemp grounds*.

Seed.—The quantity varies according to the opinions of individuals, and the practice of different districts, from 11 to 14 pecks per acre. The best mode of determining the quantity provided the seed is good, will be as in other cases according to the richness of the Land. Good seed may be procured from England, but the best is from the *Ukraine* and *Russia*. It is to be hoped that Government will complete its honest deed and wise design by enabling the some enumerators, in this country, who are to purchase the *Hemp*, when grown, to supply the growers, in the first instance, with the best seed of a moderate price.

Sowing.—Universally broad cast; nor can we see any motive for drilling a plant which utterly destroys weeds, except one that of burying the seed at an equal depth. Should any person be inclined to drill, the rows should be as near to each other as the shares of the drill can be set.

Cottagers Hemp.—It is an extraordinary circumstance, that by far the greatest part of the hemp that is raised in Europe, is by cottagers, or very little farmers; this is the case in the Ukraine, as well as in Suffolk. There, and in many other countries, it is sown every year on the same land by cottagers, who provide *dung for it* by keeping a cow or some pigs. Whether it is the most beneficial culture in England for such a person has been disputed; but when the benefit of manufacturing it themselves is taken into consideration, and the advantageous winter employment it affords to the women and children, we have little doubt of its being the best *crop*, they, or the poorer inhabitants of any northern country can attend to; or, of its yielding them much more neat profit than sufficient to buy any or all other products the same land could yield, if not thus employed.

Some writers have recommended weeding *Hemp* in June or July; but on all soils proper for this plant it is unnecessary; the crop will get the better, and destroy all weeds; if these get a head among it, it is a sure proof that the soil has been improperly chosen.

The Pulling.—The time of pulling *Hemp* is, in England, about the beginning of August, or more properly speaking, 14 weeks from the time of sowing: the leaves turning yellow and the stalks white, are signs of maturity; the male and female *Hemp* are pulled together; indeed, when the crop is thick, it is impossible to separate them.

When it is all taken up, and bound in small bundles, with a band at each end, to such a bigness as you can grasp with both hands, it is conveyed to a pond of standing water (of a clay pit the better,) where it is laid bundle upon bundle, direct and across, thus,

1	1	1	
1	1	1	

This is termed a *bed of Hemp*, and after it is pulled to such a thickness as to answer the depth of the water (which cannot be too deep,* although they seldom are found to exceed the depth of 5 feet), it is loaded with blocks and logs of wood, until all of it is submerged; after remaining in this state 4 or 5 days, as the weather shall direct, it is taken out, and carried to a field of aftermath, or of any other grass that is clean and free from cattle; the bundles being untied, it is spread out thin, stick by stick; in this state it must be turned every other day, especially in moist weather, least the worms should injure it. Thus it remains for 6 weeks or more; then it is gathered together tied in large bundles, and kept dry in a house, although it may do as well stacked, if kept perfectly dry, till December or January.

In the foreign districts, the male and female or *feeble* and *seed hemp* are frequently separated. This may arise from their *Hemp* being coarser, and the stalks larger. To attempt it some manufacturers, in Suffolk, would be, I think, injudicious, if not unprofitable.

Hemp, when left for seed, is seldom water-rotted, from the additional trouble and expence, but it would be better if so done. It is generally stacked and covered during the winter, and is sowed upon grass-lay land in January or February. If the season suit (particularly when covered with straw) it will come to a good colour and make strong coarse cloths. It is found inferior to *Hemp* pulled in proper time, and water-rotted.

* This deserves experimental inquiry; watering Hemp is a partial rotting through fermentation; the vicinity of the atmosphere must, for that purpose, be necessary.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXVI. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the thirteenth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the First day of August last. We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirteenth day of September inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the eighteenth day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y

H. J Boulton Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLIV.

An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies* and other Places in *America* and the *West Indies*.

[24th June, 1822.]

Acts regulating the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Territories, Islands and Ports, under the Dominion of His Majesty in America, and the West Indies; and it is expedient that the said several Acts should be forthwith repealed, and other Provisions made in lieu thereof:

WHEREAS divers Acts of Parliament have been from time to time passed, for regulating the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Territories, Islands and Ports, under the Dominion of His Majesty in America and the West Indies; and it is expedient that the said several Acts should be forthwith repealed, and other Provisions made in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of an Act passed in the Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Twenty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to permit His Majesty to authorize, in case of Scarcity, the Importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn and Rice Meal, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America into the Province of Quebec, and all the Countries bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the Islands within the said Gulph, and in the County of Labrador*; also another Act passed in the Thirty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for explaining and amending an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between the said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies"*; and also another Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to allow Two Ports made in the Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty for the more convenient Exportation of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, so*

31G 3 c.38.

33G 3 c.53.

46G 3c.101

46G 3c.57.

46G 3c.72.

48G 3c.125.

in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's and Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and the other Act intituled *An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Thirty first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies in Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's and Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also, an Act made in the Twenty seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize in Lords of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucia, in the Island of Jamaica, in the Port of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Roseau in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions*; also, an Act passed in the Thirty third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, in Foreign Ships, into and from certain Ports and Places in the West Indies*; and for amending so much of an Act made in the Thirty second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to permitting the Importation of Sugar in the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, in Foreign Ships; and so much of Two Acts made in the Twenty eighth and Thirty first Years of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Timber into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in the West Indies or South America; and so much of the said Act made in the Twenty eighth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, from any Country belonging to the United States of America; also, an Act passed in the Forty fourth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August One Thousand eight hundred and seven, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and any Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of His United States of America, and coming to England*; also, an Act passed in the Forty fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies*; also, an Act passed in the Forty sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to enable His Majesty to permit the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities in any of the Ports of Wood Bay in the Island of Trinidad, &c. &c.* and an Act passed in the Forty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act to permit the Importation of Live Stock and Grain from any Foreign Country into the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward, and the Two Islands West Indies, and to allow certain*

Goods to be exported from the United States of America into the British Provinces in North America for the Purpose of Exportation to the British Islands in the West Indies; also an Act passed in the Forty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Falmouth, in the Island of Jamaica; also an Act passed in the Fifty second Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, imported in to Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to the Territories of the United States of America in Foreign Ships or Vessels, and to permit Articles, the production of the said United States to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels; also, another Act passed in the said Fifty second Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing certain Articles to be imported into the Bahama Islands, and exported therefrom in Foreign Vessels, and for encouraging the Exportation of Salt from the said Islands; also, an Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, with other Purposes therein mentioned; also, another Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act for further allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles at the Island of Bermuda; also, an Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend and make perpetual certain Acts for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles and from certain Ports in the West Indies; also an Act passed in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend the Powers of Two Acts, for allowing British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles to be imported into Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles; and also an Act passed in the said Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to and from the Port of Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes; also, an Act passed in the Fifty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow, for Three Years, and until Six Weeks after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament, the Importation into Ports specially appointed by His Majesty, within the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of the Articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports; also, an Act passed in the said Fifty eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to permit the Importation of certain Articles into His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, or on the Continent of South America, and also certain Articles into certain Ports in the West Indies; also, an Act passed in the Fifty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Forty fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, to the Bahama Islands in America, Ships coming in ballast; also, an Act passed in the Fifty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend the Provisions of three Acts of the Fifty second, Fifty third, and Fifty seventh Years of His present Majesty, for allowing British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles, imported into Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into Bermuda in Foreign Ships, to certain other articles; also an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled—An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to and from Bay in the Island of Jamaica; also, another Act passed in the First year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled—An Act to permit the Importation of Goods from any Foreign Country or Plantation in America, into the Port of Bridge Town in Barbadoes; also, an Act passed in the Fifth and Second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Fifty eighth Year of his late Majesty, intituled—An Act to make perpetual certain Acts of the Forty ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled—An Act for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Falmouth, in the Island of Jamaica; also an Act passed in the Fifty second Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled—An Act to allow British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, imported in to Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to the Territories of the United States of America in Foreign Ships or Vessels, and to permit Articles, the production of the said United States to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels; also, another Act passed in the said Fifty second Year of the Reign of his

Basseterre	St. Kitt's.
Charles Town	Nevis.
Plymouth	Montserrat.

SCHEDULE (B)

Asses	Indian Corn Meal.
Barley.	Indigo.
Beans.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Biscuit.	Lumber.
Bread.	Logwood.
Beaver, and all sorts of Fur.	Mahogeny, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Bowsprits	Masts.
Calavances.	Mules.
Cocoa.	Neat Cattle.
Cattle.	Oats.
Cochineal.	Peas.
Coin and Bullion.	Potatoes.
Cotton Wool.	Poultry.
Drugs of all sorts.	Pitch.
Diamonds and Precious Stones.	Rye.
Flax.	Rice.
Fruit and Vegetables	Staves.
Fustick, and all sorts of wood for Dyers' Use.	Skins.
Flour	Shingles
Grain of any Sort.	Sheep.
Garden Seeds.	Tar.
Hay.	Tallow.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise shell.
Hides.	Wool.
Hoops.	Wheat.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	Yards

SCHEDULE (C)

A Schedule of Duties payable on articles imported into His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, from other places in America and the West Indies, the Duties following; (that is to say).

	Sterling £ s. d
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net Weight	0 5 0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0 2 6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0 1 6
For every 100 lbs of Bread, made from Wheat or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0 2 6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Pease, or Beans	0 2 6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0 0 7
Rice, for every 100 lbs net Weight	0 2 6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in Length	0 7 6
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length	0 14 0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1 1 0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0 15 0
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, at One Inch thick	1 1 0
For every 1,000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1 1 0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1 8 0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0 5 3
Horses, for every 100l of the Value thereof	10 0 0
Neat Cattle, for every 100l. of the value thereof	10 0 0
All other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10 0 0

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA,
12th August, 1822.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to permit a Troop of Cavalry to be raised within the limits of the West York Regiment, and to order the same to be attached to that Regiment.

His Excellency is further pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz:—

First Regiment of Dundas.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

	Commission dated
Lieutenant Alexander Rose, of the late Incorporated Militia, vice Weegar resigned,	16 June, 1822
Ensign James M'Donell, on half pay vice Glasford, removed from the District,	19 do.
Lieut. Jacob Doren,	20 do.
Lieut. John Weegar,	21 June 1822

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign John Doren, vice Jacob Doren promoted,	18 do.
Ensign Severenus Casselman, vice Weegar do.	19 do.
Ensign Nicholas Shaver,	20 do.
Ensign Jacob Merkley,	21 do.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Philip Monro, Gent. vice John Doren promoted,	18 do.
Allan Monro, Gent. vice Casselman, do.	19 do.
Serjt. Peter Bolton, vice Shaver, do.	20 do.
Serjt. Nichs. Watt, vice Merkley, do.	21 do.
William Shaver, Gent.	22 do.
John Shaver, Gent.	24 do.

TO BE ADJUTANT WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT.

Serjt. J. Dick, formerly of the 5th Foot,	18 do.

TO BE QUARTER MASTER.

Serjt. John Lank,	18 do.

TO BE SURGEON.

Alexr. Wylie, Esquire,	18 do.

Fourth Regiment of Carleton.

Major Ulysses FitzMaurice, from the 2nd Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Frazer, whose appointment has not taken place.	18 do.
Capt. Donald Frazer, to be Major, vice Matheson, whose appointment has not taken place.	18 do.

Second Regiment of Carleton.

Captain Roderick Matheson, to be Major, vice FitzMaurice promoted in the 4th Regiment,	18 do.

First Regiment of Grenville.

TO BE SURGEON.

William Scott, Esq.	5th Sept. 1822.

West York Regiment.

Appointments in the troop of Cavalry.

Captain George Denison, to be Captain,	16 Aug. 1822
Ensign Aaron Silverthorne, to be Lieutenant,	do. do.
Qr. Mr. Samuel Price, on half pay of the Pembroke Fencible Light Dragoons, to be Cornet,	do. do.

TO BE CAPTAINS OF COMPANIES.

Lieut. Thos. Denison, vice George Denison, appointed to the Cavalry,	do. do.
Lieut. John Beatty, vice Jackson, left the Province,	17 do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign James Farr, vice Thomas Denison, promoted,	do. do.
Ensign Bernard Turguand, vice Gray left the Province,	19 do.
Ensign William Crookshank, vice Beatty promoted,	20 do.
Ensign Lambert F. Brooke, vice McNabb left the District,	21 do.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Ensign James Givens, from the Stormont Militia, vice Silverthorne, promoted,	16 do.
Wm. Lee, Gent. vice Farr, promoted	17 do.
John McDougall, Gent. vice Turguand, do.	19 do.
James Boyes, Gent. vice Crookshank do.	20 do.

By Command of His Excellency
the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN,
Asst. Genl. Mil. Forces,
UPPER CANADA.

A DISPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract has been received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieut. Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

12th June, 1822.

WITH reference to your dispatch, transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of Compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province, for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you, that His Majesty has acceded to a request preferred by Mr. Gait, the Agent for the Sufferers, that a Loan shall be raised of £100,000, of which the Government here will guarantee half the interest, (£2500 per annum,) the Province providing for the remainder, which Loan shall be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the Invasion, as may be established before a new Commission.

The proposed measures must, of course, be submitted to, and receive the Sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

Major General,
SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.
In Council, 18th October, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder. *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Mills Jackson, at the suit of Robert Armour and George Davis, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 22, in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement 210 acres be the same more or less. A large proportion of the land is well cleared and fenced, with a good and well finished two story house, barn, and other out-houses thereon, also an excellent well of water, &c.—all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Saturday, the Fifth day of October, next at the Market House in York, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office. York,
27th August, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale. 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, at the suit of Daniel Brook, Esq I have seized and taken in execution 25 acres, being the North West corner of Lot No. 16, in the 3rd Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, lying in Young Street Road, which property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
27th August, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale 20-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Clive at the suit of John Steadbough, and also by another writ of Fieri Facias against the land and tenements of the said Clive at the suit of James Crooks, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number thirty two in the first Concession of the Township of Ancaster, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two Acres, on which are a convenient Tannery, a good dwelling house, out-houses &c all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises on Saturday the Ninth day of November next at one o'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 5th January 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade, I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d day of November next at one o'Clock P. M. at Bomberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff. G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, deceased, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot numberten in first Concession of Flamboro' West, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two run of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of November next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are herby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

York, 24th August, 1822. 20-tf

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th October, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the thirteenth day of November, next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying into Half Acre Lots, the Village Plot of Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinty, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, to be paid for in Land, by a Per Centage in the Land Surveyed, to be bid for after the usual Reservations for Public Purposes, shall have been made, that is to say, for an Episcopal Church, Parsonage House and Burrying Ground; Presbyterian Meeting House and Burrying Ground; Market Place and Public Parades.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed creditorably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expence of the Contractor.

The percentage settlement duty on each Lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey of the Patent for the same to issue with usual fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land Granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

A MEETING of the Directors, and those who were Subscribers to the TORONTO LIBRARY, that was established at York in December 1810, is requested on Wednesday, 16th October at two o'clock, at DuFORSEY'S Hotel, to take into consideration the disposal of such of the Books as now *remain*, belonging to the said Library, in the possession of

W. ALLAN,
Treasurer.

York, 1st October, 1822. 25 2w

N. B. Any persons having in their possession any of the Books belonging to this Library are requested to send them to W. A.

VALUABLE LAND
IN
PERCY,
IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price $2 per Acres; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour, or Potashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, August 28, 1822. tf.

TO COOPERS.

WANTED from One to Two Hundred WHISKEY BARRELS, made of good seasoned Stuff Apply to

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 8th October, 1822.

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of Niagara } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, in the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittrick, Senr. and George Adams, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the qualified, or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Mr. Thomson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the Third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of YORK, and within 8 miles of the Town.

There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, upwards of 30 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23-tf

TO BE SOLD,

IN the Town of York, four Building LOTS of a quarter Acre each, to the West of George Ridout, Esq. Fifty Acres of Land to the West of the old French Fort, about one mile from the Garrison at York, in Lots of 12 or 25 Acres. Also 100 Acres situate between Davenport and Stoten Borough, on the Dundas Street.

The above LANDS being the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Province, will be sold on moderate and convenient terms.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. Mercer, Land Agent, York

York, September 21, 1822. 24-3w

STRAYED, OR STOLEN,

A DARK CHESNUT GELDING, about 15½ hands high, with a small white star on the Forehead,—

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be given on his being brought to the Gazette Office, York, if strayed;—the same reward will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the Offender.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, *2½ to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

RAFFLE.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE,
PLEASURE-BOAT,

ADVERTISED for four weeks past in this paper, will be raffled for on Monday evening, the 14th of October, at the house of *Mr. Thomas Moseley*, Auctioneer & Broker, by 20 Subscribers at $5 each, if that number is previously obtained.

York, October 2. 1822 25-2w

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

TO SERVANTS.

WANTED, a sober, industrious, and steady man to attend on a small family; cut wood; look after a horse and a cow; and do such jobs about a house as a man is usually expected to perform.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, October 9th, 1822 26-tf.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21—f

WHEREAS SARAH SIMONS, my wife, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation;—this is to give notice to all persons not to trust the said Sarah Simons on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

JOHN SIMONS.

York, October 2d, 1822. 25-3.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 26. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1822

Editorial Commentary.

From the news of this week we have to record a dreadful catastrophe—

How are the Mighty fallen!

That amiable and excellent man, and great Minister, Lord LONDONDERRY is no more! The arduous business of a long Session of Parliament has been too much for him; producing a mental aberration to which this unfortunate, but highly distinguished, Noble man terminated his existence by his own hand; leaving us to deplore the loss of one of the ablest and most upright Ministers England has ever produced—whilst another instance is afforded, to show that the greatest talents, attainments, power, and influence, are, *of themselves*, insufficient to secure their possessor from a fate that is shocking to humanity.

Those who are destined to walk in the more lowly and retired paths of life may, however, derive consolation even from a calamity like the present; they must perceive how little of ease, of comfort, and of real enjoyment is sometimes possessed in the most exalted situations, and how much corroding anxiety, trouble, and to mad, they escape in the shadow of their obscurity; while such men as WHITBREAD, ROMILLY & CASTLEREAGH, highly gifted as they were, and blessed with wealth, & fame, and influence, were permitted to have their reason overthrown, and to die in misery and mental darkness.

The news of this melancholy event must greatly damp the pleasures of our beloved Sovereign on his northern tour, which it will most probably tend to shorten.

We wish that some of the restless spirits of this country would study, and endeavor to practise, the beautiful sentiment expressed by his Majesty towards the close of his speech at the Prorogation of the British Parliament, where he mentions his paternal desire of *uniting, in brotherly love and affection, all classes and descriptions of his subjects*:—we should then witness few or none of those attempts which have been so repeatedly made to excite discontent in this otherwise happy province.

In order to make room for a press of interesting matter brought by the last mails we are obliged to forego several discussions of a more domestic nature, and the notice of many communications

Our columns will be found to contain important information from other parts of Europe, as well as from our own "*much loved, home still.*" We consider the article dated *Nuremburg*, taken from the *Journal des Debats*, as a true exposition of the views and policy of ALEXANDER, in regard to Turkey. We are confident that the *Autocrat* will never lose sight of, though he may for a while be compelled to forego the execution of the ancient designs of Russian Ambition. A fearful revolution seems to be inevitable in Spain; and, as there are many collateral circumstances and considerations of serious, political importance involved in the public affairs of that country, and in the events now transacting there, we intend hereafter to give our readers a full connexion with the present state with the liveliest interest.

ENGLAND

LONDON, August 6.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty this day proceeded in person to prorogue Parliament. At an early hour all the avenues leading to the House of Peers were crowded to excess, and every window in the line of the procession presented a pleasing group of well dressed females. Tickets had been issued by the Lord Great Chamberlain for the admission of persons to the passages through which His Majesty had to pass on his way to the Robing room, and every seat which had been prepared for the occasion found an anxious occupant. The interior of the House of Lords likewise presented a brilliant display of Ladies of the first rank and distinction.—The Foreign Ambassadors with their suites, gave additional splendour to the scene. The Peers, as usual, wore their robes of state.

At twenty minutes before two His Majesty quitted Carlton House with the customary state, and on entering Pall-mall, was greeted with the loudest acclamations in which all ranks seemed enthusiastically to join. The same demonstrations of loyalty and affection were manifested throughout His Majesty's progress, and evidently afforded him the highest gratification. He repeatedly bowed and smiled to the populace, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. His Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers was announced by a Royal salute. Having come down in his robes, the customary ceremony of robing became unnecessary, and His Majesty immediately proceeded to the House. On taking his seat upon the Throne, the Commons were forthwith summoned to the Bar, and on their arrival His Majesty delivered the following Speech in a clear and audible voice:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte, are in such a train of adjustment as to afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the readiness you have manifested in availing yourselves of the very first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the national debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith.

"It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this, and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burthens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable part of our kingdom, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depend for their subsistence has greatly affected me.

"The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers meet with my warmest approbation, and, seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity.

"I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland, and I entertain a sincere belief that the benevolence and sympathy, so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart, that of cementing the connexion between every part of the Empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects."

DEATH OF THE
Marquis of Londonderry,

The most important intelligence furnished by the arrival of the packet ship *Amity*, at New York, in 38 days from Liverpool, is the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, who committed suicide on the morning of the 12th of August, by opening an artery in his neck with a penknife. From the time this melancholy event was known until the sailing of the Amity, it entirely occupied the public attention, almost to the exclusion even of the royal visit to Scotland. We have given below an abstract of the Coroner's inquest as we find it in the Liverpool Mercury. Had we given it at length, as it appeared in the London Courier of the 14th, it would have occupied almost the whole p[aper].

The insanity of his Lordship when he committed the fatal deed, and for several days previously, is clearly established. Before his departure from London, he was observed to behave wildly at times, and was careless and even slovenly in his dress and appearance. And on his return to the house the Friday preceding his death, it was thought expedient to keep every instrument by which he could do violence to his person, out of his reach. The small penknife, not more than an inch long, escaped attention. The King previously to his departure, was the first to discover the change that had taken place, and to communicate the same to Lord Liverpool. The King remarked in the last audience his Lordship had with him that his conversation was very incoherent; and his Majesty immediately wrote to Lord Liverpool about it. At the time of committing the act, his Lordship was making active preparations for proceeding to the continent, in order to be present at the approaching Congress. He had even appointed the next Thursday for his departure, and a steam packet was engaged to convey himself and Suite as far as Calais.

Lord Londonderry was certainly an extraordinary man, and as a statesman. It has been his fortune to guide the ship of state during perhaps the most awful and important crisis that the civilized world of this century has known; and through his long services in the House of Commons, he has shown great courage, energy, and ability. We have seen with sincere regret the [illegible] with respect to his public

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character (says the editor of the Courier) there is but one sentiment, one opinion with respect to his private one; it was the most excellent and engaging; the most affectionate husband to the most amiable wife; the most polite and finished gentleman; the kindest landlord; the most mild and indulgent master; beneficent to the poor; and so affable, that every man, however inferior his rank, felt himself at his ease the moment he addressed him. In his friendships, he had all the constancy and ardour that so eminently adorned the character of Mr. Pitt. He had all his disinterestedness, all his contempt of every selfish feeling, all his devotedness and attachment to the interests and welfare of the empire." In quoting this passage, the Liverpool Mercury, although a fierce Radical paper, adds, "It is but candid to add, that this favorable character of the deceased, accords with the reports which have been uniformly in circulation respecting his private worth."

His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Marquis of Londonderry (to whose title he succeeded on the death of his father last year) and of Lady Sarah Frances Conway, sister to the late Marquis of Hertford, his Lordship's first wife. He was born in June 18, 1769, and consequently was in the 53d year of his age. He received his early education at Aringh, under Archdeacon Hurrock; and at 17 (1786) was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. After remaining for the usual time at the University, he made a tour on the Continent, and on his return to his native country, entered on that political career which has since been so successful. His first exploit was starting as a candidate to represent the county of Down, in which his father's estates lay, and where his father's influence could be best exerted. The contest was long, keen, and expensive; costing his father £30,000.

The death of the Marquis of Londonderry, may have an important effect upon the political concerns of Europe. He was to have been at the Royal and Imperial Congress; and he has unquestionably been very influential in preventing an open rupture between the Russians and Turks.

INQUEST ON THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

On Tuesday afternoon a jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity of the estate of the late Marquis was impanelled. The inquest was held at the house of the deceased Lord, where directions were given to admit any person who desired to be present. Mr. Joseph Cartar, the Coroner addressed the jury on the duty they were about to perform, in a speech, of much feeling, in which he expressed his assurance, that if the facts he had heard were proved on evidence, the most important part of their verdict would be that which all good men desired. "If, (said he) it should unfortunately appear that there was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally considered the indications of a disordered mind, he trusted that the jury would pay some attention to his (the Coroner's) humble opinion, which was, that no more could be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so rash an act as Murder." The Coroner intimated that the Marchioness, whose depressed state of mind it was impossible to describe, could not be persuaded to leave the room adjoining by a slight partition, that wherein the body lay; and the jury, in order not to excite ideas that might further wound the feelings of the unhappy lady, took off their shoes and abstained from speaking. During the Coroner's address, the demeanors of the unfortunate Marquis who were present shed tears. The body was enveloped in a dressing gown, and the head was covered with a handkerchief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from the wound was thrown upon the ground. The jury left the room to about ten minutes, much affected by the melancholy spectacle.

The first witness was Anne Robinson, a waiting woman. It was her opinion that the Marquis had been ill for a fortnight, but particularly for the last week. On Monday he rang the bell, and inquired why her Ladyship had not been to see him. Her Ladyship had been with him all night, and witness told him so. The bell again rang about 4 o'clock in the morning. He asked if Dr. Bankhead had been to see him. Witness told him Dr. B. had been with him two hours and a half in the evening. He then asked what he had said to the doctor—— whether he had talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular, as he had no recollection on the subject. Witness said she was not then in the room. He rang again about seven o'clock, and when witness went asked her what she wanted there. Her Ladyship said, that 'My Lord wanted his breakfast.' Breakfast was brought, and he became testy, saying there was no butter, although it was then on the tray. The tone of the Marquis was unusually harsh, and witness observed several other indications of mental aberration. She was sent to desire Dr. Bankhead's attendance in a few minutes, by his Lordship;—in the interim, she saw the latter rush hurriedly to his bed room, and heard him throw up the window. She informed Dr. B. who entered the room and exclaimed, 'Oh, my Lord,' or 'Oh, my God.' She then rushed in; saw his Lordship in the arms of Dr. B. and the blood streaming from him, a pen-knife being in his right hand. Witness concluded by stating, 'A great many circumstances induce me to believe that he was out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He scolded my Lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he said, she had not been near him all day, she had entirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, however, had been sitting with him all the morning.' The witness, in conclusion, repeated her belief, that his Lordship had been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks previous to his death. On seeing two persons together, he always observed, 'there was a conspiracy going on against him.'

The next witness was Dr. Bankhead, who in, consequence of a note from Lady Londonderry on Friday afternoon, stating her apprehensions of his Lordship's nervous state of health, had attended him throughout. On feeling his pulse he conceived him to be exceedingly ill. His Lordship complained of head-ache, and a confusion of recollection, and he was pale and appeared distressed. He ordered bleeding by cupping, from which relief was derived. His Lordship was then in town, and witness followed him on Saturday to North Cray, having before dispensed medicine. His Lordship, on Dr. B's. appearance, expressed suspicion and alarm, and asked him abruptly if he had any thing unpleasant to tell him. On answering no; he said, "the truth was, that he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last person who would engage in any thing that would be injurious to him." His manner of saying this was unusual and disturbed. All Sunday night his speech was incoherent and his manner uncomfortable. Being in an adjoining room, he, (Dr. B.) received a message from Mrs. Robinson, that his Lordship wished to see him by and by. Soon after, says witness, "on coming from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordship was not in it. In answer to Mrs Robinson's said to me, 'His Lordship has gone into his dressing room.' I stepped into his dressing room, and saw him in his dressing gown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door in which I entered. His face was in a considerable motion, directed towards the ceiling—Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—'tis all over.' As quickly as possible I ran to him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched, and all over blood. I did not see him use it before I came into the room. In falling he declined upon one side, and the blood burst from him like a torrent from a watering pot. I was unable to support him, and he fell out of my arms. I think the wound must have been inflicted as soon as I put my foot on the threshold of the door, as its nature was such that the extinction of life must have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think that no less than two quarts of blood flowed from him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the moment of my first entering the room until he died, and during that time he said not a word, except that which I have already mentioned. I have not the least hesitation, having known him for upwards of thirty years, in saying that he was perfectly deranged, and in a state of complete insanity. I had observed a great decline in his general health for three weeks past, but I was not aware of any mental delusion until within four days of his decease."

No further evidence being required by the Jury, in half an hour they drew out a verdict as follows.

"That on Monday, August 12, and for some time previously, the most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became, in consequence, delirious and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself, on the left side of the neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

The Coroner afterwards addressed the Jury, stating, that there were witnesses in the house who could trace the melody under which the unfortunate nobleman had laboured, to a considerable period antecedent to the act which was the subject of inquiry. In corroboration, he read a letter from the Duke of Wellington to Dr Bankhead, dated on the 9th, expressing an opinion that Lord L. laboured under mental delirium, and requesting him, on some pretence, to visit his Lordship. The Jury expressed their satisfaction at this further proof of the propriety of their verdict, and the Court was dissolved.

The knife with which the Marquis consummated the deplorable act was what is generally called a nail knife, having a file on the extremity nearest the handle, and the remaining part of a blade of an inch long. It is supposed his Lordship's remains will be removed to the family vault in the county of Down, Ireland.

His Majesty, after the conference on Friday, was the first to communicate the fear of a change, and recommended caution and medical aid.—He is said to have written to Lord Liverpool, and his communication led to the calling in of medical aid, and to the adoption of precautions in the removal of pistols, razors, &c out of the apartments; but sufficient watchfulness was not exercised.

The deceased, shortly before the awful event, told his confidential valet that he was sure there was a design on his life; he knew that he was beset by assassins.'

The *Courier*, speaking of the mental alienation of the late Lord Londonderry, says, "Had it been possible or decorous to have demanded of his Majesty's testimony, we are informed that Illustrious personage would have stated his conviction that a great change had taken place in Lord Londonderry's general demeanour and conversation. This is confirmed to have struck his Majesty more particularly on Friday, when his Lordship waited on him to take

leave, before His Majesty's departure for Scotland. On the same day, his Lordship, after walking in a quick manner up and down Cockspur street, suddenly addressed the master of the British Coffee house, who was standing on the step of his hotel, and asked if Sir Edmund Nagle was in the house.—To the waiter replied in the negative, upon which his Lordship insisted that he was, in a way very unusual with him, and upon being assured that he was not, he beat his hands together and walked away."

The following letter from the Duke of Wellington, within three days before the event took place, was read by the Coroner.

"*Apsley House, Aug. 9.*—Dear Sir—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you on the subject of the health of Lord Londonderry, and to request of you that you will call on him. I told his Lordship that he was unwell, and particularly requested him to send for you; but lest he should not. I sincerely hope that you will contrive by some pretence to go down to his Lordship. I have no doubt he is very unwell.—He appears to me to have been exceedingly harassed, much fatigued, and over-worked during the last Session of Parliament; and I have no doubt he labors under mental delirium; at least this is my impression." I beg you'll never mention to any one what I have communicated to you, respecting his Lordship.

"I am, &c

"WELLINGTON.

"*To Charles Bankhead, M. D. &c.*"

The following private letters give some additional particulars, which will be found interesting:—

"For the last ten days, the Marquis had been suffering under a nervous fever, accompanied by a depression of spirits. On Friday he underwent the operation of cupping; after which, it appeared that the fever did not increase, though no alteration in the state of his mind was perceptible, he being ill subject to despondency. Yesterday morning his Lordship rose and went to his dressing room. He then desired the servant by whom he was attended to request that his physician, Dr. Bankhead, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square might be sent for. During the absence of his servant, it appears that his Lordship had got possession of a razor or some sharp instrument, which he applied to his throat, and divided the great artery on the left side of his neck. When the servant re-entered the dressing-room, the Marquis fell into his arms and almost immediately expired. The following circumstance which was collected in the village of North Cray, ought to be mentioned as an indication of the previous state of his Lordship's mind. On Saturday the Noble Marquis was heard to exclaim to one of his attendants—'Business and I must part—the perplexities of office are too much for me—I cannot endure them much longer.'—It is said that his Lordship made use of similar language about a year ago, when his health appeared to be in the same state as it was on the present occasion. It has been reported that his Lordship received a fall from his horse during the last week, but this, on inquiry, we believe to be unfounded. His Lordship retired to have his bed made on Sunday night, expressing an apprehension of taking cold. We understand, however, that he rose as early as seven o'clock yesterday morning, and drank a cup of tea, and ate a muffin, before the fatal event took place.

"Yesterday morning, Dr. Bankhead had an interview with the Earl of Liverpool, and laid before him a statement of the circumstances attending the death of his noble colleague."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"The Marquis was observed to be very low spirited on Friday and Saturday last, and would often say that he was surrounded by spies, and inquire who was in the house, as he was sure there were people watching him; and on being informed that his Private Secretary was down stairs, he said there were other people as well. Last Sunday he took a walk; when he came home he was very incoherent in his conversation. His attendants removed every means of self destruction out of his reach. His pistols were taken away, and it was supposed that nothing was left in the room of a destructive nature. On coming out of his room in the morning, and going into his dressing room, Doctor Bankhead followed him, and just as they got in, the Marquis said, 'It is of no use,' and immediately fell into the Doctor's arms, and was a corpse in a moment. It was discovered that he had cut the carotid artery, which leads to the brain, with a small penknife, with the point turned the reverse way to what they usually are, which he had taken out of his writing desk. He was expected to go to Vienna, to the Congress, the latter end of this week, which preyed on his mind very much. He observed to a gentleman at the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that the very harassing Session they had just finished, would be the death of him. Mr. Canning is talked of as likely to succeed the Marquis. He is at present at Henley on Thames."

SCOTLAND.

From the London Sun, Aug. 6.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

EQUIPAGE OF THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.

The preparations due to the great occasion of His Majesty's visit to the Northern Kingdom, are carrying on with an energy and promptitude rarely exceeded, and testify the high sense entertained by all classes, of the distinguished honor about to be conferred on them. Amongst others, we have noticed the Right Hon. Lord Provost of Edinburgh has been anxious to pay every respect becoming his high rank on the first arrival of His Majesty. A handsome six-horse set of harness has just been completed, highly finished in rich ornamental silver, and elegant State appendages throughout, composed, as suitable to his Lordship's livery, of white and orange, tastefully blended. A most superb hammer cloth for the State carriage, made of rich full orange drapery, with elegant white and orange trimmings, has been finished, which reflects great honor on his Lordship's taste and liberality.—The Armorial Bearings of the City of Edinburgh are beautifully conspicuous, being richly embossed in solid silver, and borne on each side. The State holders for the servants are equally correspondent. The whole, perhaps, forms an equipage seldom equalled, which while it boasts a superior elegance and beauty, bears also so chaste and delicate a character as cannot fail to excite a lively approbation, and give a happy specimen of the general features of his Lordship's arrangement. Mr. Geo. Mabery, of Welbeck-street, from whose house these equipages were furnished, appears to have been in this instance, as eminently successful as perhaps in any one of the many wherein the house has enjoyed an equal share of confidence. The whole was embarked for Scotland on Thursday last.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

CARLE NOW THE KING'S COME!

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Bring nae wonder to a auld spring.

The news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
The North for ance has hail'd the South;
The deil a Scot maun deaf or douth,
Carle now the King's come!
Chorus.
Carle, now the King's come!
Carle, now the King's come!
Thou shalt dance and I will sing
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld England hold thine lang and fast;
And Ireland hads joyfu' cast;
But Scotland's turn is come at last—
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld Reikie, in her rokely gray,
Thought never to have seen the day!
He's been a weary time away—
But Carle, now the King's come!

She's skirling frae the Castle Hill;
The Carline's voice is grown sae shrill,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill;
Carle now the King's come!

"Up, bairns!" she cries, "baith great and sma',
And busk ye for the weapon shaw!
Stand by me, and we'll hang them a'!
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come from Newhaittle's (1) ancient spires,
Bauld Lothian, with your knights and squires,
And match the mettle of your sires,
Carle, now the King's come!

"You're welcome hame, my Montague! (2)
Bring to your hand the young Buccleugh (3);
I'm missing some that I may run—
Carle, now the King's come!

"Gowie, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've grac'd my causeway many a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, prancing Duke (3) and carry doun,
Frae yonder craig (4) his youkend croun;
It's had a lang sleep and a soun'—
But, Carle, now the King's come!

Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen like a cloud;
Come, Morton shew the Douglas' blood,—
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Tweedale, frae the sword to sheath;
Come, Hopetoun, fear'd on field of death;
Come, Clerk, and give you bugle breath;
Carle, now the King's come!

Come, Wemyss, who modest merit aids;
Come, Rosebery, from Dalmeny shades;
Bradalbane, bring your belted plaids;
Carle, now the King's come!

Come, stately Niddrie (5) auld and true,
Girt with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairds as you—
Carle, now the King's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common'er,
He's heard in Fife and far t'ather,—
'Fie lads, behold my crest of fire!' (6)
Carle, now the King's come!

"Saint Abb roars out 'I see him pass
Betwixt Tantallon and the Bass!'—
Calton, (7) get out your knitting class,
Carle, now the King's come!"

The Carline stopp'd; and sune I saw,
For very glee had ta'en a dwam,
But Oman help'd her to a dram,—
Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!
Cogie, now the King's come!
Tho' he be fou, and ye be toom,
Cogie, now the King's come!

(1) Seat of the Marquess of Lothian.
(2) Uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh.
(3) Hamilton.
(4) The Castle.
(5) Wauchope of Niddrie, a noble looking old man, and a fine specimen of an ancient Baron.
(6) There is to be a bonfire on the top of Arthur's seat.
(7) The Calton hill commands the finest view of the Frith of Forth, and will be covered with thousands, anxiously looking for the Royal squadron

IRELAND.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, speaking of the unparalelled sufferings in Ireland, says—

The first question asked by every one under such circumstances, is, what is the cause of so much misery? What occasion such a degree of distress in a country blessed with such fertility? We fear the answer is too prominent upon the very face of Irish society. The undoubted evil of the country is its excessive population, so infinitely beyond the demand of agriculture and manufacture to employ. The cause of this excessive population is in the wretched system adopted by all entire Landlords; that of letting their lands to middle-men, who

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subdivide them into small patches, and then re-let them to the peasantry at enormous rents.

Mr. Plunkett, the attorney general for Ireland, stated in one of his speeches, that small portions of land, not exceeding half an acre, are let as high as five pounds per annum; and that the rent of even ordinary land let for potatoes is from seven to ten pounds yearly. Mr. Martin of Galway, confirmed this statement, and added an anecdote of his own experience, still further illustrating this abominable system. He stated that one of his friends was travelling along the road in a remote part of Ireland, when a poor miserable ragged wretch, issued from his mud cabin by the side of the road, ran up to him, and put two shillings into his hand, exclaiming, "here it is sir." "What is this for?" demanded the gentleman. "It is my rent," replied the poor object. "For a potatoe field I suppose," added the gentleman.—"No sir, for that mud cabin by the side of this ditch—I have no potatoe land"—"Then how do you make your rent?" "I make it by begging, sir.—Your honor's agent knows that I live by the road side, and he said that he should tax me at ten shillings a year rent, because he knew I could make that by begging."

In such a state of society, and amidst such land lords, or rather such agents, is it matter of any unreasonable surprise, that the Irish poor should be in the state described and that every year they should grow from bad to worse. As they must consume the whole of their potatoe crop in the support of their numerous family; they have no means of raising the £5 or £7, or £10, per annum rent, but the produce of their daily labor, and in no part of Ireland, under the active competition of her excessive population, is there more than three days work out of the week to be procured, and happy are those who can obtain these. Six or seven pounds a year is, therefore the utmost of their possible earnings, wages not exceeding ten pence per day. A kind of clothing is, therefore entirely out of the question, and accordingly such scenes as are exhibited in the remote parts of Ireland are not to be equalled in any part of the world. In their habitations there is no such thing as any local separation of the sexes; and it redounds greatly to the national character, that under such circumstances, there is so much virtue, as there certainly is, amongst the lower order of Irish females. The truth is that they are naturally a good and honest people, and they deserve every thing that England can do for them.

Amount of Irish Charitable Subscriptions up to August 6th, £213,607.

Selections from British Papers.

The King had left the capital for Scotland, and the people of Edinburgh were "looking forward with the greatest impetuence to the moment when his Majesty's arrival shall be announced." To such a height, indeed, had this expectation arisen that it was with difficulty the streets could be walked, owing to the crowds of people who had assembled from all parts of the country, to gratify their eyes with the sight of royalty. Among the scenes to be played off on this occasion, we find it gravely reiterated in an Edinburgh paper, that Sir Walter Scott has been selected by the Scottish *ladies* to undertake the gallant mission of laying at the feet of Majesty the ancient emblem of Scotland. It consists of a broad and rich cross of pearls raised on blue velvet, and enclosed within a belt of gold, on which is embroidered with pearls, the Gaelic motto of *Riogh aibhan ga brath* (Hail to the King of Scotland.) The belt is attached by a brilliant diamond buckle, and from its extremity is suspended a magnificent pearl, the produce of Scotland, and probably the finest ever found in that country. The whole is surmounted by the Imperial crown, girt round with brilliants, and richly decorated with rubies, emeralds, and the topaz, alternating with pearls, in the manner of the ancient Scottish crown, so long forgotten, and so ominously brought to light at this auspicious period. A band with a buckle of Scottish gems is adjusted, so as to admit of this elegant and costly jewel being worn either on the hat, or bound round the arm.

The Duke of Roxburgh has declined subscribing to the Peer's Ball, to be given in honor of his Majesty's arrival at Edinburgh, at which the latter is to be present. He is the only peer who stands aloof on the occasion. The Courier says "his Grace pleads his personal infirmities, as a reason for the course he has adopted. This might be a good motive for his Grace remaining at home, or not dancing, if he went, but we cannot understand why it should prevent him from uniting with his brother peers in doing what is intended as a mark of respect towards his sovereign."

The Liverpool Mercury mentions, as curious historical coincidences, that when the King visited that country, wh le Prince of Wales, Perceval was assassinated. Last Year, whilst his Majesty was on a visit to Ireland, during the first week the Queen died, and lastly, during the first week of the royal tour to Scotland, his confidential minister, the very life and soul of the cabinet, has died by his own hand.

Conjecture is already busy in finding a successor for Lord Londonderry in the cabinet. Some think Mr. Peel will be the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Grant succeed to Mr. Peel. Others confidently assert that Sir Charles Stuart, Ambassador at Paris, will be the new Minister. Others, again, predict that Mr. Canning will relinquish his appointment as Governor-General of India, and go to at the head of the cabinet. This selection would undoubtedly be a judicious one.

The Canada Trade Bill had received the royal assent with others; there is now no doubt of its being a law of the land.

In the House of Lords, Aug 2, the Lord Chancellor brought in a new bill for the amendment of the Bankrupt Laws. The principal new clause was one, to enable persons to declare themselves bankrupts by filing declarations of bankruptcy. This and the other clauses were introduced with the view of receiving every information on the subject, and every consideration during the recess. Another clause he thought highly necessary; viz that any application under the Insolvent Debtor's Act should be an act of bankruptcy. the bill was then read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to stand over till next session.

The *Irish Tithes' Bill* was passed in the House of Lords on the 5th of August.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, General Gascoigne presented a petition, signed as he said by every Liverpool Merchant who had transactions with South America, complaining that the British Government had not recognised the independence of Columbia.

Price of Stocks August 6, at one o'clock.—Three per cent. red. 81 ¼; three per cent. consols, 81 ¼; consols for next. 80 ⅜; Bank stock, 252.

The King of Persia, it is said has been recently converted to Christianity, by the arguments of the celebrated Missionary, Mr. Martin. Such a conversion must have an important effect in spreading the lights of the Gospel through regions of darkness, ignorance, and idolatry.

The most singular and important discovery which has, since the restoration of letters, been given to the world, we owe, during the last month, to the learning, industry, and patriotism of Mr. O'Connor, who, having preserved, through all mutation of fortune, the ancient manuscripts, which have been the hereditary trust of his family, publishes a version of them under the title of "*Chronicles of Eri, being the History of the Gael Sciot Eer; or the Irish People: translated from the original Manuscripts in the Phanician dialect of the Scythian language.*" The earliest of these traditions purport to be compiled by Lolus, Chief of the Gael, between the years 1725 and 1335, before Christ, about 50 years later than Moses; and they give the preliminary history of the Scythians from the earliest point of time to his own days. To these succeed the annals of Eri, commencing with the invasion of Ireland by the Scythian colonies of Spain, 1006 years B. C. and bringing down the history of the settlement to within seven years of the Christian æra.—Of the antiquity and genuineness of the manuscript, however, no doubts can possibly exist; and the translater, while he admits that they are not of so old a date as the events recorded, asserts with confidence, that they must be faithful transcripts from the most ancient records.—A fac-simile is given in the second volume from the "Roll of the Laws of Eri," and we understand that he has gratified the public with an inspection of the originals, which he has deposited at the publisher's.

The Remains of Henry Kirke White, by Robert Southey—vol. III, contains several more letters and poems, together with a few prose compositions of this ingenious and unfortunate young man.—We shall subjoin a small poem which possesses some beauty.

I have a wish, and near my heart
That wish lies buried:
To keep it there's a foolish part,
For oh! it must not be,
It must not, must not be.

Why my fond heart, why beat'st thou so?
The dream is fair to see,
But bid the lovely flatterer go,
It must not, must not be,
Oh no! it must not be

'Tis well this tear in secret falls,
This weakness suits not me;
I know where sterner duty calls,
It must not, cannot be,
Oh no! it cannot be.

Percy B. Shelly, the infidel poet, died early in August.

Hail Storm.—A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning rain and hail, was experienced at Venice the 24th June.—Three vessels at anchor in the canal were sunk, others were greatly damaged. The lead was torn from the churches and other edifices and carried to a great distance. The hailstones were very large, some weighing nearly a pound.—The bodies of 137 persons had been taken up, who had perished by the fall of hail, tiles, chimneys, &c.

Ingenious Thief, and hopeful Family.

James Mackeouli, a notorious pick pocket, having in the course of his business, remarked how very disagreeable it was to come in contact with a bad breath in a crowd, used to chew onions when he fixed upon a subject to be robbed, and getting up with him, and breathing in his face, was sure of making him turn away his head, until he stole other his pocket book, watch or money. James Mackeouli died in Edinburgh gaol while under sentence of death for robbing the bank at Glasgow: Ben, the younger brother was hanged; and John, the eldest, (who published a book called "The Anuses of Justice") was frequently tried for his life. The only sister of these *worthies* was a notorious thief.

A monthly journal in English and French is about to be commenced by an Englishman at Moscow, under the sanction of the governor. It is the first attempt to print the English language in Russia.

13 Newspapers in the Russian language; 2 in the German and 1 in the French, are now printed in St. Petersburgh.

Sheep Times.—In passing down a close in Dumfries the other day, a friend of ours encountered two old women, who were busily engaged in the following colloquy:—Jannet—You've been at the market I see Tibbie, makin' grand bargains the warrant. Tibbie.—Aloee! Aloee! it's no muckle I pae to ware; but what Jamie brings in I aye try to mak' gang as far as possible. This is Saturday night, ane it's hard if a sair-working man dinna get ane comfortable dinner out o' the seven. Jannet—And what might you gie for what's i' your apron—There's a brave liver, and that bacon flitch is perfectly beautiful. Tibbie.—No verra muckle a'weel. If this thing was in proportion to butcher meat, and wark a little plentier, the poor wud do yet But o woman! wark's ill to seek, and waur paid when it is fund. The butchers, i' my opinion, are better to us than either the bakers or the brewers.—Maybe they hae their auld profits after a'; but really Jannet, I'm wae for the farmers, for rents they tell me haena fa'en in ony thing like the proportion o' flesh-meat and meal. Jannet.—The farmers! my certy! I wonder how you can you're mouth about sic a word. Wha do the farmers mak, say mair for the puir folk when meal was selling 4s. and 7s. the stane? Then like farmer leaved like a laird, and tret his daughters to a piano forte, and his sons to bluid horses, they've got an unco downsome hows-me'er. But Tibbie, pou cunnin' bodie, you haena tellt me yet what you gied for the twa pund o' liver and that bounie becon. Tibbie That's soon telled—just fourpence for the hale, and it's the cheapest market I ever made i' my life, although I'm a gae auld bodie. Janet.—Hoot woman! I did better than that myself, nae farrer gain than yesterday. I coft twa punds o' lamb for fives pence—aye, a bonnie lamb as you would wus to clap an e'e upon. And wi' ae pun o'l I made a pat-fu' o' guid kail, whilk is mair than you can do wi' either your liver or your bacon.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Assizes.—Exeter, Aug. 2.—Crown Side—Murder.

Joseph Chapman, "one who loved not wisely, but too well," stood charged with the murder of Sarah Chapman, his wife at Week, St. Pancras, on the 20th of May last. It was a case of no deep interest as was ever heard in any Court of Justice, and one in which an unusual degree of pity and commiseration was manifested for the unhappy being about to be tried. We lament that the limits of our paper prevent the possibility of going into a lengthened detail of the evidence, and therefore we can only have the heads. It appeared that this unhappy man had been married to the deceased only *nine months*, whe he had but much reason to doubt her fidelity to him. The sequel proved his suspicion to be well founded, as her partiality for other men became indispatable, particulary to a person of the name of William Robinson, with whom she had gone so far as to have the ceremony of *a sham marriage performed over a broomstick and a prayer book at a public house*, on the very morning of the day on which she lost her life. The prisoner was told by a person, *that his wife was seen walking in a field* not far off with this man, and intending only (as he said in a written defence put into the Court,) to frighten Robinson, he went for a gun, *which he did not know to be loaded*, and which it was sworn to have been done by a person, to whom it belonged, to kill crows in March last.—On his overtaking them, he desired the wife to go back, and on *her refusing to do so*, he lost all recollection of himself, and in a state of mind bordering on madness, fired the piece, which was loaded with small shot; she instantly fell dead. Several witnesses swore to the subsequent agony of the man. He had been a most kind and affectionate husband, and treated his wife in the tenderest manner. The Learned Judge charged the Jury on the law of the case; at the meaning of which, stories in a day eye was to be seen. There were two questions for the consideration of the jury. Was he (the prisoner) at the time he committed the act, in such a state of mind as to know what he did? for, if he were, then was he guilty of murder; for the conduct of his wife, however bad it might have been, could not justify the act; nor could passion put in the scale weigh in his favor. The law presumes a man to be a person not capable of judging what he said or did, and in such cases it did not amount to murder; but if the prisoner was at the time in his right reason, and knew the gun to be loaded, then it amounted to that crime; on the contrary, if he did not, it would only amount to manslaughter. It was, therefore, for the Jury to consider this in their minds, and if any doubt existed, the prisoner would be entitled to that doubt, and he wished no misunderstanding of the law to go to the public—the case was left to them, and the life of the prisoner depended on their verdict, which he had no doubt would be founded on a right view of the case. The Jury consulted for a short time and brought the unhappy man in Guilty of Manslaughter, to the high satisfaction of every person in Court. The Judge, in the most feeling manner sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and hard labor in the House of Correction.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 28.—On the 19th, their Majesties and Royal Highnesses appeared in public, for the first time since the late events. They took an airing as far as the gate of Atocha. They were escorted by a brilliant squadron of the volunteer mounted militia. In every place through which they passed, they were received by the people with repectful silence. At the moment when they arrived at the Puerto del Sol, an Ecclesiastic, said to be a Franciscan, cried out in a loud tone, "Muerron los perjero." He was immediately arrested by the Police, as a disturber of the public order, but was afterwards set at liberty, after having shown that he was not actuated by any ill attention.

The speedy convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes and of a counter-cordon, is called for in numerous and energetic addresses from all parts of the kingdom.

It is calculated that the Volunteer Militia, who have been armed and clothed during the last three months, pursuant to a late decree of the Cortes, exceed the number of 500,000 men throughout the whole Peninsula.

While the King was passings through several streets of this city on his way to the Retiro, he was hailed with shouts of "Long live the Constitutional King.—Long live the Constitution."

It is positively stated that, on the 17th instant, after the defeat of the Guards in the streets of Madrid, and when they were retreating to the palace, the King ordered his horses to be saddled, that he might place himself at their head; but that he was dissuaded from his project by a General, who pointed out to him the dangers he must incur in the midst of undisciplined troops.

The Courier of the 14th, on the authority of Bayonne papers to the 6th, says, "anarchy is making rapid progress. The King has been publicly insulted and his authority contemned. The legislature is now attacked.—" The Permanent deputation of the Cortes," observe these papers, "have lost the confidence of the people, and are accused of temporising with his Majesty, and displaying an unbecoming apathy under pressent circumstances." In plainer language, military execution is not made the order of the day.

The latest Madrid papers, which are of the 7th of August inform us that a change of Ministry is to be taken place in accordance with the wishes of the people. On this change the *Universal* of the 9th expresses its satisfaction, because it was an event which showed that his "Majesty is at last convinced of the urgent necessity of making those reforms in his royal household which the nation considers indispensable for its welfare and for the tranquility and dignity of the Monarch."—The following are said to be the persons fixed on to compose the new Ministry:—viz. Don Evaristo San Miguel, Don Francisco Fernandes Gasco, Don Felipe Benicio Navarro, Don Antonio Martinez, Don Manuel, Vadillo, and Senor Capaz. The Marquis of Santa Cruz, had been appointed, *pro tempore*, Major Domo of the Palace. General Lopez Banos, who was recently appointed Minister at War, and General Mina had both arrived at Madrid, to concert with the government as to the best means of effectually eradicating the seeds of rebellion. Great expectations were entertained from the known talents and influence of these men, that the wicked designs of the enemies of the liberties of Spain would be ultimately defeated.

The Duke of Infantado is still viewed with suspicion, and is stated to have shown a disposition to linger on the road to his place of banishment. It also appears that part of the King's household had been guilty of some very imprudent acts; such as throwing stones, bottle, and old shoes from the windows of the palace on the 8th ins. A female, from whose window these marks of insult appear to have come, had been taken into custody, and other measures adopted to bring the authors of these disorders to punishment. The Madrid papers are extremely indignant at these occurrences, which, though apparently trifling in their nature, are regarded by them as subordinate to the general plan which the enemies of liberty had formed for the purpose of restoring the ancient tyranny. They therefore earnestly urge the dismissal of the old household, and the appointment of officers who think like the two Chiefs lately appointed, and that each shall have the power of making the necessary reform in his own department. "If this be not done (say they) we cannot venture to predict how far the evil disposed may be able to compromise the security of the throne."—It seems pretty evident, that Ferdinand will have to comply with demands so loudly and repeatedly made; otherwise he will enjoy little peace in the possession of his crown, and, may probably occasion, by his obstinacy, the adoption of measures, which will render his authority mere ly nominal, or extinguish it altogether.

Should Ferdinand fall a victim, it will be to servile counsels at home, and sinister excitements from abroad. The French ministers avowed that the *Cordon Sanitaire*, was formed, not merely as a protection against pestilence, but *insults*; and in order that the French government might be on the *alert* to discharge the duty of a faithful ally, in supporting a strong monarchial authority as necessary to the welfare of Spain.

Extracts from private letters.

"*Madrid, Aug 3.*—Here is a short picture of our situation—no Government—under military despotism—the King as headstrong as ever, and a prisoner—his wishes disregarded—no money—direct contributions—insurrection in the provinces—dread of there—murders—exiles—silence—all go silence—and yet no minor—lopping—suppression—confusion—this is our actual situation! Can what has happened, judge what will happen—streams of blood must flow."

"*Madrid, Aug 8.*—Since my last of the 11th July, I have been on the point of shutting down—frequently to address you upon the horrible situation in which we find ourselves in this capital; but have been as frequently deterred in the hope of obtaining, by delay, the means of communicating something more cheering than what I have hitherto to relate—but such is not the case. On the contrary, each day pro-

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ges us deeper into a state of stupor and mistrust—each day brings us nearer to a crisis which in a few days or hours may arrive, or it may by possibility be retarded for a month or two—but nothing can prevent it. God grant I may get safe away before the bloody strife begins! I must remain at present, or consent to sacrifice the greatest part of my fortune, which I am realising with as much rapidity as the confused state of affairs will admit. The numbers leaving this City and Court (*Villa y Corte*) are beyond all precedent; and of those who remain, many do so for the want of the means of getting away, or because their absence would be productive of great pecuniary loss, as in my case. I am almost tired of liberalism; for though I am quite of opinion that the King and his friends have deservedly lost the confidence of the people here, I cannot say one word more favorable of the opposite party; the two bodies are aiming at the same end, by different courses, and with diametrically opposite views—they both want the establishment of absolute despotism—and, cost what it will, that end will be obtained by one or other of the contending powers. Either the King will annihilate the Cortes, or the Cortes the King, and that shortly."

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, & TURKEY,

The *Journal des Debats* of the 1st August, contains an article headed Nuremburg, 24th July, that furnishes some interesting explanations as to the state of things with Turkey, which the German Editor would not have printed but on good authority. We proceed to translate some parts of the article.

"It must not be thought that no interest is taken at Vienna, in the fate of the Greeks, and that the cruelties exercised towards them, are not held in horror there as well as in the rest of Germany. It is affirmed that several members of the Imperial family sympathise in the most lively manner in those sentiments. Our cabinet, although it could have wished for the sake of general stability in the political order of things, that no revolution had broken out in Turkey, could have no objection to the deliverance of the Greeks from the Turkish yoke, if this could be accomplished without the interference of *another great power*. The prevention of such a combination has formed the spring of all the efforts of our cabinet."

"As the interests of the other great powers were in unison, on this point, with those of Austria, the court of Vienna opened with those of London, Paris, and Berlin, negotiations, the result of which was, that these three courts joined that of Vienna to mediate in the differences between Turkey and Russia, and to do their utmost, by this mediation, to prevent a rupture. This end could not be accomplished without bringing, by a common effort, both parties to principles of moderation. When M. de Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador, suddenly quitted Constantinople, it was much to be apprehended that neither the Russian nor the Ottoman cabinet, would be found disposed to yield.—The Porte had clearly signified that it considered not only the irruption of Alexander Ypsilanti into the principalities beyond the Danube, but even the insurrection of the Greek nation, as the work of Russia. It is believed and affirmed that it possessed proofs of the fact in both instances.

"All the dispatches of our (the Austrian) internuncio, at Constnople, shew, however, that the Porte did not wish for war with Russia, nor fear it, if it become inevitable. On the other hand, Russia, by assembling large armies on the frontiers, took an attitude every day more and more menacing for Turkey, and had made all preparations to decide by force, if necessary, what M de Strogonoff had not been able to settle by negociation.—This is precisely the issue which European diplomacy aimed at preventing; it is considered here as a triumph of the policy of our cabinet, that success attended the design by means of negociation judiciously managed. If hostilities had broken out, and if the Russian arms had been victorious—as was easy to be foreseen from the critical situation of the Porte, and as the European cabinets could of the Porte, and as the European cabinets could see—it would easily believe that the Porte in its prudence would have declared war against Russia on the aggrandizement of Russia on the side of Turkey, were it only as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, could with difficulty be avoided.—These anxieties are now dissipated; the united efforts of the cabinets have brought back the differences to the point at which they were when M. de Strogonoff set out from Bojardere."

"We have succeeded so far as to put the point in dispute in its original state, Russia having consented to open anew, direct negociations with the Porte: it will now be left with the latter to arrange the matter with the former. The apprehension that the balance and peace of Europe might be disturbed, being removed, we are now also allowed to take to heart the affairs of Greece without any interested motives. But a strict neutrality in this quarrel, is all that the Courts intend; this system will, it is said, be confirmed in the Congress which is to meet in the autumn."

The foregoing article appears to be the true history of the case. Russia intended to avail herself of the opportunity to make war upon Turkey; and probably excited the insurrectionary movements in Moldavia and Wallachia, in order to create that opportunity. Austria would not have prompted the Greek rebellion, because it was rebellion, and operated a change in the old *legitimate* order of things, but, it having been begun, she would not much have regretted its success abstractedly. If, however, the Russians took part with the Greeks, the Russian power would be aggrandized, and this did not at all suit her interests and views. She found England, France, and Prussia, under the same jealousy and dread of the influence and force, which must accrue to Russia from the demolition of the Turkish empire in Europe;—and France and England had, besides, reasons for deprecating this event, peculiar to themselves. A concert for active and resolute mediation; a common determination that war should be prevented at all hazards, were therefore easily and quickly established. Russia saw herself compelled, in some sort, to postpone at least the execution of her designs upon Turkey. She must leave the Greeks to their own courage and resources. She will negociate directly with the Porte—but probably admit of no fixed accommodation of differences, as she will never relinquish "together, her original purpose, and may, ere long, be in a situation to effect it, in spite of the policy of what the Nuremburg Editor so significantly terms the European Cabinets, and European Diplomacy, in contra-distinction, as it were, to the Russian Cabinet and system.

THE GREEKS.

The most favorable accounts continue to be received of this long oppressed and interesting people. It appears from an official account published by the Greek Admiralty, that the damage sustained in the Turkish fleet by the fire ships, was much greater than is represented in the accounts previously received. Besides the Capitan Pacha's ship, three others of the line were burnt and sunk, and seven frigates forced on shore, the crews of most of which perished. The victors immediately detached a part of their squadron to the succour of Candia, which was in danger of falling into the power of the Turks, and consequently succeeded in the enterprize. Nay it is the Romaic had capitulated, and the Turkish garrison was to be transported in French and English vessels. According to the report of the Turks themselves, their fleet consisted of 55 sail before the disaster at Scio, and after it had been joined by the expedition which left Constantinople on the 4th of June. On the 7th of July there were only 35 vessels; consequently 20 were missing.

On the intelligence reaching Constantinople of the catastrophe of the fleet, it was felt like an electric shock, in which the Sultan and Divan participated; and such was the effect on the inhabitants, that the Grand Seignieur is said to have ordered some hundreds of Greeks to be publicly put to death, in order to prevent the former from committing murder. The English ministers is stated to have taken advantage of the consternation, and to have profited by the terror of a moment to obtain concessions. It is not said, however to what these concessions related. That they could not refer to the Greeks is evident from the circumstances just noticed, and also from the barbarous cruelty which appear, by the latest accounts, to be carrying on at Scio, where the Turks continue to massacre the inoffensive villagers. Thirty thousand men, women, and children, are stated to have been recently drowned, burnt, or led into slavery; 780 of whom were young women, between the ages of 13 and 17, who were led to the market at Smyrna, tied to a string like brute beasts. We are glad to hear that the city of Edinburgh has led the example of opening a subscription for the relief generally of the suffering Greeks.

Accounts received at Gibraltar from Greece, confirm the intelligence of the capture of Napoli de Romania, the strongest fortress not only of the Morea, but of European Turkey. Coron and Modon were negociating to surrender, and the entire Peninsula was soon expected to be freed of barbarians. In Thessaly, victory had also accompanied the standard of the Greeks, who had made themselves masters of Badrasuk. Hassan Pacha, who commanded in this quarter, had lost 5000 men, and had been compelled to retreat. Three Turkish Beys and three hundred Spahis were among the prisoners.

Accounts from Vienna of the 18th ult. confirm the intelligence already received, of the destruction of the Turkish fleet and the death of the Captain Pacha. They add the following details:—

"The chiefs of the Greek navy held a council at Ipsara, and decided on the plan which was afterwards adopted.—They called upon all those who were willing to devote their lives for the public good; more than 2000 immediately presented themselves, and swore on the cross to execute the preconcerted enterprize, or to die gloriously.—Out of these, 48 were chosen by casting lots, and received the benediction of their priests before engaging in their magnanimous design. All arrangements having been made on the first day of the festival of Bairam, a Greek frigate and five vessels appeared under a foreign flag, before the Turkish line, as though to take a part in the rejoicings.—The 200 heroes, who passed for Englishmen and Frenchmen, were well received by the enemy, who allowed them to enter the port of Tschesme, in order to anchor in the centre of the Turkish fleet. But scarcely had they reached that position when they carried their plan into effect, in a short time five ships of the line were on fire. The Admiral's ship ran out of the harbor all in a blaze, in the hope of escaping total destruction, and ran aground on the neighbouring coast of Scio, where the Captain Pacha was landed expiring.—After this signal success, the two hundred self devoted patriots returned without having experienced any loss." The enterprize seems to have been conceived and executed in a spirit of self devotion worthy the best times of ancient Greece.

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On Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the eighteenth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighteenth day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J Boulton Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLV.

An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies*, and other parts of the World. [*24th June, 1822.*]

WHEREAS it is expedient to allow greater Freedom of Trade and Intercourse between the Colonies, Plantations, and Islands belonging to His Majesty in America and in the West Indies, and in other Parts of the World; and to repeal certain Acts now in force relating to the Trade and Intercourse hitherto allowed to be carried on between His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and to make further Provision for encouraging and extending the same: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That so much of an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade, as imposes a Duty upon the Exportation of Sugar, Tobacco, Cottoe Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Logwood, Fustic, Dying Wood, and Cocoa Nuts from any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa; also an Act passed in the Fifty first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and certain Ports in the British Colonies in North America; also an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to permit Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa, to be exported from His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations to any Port in Europe to the South of Cape Finisterre, and Cora to be imported from any such Port and from the Coast of Africa into the said Colonies and Plantations, under Licences granted by the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs; also, so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and also between Malta and the United Kingdom, as relates to the Trade allowed to be carried on between the Island of Malta and the Dependencies thereof, and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; also an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to extend the Privileges of the Trade of the Port of Gibraltar; also another Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Oranges and Lemons from the Azores and the Madeiras into the British Colonies in North America, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except as to the Recovery of any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred on or before the passing of this Act: Provided nevertheless, that all Acts expressly repealed by any of the said Acts shall be deemed and taken to be and shall remain repealed.

Act and Parts of Acts regulating Trade and Intercourse between the British Colonies in Europe, repealed, viz. 26 C. 2. c. 7

51 G. 3. c. 97

52 G. 3. c. 98.

55 G. 3. c. 29.

57 G. 3. c. 4.

57 G. 3. c. 59.

Certain Articles may be exported from the British Colonies direct to certain Ports of Europe, in British Ships.

II. And be it further enacted, That before any such Articles shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, the Exporter shall make a regular Entry thereof with the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, or with such other Officers of His Majesty's Customs, or with such Entry shall be indorsed the Marks and Numbers of the Packages, where any are, with the proper Denomination of the Goods contained therein, and also the Place, Quay, or Wharf where the Goods are intended to be laden; provided that no Goods shall be laden at any Place, Quay, or Wharf which shall not be situate within the Limits at a Port where a Custom House is established, and at which Place, Quay, or Wharf an Officer shall be appointed to attend the lading and Shipping of such Goods, or at such Place or Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs for that Purpose: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter the existing Regulations for lading and shipping the Produce of the Fisheries of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands.

Regulations as to the Produce of Fisheries not to be affected.

The Goods must agree with the Entry, and be regularly shipped on pain of Forfeiture.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if upon Examination of any Goods allowed to be exported from any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, under the Authority of this Act, either before or after the Shipment, it shall be found that the Weight or Quantity thereof, or the Number of the Casks or Packages, shall be greater than shall have been endorsed upon the Entry, or if any Articles are laden and put on Board any Ship or Vessel, for the Purpose of being exported to any Port of Europe or in Africa as aforesaid, without Entry thereof being made with the proper Officer of the Customs, or shall be brought to any Place, Quay or Wharf or put into any Hoy, Boat, or other Vessel for the Purpose of being shipped on Board any such Ship or Vessel for Exportation to such Foreign Port of Europe or in Africa previous to such Entry being made, or if any Goods shall be put on Board or attempted to be put on Board any Ship or Vessel intending to proceed to any such Port of Europe or Africa in any Manner contrary to the Directions of this Act, all such Goods in every such Case shall be forfeited, together with the Hoy, Boat, or other Vessel or Carriage whatever employed in shipping or attempting to ship such Goods, and also the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be laden; and all such Goods, Vessels, Boats, and Carriages may be seized by any Officer or Officers

of the Customs, and the Owner thereof shall forfeit Double the Value of such Goods.

Clearance of Vessels from Ports in the Colonies, &c.

V And be it further enacted, That in case any Ship or Vessel clearing out from the said Colonies, the Cape, Plantations, or Islands under the Authority of this Act, shall take on Board, in any of the said Colonies, Islands, Plantations, or Islands, any other Articles or Goods than such as are allowed to be on Board and exported by virtue of this Act, all such Articles so taken or laden on Board such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized or allowed to by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of the Customs; and the Master and Shipper of any such Goods shall severally forfeit Double the Value of the Goods so laden or taken on Board contrary to the Directions of this Act.

Before Shipment of Fish, Oath to be taken to identify the Produce of the British Fisheries.

VI And be it further enacted, That the Person exporting Fish from any British Colony or Plantation in North America, to any Port or Place as aforesaid, under the Authority of this Act, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment, before the Chief Officer of the Customs at such Port, or if there be no such Chief Officer of the Customs, then before a Magistrate, or if there be no Magistrate, then before Two respectable Persons, being at such Port (which Oath such Officer of the Customs, or Magistrate, or such respectable Persons as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer) that the said Fish is the Produce of the British Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the British Colonies or Plantations in North America.

Upon Shipment of pickled or dry Fish from Canada. Oath to be made of Re-ingotting and Re-exportation of the British Fisheries.

VII And be it further enacted That before the Shipment of any pickled Fish or dry Fish, for the Purpose of Exportation from Canada to any Port or Place as aforesaid, under the Authority of this Act, the Person in whose Possession the same shall have continued from the Time of its being landed from the British Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until the same shall be so shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs at Quebec (who is hereby authorized to administer such Oath) that the same is the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations.

The Articles enumerated may be lawful to export in any British Ship navated in or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, the Sche- from any Foreign Port in Europe or in Africa, dule marked A. from Gibraltar, the Island of Malta or the Dedependencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, exported Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, to any of His Majes- from ce- ty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America tain Places or the West Indies, the Articles enumerated in in Europe, described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, ericaAfrica, marked A; any thing contained in an Act made to His Ma- in England in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of jest.'s Col- His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled nies, Plan- An Act for the encouragement of Trade, or any tations, other Act or Acts in force in the United Kingdom Islands in or in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, to the British Ships.

contrary notwithstanding.

Duties to be paid on Articles enumerated in the Schedule B. up- on their Importation into the Colonies, &c.

IX And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised levied, and collected, paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon the Importation of the several Articles enumerated or described in the said Schedule marked B. into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place in Europe or Africa aforesaid, the several Duties of Customs, as the same are respectively inserted or described in the said Schedule marked B; and the same shall be raised levied collected, paid, and received under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, in such and the like Manner and Form and by such and the like Rules, Ways, Means, and Methods respectively, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the Islands, Plantations, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America or the West Indies, are or may be raised levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly recited and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and the Produce of such Duties shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs to the Treasurer or Receiver-General of the Colony, Province or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, to be applied to such Uses and Purposes as may be directed by the Authority of the respective General Courts, or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations.

Appropriation of Net Proceeds of Duties in Colonies where there are no General Courts or Assemblies

X And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no General Courts or General Assemblies in the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the said Duties shall have been levied under the Authority of this Act, the net Proceeds of such Duties shall be applied and appropriated in such and the like Manner and to such Uses as any other Duties levied and collected in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations in America or the West Indies, not having General Courts or General Assemblies, may now by any Act or Acts of Parliament, passed in Great Britain, or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for by any Order of His Majesty in Council, or by any Proclamation issued in His Majesty's Name, be appropriated and applied.

How Value of Articles subject to ad Valorem Duty shall be ascertained.

XI And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where, by the Schedule marked (B) the Duties imposed upon the Importation of the Articles of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, are charged not according to the Weight, Gauge, Tale, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in Manner and Form following: (that is to say),

'I A B do hereby declare That the Articles 'mentioned in the Entry, and contained in, 'the Packages [here specifying the several Packages 'and describing the several Marks and Numbers, as 'the case may be] are of the Value of

'Witness my Hand, the Day of A B

'The above Declaration, signed the Day 'of in the Presence of C D, Collector, 'or other Principal Officer.'

Which Declaration shall be written on the Warrant of Entry of such Articles, and shall be subscribed with the Hand of the Importer or Proprietor thereof, or his known Agent or Factor, in the Presence of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation: Provided, that if upon View and Examination of such Articles by the proper Officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said Articles are not valued according to the Price or Value thereof, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, then and in such Case the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, shall be required to declare on Oath before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation (which Oath he is hereby authorized to administer,) what is the invoiced Price of such Articles, and that he verily believes such Invoice Price is the Current Value of the Articles at the Place from whence the said Articles were last shipped; and such Invoice Price, with the addition of Ten Pounds per Centum thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be the Value of such Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island as aforesaid, in lieu of the Value so declared by the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Table or in case the Value it shall appear to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs, that such Articles have Price is not been invoiced below the real and true Value known. thereof at the Place from whence the same were imported, or if the Invoice Price is not known, the Articles shall, in such case, be examined by Two competent Persons, to be nominated and appointed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief of the Colony, Plantation, or Island into which the said Articles are imported; and such Persons shall administer an Oath before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs, which Oath such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs is hereby authorized to administer, that is the true and real Value of such Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island; and the Value so declared on the Oaths of such Persons shall be deemed to be the true and real Value of such Articles, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Schedule marked (B) shall be charged and paid.

Importer refusing to pay the Duties, Articles to be publicly sold, and required, to take and secure the same, with the Duties Casks or other Package thereof, and to cause the Charges same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such Refusal made, and at such Time and Place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days Public Notice, appoint for that Purpose, which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising by the Sale thereof shall be applied, in the First Place, in Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges that shall have been occasioned by the said Sale; and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to such Importer or Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

Duties not payable if Articles are liable to a Colonial Duty equal in Amount to the Duties hereby charged.

XIII Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or exceeding in Amount the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Articles by this Act, shall not be demanded or paid upon the Importation of such Article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such Case the Difference only in the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Law, shall be demanded to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated and applied.

If Colonial Duty be less than the Difference only to be paid

Duties, Penalties and Forfeitures to be Sterling Money of a certain Rate.

XIV And be it further enacted, That all Sums of Money granted and imposed by this Act either as Duties, Penalties or Forfeitures shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid, to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver.

Recovery and Application of Forfeitures.

XV And be it further enacted, That all and every the Goods and Commodities and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders, any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like Manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied either in this Kingdom or in any of His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies respectively, as the case may happen to be.

General Issue.

XVI And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any Thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become Nonsuited after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or discontinue his, her or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendant shall have Treble Costs, and shall have the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants.

Treble Costs.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A).

A Schedule of Articles allowed to be exported from Ports in Europe or in Africa, to any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies;

Anchovies,
Argol,
Asmodeus,
Amber,
Almonds,
Bacon,
Brandy,
Bolts,
Brimstone,
Boxwood,
Beans,
Bologna,
Cattle,
Coconuts,
Cheese,
Cantharides,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Coral,
Cork,
Canesbury,
Cassock,
Caviar,
Dates,
Essence of Bergamot,
— of Citron,
— of Lemon,
— of Orange,
— of Lavender,
— of Roses,
— of Rosemary,
Emery Stone,
Flour,
Fruit
— dry and wet, preserved in Brandy and Sugar, in Jars and Bottles,
Figs,
Garden Seeds,
Gum Arabic,
— Mastic,
— Myrrh,
— Sicily,
— Ammoniac,
Grain,
Honey,
Jalap,
Incense,
Pumice Berries,
Lava and Malta Stone for Buildings,
Lentils,
Leather,
Mosaic Work,
Medals,
Meal,
Musk,
Marble, rough and worked,
Mill Timber,
Macaroni,

Medes
Nuts of all Kinds,
Oil of Olives,
— of Almonds,
Opium,
Orris Root,
Ostrich Feathers,
Ochres,
Pickles, in Jars and Bottles,
Pearls,
Pearl,
Pumice Stone,
Peas,
Parmesan Cheese,
Quicksilver,
Raisins,
Rhubarb,
Rice,
Salt,
Sausages,
Senna,
Sesamony,
Sarsaparilla,
Saffron,
Saffower,
Shingles,
Sponges,
Staves,
Sheep,
Vermillion,
Vermicelli,
Wirestones,
Wine,
Wood Hoops,

— of Lavender
— of Rosemary
Emery Stone
Fruit, viz
— Dry and preserved in Sugar
— Wet, preserved in Brandy
Figs
Garden Seeds
Gum Arabic
— Mastic
— Myrrh
— Sicily
— Ammoniac
Honey,
Jalap
Juniper Berries
Incense of Frankincense
Lava and Malta Stone for building
Lentils
Mastic
Marble, rough and worked
Mosaic Work
Medals
Musks
Macaroni
Nuts of all Kinds
Oil of Olives
— of Almonds
Opium
Orris Root
Ostrich Feathers
Ochres
Orange Buds and Peel
Olives
Pickles, in Jars and Bottles
Paintings and Prints
Pozzolana
Pumice Stone
Pork
Parmesan Cheese
Pickles
Prints
Pearls
Precious Stones (except Diamonds)
Quicksilver
Raisins
Rhubarb
Rice
Sausages
Senna
Sesamony
Sarsaparilla
Saffron
Sallowers
Sponges
Vermillion
Vermicelli
Wine, not in Bottles, except Wine imported into Newfoundland
Whetstones

Beans, For every 100l of the true and real Value thereof, 12 0 0
Bezoar,
Cattle,
Coconuts,
Cheese,
Cantharides,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Coral,
Cork,
Canesbury,

For every 100l of the true and real Value thereof, 7 10 0

For every 100l of the true and real Value thereof, 7 10 0

Born, For every 100l of the true and real Value thereof, 7 10 0
Flour,
Grain,
Meal,
Peas,
Beans,
Pleadings, for every 1,000 1 1 0
Lumber, viz Yellow or White Pine, per 1,000 Feet 1 1 0
— all other Descriptions, 1 8 0
Mill Timber, the like, 10 0 0
Shingles, for every 1,000, not exceeding 12 Inches in Length, 0 7 0
— for every 1,000, exceeding 12 Inches 0 14 0
Staves, Oak, Red or White, for every 1,000 1 1 0
Wood Hoops, for every 1,000 0 6 8
Alabaster,
Anchovies,
Argol
Anniseed
Amber
Almonds
Bacon and
Cattle
Capers
Cassavee
Cantharides
Cummin seed
Coral
Cork
Cinnabar
Dates
Essence of Bergamot
— of Lemon
— of Bitter
— of Citron
— of Orange

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Town ships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Matipoza, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Sidon	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, Clk Ex. Coun.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL Clk. C.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 20th March 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Twelve Settlers, the original Locatees of Lot [illegible] in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johns-

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town, or his Representative. In these cases within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN DEIKIE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 5th October, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the thirteenth day of November, next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying into Half Acre Lots, the Village Plot of Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinty, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, to be paid for in land, by a Per Centage on the land Surveyed, to be balloted for after the usual Reservations for Public Purposes, shall have been made, that is to say, for an Episcopal Church, Parsonage House and Burrying Ground; Presbyterian Meeting House and Burrying Ground; Market Place and Public Parades.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The peremptory settlement duty on each Lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the lands granted in compensation of the Survey; the Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land Granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Harvey Gilbert, at the suit of Alexander Wood and John Carfrae, I have taken in execution the House now at present occupied by his Majesty's Printer, as a Printing Office, and the land thereunto belonging, situate in King Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 27–6w

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By Virtue of several writs of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement, 206 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. H.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale. 27–6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Harley, at the suit of Alexander Wood, I have taken in execution the North half of Lot No. 10, in Palace Street, opposite the Market, with two large houses erected thereon, one in possession of Dr. Moore, and the other unoccupied. The whole of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2nd day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D
GEO. PLATER
Dept. Sher. H. D

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous ot the day of Sale. 27–6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the Third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and within 8 miles of the Town.

There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, upwards of 30 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23–tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium.*—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with aproved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

TO COOPERS.

WANTED from One to Two Hundred, White KEY BARRELS, made of good seasoned Stuff. Apply to

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 8th October, 1822.

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN,

A DARK CHESNUT GELDING, about 15 hands high, with a small white star on the Forehead,—

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be given on his being brought to the Gazette Office, York, if strayed;—the same reward will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the Offender.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf–

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

WHEREAS SARAH SIMONS, my wife, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation;—this is to give notice to all persons not to trust the said SARAH SIMONS on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

JOHN SIMONS.

York, October 2d, 1822. 25–3

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 27. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

The King landed at *Leith* on the 15th of August, and we are sorry to hear was somewhat indisposed We have given as many extracts relative to the royal visit in Scotland, as our limits of this week will allow.

The death of Mr ISOLIS, and the failure of that great mercantile house of which he was the head, must be deeply felt by many gentlemen of this country who were extensively connected with that respectable house. It is most lamentable and humiliating to find so many instances of men, even in the first rank of ability, character, and fortune, in whom fortitude appears to have but a name, continuing with them only so long as they are at ease and in prosperity; of men, who, when the clouds lower, and the storm begins to rave, and the days of evil and of darkness come upon them, are so suddenly, so fatally overthrown. Alas, how melancholy is the consideration, that the cares and perplexities of so inconsiderable a space of fretful, feverish life, as this world affords, should have power to render us forgetful, even for a moment, of "HIM THAT REIGNETH," and who wills the evil as well as the good!

All our American papers confirm the intelligence that ITURBIDE is elected *Emperor of Mexico*, under the title of AUGUSTINE I.—He is said to be a fine, tall, young man, not more than 22 years of age, of a handsome countenance, possessed of great military talents, and by no means friendly, as his conduct has sufficiently evinced, to revolutionary principles. Thus, the first example of royalty, which it is expected will be followed in *Peru*, has been shewn among the newly established governments of *South America*.—We shall be anxious to learn the true nature and powers of these new monarchies; for if, according to English ideas, a limited monarchy, like that of England, is *the best*, an unlimited monarchy without religious toleration, must, necessarily, be the *worst* kind of government. The general complexion and character of the *South Americans* hitherto, is not very favorable to rational liberty—and DR. PRICE has said that *Civil Liberty*, in its most perfect degree, (the possession of which should be the sole object of political revolutions,) can be enjoyed only in *small states*, where every member is capable of giving his suffrage in person, and of being chosen into public offices.

One of the wonders of the present wonderful age, is the rise and progress of a new naval, and Christian, Power in the *South Seas*.—We allude to the Sandwich Islands: and, what is singular enough, a vessel belonging to these islands, manned by the natives, has been the first to violate the extraordinary *Ukase* of *Russia* respecting the North west region of America—that vessel lately visited *Kamscatcka* where the crew was very well treated—it is delightful to contemplate such proofs of the progress we march of knowledge.

Disturbances are at an alarming height in Spain, but the news of this week, relative to that country, are confused and contradictory.—The cause of the Greeks is prosperous beyond our most sanguine expectations. Should that interesting people succeed in throwing off the Turk'sh yoke, and in the establishment of their independence, unaided by foreign power, it will be a glorious proof that the energies, virtues, and courage of their forefathers dwell in their children of the present day; and no success which is now more promising than ever, will doubtless go far towards the final overthrow, in a legitimate and satisfactory manner, of the Infidel power in Europe.

COLONEL GORE who has lately arrived at Quebec, with his family, is said to be placed at the head of the Ordnance Department in Canada.—GENERAL GORDON has likewise arrived, with his two daughters during the last week.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Quebec was to take place at the Union Hotel in that city, on the 15th inst. "*to take measures*" as it is expressed in the Mercury, "*to prevent any change in our Constitution!*"—This phraseology, singular as it is, is not quite so bad, however, as an expression in the *Traveller*, quoted this day in our *Selections*, where it is asserted that LORD LIVERPOOL makes it a *sine qua non*, that Mr. CANNING shall have the "*management of the House of Commons.*" We "*guess*" he must be a "*pretty considerable, smart, kip, sort of a man*" if he is able *to manage*, that is, *to govern, command*, and *direct, such* a body:—no wonder honest, plain, upright JOHN BULL growls at such language!

Turning to matters of a domestic nature, it would be difficult for us todo justice to those feelings of exultation with which we announce the compleat success of two experiments highly important to the commerce, manufactures, and future wealth and power of this great and promissing country. They are indeed feelings of exultation, of honest pride, and of brilliant hope.—We allude to the progress of the *Marmora Iron Works*, and the superior article of Bar-Iron manufactured there; and to the success of an experiment wherein a specimen of Canadian *Hemp* was tried against an English *Bolt* in the Navy-Yard at Kingston.

Being amongst the first, if not the very first, to solicit Government to grant either a *lease*, or a *right of soil* upon the *Crowe-river*, for the purpose of working the inexhaustible stratum of Iron discovered there, nearly five years ago, it may be supposed that our satisfaction is large and sincere, in announcing the success of the deserving and enterprising proprietor of the works recently established there, CHARLES HAYES, Esquire, who has sent down a quantity of Bar-Iron to Kingston, which has been tried by one of the principal *Blacksmiths* of that town, and found to be of a superior quality.

The people of Canada, generally, are not sufficiently aware of the great natural advantages of their situation, and the political advantages they enjoy, or they would prize them more highly than they do, and evince more activity and spirit of enterprize. We have repeatedly endeavoured, both by public and private admonition, to rouse such a spirit as would seize upon every ground of honorable competition in all those points which affect national wealth and aggrandizement. Before that universal insurrection of the provinces of America, which led to their independence of the Crown of Great Britain, one of their most serious complaints was, that *they were not allowed to work their iron*, but *were obliged to transport it to England, there to be manufactured into the most necessary articles*, such as *axes, nails, ploughs, &c. &c.*; in order that England might monopolize the benefits of every species of manufacture.

But the really free and happy Canadians of the present day are under no such restrictions. So far is it otherwise, that the Government, itself, has given a large order to the proprietor of the *Marmora Iron Works*, with a view to encourage them—and there is no question that the patronage of Government may be at all times obtained for any great or useful project.

The next object of a domestic nature to which we are desirous of again calling the attention of our readers, is the cultivation of *Hemp*. We need not repeat what we have already stated in a former number concerning its vast importance, in an agricultural and commercial point of view; nor have we anything further to add, at present, regarding its culture, but we have the satisfaction of communicating the result of a very successful experiment lately made in Kingston. Having forwarded a small quantity of *Hemp* to his Majesty's Navall Commissioner, in order to ascertain its value, that gentleman did us the honor of writing very fully on the subject, after making an experiment that must be generally interesting. It was *hackled* and spun into *yarns*, that were tried against the *yarns* of Bolt Rope, sent from England; and the result was, the Bolt Rope yarn bore 129 lbs. and the Canadian yarn 124 lbs.—upon this result the Honorable Commissioner observes—"I consider this experiment very favorable to the Canadian Hemp, as from the small quantity you sent me, it could not be so nicely spun, or the long Hemp so well selected, when hackled as it ought to be."——"I think the quality of the sample you sent me, (if properly dressed,) would be equal to PETERSBURGH Hemp, and is, agreably to the present rate, at which that article is delivered into the Homeyards, now worth 4d Halifax Curr per lb. here. This price allows Five Pounds per Ton, for the expense of packing the Hemp at Kingston, and sending it to England:—Hemp equal in quality to Riga, would, according to the present prices at home, be worth, *here*, about a halfpenny per lb. more than the sample you sent:—Perhaps, individuals may, sometimes, be enabled to pack their Hemp and forward it to England at a little cheaper rate than Government can."

The Honorable Commissioner observes that he should not be disposed to purchase any quantity of Hemp less than 1 cwt, and he remarks that this article is of a better colour when retted in a running water.

The truth is, the specimen we sent consisted of one small hank, only; and was by no means the best of 12 cwt, grown upon a small piece of land in this neighborhood by Mr. Sheppard. A better sample is about to be tried, and we have no doubt that the Hemp of Canada will turn out to be fully equal, if not superior, to any that is produced in any other part of the world. Hemp at 4d per lb. yields £37 6s. 8d. per *Ton*; at 4½, (the quality of *Riga Hemp*,) which the Canadian Farmer may expect to raise, it yields £42 per Ton, and when the extent of the demand, and the unexceptionable kind of payment now so much wanted in this impoverished country, is considered, to what other species of domestic industry can our farmers turn their attention with the same prospect of immediate and permanent advantage? The bounty of the British Government is now liberally held forth.—The *demand* is ample, let the *supply* therefore, *be ample*, and Canada will be speedily replenished with the circulating medium of which she is now so much in want.

May these our admonitions have their full effect!

Selections from British Papers.

Melancholy Death of Sir Samuel Auchmuty.—It is with feelings of sincere and deep regret that we announce the death of this brave and excellent officer, which took place about four o'clock on Sunday. Sir Samuel was riding in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, in company with Col. Thornton, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell dead from his horse! The body of Sir Samuel would be sent to England on Monday.

Death of Mr. Inglis.—We are grieved to announce the death of John Inglis, Esq. a Director of the East India Company, and one of the most respectable merchants in the city of London who, in a fit of insanity, deprived himself of existence, on Wednesday morning last, at his house in Mark Lane, by firing a pistol through his body. It appears that he had been in a desponding state for some time, exceedingly fretful and irritable, subject to occasional paroxysms, and averse from the presence of strangers.

The King has conferred the order of the garter on Frederick VI King of Denmark.

The New Marriage Act, it appears, is so bewildered with legal jargon, technicalities, and tautology, that many persons who have been joined in wedlock complain that they cannot really decide, from perusing it, whether *they are married or not.*

The Glasgow frigate was about to leave Calcutta for England with the Marquis of Hastings and suite. It was to bring 55 lacs of rupees in silver, (2,750,000l. sterling,) and the Ganges from Bombay was also expected with 45 lacs of rupees (2,250,000l. sterling,) on account of the East India Company, and sundry British merchants.

London, Aug. 8.—The Gazette of yesterday notifies the appointment of the Hon. *William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley*, as gentleman usher daily writer to his Majesty. This will enable Mr. W. to return from his covert in France, without fear of being arrested by his numerous creditors.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General the Right Honorable Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Bart and G. C. B. to be Governor of Fort Charles, in Port Royal, in the Island of *Jamaica.*—*London Gazette.*

London, August 13.—Read and Wainwright's large plate glass manufactory has been destroyed by fire.—Loss estimated at £100,000 sterling.

On Thursday, a most extraordinary and singular accident happened in a court leading from Cranbourne street, Leicester square. A young girl was sitting in the second floor of a house in the court, at the window, with an infant of twelve months old in her arms, when it suddenly sprang from her arms into the court, and fell upon a man who was eating oysters, which fortunately broke its fall, and the little infant dropped at his feet. It was almost instantaneously picked up and conveyed to a surgeon's, who, on examining it, declared to the delight and surprise of the mother, that the infant was not materially hurt: her feelings may be better conceived than described.

A Lady is in the habit of making short aerial excursions at Tivoli, near Paris. She takes coffee during her ascent in a balloon, and descends an hour after, with perfect *sang froid*, to supper. She is seldom detained more than a few minutes beyond the time fixed for her return. We suppose that a cord is attached to the balloon. If not, the lady must be possessed of the secret to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm."

The rich heiress, Miss Patten Bold, is about to be led to the Hymeneal altar by the Polish Prince Saphieha. The Lady's fortune exceeds twenty thousand a year.

A benefit had been given at Covent Garden Theatre for the family of the late Mr. Emery. The house was crowded to excess.

London, August 17.

STOCK EXCHANGE. *Twelve o'clock.*—There is very little business during this morning; Consols remain steady at 80¾.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

NORTH CRAY, Friday, August 16.

An alteration has been made with respect to the funeral since yesterday. The ceremony of interment will not take place till Tuesday next, and the lying in state will be altogether dispensed with.

The body will be removed in a private hearse, in the night of Monday, to the house in St James' square, and from thence the funeral procession will set forward for Westminster Abbey at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. Many of the Nobility have sent notice of their intention of following in the procession.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This morning Mr Meres, the King's Messenger, arrived from London with letters for Earl Clanwilliam, stating that the Duke of Wellington had set out on his return to this country the moment he was informed of his Lordship's death, and that he might be expected at North Cray in the course of the afternoon; but up to half past seven in the evening he had not arrived.

Yesterday morning His Grace the Duke of Wellington passed through Hartford, on his way to North Cray. His Lordship, on landing at Dover was greatly surprised at reading the account of his having had a duel.

Whilst the Royal squadron was passing Whitby, on Monday, Lord and Lady Normanby put to sea in an open boat, and came alongside the *Royal George*, and His Majesty complimented her Ladyship on her courage.

Miss Chester, the Lady to whom Lord Liverpool is about to be married, is forty-one; Lord Liverpool is fifty-two.

From the Traveller

It is believed in the best informed political circles, that Sir Charles Stuart will succeed Lord Londonderry, as Foreign Secretary. But it is stated that Lord Liverpool intends to make it a "sine qua non," that Mr. Canning shall have the management of the House of Commons. When Lord Liverpool heard of the death of his noble colleague, he was, for a long time, unable to speak, and his nerves were agitated in a most extraordinary manner.

SCOTLAND.

His Majesty left London on Saturday the 12th August, and arrived at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, in Leith roads, after a prosperous voyage; he appeared on the deck of the royal yacht to an immense number of barges which had collected, dressed in a blue great coat, with a star on his left breast, and appeared in excellent spirits and graciously bowed to the cheering multitude. His Majesty only landed on Thursday, owing to the bad weather.

His Majesty was received by the Magistrates of Leith with an appropriate address, and having entered his carriage, drove in procession loudly cheered by immense crowds.—The barrier at Picardy Place was shut, and then opened with formality, at the request of the king; the keys of the city were then presented to His Majesty, who proceeded to the Canongood house, and shortly after left the place for Dalkeith.

GREENOCK, Aug. 16.

We have been politely favoured with the following brief but interesting letter received here this morning. We regret to observe that it speaks of the King as looking rather unwell—but this may naturally be imputed to the joint operation of the fatigues of the voyage, and the shock which his feelings must have received on learning the melancholy death of the Marquis of Londonderry. From the latter circumstance also, we are sorry to say, it is stated that his Majesty's stay will be limited to Wednesday next; but this we strongly hope and trust will prove incorrect.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 15, 3 P. M.

"I am once more seated, after standing and walking since 11 when we took our station near the barrier gate of Picardy Place. At 12 the roaring of cannon announced that His Majesty had left his yacht, and just at 1, I had the consummate delight of beholding my Sovereign. We were within a few yards of him; I saw the ceremony of the keys of the city being presented. I had no idea of his Majesty being so low in stature. He did not seem to be well, owing to the sudden death of Lord Londonderry.

THE BALL.

The Peers of Scotland have agreed to give a ball in the Assembly rooms, for which four hundred tickets will be issued, and for which the most splendid preparations are making. The design for the embellishment of the east end of the Assembly rooms, exceeds in magnificence any thing which has been previously seen in Scotland.

THE REGALIA

As the ancient symbols of Scottish Royalty derive a peculiar interest from a visit which is the first that any Sovereign of the House of Hanover ever made to the country of the unfortunate Stuarts, some account of them may not be unacceptable.—They consist of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, and were placed in the castle on the 26th of March, 1607. It will be recollected, however, that for a long time they were thought to have been purloined, being no where to be found till the Commissioners, appointed by his present Majesty, when Prince Regent, discovered them on the 5th February, 1818, in a large oak chest in the Crown-room. Besides the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, which are of elegant workmanship, and in perfect preservation, a silver rod of office was also found, said to be that of the Lord Treasurer. The Crown is of pure gold, and has a broad band, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two precious stones, between each of which is a large oriental pearl. Above the great circle is a smaller one, fronted with 20 points, having diamonds and imitation sapphires disposed in them alternately. The points are all decorated with pearls at the top.—The upper circle is raised into ten crosses flore, each having in the centre a large diamond between four pearls, placed in cross saltire, & these crosses flore are intermingled with the fleurs-de-lis, which surmount the points of the second small circle.—From the upper circle, rise four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a globe and cross patee. In the centre of the patee is an amethyst, which points the front of the crown; and behind, on the other side, is a large pearl. Below the pearl are the initials of J. R. V. The Crown is nine inches in diameter, and in height six inches from the under circle to the top of the cross. It is turned up with ermine, and the cap which was formerly of purple velvet, was changed to crimson in 1685.—The precious stones in the crown consist of diamonds, jacinths, oriental pearls, garnets, crystallizations, and amethysts. The emeralds are doublets, and the sapphires are imitations in enamel.—The sceptre is silver, double gilt; it is 2 feet long, of a hexagonal form, and divided by three bands or knots. Between the first and second buttons the handle; from the second to the capital, three sides are engraved; the other three are plain.—Upon the top of the stock is an antique capital of embossed leaves, upon the abacus of which are several figures of Saints. Under these figures are the initials J. R. V. The sceptre is surmounted by a crystal globe, two inches and a quarter in diameter, and surmounted with a large cross patee. The whole length of the sceptre is thirty-four inches. The Sword of State is five feet long, and of elegant workmanship. The handle and pomel are silver gilt, and fifteen inches in length; the transverse or cross seventeen inches and a half. On the blade is indented, in gold letters, Julius II. P. and was a present from that Pope to James the IV. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, and richly ornamented. The Lord Treasurer's rod of Office is silver gilt, curiously worked; and the old oak chest itself, in which the whole were contained for so many years, is an object worthy of attention.—The Crown-room is newly fitted up for the exhibition of these venerable relics. They are placed on a table, in the centre of an oval space, inclosed by an iron railing, and the Crown stands on the original square cushion of crimson velvet found along with it. The room is lighted by four lamps, and hung with crimson.

THE LEVEE.

On the second day after his Majesty's arrival, his first levee will, it is said, be held in the Palace of Holyrood.

After dressing in his private apartments, (the same lately occupied by the Earl of Strathmore, part of whose splendid collection of cabinet pictures still remains there,) the King will proceed to the presence chamber, in which a throne has been erected. Seated upon his throne, he will receive the address of the Magistracy of the city; and, after he has admitted the officers of state, and others who enjoy the privilege of the *entree* into his closet, the doors will be opened, and the noblemen and gentlemen desirous of being presented, or of paying their respects to their Sovereign, will be successively introduced.

Each individual attending the levee will carry with him two visiting cards marked thus:—

"'Mr. A——B——
(Designation)
'On occasion of—— ——
'To be presented by —— ——

If no particular nobleman about court is to introduce the gentleman, he will fill up the last blank thus:—'To be presented by the Lord in waiting.'

One of the cards, marked as above, will be taken by the pages in the anti-chamber who have the care of the court record. The stranger will then walk through the suite of apartments, until he finds himself in that immediately adjoining the presence chamber.

At two o'clock exactly the door of the presence chamber is thrown open by the Lord in Waiting. The gentleman who happens to be nearest, immediately advances, and gives his card to the Lord in Waiting, who announces the gentleman's name, and the particular purpose (if any) of his arrival.

The person advances through what may be described as a sort of narrow lane—his Majesty, with his immediate attendants, on his right and left, standing on the one side; and on the other, the Cabinet Ministers, and others who have the *entree*, being drawn up in front of the Sovereign.

The person, on coming up to His Majesty drops on his right knee; and if he has received any appointment, &c. kisses his hand. The round he may make, he is immediately pushed forward, but may pay his respects, *en passant*, to any of the Cabinet Ministers, &c. with whom he may be acquainted. When any address is presented to the king, he immediately hands it to the Lords in Waiting. No person must turn his back to the King in retiring.

On this occasion, no gentleman can appear otherwise than in full dress suit, with sword and bag; but hair powder is not now held to be indispensable.

Gentlemen may appear in any uniform to which they have a right; and for those who present themselves as Highlanders, the costume of their country is always a fashionable dress. The whole Vestiary of the Highland dress must, however, be carefully to be armed in the proper Highland fashion: steel wrought pistols, broad-sword and dirk. It is understood that Glengary, Breadalbane, Huntly, and several other chieftains, mean to attend the levee, *with their tail on*, i. e. with a considerable attendance of their gentlemen followers. And, without doubt, this will add very greatly to the variety, gracefulness, and appropriate splendour of the scene.

On the fourth day, it is understood his Majesty will hold a drawing room.

No gentleman can come to the drawing room without having been previously presented at the levee. The proper object of the drawing room is the presentation of Ladies.

Ladies are introduced to the King, either by ladies who have already been at Court, or by the Lord in Waiting.

The Lady drops her train (about four yards in length, when she enters the circle of the King. It is held up by the Lord in Waiting till she is close to His Majesty, she curtsies. The King raises her up, and salutes her on the cheek. She then retires, always facing the Sovereign till she is beyond the circle. A considerable difficulty is presented to the inexperienced by the necessity of retiring (without assistance) backwards. The Ladies must exert their skill to move their trains quietly and neatly from behind them as they retire; and those who have never worn such dresses should lose no time in beginning to practice this. Most painful must be the situation of a young female who is so unfortunate as to make a *faux pas* on such an occasion. It was by no means so difficult when hoops were in fashion; but now that these have been discarded, there is nothing to assist in keeping the train off the ground.

DUKE OF ATHOLL'S SPEAR-HOUSE.

We are informed that His Majesty will certainly visit the Duke of Athell. Preparations are, it is said, making for a grand Stag Hunt to be given during his stay at Blair. The whole tailorage of the north east of Perthshire, are now busy in equipping the tenantry of the Duke of Athell in proper costume. There is a report that His Majesty will also visit Gordon Castle and Dunrobin, but very little credit is attached to it.—*Inverness Courier.*

The Inhabitants of the oppulent and Flourishing City of Glasgow are said to feel great this appointment, in consequence of the annunciation that they were not to be honoured with the Royal Presence during his Majesty's visit to the Northern part of the Island.

IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland are now, we are happy to say, very generally giving way before the exertions of national benevolence.

According to a Sligo Paper, the cutting of wheat has begun in almost every county,—the wheats would be as good as they are plentiful.

A Limerick paper says, "Never were we likely to have a more abundant harvest. Corn of every description appears remarkably well and productive. The potatoe gardens far exceed our expectations, by the operation of the late rains.—New potato's have already appeared in many places in the neighborhood."

So far so good, and thanks be to Providence for its bounty;—but what share of it may fall to the unfortunate is another question. We trust, however, that the worst has past, and that the exertions of Government to employ the poor will produce future beneficial consequences. A line of road has been commenced in Dunmanus, that will open up this wild district to the extent of sixty miles. Thirteen piers or quays, some of them of great importance have also been commenced, and many other useful works are constructing in the distressed parts of Ireland. These sources of employment must greatly relieve immediate distresses, and from the utility of the erections, the country must derive permanent advantage. This is the first cheering paragraph which circumstances have permitted us to write for many months. In the name of Ireland, we express our warmest gratitude to the English people, and beg leave to congratulate them on the beneficial result of their unexampled benevolence.—*Dublin E. Post.*

Forty thousand persons are employed by Government on the roads and quays in Mayo and Galway.

Challenging a Jury.—An Irish Colonel of Dragoons, previous to a trial in which he was defendant was informed by his counsel, that if there were any of the Jury to whom he had any personal objections he might legally challenge them.—"Faith, and so I will," replied the son of Mars; "if they do not bring me off handsomely, I will challenge every man of them."

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated near Athlone, July 25, received this morning.—"On Thursday the 18th inst. a most unaccountable phenomenon appeared in this neighbourhood. About four o'clock in the afternoon, after a heavy fall of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, a kind of tail was seen suspended towards the earth from a thick heavy cloud. Its unusual shape attracted the attention of many persons, who observed it in its progress, breaking down large trees, with which it came in contact, and hurling them several hundred yards from their trunks, and lifting many haycocks in the air—it proceeded slowly in an oblique direction from the river Shannon, injuring whatever came in its way, until it came to the village of Ballymurray, (within four miles of Roscommon,) where, in passing the house of Joseph Coleman, it swept from the roof every atom of thatch that covered it on one side, raised it aloft, and convey'd it through the air to a considerable distance; the greater part of the straw was found a mile and a half from the village. I this day saw the house, with half of it quite bare, very little of the timber was stirred from its situation, nor had any other part of it sustained any injury, with exception of a few panes of glass that were broken in the windows. In the course of its movement, it assumed different shapes; at one time it was twisted after the manner of an eel; at another, quite perpendicular; at intervals it glittered like, as it were, a fire encircled in a mist. The oldest inhabitant of this county, never heard of such a circumstance—it may appear incredible, but you may depend on its veracity."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The French official paper, the *Moniteur*, contains the indictment against General Berton and his accomplices in the conspiracy at Saumur. The numbers of persons accused is fifty six, of whom 19 have fled, General Berton, and 37 others, are in custody. The object of the conspiracy is stated to have been to destroy the King's government, and to ex ite civil war.

Freedom of the Press.—A suspicion seems to prevail among all parties in France that when the chambers are prorogued, some restrictions will be imposed by Ministers upon the freedom of the Press. This power is reserved to them by the Law which passed shortly after their accession to office. A Royal Ordonnance may immediately thereby be enforced in any way which the exigency of the moment may render necessary. We can scarcely believe, however, that so despotic a measure will be resorted to; a measure which would so clearly show any intention on the part which was to follow a greater and more serious one.

INDEX AT END

upon France, than what the preceding Ministry had it in contemplation to grant, they, in fact, only gave the name, and not the thing.

By the last arrival we learn that the chambers are prorogued.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

"Constantinople, July 11.

"The Greek Ships, to the number of from 55 to 60, are cruising off Ipsara, and now and then advance as far as to the north of Scio roads. The Turks are far too slow in their movements, and I apprehend that some further misfortunes may happen to them through stratagem, on the part of the Greeks.

"Bara Mahomet Pacha, of Patras, has been appointed Captain Pacha.

"The Castle of Athens has at last capitulated.

The most of the wives of Ali Pacha of Janina, who had been brought here with his harem, were drowned by order of the Sultan. It is probable that his lawful wife, the celebrated Wasiekia, will share the same fate, as soon as all the information which she can give can be obtained from her. The number of Christian slaves for sale in the Bazar of Constantinople was so great, that a lad had been sold for a small quantity of vegetables Though that may appear improbable it is not the less true

MEXICO.

(From the Boston Gazette.)

Our papers from Havana contain a full account of the Emperor *Iturbide's* household—consisting of a major-domo, master of the horse, captain of the guard, eight aids-de camp, a grand almoner and assistant, grand chaplain and assistant, three confessors, one for the emperor, one for the empress, and one for the prince of the empire, a governor and two tutors for the princes, six chaplains and ten ordinary chaplains for their majesties, four preachers and four honorary ones, a surveyor of the palace, master of ceremonies, ten gentlemen of the bed chamber, thirteen major-domos, for the week, to serve alternately, a private chaplain for the family, a physician and surgeon for his majesty's bed chamber, and the same for the imperial family—four gentlemen ushers—two pages of the bed-chamber. For the empress there are appointed a first lady of the bed chamber—a first lady of the household—seven ladies in waiting—nine ladies of honor—seven ladies of the bedchamber, and a mistress of the wardrobe.

Iturbide has instituted an order of knighthood, called the Imperial order of Guadaloupe, of which he is grand master. In the order, there are four grand crosses of prelates, among which appears the name of O'Donoju, who is considered as living in order to perpetuate his memory by such an emolument—a sort of canonization; one hundred knights, and one hundred and five commanders, among which there is a great number of the clergy.

The coronation of the emperor and empress, took place on the 21st July—the ceremony was one of great pomp and splendor.

The Havana Noticioso, of the 10th August, is nearly filled with the names of the new officers and dignitaries created by the Emperor Iturbide.—The Marquis of San Miguel de Aguavó is named Secretary of State; the Conde de Regla, master of the horse; the Marquis de Salvatierra, commander of the imperial guards, the Bishop of Puebla, chaplain to the Emperor, &c. &c. The Emperor himself is the Grand master of the Order of Guadaloupe.

A Decree of the Sovereign Congress of Mexico, dated 11th June, provides at great length for a new emission of gold, silver and copper coin for the empire. On one side of the gold and silver pieces is to be the bust of the Emperor, with the words, "*Augustinus dei providentia*," and the year of mission; on the reverse the national arms, being a spread eagle crowned. On the circumference, "*Mexici primus Emperator constitutionalis.*" The other coins are to be impressed with the emblems of liberty, and to have certain initials to designate the cities in which they were made.

St. Fe, of New-Mexico, is now often visited by our traders on the upper parts of the Arkansas river. It is stated that there has not been any rain at the place for three years, and no complaint about it, the people irrigating their fields by ditches and canals from the river del Norte, and from the streams which issue from the highlands and neighboring mountains.

UNITED STATES.

Consumption of Cigars.

We have extracted the following from the *Boston Palladium*, as worthy of a more general attention. The custom of smoking cigars is so unseemly and filthy in the eyes of those unaccostomed to it, that we are not sorry to see its pernicious consequences so publicly made known in the land of *spitters.—Ed.*

Consumption of Cigars in the United States.—Although the use of cigars is lessened among the first circles, since the circulation of Dr. Waterhouse's convincing lecture on the pernicious effects of the use of tobacco in young persons, still there is a shocking quantity consumed amongst us. The practise is more diffused among the laborious part of the community, and among school boys. The custom has crept into that seminary, from whence it was banished 20 years ago by one of the medical professors; and it is thought that now more than two thirds of the students are cigar smoakers; and what is said of one college may be remarked of most of the others. If this be so, the evil is not trifling.

It appears from our custom house books, that the importation of cigars has greatly increased within these four past years—for

In 1818, were entered	1,255,000
1819,	1,031,000
1820,	796,000
1821,	2,438,000

And so far as the year 1822 is expired, the importation of cigars is far greater. If we add to this that the manufactory in this country is *immense*, and that some may be smuggled, it is enough to strike any thinking man, of the consequences to our progeny. The number of cigars imported annually into New York is so great, that it is hardly thought prudent to mention it; and all for what? for that which is neither *meat, drink*, nor *raiment*: but an insidious underminer of the constitutions of young persons.

A PARENT.

SLAVE POPULATION.

Niles' Register contains several valuable tables on the population of the United States.—Among them is one giving the progress of the slave population, which stands thus:—

In 1750,	697,697
In 1800,	896,349
In 1810,	1,191,346
In 1820,	1,531,435

Supposed, In 1830, 1,962,000

The free whites are considerably gaining on the amount of slaves.

POETRY.

It is pleasing to find the *Muses* condescending to visit our brothers in the wilderness, and assisting to mitigate their cares and their labours by the "*voice of song.*"—We can assure our readers that in many instances (some of which may be hereafter named,) where, only a very few years ago, the Bears and the Wolves dwelt securely in their coverts, and where no Surveyors line had been run, not only excellent Farmers and Mechanics, but even Poets and Philosophers of no ingonsiderable attainments, are now to be found, preparing another exemplification of the truth and beauty of that fine passage in EZEKIEL where the Prophet, speaking of another country and another people, declares that

"The desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by, and they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden."—

Ed.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

The following verses were written on seeing an advertisement, in the *Quebec Mercury*, for a female Servant.—It appeared to come from a person of the name of Daunton, and concluded with these words '*No Irish Woman need apply.*'—I hope you will not object to give them a corner in the Weekly Register. "ALEXANDER."

Monaghan, July 22, 1822.

Let Erin's simple maids beware
So daily here arriving,
Of ev'ry groveling sen of care
As ignorant as he's thriving

And most of all, though s'ee so poor,
Though absolutely wanting
Oh shun th' inhospitable door
Of vain, contemptuous, DAUNTON.

The wretch, whose narrow soul, confin'd
Within the bounds of nation,
How base, how low, th' illiberal mind,
Too low for any station!

Is there s'cline beneath the sun
Where virtues rays are purer?
In Europe, or Columbia, none,—
We scorn the base allurer!

And scorn with all its rancour fall
On him unknown to pity,
Whose weak, degenerate, saucy s
Addresses thus the city.

Is Erin poor?—who made her such?
Who sunk her Muse in sighing?
Let others wipe the foul reproach
Upon their country lying.

GOOD EFFECTS OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

We cannot resist the inclination we feel to transcribe the following passage from the admirable Speech delivered by W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. at the Eighteenth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Societies.—*Ed.*

"Of all parts of the world which the report has recommended to my grateful attention, none struck me more than the opposite coast of America; for from one end to the other we see the triumphs of Bible Societies.—My Lord, allow me to say, that we should be encouraged in the promotion of this cause, by the extensive prospect before us, and the immense benefits connected with this Institution. for consider what a Bible may do for a single family or individual, and then multiply this by all the Bibles we distribute in the extent of surface which we cover; and who shall fix limits to the benefits thus conferred. The United States of America have now nobly vindicated their rights to the name and privileges of Englishmen, by circulating the same truth in the same language; and surely we are children of one common Parent, speaking one mother tongue.—I know, my lord, that so long as the infirmities and bad passions of men remain, there will be differences arising from ambition, or the jealousies one country may entertain of another; but here we have a principle in operation, which tends all the while gradually and imperceptibly, but surely, to unite the good of both communities, and make them love one another as brethren, and to concur in endeavouring to promote peace and concord among men. As the differences we have had with that country have been peculiarly painful to me, so, I doubt not, there is now a principle at work which will promote the most lasting agreement"

BIRTH,

On the 14th instant, the Lady of the Honorable JOHN HENRY DUNN, His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, of a Son.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By authority

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the eighteenth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighteenth day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLV.

An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies*, and other parts of the World. [24th *June*, 1822.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to allow greater Freedom of Trade and Intercourse between the Colonies, Plantations, and Islands belonging to His Majesty in America and in the West Indies, and in other Parts of the World, and to repeal certain Acts now in force relating to the Trade and Intercourse hitherto allowed to be carried on between His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and to make further Provision for encouraging and extending the same: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That so much of an Act passed in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade, as imposes a Duty upon the Exportation of Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Logwood, Pastic, Dying Wood and Cocoa Nuts from any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa; and so much of an Act passed in the Fifty first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to permit Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa, to be exported from His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations to any Port in Europe to the South of Cape Finisterre, and Corn to be imported from any such Port and from the Coast of Africa into the said Colonies and Plantations, under Licences granted by the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs; also so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and also between Malta and the United Kingdom, as relate to the Trade allowed to be carried on between the Islands of Malta and the Dependencies thereof and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; also an Act passed in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to extend the Privileges of the Trade to and from the Ports of Edinburgh, Leith, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Campbeltown, to the Ports in the Colonies in North America, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except as to the Recovery of any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred on or before the passing of this Act: Provided nevertheless that all Acts expressly repealed by any of the said Acts shall be deemed and taken to be and shall remain repealed.

Act and Parts of Acts regulating Trade and intercourse between the British Colonies & Europe repealed, viz. 26 C. 2. c. 7

51 G. 3. c. 97

52 G. 3. c. 98

55 G. 3. c. 29.

57 G. 3. c. 4.

57 G. 3. c. 59

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from any of His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations and Islands, in any British Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, any Articles, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any such Colony, Plantation, or Island, and any Articles which have been legally imported into any such Colony, Plantation, or Island, direct to any Foreign Port in Europe, or in Africa, or to Gibraltar, the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark; any thing contained in an Act made in England, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, or any other Act or Acts in force in the United Kingdom, or in Great or Ireland respectively, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Articles may be exported to certain Parts of Europe, in British Ships.

To regulate such Articles shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, the Exporter shall make a regular Entry thereof with the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, on which Entry shall be indorsed the Marks and Numbers of the Packages where any, with the proper Denominations of the Goods contained therein, and also the Place, Quay, or Wharf where the Goods are intended to be laden; and it is established and provided that no Goods shall be laden at any other Place, Quay or Wharf which shall not be declared in the Entry as aforesaid, unless by Permission of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Officer specially authorized for that Purpose, within the Limits of a Port where a Custom-House is established, and at which Place, Quay, or Wharf an Officer shall be appointed to attend the lading and shipping of such Goods, or at such Place or Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs for that Purpose: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter the existing Regulations for lading and shipping the Produce of the Fisheries of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands.

To regulate the Produce of Fisheries to be selected.

The Goods must agree with the Entry and be re-viewed before shipped

IV. And be it further enacted, That if upon Examination of any Goods allowed to be exported from any of the said Colonies, Plantations or Islands, under the Authority of this Act, either before or after the Shipment, it shall be found that the Weight or Quantity thereof, or the Number of the Casks or Packages, shall be greater than shall have been endorsed upon the Entry, or if any Articles are laden and put on board any Ship or Vessel, for the Purpose of being exported to any Part of Europe or in Africa as aforesaid, without Entry thereof being made with the proper Officer of the Customs, or shall be brought to any Place, Quay or Wharf and put into any Boat, Boat, or other Vessel for the Purpose of being shipped on Board any such Ship or Vessel for Exportation to such Foreign Port of Europe or in Africa previous to such Entry being made, or if any Goods shall be put on Board any such intended to be put on Board any Ship or Vessel intending to proceed to any such Port of Europe or Africa as aforesaid, without Entry thereof being made with the proper Officer of the Customs, or shall be brought to any Place, Quay or Wharf and put into any Boat, Boat, or other Vessel for the Purpose of being shipped on Board any such Ship or Vessel for Exportation to such Foreign Port of Europe or in Africa previous to such Entry being made, or if any Goods shall be put on Board any such Ship or Vessel intending to proceed to any such Port of Europe or Africa as aforesaid, without Entry thereof being made with the proper Officers

of the Customs, and the Oath thereof shall forfeit Double the Value of such Goods

Ship clearing outward not to take on Board any Articles than such as are allowed to be exported by the Commander or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, without Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of the Customs; and the Master and Shipper of any such Goods shall severally forfeit Double the Value of the Goods so laden or taken on Board contrary to the Directions of this Act.

V And be it further enacted, That in case any Ship or Vessel clearing out from the said United Plantations or Islands under the Authority of this Act, shall take on Board, in any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, any other Articles than such as are allowed to be on Board and exported by virtue of this Act, all such Articles so taken or laden on Board such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized by majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of the Customs; and the Master and Shipper of any such Goods shall severally forfeit Double the Value of the Goods so laden or taken on Board contrary to the Directions of this Act.

Before Shipment of Fish, Oath to be made that the Produce of the British Fisheries

VI And be it further enacted, That the Person exporting Fish from any British Colony, or Plantation in North America, to any Port or Place as aforesaid, under the Authority of this Act, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment, before the Chief Officer of the Customs at such Port, or if there be no such Chief Officer of the Customs, then before a Magistrate, or if there be no Magistrate, before two reputable Persons being at such Port or Ports (which Oath such Officer of the Customs, or Magistrate, or such respectable Persons as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer) that the said Fish is the Produce of the British Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the British Colonies or Plantations in North America.

Upon Shipment of pickled or dry Fish from Canada, Oath to be made of the Produce of the British Fisheries

VII And be it further enacted, That before the Shipment of any pickled Fish or dry Fish, for the Purpose of Exportation from Canada to any Port or Place as aforesaid, under the Authority of this Act, the Person in whose Possession the same shall be, or shall be entitled from the Time of its being landed from the British Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until the same shall be so shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs at Quebec (which is hereby authorized to administer such Oath), that the same is the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations.

The Articles enumerated in Schedule (B.) may be imported from Gibraltar, the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, in any of His Majesties Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, the Articles enumerated or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.; any thing contained in an Act made in England in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled An Act for the Encouragement of Trade, or any other Act or Acts in force in the United Kingdom, or in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, the Sche- from any Foreign Port in Europe or in Africa, or dule mark- from Gibraltar, the Island of Malta or the Deed A pendencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, hereto- Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, to any of His Majesfore ty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America, in Places or the West Indies, the Articles enumerated or in Europe, described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, or in Africa, marked A.; any Law, Statute, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Articles enumerated in Schedule (B.) may be imported in British Ships.

IX And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, paid into His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon the Importation of the several Articles enumerated or described in the said Schedule marked B. into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place in Europe or Africa as aforesaid, the several Duties of Customs, as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule marked B.; and the same shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and received under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, in such and the like Manner and Form and by such and the like Rules, Ways, Means, and Methods respectively, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the Islands, Plantations, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America or the West Indies, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and received by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly recounted and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and the Produce of such Duties shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs to the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Colony, Province or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, to be applied for such Uses and Purposes as may be directed by the Act Ability or the respective General Courts, or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations.

Appropriation of Net Proceeds of Duties in Colonies where there are no General Assemblies

X And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no General Courts or General Assemblies in the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the said Duties shall have been levied under the Authority of this Act, for the Purposes of such Duties shall be applied and appropriated in such and the like Manner and to such Uses as any other Duties levied and collected in any Courts or of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations in America or the West Indies not having General Courts or General Assemblies, may now by any Act or Acts of Parliament passed in Great Britain, or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any Order of His Majesty in Council, or by any Proclamation issued in His Majesty's Name, be appropriated and applied.

How Value of Articles subject to ad Valorem Duty shall be ascertained.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where, by the Schedule marked (B.) the Duties to be imposed upon the Importation of Articles into His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, are charged not according to the Weight, Gauge, Tale, or measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in Manner and Form following: (that is to say),

"I A B do hereby declare That the Articles mentioned in the Entry, and contained in the Packages [here specifying the several Packages and describing the several Marks and Numbers, as the case may be] are of the Value of Pounds Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, secured, and paid, to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver.

Day of A B
Witness my Hand, the
"The above Declaration, signed the
"of in the Province of C D. Collector,
"or other Principal Officer."

Which Declaration shall be written on the Warrant of Entry of such Articles, and shall be subscribed with the Hand of the Importer or Proprietor thereof, or his known Agent or Factor, in the Presence of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation: Provided, that if upon View and Examination of such Articles by the proper Officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said Articles are not valued according to the Price or Value thereof, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, then and in such Case the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, shall be required to declare on Oath before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation (which Oath he is hereby authorized to administer,) what is the invoiced Price of such Articles, and that he verily believes such Invoice Price is the Current Value of the Articles at the Time from whence the said Articles were imported; and such Invoice Price, with the addition of Ten Pounds per Centum thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be the Value of such Articles in such Colony Plantation, or Island as aforesaid, in lieu of the Value so declared by the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Table shall be charged and paid: Provided also, that in case it shall appear to the Collector, or other Chief or Invoice Officer of the Customs, that such Articles have been invoiced below the real and true Value thereof at the Place from whence the same were imported, or if the Invoice Price is not known, or the Articles shall, in such case, be examined by Two competent Persons, to be nominated and appointed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief of the Colony, Plantation, or Island into which the said Articles are imported; and such Persons shall declare on Oath, before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs, which Oath such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs is hereby authorized to administer, what is the true and real Value of such Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island; and the Value so declared on the Oaths of such Persons shall be deemed to be the true and real Value of such Articles, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Schedule marked (B.) shall be charged and paid

Importer refusing to pay the Duties, the Articles to be publicly sold, and required, to take and secure the same, with the Duties Cards or other Package thereof, and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such Refusal made, and at such Time and Place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days Public Notice, appoint for that Purpose, which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising by the Sale thereof shall be applied, in the First Place, in Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges that shall have been occasioned by the said Sale; and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to such Importer or Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

Duties not payable if Articles are liable to a Colonial Duty equal in Amount to the Duties hereby charged.

XII. And be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or exceeding in Amount the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Articles by this Act, shall not be demanded or paid upon the Importation of such Article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such Case the Difference only in the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Law, shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B.) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated and applied.

If Colonial Duty be the Difference only to be paid

Duties, Penalties and Forfeitures to be Sterling Money

XIV And be it further enacted, That all Sums of Money granted and imposed by this Act either as Duties, Penalties or Forfeitures, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, secured, and paid, to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver.

Recovery and Application of Forfeitures.

XV And be it further enacted, That all and every the Goods and Commodities and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like Manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied either in this Kingdom or in any of His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies respectively, as the case may happen to be.

General Issue.

XVI And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become Non-suit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendant shall have Treble Costs, and shall have the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants.

Treble Costs

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A).

A Schedule of Articles allowed to be exported from Ports in Europe or in Africa, to any of His Majesty's Colonies Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies,

Anchovies,
Argol.
Alabaster, rough and worked
Annised.
Amber
Almonds.
Biscuit.
Brandy.
Bullion.
Brimstone.
Boxwood
Beans.
Bolargo.
Cattle.
Currants.
Cigars.
Cantharides,
Corn.
Commission
Coral.
Cork.
Cinnabar,
Caviar.
Dates.
Essence of Bergamot.
— of Cit on.
— of Lemon.
— of Orange.
— of Lavender.
— of Roses.
— of Rosemary.
Emery Stone.
Flour.
Fruit.
— dry and wet, preserved in Brandy and Sugar, in Jars and Bottles.
Figs.
Garden Seeds.
Gum Arabic.
— Mastic.
— Myrrh.
— Sicily.
— Ammoniac.
Grain.
Honey
Jalop,
Incense.
Juniper Berries.
Lava and Malta Stone for Buildings.
Lentils.
Lumber.
Nankeens.
Mosaic Works.
Medals.
Meal.
Musk.
Marble, rough and worked.
Mill Timber.
Maccaroni.
Nuts of all Kinds.
Oil of Olives.
— of Almonds,
Opium
Orris Root.
Ostrich Feathers.
Ochres.
Orange Buds and Peel.
Olives.
Pickles, in Jars and Bottles.
Paintings and Prints.
Porcelain.
Precious Stones.
Pearls
Panck.
Pumice Stone.
Peas
Parmesan Cheese.
Quicksilver
Raisins.
Rhubarb.
Rice.
Salt
Sausages.
Senna.
Scammony.
Sarsaparilla.
Saffron
Safflower.
Shingles.
Sponges.
Silaves.
Sheep.
Vermillion.
Vermicelli.
Whetstones.
Wine.
Wood Hoops.

SCHEDULE B.

A Schedule of Duties payable on Articles imported into His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, from Ports in Europe or Africa, under the Authority of this Act.

		£	s.	d.
Wine, imported in Bottles, viz.				
—— French Wine,	the Tun of 252 Gallons	10	10	0
—— Madeira Wine,	the Tun of 252 Gallons,	7	7	0
—— Portugal Wine,	the Tun of 252 Gallons,	7	7	0
—— Rhenish, Germany & Hungary Wine,	the Tun of 252 Gallons,	9	9	0
—— Spanish Wine, and Wine not otherwise enumerated,	the Tun of 252 Gallons,	7	7	0
—— And in addition to the specified Duties hereby imposed upon such Wines respectively, a further Duty for every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof,		7	10	0
—— And for every Dozen of Foreign Quart Bottles, in which such Wine may be imported,		0	8	0
Corn, Flour, Grain, Meal, Peas, Beans,	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof,	13	0	0
Headings,	for every 1,000	1	1	0
Lumber, viz Yellow or White Pine,	per 1,000 Feet	1	1	0
—— all other Descriptions,		1	8	0
Mill Timber, the like,		10	0	0
Shingles, for every 1,000, not exceeding 12 Inches in Length,		0	7	0
—— for every 1,000, exceeding 12 Inches		0	14	0
Staves, Oak, Red or White,	for every 1,000	1	1	0
Wood Hoops,	for every 1,000	8	5	3
Alabaster, Anchovies, Argol Annised Amber Almonds Brandy Brimstone Bolargo Boxwood Currants Cigars Cassaroo Cantharides Comminseed Coral Cork Cinnabar Dates Essence of Bergamot —— of Lemon —— of Roses —— of Citron —— of Orange	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof	7	10	0
—— of Lavender —— of Rosemary Emery Stone Fruit, viz. —— dry and preserved in Sugar —— Wet, preserved in Brandy Figs Garden Seeds Gum Arabic —— Mastic —— Myrrh —— Sicily —— Ammoniac Honey Jalap Juniper Berries Incense of Frankincense Lava and Malta Stone for building Lentils Manna Marble, rough and worked Mosaic Work Medals Musks Maccaroni Nuts of all Kinds Oil of Olives —— of Almonds Opium Orris Root Ostrich Feathers Ochres Orange Buds and Peel Olives Pickles, in Jars and Bottles Paintings and Prints Porcelain Pumice Stone Punk Parmesan Cheese Pickles Prints Pearls Precious Stones (except Diamonds) Quicksilver Raisins Rhubarb Rice Sausages Senna Scammony Sarsaparilla Saffron Safflowers Sponges Vermillion Vermicelli Wine, not in Bottles, except Wine imported into New foundland Whetstones	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof	7	10	0



ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. CXIX

An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces.

[5th *August*, 1822.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Regulation respecting the Trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in North America: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same That from and after the passing of this That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful to import by Land or Inland Navigation in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, or Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, Goods of the Growth Produce, or Manufacture of the United States of America, enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (A.), from any Port or Place in the United States of America, into any Port or Place of Entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of either of the said Provinces respectively, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council thereof for the Time being, from Time to Time to diminish or increase by Proclamation, the Number of Ports or Places which are or hereafter may be appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported from the United States of America.

Power to the Governor to diminish or increase the Ports of Entry.

Goods of the Produce of the United States enumerated in Schedule (A.) may be imported into either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada;

Duties to be paid on the Goods enumerated in Schedule (B.)

II And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon such of the Goods, Wares, and Commodities which shall be so imported, as are enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (B.), the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule.

Where any Article is liable to a Colonial Duty equal to the one imposed, such Article shall not be charged with the Duty

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or exceeding in amount the Duty charged by this Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act shall not be demanded or paid upon the Importation of such Article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such case the Difference only between the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Law, shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B.) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated, and applied.

If Duty be less the Difference only shall be paid.

Tonnage Duties for American Vessels, in the same manner as United States impose on British Vessels.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the same Tonnage Duties shall be paid upon all American Vessels or Boats, importing any Goods into either of the said Provinces, as are or may be for the time being payable in the United States of America, on British Vessels or Boats entering the Harbours of the State from whence such Goods shall have been imported.

Value of Goods to be ascertained in manner by the Act 3 Geo. 4. c. 41.

V And be it further enacted, That in all Cases in which the Duties mentioned in Schedule (B.) of this Act upon the Importation of Articles into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada are charged on the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in the Manner and Form prescribed by the said Act, and the Duties on such Articles shall be collected, secured, and paid upon such Value, and the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, shall be subject to the same Penalties and Forfeitures in case of any false Declaration touching the Value of such Articles, as are imposed by the said Act in case of any false Declaration touching the Value of Articles charged with Duty according to the Value thereof.

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asure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may seize Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII. And whereas a certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28. G. 3. c. 30.

49 G. 3. c. 16. allowing the Importation of Rum, repealed.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty of 6d. upon Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, into Canada from the said Province, as is now payable upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon to the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d. per Gallon on West India Rum imported into Lower Canada.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by the Act shall be deemed,

Value of Duties, and Appropriation of the Money arising thereby.

and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be so collected, received, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties hereby granted shall be received, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of them respectively, are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port in the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores to be exported without Licence

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from his Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Not to affect Inland Navigations of the Provinces.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

Recovery and Application of Penalties

XII And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may by any Act or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

Drawback on the Exportation of Rum and Spirits from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada.

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from thence into Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits a Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid and allowed, upon the Exportation from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, of Rum or other Spirits, being the produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which may have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the Places last aforesaid, into any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, upon a Certificate being produced, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, certifying that the said Rum or other Spirits have been duly landed in Canada.

Conditions on which the Drawback shall be paid.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry shall pass, nor any Drawback be paid or allowed, upon the Exportation of Rum or other Spirits from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, unless such Entry be made in the Name of the real Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of the said Goods, and that before such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, shall receive the said Drawback so allowed as aforesaid, One or more of them shall verify upon Oath, upon the Debenture to be made out for the Payment of such Drawback, that he or they is or are the real Owner or Owners of the said Goods; nor unless Proof on Oath shall be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, that the full Duties due upon the Importation of the said Goods at the said Port had been paid and discharged: Provided always, that in Cases where the Owners of the said Goods are resident in any other Part of the British Dominions, it shall be lawful for their known and established Agents in the Colonies from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, to take the necessary Oaths on behalf of the said Owners.

Drawback now payable

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

Rum to be exported from

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Drawback shall be paid and allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

Rum and other Spirits to be exported within One Year after First Importation.

Regulations as to settling the Proportions of Duties and Drawbacks between the Provinces, by Arbitrators.

XVII And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, divers Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein; the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks: For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied on Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which

Power of Arbitrators to send for Persons and Records.

Penalty on Persons refusing.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators shall have Power to send for and examine such Persons, Papers, and Records as they shall judge necessary for their Information in the Matters referred to them; and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in Writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasurer for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Witnesses to be sworn

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath; and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Penalty for false swearing

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor in Chief in and over the said Provinces, to detain the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province, upon the Receiver General thereof respectively.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

XXI And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final.

Award to be certified to the Treasury and by them as before-mentioned,

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Major the Governor, or certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces; and that if any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province of Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accordingly paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in discharge of such Warrant, and shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Payment of Sum awarded

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims and Award by Lower Canada on Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the Part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada, in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties arising in Lower Canada shall be considered Upper Canada.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada since the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, the Pro

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ded by Arbitrators hereinbefore mentioned.

portion to be paid to Upper Canada for the Four Years next succeeding, of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the Authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported thereinby Sea, shall and may be ascertained by the Award of Arbitrators, to be appointed in the same Manner and with the same Powers as hereinbefore provided with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the Question of Arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like Manner be appointed, and an Award made Once after every Four Years thereafter, for the Purpose of establishing such Proportion from Time to Time; and all and every the Provisions contained in this Act, respecting the Appointment, Powers, and Remuneration of the Arbitrators to be first appointed after the passing thereof, and regarding the Execution of the Duty, shall apply and extend to the Arbitrators to be appointed for the Purposes last herein mentioned.

Award to be made every Four Years.

Proportion hereby established to be paid until a new one is made.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted, That after the said First Day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, until a new Proportion of Duties, to be paid to Upper Canada, shall be established, as hereinbefore provided, and also at all Times hereafter, in default of any such Proportion being appointed, the Proportion of Duties last assigned to be paid to Upper Canada under the Authority of this Act, shall continue to be paid by the Province of Lower Canada, and Warrants shall issue for the Payment of the same, in the same Manner as for the Period before the same First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four: Provided always that it shall be in the Power of the Arbitrators nevertheless, by their subsequent Award, to alter such Proportion from the Period for which was last established, if it shall appear to them just so to do.

Proportion of Duties how to be allotted between the Two Provinces.

14 G. 3. c. 88.

XXVII. And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Fourteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act for the better Regulating and Governing the Province of Quebec, and for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the said Province, for the Purpose of establishing a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, certain Duties were imposed upon Goods and Commodities imported into the said Province, and which Duties are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and Adequate Provision towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been contended, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the estimated Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, since the Expiration of the last Provincial Agreement heretofore ratified between the said two Provinces, or which may hereafter be levied under the Authority of the said Act, upon Goods and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, and to report the same, with the evidence thereon, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being, in order that they may make such Order respecting the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purposes mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respects either of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, extending to the Period for which no such Order had before been made.

Duties imposed by Lower Canada to remain in force unless repealed or altered by a Legislative Act of that Province.

XXVIII. And whereas the Division of the Province of Quebec, into the Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Exercise of an exclusive Controul, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Part of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province' and the Royal Assent thereto proclaimed within the Province of Lower Canada, according to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act.

31 G. 3. c. 31.

No Act of Legislature imposing Duties, whereby the Province of Upper Canada may be affected, to be valid until laid before Parliament.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, whereby any additional or other Duties shall or may be imposed on Articles imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, and whereby the Province of Upper Canada shall or may in any respect be directly or indirectly affected, shall have the Force of Law untill the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, as provided in certain cases by the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, and the Royal Assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a Copy of such Act having, within One Month from the Time of presenting the same for the Royal Assent in the said Province, been transmitted by by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if, before the same shall have been presented for the Royal Assent within the said Province of Lower Canada, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada shall, by Address to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, pray that their Concurrence in the Imposition of the Duties intended to be imposed by such Act may be signified to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

XXX. And whereas it is expedient that the Productions of the Province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject to any Duty in any of the Province of Lower Canada, either directly or indirectly, to Duties or Impositions on their Arrival in that Province, or in passing through the waters thereof: Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, and every the Boats, Scows, Rafts, Cribs, and other Craft belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the Productions of any Foreign Country,

Boats and other Craft belonging to Upper Canada shall be permitted to enter Lower Canada without being subject to any Duty.

shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any Rate, Tax, Duty, or Imposition, other than any Charge which may now exist for Pilotage, or which may be established for Toll at any Lock or other Work now actually erected on the navigable Waters thereof; any Law, Statute, or Usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Expence of improving the Navigation of the Waters of the River Saint Lawrence shall in future be defrayed by such Measures and in such proportions as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province: Provided always, that no such Determination shall be carried into effect until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislatures of both of the said Provinces.

How Expences of improving the Navigation shall be paid.

Lands held in Fief and Seigneury, on Petition of the Owners to His Majesty, for exchanging and Power of free and common Soccage.

XXXI And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether Tenures of Lands within the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seigneury can legally be changed to Soccage, And whereas it may materially tend to the Improvement of such Lands, and to the general Advantage of the said Provinces, that such Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons holding any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seigneury, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, shall at any Time from and after Commencement of this Act, surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall by Petition to His Majesty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands so holden shall be situated, set forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Soccage, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province as aforesaid in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions, transmitted through his Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of such Province, shall cause a fresh Grant to be made to such Person or Persons of such Lands to be holden in free and common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in free and common Soccage in that part of Great Britain called England; subject nevertheless to Payment to His Majesty, by such Grantee or Grantees, of such Sum or Sums of Money as and for a Commutation for the Fines and other Dues which would have been payable to His Majesty under the original Tenures, and to such Conditions as to His Majesty, or to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, shall seem just and reasonable: Provided always, that on any such fresh Grant being made as aforesaid, no allotment or Appropriation of Lands for the Support or Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary; but every such fresh Grant shall be valid and effectual without any Specification of Lands for the Purpose aforesaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Treble Costs. The Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

His Majesty may commute with Persons holding Lands at Cens et Rentes.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to commute with any Person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* in any Censive or Fief of His Majesty within either of the said Provinces, and such Person may obtain a Release from His Majesty of all feudal Rights arising by reason of such Tenure, and receive a Grant from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common Soccage, upon Payment to His Majesty of such Sum of Money as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may deem to be just and reasonable, by reason of the Release and Grant aforesaid; and all such Sums of Money as shall be paid upon any Commutations made by virtue of this Act shall be applied towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

General Issue

XXXIII And be it further enacted, That if any Person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become non-suit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A)

Asses.	Indigo.
Barley.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Beans.	Lumber.
Biscuit.	Logwood.
Bread.	Mahogany, and other Wood
Beaver, and all Sorts of Fur.	for Cabinet Wares.
Bowsprits.	Masts.
Calavances.	Mules.
Cocoa.	Neat Cattle.
Cattle.	Oats.
Cochineal.	Peas.
Coin and Bullion.	Potatoes.
Cotton Wool.	Poultry.
Drugs of all Sorts.	Pitch.
Diamonds & Precious Stones.	Rye.
Flax.	Rice
Fruit and Vegetables.	Staves.
Fustick, and all sorts of Wood	Skins.
for Dyers' Use.	Shingles.
Flour.	Sheep.
Grain of any Sort.	Tar.
Garden Seeds.	Tallow.
Hemp	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise shell.
Mides.	Wool.
Hay.	Wheat.
Hops.	Yards.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	

SCHEDULE (B)

	£	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs nett weight	0	5	0
For every Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs nett weight	0	2	6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 100 lbs. of Bread, made from Wheat, or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0	2	6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs made from Rye, Peas, or Beans	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100 lbs net Weight	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not exceeding 12 Inches	0	7	0
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length	0	14	0
For every 1,000 feet Oak Staves	1	1	0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0	15	0
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of One Inch Thick	1	1	0
For every 1,000 Feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1	1	0
Other Kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1	8	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0	5	0
Horses, for every 100£ of the Value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100£ of the Value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100£ of the Value thereof	10	0	0

SUBSCRIPTION,

Under the Sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

A List of Subscriptions in aid of the Fund vested by Act of Parliament, in the hands of Commissioners, for the erection of a Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. as far as the returns have been received.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions already advertised,	323	7	4
Newcastle District.			
James Young, Esq.	1	5	0
Zaccheus Burnham, Esq.	2	10	0
Charles Fothergill, Esq.	1	5	0
M. F. Whitehead, Esq.	1	0	0
Niagara District.			
Second Lincoln Militia.			
The Hon. T. Clark,	3	16	8
Robert Kerr, Esq.	3	10	0
James Kirby, Esq.	0	10	0
John Decou,	0	10	0
Hall Davis,	0	10	0
John Meisner,	0	5	0
George Keefer,	0	10	0
John McMicking,	0	10	0
James Cooper,	0	10	0
John J Lafferty,	0	17	6
Robert Grant,	0	10	0
James Thompson,	0	10	0
Lewis Clement,	0	10	0
Andrew Rorbuck,	0	10	0
David Thompson,	0	10	0
John Burch,	0	10	0
John Concke,	0	5	0
Jacob Upper,	0	10	0
Gilbert McMicking,	1	3	4
Thomas Dickson,	2	0	0
Robert Nichol,	1	3	4
Third Lincoln Militia.			
John Warren, Esq.	1	0	0
Henry Buckner,	0	5	0
Shubal Park,	0	5	0
James Cummings,	0	10	0
John Baxter,	0	5	0
John Hardy,	0	5	0
Benjamin P. Hall,	0	5	0
Benjamin Hardison, junr.	0	5	0
William Powell,	0	5	0
Edmund Ricaby,	0	5	0
David Davis,	0	5	0
Jacob Gander,	0	5	0
Samuel McAfee,	0	5	0
Peter Dell,	0	5	0
Peter Miller,	0	5	0
Jacob Wilson,	0	5	0
Fourth Lincoln Militia.			
Robert Nelles, Esq.	3	0	0
Abraham Nelles, Esq	2	0	0
Edward Pilkington, Esq.	1	0	0
Henry Hixon,	0	5	0
George Book,	0	5	0
John B Muirhead,	1	3	4
John Henry,	0	5	0
Henry Nelles,	1	3	4
Robert Nixon,	0	10	0
Adam Henkle,	0	10	0
Edmund Hodges, junr.	0	5	0
Philip Dean,	0	4	0
Jacob Vaughan,	0	5	0
Samuel Ketchen,	0	5	0
[illegible] Crooks,	1	3	4
[illegible] Butterfield,	0	5	0
[illegible] Waddell,	0	5	0
John A. Cook,	0	5	0
James Chisholm,	0	5	0

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First Lincoln Militia.

Richard Leonerd, Esq.	1	5	0
The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Stuart,	1	5	0

LONDON DISTRICT.

The Hon Thomas Talbot,	1	5	4
John Backhouse, Esq.	1	15	6
George C. Salmon, Esq.	1	5	0
Daniel Ross, Esq.	1	0	0
John Polph, Esq.	1	0	0
John B. Askin, Esq.	1	0	0
Charles Ingersol, Esq.	0	15	0
M. Burwell, Esq. M. P.	2	6	8

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th October, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the thirteenth day of November, next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying into Half Acre Lots, the Village Plot of Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinty, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, to be paid for in Land, by a Per Centage on the land Surveyed, to be balloted for after the usual Reservations for Public Purposes, shall have been made, that is to say, for an Episcopal Church, Parsonage House and Burrying Ground; Presbyterian Meeting House and Burrying Ground; Market Place and Public Landes.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The peremptory settlement duty on each Lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the lands granted in compensation of the Survey; the Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land Granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevere	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Katalar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jos	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 15th October, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hervey Gilbert, at the suit of Alexander Wood and John Carfrae, I have taken in execution the House now at present occupied by his Majesty's Printer, as a Printing Office, and the land thereunto belonging, situate in King Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 27-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. H.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale. 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. 29-3tw.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Harley, at the suit of Alexander Wood, I have taken in execution the North half of Lot No. 10, in Palace Street, opposite the Market, with two large houses erected thereon, one in possession of Dr. Moore, and the other unoccupied. The whole of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2nd day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the Highest Bidder for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D
GEO. PLAYTER
Dept. Sher. H. D

Sheriff's Office York,
14th October, 1822.

N. B. Any Person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his Office, previous to the day of Sale 27-6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

VALUABLE LAND

IN

PERCY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The Land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour, or Potashes*, at a market price, will be accepted to payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, August 28, 1822. tf

SURROGATE COURT, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA. } By ROBERT KERR, Esq. Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara on the twenty fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said deceased Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittaick, Senr. and George Ansley, both of the Township of Grantham in the said District yeomen

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District, this second day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONSISTING of 200 Acres, in the third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and within 9 miles of the Town.

There are upon the Premises a House of two Stories, partly finished, and a good Barn, to wards of 50 Acres well cleared, and under good fence, and an excellent young Orchard.

☞ For further Particulars apply to A. MERCER, Land Agent, York

York, 18th September, 1822. 23-tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada, and at *Lower Canada Decision* for British Gold, 2½ *per Cent for other Gold.* Bills of Exchange on Britain will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium.*—Commercial Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th. October 1822.

TO COOPERS.

WANTED from One to Two Hundred. WHISKEY BARRELS, made of good seasoned Stuff Apply to

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 8th October, 1822.

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelisburgh, on the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships

JAMES YOUNG.

Amelisburgh, August 16, 1-16. 21-tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray

(*Signed*) RICHARD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822 17tf

WHEREAS SARAH STOCKS, my wife, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: I do hereby give notice to all persons not to trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

JOHN SIMMONS.

York, October 2d, 1822. 26-3.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—as part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold on the equal ballot, or third, as many lots suit the purchaser. For particulars inquire of the Proprietor on the Premises—Lake-view, the capital undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thomson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 130f

Upper-Canada Almanac, *FOR* 1823.

IT is the intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register" to publish an Almanac for the year 1823, on an improved plan, with many additions; and to compleat as soon as possible, there are reasons to ascertain the number of copies it may be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting that all those who may wish to patronize the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address either to the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient.

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country;—and, also, such information that may be useful to strangers;—the work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size—and the price not to exceed *half a dollar*

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received by the Agents for this Newspaper

Agents for the Weekly Register.

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Jas Williams, Esq. *Montreal*
R M Bouchett, Esq. *Sorel*
John Cameron, Esq. *Lochiel*
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Wm Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*.

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE

AND

WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum (*including postage*) The Subscription is to be paid half yearly in advance,—the 1st of January and 1st of July.—Subscribers are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their correspondence, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers.

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☞ Advertisements from the country must be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the amount due to the person who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 23 — *Our enemies will be to attempt the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* — Vol. I.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1822

Our readers must have noticed an unwillingness to insert in this paper any of those spurious copies of the "CANADA BILL" which many on our brother Editors in both Provinces thought fit to publish. Knowing them to be incorrect, we deemed it best to await the arrival of the Bill in its perfect state. It has, at length, arrived, and we have the pleasure of presenting it to our readers entire, and as it stands, THE LAW OF THE LAND, and a most momentous one it is.

Our present limits do not allow us to comment, at any length, on its merits, but it appears to remove all things necessary, and to leave nothing unsettled, except the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, an Union that is now probable will not take place for many years to come; perhaps, never!

It must be very satisfactory to the friends of the ATTORNEY GENERAL of this Province, and to those public men who were advocates for his mission to England, to know that he has been completely successful in every object, for the attainment of which he was so honorably delegated.

Selections from British Papers.

The King arrived in London in good health on the 1st September. On the 4th he held a privy Council, which was attended by most of the cabinet ministers; but it does not appear that any appointments had been made in consequence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. Various speculations, as usual, were afloat on the subject, Lord Bathurst seems to be considered as the future Secretary for the foreign department.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

The body of this exceedingly and much lamented Nobleman, was removed from North Cray on the night of the 10th ult. and arrived at his late residence, in St. James's square, at half past one on the morning of the 20th, where it lay in state until nine, when it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, and deposited in the sepulcre at twenty minutes before ten. The Earl of Liverpool was close by the grave, on which, during the greater part of the service, his eyes were steadfastly fixed. Behind him stood the Lord Chancellor in tears. The Duke of Wellington was next to the left of the Premier On the left of the Duke stood his brother, Lord Marlborough, and next to him appeared the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Hon. Frederick Robinson stood near the Chancellor, on his Lord ship's right.

When the ceremony concluded, the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took a last sad view of the coffin which contained the mortal remains of their deceased friend, and the whole of the mourners then withdrew.

The service terminated about a minute before the Abbey clock struck ten.

The scene was solemn and impressive in the highest degree, which we regret we are not more particular in our description of. All the Foreign Ministers, and their suites, with some few exceptions, and those of the deceased, attended on the mournful occasion.

Police officers had been stationed for some days in the house of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of anonymous information having been sent to the Magistracy, that an attempt would be made upon the life of his Grace. The noble Duke read the information with supreme contempt, and not only refused to adopt any precautionary measures, but even expressed a disinclination to receive the officers in his house. He rode out every day, attended by a single groom as usual.

Sir William Herschell, the eminent Astronomer, died on the 25th August, at Slough, near Windsor, in the 86th year of his age.

The Bank of England had in contemplation to reduce the rate of interest payable upon their stock from 10 to 8 per cent, the proprietors will, in consideration of such reduction, receive it is said, a bonus of 10 per cent upon their capital,

Baron Wood and Baron Graham of the Exchequer were about to retire from the bench. The Attorney General, Sir Robert Gifford, and the Hon. G. Warner, Chief Justice of Chester, are named as their successors. Mr. Serjeant Cross is expected to fill the vacancy this will occasion at Chester.

Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, has published a wonderful instance of the power of nature. A Carpenter, the nail of whose fore-finger was cut off by the blow of an axe, applied to him to have the wound dressed. The Doctor inquired after the remainder of the finger; it was brought to him: it was quite cold, of the color of tallow, half an hour having elapsed since the accident happened. The finger was not cut off straight across, but at an acute angle—one side of the divided piece measured an inch in length, the other an inch and a half. The Doctor cleaned the two wounded surfaces with cold water, joined them carefully, and tied up the man's hand in a sling In a short time the man recovered feeling in the finger, and the free use of it in every respect.

Steam Coaches—The following extraordinary advertisement is literally copied from Carrick's Dublin Morning Post. Many wonders have been effected by the power of steam, but this exceeds any thing we have heard of.

"*Public Coaches.*—On the first day of March at twenty minutes past seven, the new invented coach, impelled by steam and air pressure, will leave the Mews Hotel Stickville street; its motion equal to 13 Irish miles an hour, and deliver the passengers and baggage in Belfast at two o'clock—allowing 50 minutes for breakfast, and four minutes at each stage. It will remain forty minutes at Belfast, and reach Dublin by nine. The coaches will in a few days be ready for inspection. They are mounted on Mr. Bellingham's Patent Axles—roomy and comfortable as the best finished gentlemen's carriage. The proprietor will be answerable for all luggage under the value of £100, and pay £5 forfeit for every parcel not delivered in forty minutes after the arrival of the coach. Iron locks placed in the coach with master keys, may now be contracted for. Commands addressed to Steam Coach, Mews Hotel, will be attended to; the proprietor having an exclusive patent, will neither take meals, nor use horses, their fare no delay from post offices or toll gates can occur.

"*Glasgow*, Jan 1, 1820.—We certify that we tried one of Mr Bellingham's new invented Steam Pleasure Engines on the most hilly road within twenty miles of this town—that we supposed a coach loaded for the purpose, weighing in all four tons, at the rate of 20 English miles in one hour, without any inconvenience except the firing of the wave of the wheels, in consequence of the axles being common ones—with standing we were obliged to run it at night, to prevent the invention being known until the patent is out.—On turn stopped it with ease, and we consider it the best and next mode of impelling a carriage ever invented, and not so liable to accide ts as a carriage drawn by horses—Given under our hands this day—George Irvine, Engineer; Thomas Clerk, Engineer; Thomas M'Mahon, Millwright

The Late melancholy death of Mr Inglis of the firm of Inglis, Ellice & Co. and the consequent failure of that extensive house, has produced great anxiety, and will be fatal to a great number of people connected with it.—*Morning Chronicle*

On the 10th August the Caroline steam boat, on her passage from Gravesend to Amsterdam, ran foul of a boat filled with poor people from the Highlands on their way to the southern districts to labour during harvest.—Out of 40 persons, 5 only escaped, and one of them has since died.

A steam boat called the Rising Star, of 70 horse power, and 400 tons, has sailed from England on a South America

The house in which our illustrious British mathematician Sir I. Newton resided, is still in perfect preservation in St. Martin's street, Leicester-fields. It formerly became an Italian coffee house of considerable repute, but lately it has been converted into a national or parish school.

Captains Hodgson and Herbert have determined the height of the Himalayas Mountains to be 35,589 feet, and the lowest to be 16 643 feet above the level of the sea; and that twenty of the peaks are more elevated than Chimborazo, the highest of the Andes

The English Theatrical Company in Paris has been prevented from performing English plays by repeated riots on the part of the French Audience. The ladies of the company have even been insulted by *the most polite people in Europe.*

An alarming riot took place in Oxford Street, during which, one man was killed, and several others were much injured before it was suppressed, The military was called in, but the object of the rioters is not stated.

The concessions to West and East India Sugar continues in England. It is stated that the latter could be sold from 2d. to 3d. per lb. The W. I. is at 6d

It is expected the consumption of E. I Sugar would cause the people there to purchase liberally of British Manufactures

At Prestwich, near Manchester, there is a young woman, 19 years of age, who has been confined 16 months by sickness; during which period she presents state, no food, solid or liquid, has passed her mouth; nor has she spoken one word. She is worn to a skeleton.

The first stone of the trophy to be erected at Holyhead pier, in honor of his Majesty's landing in the principality of Wales, was laid with considerable ceremony, on Wednesday se'nnight. The trophy is considered very appropriate; it is an elegant Grecian design by Mr. Harrison, of Chester.

On the last day of the assizes at Ayr, two Jurymen who were empanelled to try two men for a burglary having agreed, were locked up in the jury room all night, and the next morning the Sheriff provided them with breakfasts; each drawing a cork with a screw in it. Into a kish each juror was politely handed, and the asses having been drawn up in a line, the cavalcade moved on in slow and solemn procession, amidst the shouts and cheers of the populace, to the verge of the county.—*Carlow Post.*

Many of the principal underwriters at Lloyd's have refused to underwrite a ship, about to proceed from the Thames with warlike stores for Turkey, there by strongly marking their abhorrence of the cause of the barbarians.

We have confirmation of the conflagration of Jassy in Moldavia, by the mussulmen, who appear to have taken advantage of the quiet and peaceable disposition of the inhabitants, and at the moment the wine was ready, to set fire to the city in the night of the 10th of August, by which 20,000 houses were destroyed. Taking advantage of the consternation occasioned, the Turks gave themselves up to universal pillage, and such was the insatiable thirst of these barbarians for plunder that it was supposed they would not be satisfied until the whole was laid in ashes.

It is asserted, that the conferences which were to precede the opening of the Continental Congress had already taken place at Vienna; and that the objects which are to form the topics of discussion in the Congress have been determined at these conferences, at which were present the Prince de Metternich, (Austria,) M. de Tatischeff, (Russia,) the Marquis de Gamara, (France,) Mr. Gordon, (England,) and the Prince de Hauzfield, (Prussia)

It appears by the Paris papers that Samos had been the seat of fresh disturbances of a political and military nature. On the 28th August, an individual cried "*Vive Napoleon II.*" before a Swiss guard house, before the door of one of the first merchants of the city and some other persons. The gendarmerie, the superior officers of the garrison, and the municipal police hastened to the spot. Arrests took place, and a judicial inquiry was to be the consequence.

The Duke of Wellington had been cupped for a severe bilious attack, from which he has recovered, and was preparing to proceed to the Congress

Several alterations were about to be made in the Custom Establishments of all the out ports, which would concentrate the duties, and occasion a reduction in the number of officers employed.

Mr. Canning has been paying farewell visits to all his friends, previous to his departure for India.

Several ministers from foreign courts are stated to have arrived at Paris on their way to Congress. The following is given in the Paris papers of the 5th August, as a summary of the propositions to be submitted to the Congress of Verona:—

"1 To declare firmly, and openly, against every attempt of every kind. 2. To entrust the guarantee to Italy and Germany to Austria. 3 To agree to a secret article relative to Spain. 4. To renew the guarantees given to the other States of Europe. 5. To declare a neutrality, at least openly to sible, with respect to the affairs of Turkey. 6. Queen Anne, in favor of the Royal Company. The To invite the different powers to abstain from open ceremony having been done, the King, having left hostilities against the present state, no food, solid or liquid, has passed and with Spain. 7 To agree to represent and her mouth; nor has she spoken one word. She is general measures with respect to the press."

The London Courier of the 6th of September states, that of all the projects which had been published respecting a successor to the Marquis of London derry, not one of them was entitled to notice, as no definitive arrangement had been made.

The accounts both from and from the present state of Spain as being that of actual civil war; and that the King still evinced a desire to quit Madrid. He had applied to the Cortes to acquiesce in his departure for one of the Royal country residences, which had been unquestionably refused.

stated, that his absence from the Capital at this juncture might be attended with consequences disastrous, that such a step could not be recommended.

SCOTLAND

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S WELCOME.

Tune—"*Who is o'er the lone sea?*"

Hark! the pibroch's martial strain
On's the clans to Lothian's plain:
Scotland's out her King again,
Welcome Royal Geordie!

Blaw, ye breezes! fair'ring blaw,
Round North Berwick's holy Law;
Gently on the squadron fa',
That brings up Royal Geordie!

Geordie leaves his proud domains,
For our northern mountain scenes,
He comes to see our nymphs and swains,
Courteous Royal Geordie.

And O! among our mountains blue,
Are loyal cluers to value true,
And hearts as dauntless as you may wind a clue
Around the heart o' Geordie.

Welcome to green Allyn's shore
As the gallant Duke of York;
He, the lion rem, and more,
And sae does Royal Geordie!

Holyrood again looks gay,
Martial flies, in bright array
Glitter in the golden ray,
To welcome Royal Geordie.

On tower and hill the banners fly,
Ten thousand hands are waving high,
While thund'ring plaudits shake the sky,
Welcome Royal Geordie!

Let the wine cup circle round,
Let the trumpet's flourish sound,
While our ships and forts respond
A blithe salute to Geordie!

The palace of Holyrood is handsomely fitted up. The throne is at the west end of the presence room, the walls of which are covered with scarlet cloth, and a large mirror covers the east end. The King was received at the palace by the Duke of Hamilton, keeper of the palace, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, and other high officers, whom we have not time to enumerate. The King soon proceeded to the presence chamber, when the sword of state was brought to him, and presented by the Knight Marischal, "who kissed the King's hand, and made three reverences." Immediately afterwards the Magistrates of Edinburgh were announced, admitted, and an address was read by Sir Cunyngham, the Senior City Clerk, to which the King made a suitable reply. He afterwards left the throne, and proceeded to the royal closet, preceded by the regalia. His Majesty then commenced the attendance of the Captain, General, and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the Charter by

"I have the utmost pleasure in attending your Majesty's command, to present to your Majesty, as Captain General, and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the Charter by Queen Anne, in favor of the Royal Company. The ceremony having been done, the King, having left the palace for Dalkeith, a little after 3 o'clock, after expressing the great satisfaction he had experienced during the day.

At Dalkeith his Majesty was received with every manifestation of affectionate loyalty. The people assembled in crowds to hail his arrival, and in the evening a general illumination took place, with a splendid display of fire works. Wade a grand display of fireworks blazed on all the surrounding hills.

One part of the ceremonial which happened to attract much attention to the King, was the presentation of Petitioners, (or as they are technically called, the tails) of the Highland Noblemen and Gentlemen in the ancient Celtic dress and clothing. The two most remarkable were those of the Earl of Breadalbane, and the Marchioness of Stafford. Her Ladyship's tail was really magnificent, consisting of about 100 of the finest men of her clan.

On the 19th of August, every Scotch dish had a place on the King's dinner table, such as sheep's head, haggies, hotch potch, &c. On the day when the King in person goes to the Castle, the Duke of Hamilton, Premier Peer of Scotland, carries the crown This is a privilege which he enjoys as Earl of Angus. The sword of state is, on the same occasion, carried by the young Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland. On one of the days of his residence in Scotland, the King is to be present at a great entertainment given in the Parliament House, by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh.

The sword which was drawn by the renowned Sir William Wallace, and now in possession of the noble family of Loudon, who were lineal descendants of that illustrious hero, has been sent off from Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, under an escort of a detachment of the London Troop of Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the inspection of the King.

On Tuesday the 20th, his Majesty held a Drawing Room at the palace of Holyrood House, which was attended by four or five hundred Ladies of the first rank and distinction. His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The presentations commenced at two o'clock. The dresses worn on the occasion were uncommonly magnificent.

The King visited, in grand procession, Edinburgh Castle on the 22d. His Majesty expressed himself highly gratified, and as he looked around exclaimed, "This is wonderful—what a sight!"

Loyal and dutiful addresses have been presented to the King from the Church of Scotland, the different Universities, from Glasgow, Paisley, and many other places.

A grand dinner was given to his Majesty in Parliament house, On the cloth being removed, "The King, with four times three," was given amidst the loudest acclamations, and the thundering of the artillery at the Castle, which announced the toast. His Majesty then rose and said, "My Lords and Gentlemen, it is impossible for me to express my feelings at this moment. This is one of the proudest days of my life I have not words to express the gratification it gives me, the very flattering manner in which I have been received by the citizens of Edinburgh, and the mark of attention which has been paid to me on all occasions since I have come to Scotland. I am indeed highly satisfied with the reception I have experienced from all ranks of my subjects" and concluded emphatically in these words—"How strong, how deeply, how feelingly, and how sincerely, I have been affected by this, no language of mine can adequately express" His Majesty gave the following toasts—"The Lord Provost, Sir Wm. Arbuthnot, Bart. and the Corporation of Edinburgh." "The Chieftains and their Clans, and God bless the land of Cakes."

On the 26th a splendid ball was given to His Majesty by the Members of the Caledonian Hunt.

At the King's Levee, held at Holyrood House on Saturday last, his Majesty was dressed in a full Highland uniform, and wore the broad sword, pistols, and plaid belt; and the fine person of the Monarch gave great effect to this martial and picturesque dress. Both Whigs and Tories attended the Levee in great numbers, all party distinctions being laid aside on the occasion, and every countenance testifying the joy felt in every party at seeing their Sovereign in their capital, on an occasion of more than any could be

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manimous in their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign.

An equestrian statue in bronze, of his Majesty, is to be erected in Edinburgh, to commemorate the Royal visit. On the King's return to London, which was expected about the 8th or 10th of September, he was to visit St Pauls in state, and dine at Guildhall, as usual after every Coronation.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREEKS.

SPLENDID VICTORY AT THERMOPYLÆ.

It is reported through what appears to be an authentic channel that Thermopylæ has again witnessed a splendid victory, in which the true courage of Spartans was conspicuously displayed and a terrible blow given by the hands of Freemen to that sanguinary despotism, which has been too long tolerated in Europe. It was on the 8th of July, as appears by the accounts from Constantinople, that the great battle was fought. The Turkish forces, commanded by Chourshid Pacha, had previously formed a junction with the troops of the Pachas of Negropont, Larissa, and Janina. These combined armies, amounting to 70,000 men, engaged the Greeks, on the 7th of July, and seem on that day to have repulsed the patriots. On the following day, however, the Greeks, led on by Odysseus, Ipsilanti, Normann, and Buzzaris, attacked the Musselmen, whom they totally defeated, with the loss of 50,000 men, including three Pachas who were made prisoners.—So complete was the victory, that of the great body of Turkish troops brought into action, Courschid Pacha was only able to rally 4000 of them, with which he fled from the field of battle. The number of the Greeks engaged is not mentioned; but their loss is estimated at 18,000. They are said to have been principally indebted for their success to an ambuscade, and the want of discipline in the enemy. But it might have been stated with greater truth, that they triumphed because every one of them was animated by the spirit of liberty, and fought for their individual rights; whereas, their opponents were hurried on by blind zeal, and contended in a cause in which they participated only as the hirelings of a slavish and barbarous policy, that existed by rapine, and trampled on the most sacred rights of humanity.—It is impossible that a battle so decisive should not produce the most beneficial result to the conquerors. The consternation which the destruction of part of their fleet lately created at Constantinople may enable us to form some idea of what will be the general feeling there, when the intelligence arrives of this new and terrible disaster. Naturally cowards, the followers of Mahomet, in the moment of victory, are the most insolent people on earth. When defeated, none will crouch or humble themselves more to the victor. If the Greeks are as united in their councils as they are in the field, they will follow up the opportunity which this battle has given them, and dictate their own terms to the haughty Ottoman. Temporising policy will ruin the cause. They must, and we are persuaded they will strike the final blow with promptitude, and thus give another memorable proof to the world, of what a people can accomplish when roused by oppression, and animated by the love of liberty. Amidst the pleasure which we feel at contemplating the prosperous state of the affairs of Greece, we consider we no inconsiderable gratification from the circumstances, that they owe this entirely to their own unassisted efforts; and that, while we look in vain for assistance from the Emperor Alexander and regret that actually clustered with rapture. When the vehicle their own patriotic exertions. May the result be as satisfactory, as the commencement has been glorious.

The Greeks appear to be every where successful, and scarcely a doubt seems to be entertained, in any quarter, of their ultimate triumph over the barbarians. The Turkish Sultan is now said to be very angry at the massacre of Scio, in consequence of his sister expressing great dissatisfaction at the cruelties which were there committed.

A letter received at one of the outports in England from Constantinople states:—"Since I have been here, (14 days) a great number of Greeks have lost their heads; they are taken from their houses, and their heads cut off before their own doors; they are then stripped, *and laid with their heads upon their bodies for three days*; after which they are thrown into the harbour. The streets being very narrow, I have been obliged to step over many, laying in that state daily."

NATURAL HISTORY.

Wonderful Snakes.—On the 27th July there was killed in the town of Ogden, a large snake, which upon examination, was found to contain *one hundred and six live snakes!* One of the snakes had two complete heads and necks, with one body; another had two heads with one neck and body; and a third had one and a half heads, with one neck and two bodies! What is more singular still, these deformed reptiles were as active and sprightly as the others. They are now in the possession of one of the Canal Engineers, where they may be seen by the curious.—*Rochester Telegraph.*

Bees—Singular Occurrence.—On Monday last, as Mr. Thomas French, brother to Mr. French, of Iken hall, was passing through Tunstall, a swarm of bees alighted on him, and rolled into his coat pocket. Mr. French took off his coat, and the bees were hived from it without doing him any harm. Mr. F. had some scented herb in his pocket.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Anecdote of a Dog.—A beautiful liver-coloured bitch, belonging to James Clarke, one of the convicts now under the sentence of death in our county gaol, followed her owner there on his commitment in October last, and has remained somewhere about the prison walls ever since. The faithful animal was then in excellent condition—fat, clean, and sleek; but poor *Dutch* (that is her name) lost that fostering hand that administered to her necessities, and being destitute of a master and a home, has been picking up her precarious and scanty subsistance on any mid den that yielded a bone or offal. At length our Assizes came, and Clarke was conveyed, with about thirty culprits, from the prison to the County Hall for trial. How wonderful is instinct! no one could tell poor *Dutch* that her beloved master was condemned among the thirty culprits in the caravan, or in his attendant crowd; but that surprising faculty which the God of Nature has bestowed on the species, brought this faithful animal to the tail of the caravan, and notwithstanding the constables stores she followed as chief mourner; watched all the day about the courthouse during the trials, and when the caravan returned in the evening, poor *Dutch* had dropped into the same situation, and was following it back to the county gaol; with weeping eye her condemned master saw her, and said, "Ah, poor *Dutch*, now this!" but here destruction fails;—it may be much better circumstances, that they owe this entirely, to their own unassisted efforts; and that, while we look in vain for assistance from the Emperor Alexander and regret actually clustered with rapture. When the vehicle arrived at the gaol poor *Dutch* was shut out. And being denied the enemies of Greece by famine, and treating herself on a mound, surveyed anxiously the prison, gave four loud and pitiful yells, as if she had said, "Alas! my master, thy well-known voice has just cheered my heart, and now let me die with thee." The poor animal then solemnly and slowly walked away.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

BUDGET OF VALUABLE RECIPES.

No. 4.

To remove the taste of garlic or wild onions from milk.—When the milk is new from the cow, put one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk,—stir it thoroughly, and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapor may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into a churn altogether, or only the cream as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, when managed in this way, will be quite sweet.

To improve impoverished Land.—Put on two successive crops of buck wheat; and when in bloom plough them down. This may be done in each season; and in the fall sow your wheat or rye, and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain next year.

Dysentery.—Several persons who have lately labored under the attacks of the dysentery, have experienced a relief from using the made of the common blackberry root.

Essence of Pennyroyal!!!—The essence of this well known herb is found by experience to be an effectual preventive of the "pestilent effects" of mosquitoes. To those annoyed by this unwelcome little visitors, we mention this fact as worthy of attention. The essence can at any time be had at the stores, and the application of a few drops on the hands and face (merely sufficient to create a slight effluvia, or scent,) will cause them to vacate the room immediately; and thus may be superseded the necessity of constructing mosquito bars.

To get rid of Rats and Mice.—Let An old one be caught and well basted with tar and tar. By flight amongst the rest is so much infectable a predicament, that he will commemorate terror to the whole tribe and produce a speedy decampment.

From the American Farmer.

REMEDY FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Communicated by Colonel B. Chambers, who experienced its good effect on his own horses and others.

Take ure is a lump of alum the size of a walnut, reduced to powder and dissolved in warm water; the horse must be drenched with this liquid, which in a short time will throw him into profuse perspiration; and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not bodily foundered, in a few hours.

POETRY.

THERE IS A RAY THAT BEAMS FOR EVER.

There is a bloom that never fades,
A Rose on thorn can never,
Beyond the Tulip's gaudy shades,
A ray that beams for ever.

There is a charm surpassing art,
That speaks in every feature,
The lovers around the feeling heart,
It is thy charm, O Nature.

Then, Stranger, if thou fain would find,
The Rose, no storm can sever,
Go, seek it, Stranger, in the mind,
The ray that beams for ever.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the eighteenth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighteenth day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERegrine MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP XLV.

An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies*, and other parts of the World. [*24th June*, 1822.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to allow greater Freedom of Trade and Intercourse between the Colonies, Plantations, and Islands be longing to His Majesty in America and in the West Indies, and in other Parts of the World and to repeal certain Acts now in force relating to the Trade and Intercourse hitherto allowed to be carried on between His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and to make further Provision for encouraging and extending the same: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, and in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That so much of an Act passed in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade, as imposes a Duty upon the Exportation of Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Logwood, Fustic, Dying Wood and Cocoa Nuts from any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa; also an Act passed in the Fifty first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and certain Ports in the British Colonies in North America; also an Act passed in the Fifty second Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to permit Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa to be exported from His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations to any Port in Europe to the South of Cape Finisterre, and Corn to be imported from any such Port and from the Coast of Africa into the said Colonies and Plantations under Licences granted by the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs; also so much of an Act passed in the Fifty fifth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America as also between Malta and the United Kingdom as regulates the Trade allowed to be carried on between the Island of Malta and the Dependencies thereof and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, also an Act passed in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to extend the Privileges of the Trade of Malta to the Port of Gibraltar; also another Act passed in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Oranges and Lemons from the Azores or Western Islands, by His Majesty's Colonies in North America, shall on and from the same are hereby repealed, save and except as to the Recovery of any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred on or before the passing of this Act: Provided nevertheless, that all Acts expressly repealed by any of the said Acts shall be deemed and taken to be and shall remain repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from any of His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations and Islands in any British built Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, any Articles, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any such Colony, Plantation, or Island, and any Articles which have been legally imported into any such Colony, Plantation, or Island, direct to any Foreign Port in Europe, or in Africa, or to Gibraltar, the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, any thing contained in an Act made in England, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, or any other Act or Acts in force in the United Kingdom, or in Great or Ireland respectively, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain vessels may re-export goods from British Colonies direct to certain Ports of Europe, in British Ships.

III And be it further enacted, That before any such Articles shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Colonies, Plantations, and Islands, the Exporter shall make a regular Entrance at House is established, and at which Place, Quay, or Wharf an Officer shall be appointed to attend during the lading and shipping of such Goods, or at such Place or Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector or said Comptroller of the Customs for that Purpose: Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter the existing Regulations for lading and shipping the Produce of the Fisheries of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands.

Take report duly entered outwards in the Custom House.

Certain Articles shall not be laden but at Places established; provided that no Goods shall be laden at any unless by Permission of the Collector, &c.

Regulations as to the Produce of Fisheries not to be affected.

Act and Parts of Acts regulating Trade and Intercourse between the British Colonies & Europe repealed, viz.

25 C. 2. c. 7

51G 3. c. 97

52G 3. c. 98

55G 3. c. 29.

57G 3. c. 4.

57G 3. c. 59.

The Goods must agree with the Entry, and be regularly shipped in open daylight, on Forfeiture.

IV And be it further enacted, That if upon Examination of any Goods allowed to be exported from any of the said Colonies, Plantations or Islands, under the Authority of this Act, either before or after the Shipment, it shall be found that the Weight or Quantity thereof, or the Number of the Casks or Packages, shall be greater than shall have been entered upon the Entry, or if any Articles are laden and put on board any Ship or Vessel, for the Purpose of being exported to any Port in Europe or Africa as aforesaid, without Entry thereof being made at the proper Office of the Custom, or shall be brought to any Shore, Quay or Wharf or put into any Boat, Raft, or other Vessel for the Purpose of being shipped on Board any such Ship or Vessel for Exportation to such Foreign Port of Europe or in Africa previous to such Entry being made, or if any Goods shall be put on Board or Lighter, intended to be put on Board any Ship or Vessel intending to proceed to any such Port of Europe or Africa in any Manner contrary to the Directions of this Act, all such Goods in every such Case shall be forfeited, together with the Boat, Raft or other Vessel or Carriage whatever employed in shipping or attending in such Work; and also the Ship or Vessel into which the same shall be laden or put on board. And all Ships and Carriages may be seized by any Officer or Officers

of the Customs, and to Officers of the Treasury Board or Commissioners of Customs, shall be for the Public use of such Ports.

Ships cleared in order to proceed to Foreign Parts, or Coasting Voyages, may load Goods at Ports not Outports.

V. And be it further enacted, That in case any Ship or Vessel cleared outwards from the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, with Goods, shall be driven back into any Port in the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, by stress of Weather, and shall take on Board, in any of the said Ports, any such Goods as are allowed to be so taken in and carried Coastways, by virtue of this Act, all such Goods shall be subject to the same Duties, Forfeitures, and Penalties, as if the same had been originally taken on Board in the Port from whence such Ship or Vessel cleared outwards; and such Ship or Vessel shall be obliged to make Entry, and to report the Goods so taken on Board, in the same manner as if the same had been originally taken on Board in the Port from whence such Ship or Vessel cleared outwards; and shall be subject to the same Penalties for not making such Entry and Report, as Ships or Vessels are subject to in the like Cases.

Ships cleared outwards may load Goods at Ports not Outports.

Ships cleared outwards may load Goods at Ports not Outports.

Ships cleared outwards may load Goods at Ports not Outports

Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Maj sty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may seize Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII. And whereas a certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty-ninth Year of his said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28 G. 3. c. 39.

49 G. 3. c. 16.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty per Gallon on Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, to that imposed upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon in the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d. per Gallon on Rum imported into Lower Canada from the United Kingdom.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by this Act shall be deemed

Value of Dollars, and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such Dollars shall bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein before granted shall be received, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of the Boards of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Value of Dollars declared Sterling Money.

Money collected, recovered, and paid to the Receiver General.

Rules, Ways, and Means, &c. for collecting Duties.

Application of Monies.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port in the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores to be exported without a Licence.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from his Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Licence.

Articles exported contrary to this Act forfeited.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act.

Not to affect Inland Navigation of the Provinces.

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

Plantation Trade.

Recovery and Application of Penalties.

XII And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may by any Act or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and the Island and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from thence into Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits a Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid and allowed, upon the Exportation from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, of Rum or other Spirits, being the produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which may have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the Places last aforesaid, into any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, upon a Certificate being produced, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, certifying that the said Rum or other Spirits have been duly landed in Canada.

Drawback on the Exportation of Rum and other Spirits from Newfoundland, &c. to Canada.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry shall pass, nor any Drawback be paid or allowed, upon the Exportation of Rum or other Spirits from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Bronswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, unless such Entry be made in the Name of the real Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of the said Goods, and that before such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, shall receive the said Drawback so allowed as aforesaid, One or more of them shall verify upon Oath, upon the Debenture to be made out for the Payment of such Drawback, that he or they is or are the real Owner or Owners of the said Goods; nor unless Proof on Oath shall be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, that the full Duties due upon the Importation of the said Goods at the said Port had been paid and discharged: Provided always, that in Cases where the Owners of the said Goods are resident in any other Part of the British Dominions, it shall be lawful for their known and established Agents in the Colonies from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, to take the necessary Oaths on behalf of the said Owners.

Conditions on which the Drawback shall be paid.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

Drawback how payable.

Rum to be exported from

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Drawback shall be paid and allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

Newfoundland within One Year after First Importation.

XVII. And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, divers Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein: the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks: For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator, who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which

Regulations as to settling the Proportion of Duties and Drawbacks between the Provinces by Arbitrators.

Power of Arbitrators to send for Persons and Records.

Penalty on Persons refusing to give Evidence.

Witnesses to be sworn

Penalty for false swearing.

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

Award to be certified to the Treasury and by

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators shall have Power to send for and examine such Persons, Papers, and Records as they shall judge necessary for their Information in the Matters referred to them; and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in Writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasurer for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath; and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Provinces, to determine the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province, under the Great Seal thereof respectively.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Majority of them as herein-before mentioned, the Governor, shall certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces; and that if any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province of Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accordingly paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in discharge of such Warrant, and shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Payment of Sum awarded

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims under Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to hear and determine any claim which shall be advanced on the Part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties arising in Lower Canada

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada since the First Day of July One thousand One Fifth to and eight hundred and nineteen, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the Province of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

Upper Canada &c.

After July 1. 1825, Division of Duties

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, the Pro-

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Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may seize Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported and he is hereby respectively required to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII. And whereas a certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28 G. 3. c. 39.

49 G. 3. c. 16. allowing the Importation of Rum, repealed.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty per Gallon on Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, into the said Province, as is now payable upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon in the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d. per Gallon on Rum or other Spirits, the Produce of the West India Plantations, imported into Lower Canada from the said Province, this Kingdom.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by this Act shall be deemed

Value of Dollars and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sum bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein before granted shall be received, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of them respectively, are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, receiving, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port of the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores to be exported without a Licence.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from his Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Not to affect Inland Navigations of the Provinces.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act.

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

Recovery and Application of Penalties.

XII And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may by any Act or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

Drawback on the Exportation of Rum and Spirits from Newfoundland, &c. to Canada.

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from thence into Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits a Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid and allowed, upon the Exportation from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, of Rum or other Spirits, being the produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which may have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the Places last aforesaid, into any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, upon a Certificate being produced, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, certifying that the said Rum or other Spirits have been duly landed in Canada.

Conditions on which the Drawback shall be paid.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry shall pass, nor any Drawback be paid or allowed, upon the Exportation of Rum or other Spirits from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, unless such Entry be made in the Name of the real Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of the said Goods, and that before such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, shall receive the said Drawback so allowed as aforesaid, One or more of them shall verify upon Oath, upon the Debenture to be made out for the Payment of such Drawback, that he or they is or are the real Owner or Owners of the said Goods; nor unless Proof on Oath shall be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, that the full Duties due upon the Importation of the said Goods at the said Port had been paid and discharged: Provided always, that in Cases where the Owners of the said Goods are resident in any other Part of the British Dominions, it shall be lawful for their known and established Agents in the Colonies from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, to take the necessary Oaths on behalf of the said Owners.

Drawback how payable.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

Rum to be exported free.

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Drawback shall be paid and

Newfoundland within One Year after First Importation.

allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

Regulations as to settling the Proportions of Duties and Drawbacks between the Provinces, by Arbitrators.

XVII. And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, divers Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein: the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks: For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator, who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which Duties shall not have been embraced within the Terms of any provisional Agreement, and to report the particulars of any such claim, with the Evidence thereupon, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being; and if it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any Sum is justly due from the Province of Lower Canada to the Province of Upper Canada on account of such last-mentioned claim, they shall signify the same, together with the Amount, to the Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada for the Time being, who shall thereupon issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, to pay such Amount to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in full Discharge of any such Claims.

Power of Arbitrators to send for Persons and Records.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators shall have Power to send for and examine such Persons, Papers, and Records as they shall judge necessary for their Information in the Matters referred to them; and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in Writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasurer for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Penalty on Persons refusing, &c.

Witnesses to be sworn

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath; and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Penalty for forswearing.

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Provinces, to determine the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province, upon the Receiver General thereof respectively.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final.

Award to be certified to the Treasury and by them laid before the Governor, &c. of the Provinces

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Majority of them as herein-before mentioned, shall certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces; and that if any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province of Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accordingly paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in discharge of such Warrant, and shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Payment of Sum awarded

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims and to hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to determine, hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties arising in Lower Canada shall be since the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under Upper Canada, &c.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada since the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the Provinces of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

After July 1, 1825, Proportion of Duties shall be annually

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, the Pro-

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shall by Advances to be paid to Upper Canada [illegible] for the Four Years next succeeding, of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the Authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed thereon, upon Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported therein by Sea, shall and may be so retained by the Award of Arbitrators, to be appointed in the same Manner and with the same Powers as hereinbefore provided with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the Question of Arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like Manner be appointed, and an Award made once after every Four Years thereafter, for the Purpose of establishing such Proportion from Time to Time; and all and every the Provisions contained in this Act, respecting the Appointment, Powers, and Remuneration of the Arbitrators to be first appointed after the passing thereof, and regarding the Execution of the Duty, shall respectively extend to the Arbitrators to be appointed for the Purposes last hereinmentioned.

Proportion hereby established to be paid until a new Proportion of Duties shall be made.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That after the said First Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the Proportion of Duties hereby established to be paid until a new Proportion of Duties shall be made, shall be paid to Upper Canada, shall be established, as hereinbefore provided, and also at all Times hereafter, in definitive Satisfaction of such Proportion of the Amount of the Proportions of Duties last assigned to be paid to Upper Canada under the Authority of this Act, shall continue to be paid by the Province of Lower Canada, and Warrants shall issue for the Payment of the same, in the same Manner as for the Periods before the same First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: Provided always, that it shall be in the Power of the Arbitrators hereinbefore, by their subsequent Award, to alter such Proportion from the Period to which it was last established, if it shall appear to them just so to do.

Proportion of Duties how to be allotted between the Two Provinces to establish a Fund towards defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec.

XXVII. And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, certain Duties were imposed upon Goods and Commodities imported into the said Province, and which Duties are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and adequate Provision towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been considered, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the several Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, since the Expiration of the last Provincial Agreement hereinbefore established between the said two Provinces, or which may be either be levied under the Authority of the said Act, upon Goods and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, and to report the same, with the Evidence thereon, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being, in order that they may make such Orders respecting the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respect part of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, exceeding the Period or which no such Order had before been made.

Duties imposed by Lower Canada to be two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the new constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Existence of an exclusive Control, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Time being, in order that they may make such Observations upon the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respect part of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, exceeding the Period or which no such Order had before been made.

Duties imposed by Lower Canada to be two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the new constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Existence of an exclusive Control, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Time being, in order that they may make such Observations upon the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respect part of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, exceeding the Period or which no such Order had before been made.

Lands held in Fief and Seigniory, on Petition of the Owners to His Majesty, may be exchanged for Lands in free and common Soccage.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Owners of any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seigniory, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, to surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and to petition His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to grant the same to the Petitioners, their Heirs and Assigns, in free and common Soccage, and that His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may thereupon grant the same accordingly, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Provinces, to the Petitioners, their Heirs and Assigns, in free and common Soccage, to be held of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, as of His Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in free and common Soccage, subject nevertheless to such Rents, Services, Dues and Demands, as the same were before the Surrender thereof subject and liable to, or such other Rents, Services, Dues and Demands, as may be thereafter lawfully imposed upon the same by Competent Authority.

Treble Costs.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

No Act of Legislature imposing Duties, Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of any additional or other Duties shall or Upper Canada may be imposed on Articles imported Lower Canada, shall or may in any respect be directly or indirectly affected, shall have the Force of Law until the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, as provided in certain cases by the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, and the Royal Assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a Copy of such Act having, within One Month from the Time of presenting the same for the Royal Assent in the said Province, been transmitted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if, before the same shall have been presented for the Royal Assent within the said Province of Lower Canada, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada shall, by Address to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, pray that their Concurrence in the Imposition of the Duties intended to be imposed by such Act may be signified to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

Fief and Seigniory, Lands within the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seigniory can legally be changed; Act.

XXXI. And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether Tenures of per and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seigniory can legally be changed; And whereas it may materially tend to the Improvement of such Lands, and to the general Advantage of the said Provinces, that such Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons holding any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seigniory, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, shall at any Time from and after Commencement of this Act, surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall by Petition to His Majesty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands so holden shall be situated, set forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Soccage, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province, shall cause a fresh Grant to be made to such Person or Persons of such Lands to be holden in free and common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in free and common Soccage in that part of Great Britain called England; subject nevertheless to Payment to His Majesty, by such Grantee or Grantees, of such Sum or Sums of Money as may for a Commutation for the Fines and other Dues which would have been payable to His Majesty under the original Tenures, and to such Conditions as to His Majesty, or to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, shall seem just and reasonable: Provided always, that on any such fresh Grant being made as aforesaid, no all Itonant or Appropriation of Lands for the Support or Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary; but every such fresh Grant shall be valid and effectual without any Specification of Lands for the Purpose aforesaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

His Majesty may commute with Persons holding Lands at Cens et Rentes.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to commute with any Person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* in any Censive or Fief of His said Majesty within either of the said Provinces, and such Person may obtain a Release from His Majesty of all feudal Rights arising by reason of such Tenure, and receive a Grant from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common Soccage, upon Payment to His Majesty of such Sum of Money as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may deem to be just and reasonable, by reason of the Release and Grant aforesaid; and all such Sums of Money as shall be paid upon any Commutations made by virtue of this Act shall be applied towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, shall be subject to the Payment of such Duties as are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and adequate Provision towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been considered, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the several Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth

Scows, Rafts, Cribs, and other Craft belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the Productions of any Foreign Country, shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any Rate, Tax, Duty, or Imposition, other than any Charge which may now exist for Pilotage, or which may now be established for Toll on any Lock or other Work now actually erected on the navigable Waters thereof; any Law, Statute, or Usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Expence of improving the Navigation of the Waters of the River Saint Lawrence shall in future be defrayed by such Measures and in such proportions as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province: Provided always, that no such Determination shall be carried into effect until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislatures of both of the said Provinces.

Duties not to be increased or diminished, as respect part of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, exceeding the Period or which no such Order had before been made.

XXVIII. And whereas the Division of the Province of Quebec, into the Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the new constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Existence of an exclusive Control, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Time being, in order that they may make such Observations upon the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respect part of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, exceeding the Period or which no such Order had before been made.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become non-suit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A)

Ashes.	Indigo.
Barley.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Beans.	Lumber
Biscuit.	Logwood.
Bread.	Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Beaver, and all Sorts of Fur.	Meats.
Bowsprits.	Mules.
Calavances.	Neat Cattle.
Cocoa.	Oats.
Cattle.	Peas.
Cochineal.	Potatoes.
Coin and Bullion.	Poultry.
Cotton Wool	Pitch.
Drugs of all Sorts.	Rye.
Diamonds & Precious Stones.	Rice.
Flax.	Staves.
Fruit and Vegetables.	Skins.
Fustick, and all sorts of Wood for Dyers' Use.	Shingles.
Flour.	Sheep.
Grain of any Sort.	Tar
Gordon Seeds.	Tallow.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise shell.
Hides.	Wood.
Hemp.	Wheat.
Horns.	Yards.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	

SCHEDULE (B)

	£	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight - - - - - - - - - -		0	5
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight - - - - - - - - - -		0	2
For every Barrel of Beef - - - - - - - - - -		0	1
For every Barrel of Bread, made from Wheat, or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages - -		0	2
For every barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rice, Peas, or Beans - -		0	2
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances - - - - - - - - - -		0	0
Rice, for every 100 lbs. net Weight - - - -		0	2
For every 1000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not exceeding 12 Inches - - - - - -		0	7
For every 1000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length - - - - - - - - - -		0	14
For every 1000 Red Oak Staves - - - - - -		1	8
For every 1000 White Oak Staves or Headings -		0	15
For every Foot of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, or One Inch Thick - - - - - - - -		1	1
For every 1000 Feet of Inch Pine Lumber - - -		1	1
Other Kinds of Wood and all other per 1000 Feet		1	1
For every 1000 Wood Hoops - - - - - - - -		0	5
Horses, for every Head of the Value thereof - -		10	0
Neat Cattle, for every 10 l of the Value thereof		10	0
All other Live Stock, for every 10 l of the Value thereof - - - - - - - - - -		10	0

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Owen Quick, Gentleman, to be Surveyor of Land within this Province.

York, October, 30, 1824.

SUBSCRIPTION,

Under the Sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

A List of Subscriptions in aid of the Fund vested by Act of Parliament, in the hands of Commissioners, for the erection of a Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. as far as the returns have been received.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions already advertised,	323	7	4
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.			
James Young, Esq.	1	5	0
Zaccheus Burnham, Esq.	2	10	0
Charles Fothergill, Esq.	1	5	0
M. F. Whitehead, Esq.	1	0	0
NIAGARA DISTRICT.			
Second Lincoln Militia.			
The Hon. T. Clark,	5	16	8
Robert Kerr, Esq.	5	10	0
James Kirby, Esq.	0	10	0
John Dixon,	0	10	0
H. B. Davis,	0	10	0
John Meisner,	0	5	0
George Keefer,	0	10	0
John McMicking,	0	10	0
James Cooper,	0	10	0
John J. Laffily,	0	17	6
Robert Grant,	0	10	0
James Thompson,	0	10	0
Lewis Clement,	0	10	0
Andrew Barnack,	0	10	0
David Thompson,	0	10	0
John Burch,	0	10	0
John Concke,	0	5	0
Jacob Upper,	0	10	0
Gilbert McMicking,	1	3	4
Thomas Dickson,	2	0	0
Robert Nichol,	1	3	4
Third Lincoln Militia.			
John Warren, Esq.	1	0	0
Henry Buckner,	0	5	0
Shubal Park,	0	5	0
James Cummings,	0	10	0
John Baxter,	0	5	0
John Hardy,	0		0
Benjamin P. Hill,	0	5	0
Benjamin Hamilton, junr.	0	5	0
William Powell,	0	5	0
Edmund Ruerby,	0	5	0
David Davis,	0	5	0
Jacob Gender,	0	5	0
Samuel McAfee,	0	5	0
Peter Dell,	0	5	0
Peter Miller,	0	5	0
Jacob Wilson,	0	5	0
Fourth Lincoln Militia.			
Robert Nelles, Esq.	3	0	0
Abraham Nelles, Esq.	2	0	0
Edward Pilkington, Esq.	1	0	0
Henry Hixon,	0	5	0
George Rock,	0	5	0
John B. Muirhead,	1	3	4
John Henry,	0	5	0
Henry Nelles,	1	3	4
Robert Nixon,	0	10	0
Adam Hemble,	0	10	0
Edmund Hedges, junr.	0	5	0
Philip Dean,	0	4	0
Jacob Vaughan,	0	5	0
Samuel Kitchen,	0	5	0
Francis Crooks,	1	3	4

INDEX AT END

Walter Ditterick,	0	5	0
Thomas Waddel,	0	5	0
John M. Camp,	0	5	0
James Clendinnon,	0	5	0
First Lincoln Militia.			
Pichard Leonard, Esq.	1	5	0
The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Stuart,	1	5	0
LONDON DISTRICT.			
The Hon Thomas Talbot,	1	3	4
John Backhouse, Esq.	1	15	0
George C. Salmon, Esq.	1	5	0
Daniel Ross, Esq.	1	0	0
John Rolph, Esq.	1	0	0
John B. Askin, Esq.	1	0	0
Charles Ingersol, Esq.	0	15	0
M. Burwell, Esq. M. P.	2	6	8

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 8th October, 1822. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the thirteenth day of November, next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying into Half Acre Lots, the Village Plot of Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinty, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, to be paid for in Land, by a Per Centage on the Land Surveyed, to be allotted for after the usual Reservations for Public Purposes, shall have been made, that is to say, for an Episcopal Church, Parsonage House and Burrying Ground; Presbyterian Meeting House and Burrying Ground; Market Place and Public Parades.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The peremptory settlement duty on each Lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the lands granted in compensation of the Survey; the Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land Granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Moira	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kemmebec	Jos	Earrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Marenden
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Nietuten

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office }
York, February 7th 1821 }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 20th March 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless David Stevens, the original Locatee of Lot number twenty, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded the Lot will be thrown open for relocation.

JOHN BLAKE.
Dept. Clk. Ex. Coun.

In Council, 18th October, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Harvey Gilbert, at the Suit of Alexander Wood and John Carfrae, I have taken in execution the House now at present occupied by his Majesty's Printer, as a Printing Office, and the land thereunto belonging, situate in King Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLATTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
14th October, 1822. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 27-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By Virtue of several writs of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 208 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, E
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
14th October, 1822 }

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale. 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrence, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel: Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will bot the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.
York 25th October, 1822 31-tf

Valuable Farm for Sale

THAT well known FARM, Lot No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The wood will be sold, or the equivalent, returned, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars inquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Lot No. 17, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough lots, at present occupied by Edward Thomson

Wm. CORNELL.
Scarborough, June 18, 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of Niagara } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittrick, Senr. and George Adams, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

28-84w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington

July 1, 1822 15tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelesburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG,
Amelasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers — For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.
New Market, June 17, 1822

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada), will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, *2½ to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commercial Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.
York 7th October 1822.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all Demands against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(*Signed*) ICHABOD RICHMOND.
August 1, 1822. 17tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 29. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1822

Editorial Miscellany.

English papers of so late a date as the 16th Sept. have arrived at New York.—By these we have the satisfactory intelligence that Mr CASSING has been appointed the successor of the late much lamented Lord LONDONDERRY in the Cabinet. When we consider the long experience of this Gentleman, who was brought up in the school of the Great PITT (to whom he acted for some time as private secretary,)—his erudition; knowledge of business; eloquence; and various and splendid talents; we have good reason to rejoice, and to congratulate our fellow countrymen on the appointment;—an appointment that will preserve her Majesty's Councils, and do away with the necessity of any material change, or removal, amongst the higher Officers of Government.

The extraordinary answer of the Dutch Government to an application from *Lloyd's*, respecting the wreck of the *Lutine* frigate, to be seen in our last paper of this day, puts us in mind of a familiar saying of the illustrious PITT, than whom no one ever had a clearer insight into national, or individual character,—he was accustomed to mark that "*In Dutchman's creed*" was the Dutchman's creed" to which perhaps, we may justly add, *Individual aggrandizement at any cost!* What contemptible rubbish, and meanness, is displayed in this same answer! *Mynheers*, no doubt, would run up the treasure, and appropriate to his own use, but other people are not quite so credulous as for every thing, they will even confer trust his cupidity will be treated by some such and kind manner as to induce him well to search of them; and, like *Sancho Panza*, hang in gaminal suspense by the seat of his breeches, when, by putting out their feet, they might find a firm bottom to stand upon!

So many Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland having resolved upon a Commutation of Tythes, gives us hope that a permanent remedy will be at length found for evils that threatened a continual increase, rather than a diminution.

It will be seen by a paragraph from a French newspaper, that the fourth battle-ring of the French, against the English, Officers, has not yet subsided. Another forward young gentleman, one M. Pinac, has paid dearly for his rashly by running "*immediately, unmanned*," with all his faculties collected, to a Tribunal that can admit neither party, nor personal superiorities, and before which the plea of *honour* must be as the vapour of one breath of understanding; and, as "*a bare bodkin*" by the

INDEX AT END

Selections from British Papers.

Extraordinary Case.—Richard Hays, a laboring man, 45 years of age was charged with having broken into the house of Thomas Fishwick, at Heapy, near Chorley, and stolen several articles of wearing apparel.—In the course of this trial circumstances of a most extraordinary nature were denied in evidence. The principal witness against the prisoner was an accomplice named Lettice Smith, a very pretty looking girl of 18, who it appeared, had been seduced by the prisoner, and had been living with him in a state of adultry (ha being a married man and having a family.) She stated that, on the 13th day of May last, the prisoner came to her at Blackburn, where she was then living with her mother, and told her he had a job for her to do. She went off with him, and he took her to the house of the prosecutor, with whom she had previously lived as servant. Here he took out a window and put her into the house. At his request she opened the door and let him in, and he stole the articles mentioned in the indictment. These were afterwards pledged by her at Blackburn, under the direction of the prisoner. She was cross-examined by Mr Coltman for the prisoner, and stated that she herself gave information of the robbery to the prosecutor, on the 10th of August. She would have given earlier information, but the prisoner had kept her a long time in a wood, tied to a tree!—This strange and incredible assertion, of course, caused further questions to be put to her, which elicited the following very extraordinary account:—She stated, that, some time after the robbery, she became uneasy in her mind, on account of the robbery, and the prisoner being apprehensive that she would disclose it, erected a small hut of sods and sticks in a wood called Lower Nabb Wood, about two miles from Chorley, and 200 yards from his own house. To this place he decoyed the unfortunate girl, and tied a rope round her middle, and fastened her to a tree, against which the hut was built. In this place he kept her, according to her own account (which was corroborated by other evidence) for more than a month.—The place was so low that she could not stand up, and she had only some old racks and a little straw to lie upon.—The prisoner visited her occasionally during the night, and brought her scanty supplies of food; but she was occasionally two days without sustenance. He used to untie her when he came; and one night, whilst she was thus at liberty, she fell asleep, and she took the opportunity to make her escape. She went to the prosecutor's house and told him what had befallen her, and he went with other persons to search for the hut in the spot to which she directed him. The prisoner, however, had demolished it in the mean time; but they found traces of its existence. The mother of the girl proved that she was decoyed away by the prisoner on the 13th of May. She afterwards saw her occasionally for a few weeks. She then disappeared; and for seven weeks before the 10th of August, she had never heard of her, and did not at all know where she was. When she returned home, she was in a dreadful state of emaciation, and covered with sores, and her clothes were much soiled and in a very tattered condition. In short, to use the mother's expression, it would have pitied any one to look upon her. The girl gave her evidence with remarkable clearness and propriety; and her account, extraordinary as it was, commanded the full belief of the court. The prisoner, in his defence, merely said that he had nothing to do with the robbery. He call d no witnesses, and the Jury without hesitation, found him guilty.—*Death.*

Child Stealing.—An Exeter paper says, "Horrible as the thought is, we are assured, from well informed quarter, that there are strong grounds for suspecting that children stolen in the country have been deliberately *tied to death*, packed up in boxes, sent to London, and sold to anatomists."

Discovery of the La Lutine Frigate.—Intelligence has been lately received from Ireland, that La Lutine Frigate, of 32 guns, which was cast away on the outward bank of the Fly Island passage, in the year 1799, has been lately discovered there, buried in the sands, but whole and entire; and it is considered extremely probable that the immense treasure lost in the ship may still be recovered. La Lutine, commanded by Captain Skynner, had been captured from the French in the early part of the Revolutionary War, and was lost on the 9th of October, 1799. She had, on the same morning, sailed from Yarmouth Roads, with an immense quantity of treasure, and had on board several passengers; but a strong ke tide, rendered every effort of Captain Skynner to avoid the threatened danger unavailable, and it was alike impossible, during the night to receive any assistance, either from the Arrow, Capt. Fornlock, which was in company, or the shore, from whence several schuyts were in readiness to go to her. When the dawn broke, La Lutine was in vain looked for; she had gone to pieces, as was supposed, and all on board perished, except two men, who were picked up, one of whom died, from the fatigue he had encountered, the survivor, was Mr. Schabracq, a notary public. In the annals of naval history there has very rarely been found a loss attended with so much calamity, both of a public and private nature. The returns from the Bullion Office made the whole amount to 600,000 dollars, about £140,000 sterling, in specie, which had been shipped by individual merchants in this country, for the relief of different commercial houses in Hamburgh; there were also several merchants on board, at the time of the disaster. Should the hope of this treasure being recovered be realised, it will be a most fortunate circumstance to the underwriters.

LONDON, August 26.

The Lutine Frigate.—An answer has been received by the Underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee House, from the Dutch Government, which has excited some surprise. It regards the Lutine frigate, which has been stated in the newspapers, was long since wrecked on the coast of Holland, with half a million of specie on board, intended for Prussia. Not a soul survived, nor was it known what had become of the frigate, until recently, when she was found buried in the sand on the Dutch coast. The British Government, which sent the specie as a subsidy to Prusia, insured at Lloyd's, and in due course received the money on proof of the loss. The insurers, therefore, or such of them as are alive, applied a short time since to the Dutch Government, for permission to take the specie out of the wreck of the Lutine. The answer obtained this day, though very courteous, is by no means satisfactory upon any account, it is this—that as the frigate was wrecked pending a war with England, the property of course became Dutch, and no restoration can therefore be made. Had the disaster occurred while peace existed the Dutch Government would have been most ready to afford every facility for the recovery of the specie from the wreck.

A letter from Edinburgh of the 19th inst. says—"Among the various reports in circulation here, respecting the immediate cause which produced so fatal an effect on the Marquis of Londonderry's mind, as led him to destroy himself, as coming from good authority, it is said, 'that his Majesty was always opposed to coming to Scotland, and stood out against the remonstrances of his Ministers almost to the very last moment. Being, however, extremely desirous of paying another visit to the Continent, in a style more suited to his rank than the former one, he repeatedly urged the Earl of Liverpool and the Marquis of Londonderry to provide him with the necessary funds. But the Premier was not to be moved, and his Noble Colleague was no less intractable. They both peremptorily refused to call on the public for money to defray the expences of the proposed visit, and by doing so, it is said they both equally excited the displeasure of his Majesty.' The report adds, 'that the Marquis of Londonderry was particularly decisive in the terms of his refusal—so much so, that when the King pressed him on the subject, the noble Secretary replied, "I must now take leave to tell your Majesty, that it cannot be done—the thing is impossible." This answer was not to be forgotten; his Majesty finding at last that Scotland and not the Continent must be his destination, resolved, it is said, to punish the Minister, by forbidding him to accompany him to the North."

Colbett, in reviewing the late session of Parliament, says, there has appeared, in the conduct of the government, for some time past, a disposition *to conciliate*, a disposition by which it may gain, and by which it *cannot* lose. By mild and humane measures it will soften, if not subdue its *honest* foes; its foes of another description it never need care a straw about. The country is essentially tranquil. The ministers are better off than they were. We should on the part of the common people, say that we are all perfectly satisfied, if the *tax on salt and malt were wholly taken off*.

Among the preparations for the late Bartholemew Fair, a ludicrous scene took place. As one of the itinerant showmen was passing through Long lane to Smithfield, the axletree of his caravan broke, and discharged its cargo in the street. Several monkeys were instantly seen running in different directions, one of which took refuge in a cook's shop, to the no small discomfiture of the master cook and his hungry guests. *Pug*, without waiting to examine the *bill of fare*, placed himself by a dish of ready sliced plum pudding and *sans ceremonie*, helped himself, and all remonstrance on the part of the cook could not persuade him to relinquish his delicious repast, until his master, by force of *arms*, dislodged him from the luxurious banquet.

Lord Kennedy has gained his bet, (we believe, of 1500 guineas) that he would ride 150 miles, walk ten miles, shoot forty brace of grouse, and walk ten miles back, all in twenty-four hours, which he performed in *twenty-one hours*, and shot forty-nine brace, being nine brace more than his number, and in three hours less time.—*Edin. Observer.*

Accounts have been received at Lloyds, stating that the American squadron had received peremptory orders from the Spanish Government, to remove their *depot* of Naval Stores from the island of MINORCA.

Accounts state that the Pope had recovered his wonted health.

SCOTLAND.

Further particulars of the King's Visit.

NOTICES OF CHIEFS AND CLANS.

The "invasion of the Celts" (as some term it) upon the present happy occasion, having made no small noise in Edinburgh, we have been at some pains to analyze the materials of the plaided and plumed army which occupy our streets and highest places; and we submit the following detailed account of the various members of this Tartan confederacy:—

1. There are the Breadalbane men, above fifty, armed with swords, under the Earl of Breadalbane; their march, "The Campbells are coming." Their dress is dark green; badge, a yellow plume in the bonnet, and a crest on the right arm.

2. The Celtic Society, under the Duke of Argyll; with Gen. Graham Stirling, Colonel David Stewart, Macleod of Macleod, Macdougal of Lorn, &c. as Captains. A body of about eighty or a hundred Highlanders and Amateurs, associated for encouraging and reviving the national dress and customs of the mountains, and numbering many men of rank and consequence. In general, they are fully and even superbly dressed and arrayed in the belted plaid, each in his own clan tartan, which distinction gives a rich and half barbaric effect to their appearance. Their grenadiers carry battle-axes and targets, and are headed by Captain Mackenzie, of Guinard, whose stately, and at the same time handsome and active figure, realizes the idea of a complete Highland soldier. Here and there a white knee betrays the Southron or Lowlander—in most the limb is as dark as that of Gilhaie dhu (Black Knee) himself.

3. Strathfillan Society; associated, like the former, for the purpose of pursuing Highland sports and games, also as a Benefit Society. They wear various tartans, as the Celtic Society, and are in general well basked and armed. Leaders—Stewart of Ardvorlich and Grahame of Orth.

4. Clan Macgregor, under their Chief, Sir Evan Mac Gregor, whom we rejoiced to see completely recovered of the wounds he had sustained in India. The tartan of his clansmen is red, with a branch of fir in the bonnet. They are gentlemen and kernes, about thirty in number; and we saw with particular interest this clan, whose sufferings and proscriptions are so well known, come forth so gallantly to attend the Crown of Scotland, "Which still they love because their fathers war."

5. Glengarry has a small, but select following; twelve gentlemen of his house, amongst whom we noticed the gallant Colonel Macdonell, brother of the Chief, and famous for his achievements at the defence of Hougemont, where, assisted only by a Serjeant of the Guards, he slew or drove back six of the French grenadiers, who had forced their way into the Court-yard. Also we saw Barrisdale, Scotus, Major Macdonell, and other Cadets of this ancient line. Each had a gillie in attendance—tall, raw-boned, swarthy fellows, who, besides the sword and target, carried guns of a portentous length. We believe they are chiefly the foresters of the Chieftain; and indeed they look as if they had done nothing all their lives but lived by hunting, and slept in the woods.

6. The Marchioness of Stafford has sent up fifty men from Dunrobin. They came to attend on her Ladyship's second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who carries the Sceptre, by Royal permission, as representing his mother. They wear the plaid, scarf fashion, and the trews; which, though perhaps as ancient a garb, has not quite such a military effect as the belted plaid. The Sutherland men have swords, without any other weapon. It has been disputed whether this great Lady's following has been diminished by the late improvements on her Highland estate. The following accurate statement will enable the reader to judge. Upon the first intimation that men were wanted, two hundred volunteered within six hours; and in the course of the next day, a thousand came down to the castle, all eager for the expedition.

7. Lady Gwydyr has produced a very gallant band of Drummonds, about thirty we think; for equipments, in the hurry, could be found for no more, though many were assembled. They wear sword and target, have a holly-bough in their cap, the ancient badge of their tribe, and are as smart mountaineers as the eye could wish to look on.

The Dukes of Athol and Gordon, Macleod, Lord Fife, Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, and other High Chiefs, off red, we understand, to contribute to this martial attendance; and it would have been, no doubt, an easy thing to have rendered it twenty-fold more numerous. This was, however, declined, for various reasons; and, in particular, because the two or three hundred men already assembled formed a sufficient specimen of readiness of the Highlanders, their martial appearance, and their attachment to their chiefs.

To legalise the meeting of so many of the clans, they were all sworn in to act as guards to the Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal, in discharge of their high offices; and nothing could be more orderly than the conduct of these military strangers. Sir Walter Scott, by universal consent, acted as Adjutant General to these gallant mountaineers.

The men in Edinburgh get it into their heads that the King sometimes appeared incognito; and on one occasion, a wag made them believe that His Majesty was actually passing on foot across the North Bridge. A tall portly man, dressed in a brown surtout, was pointed out as the Sovereign, and immediately such a crowd collected around the astonished pedestrian that he could neither advance nor retreat—neither move to the right nor left. At first the man supposed they took him for a sharper in place of a king, but understanding at last the meaning of their pantdits, he appeared distressed and embarrassed beyond measure. Often he tried to speak, and as often his voice was drowned in a fresh huzza. At length, while pinned up in a corner, he exclaimed, "I beseech you, Gentlemen, that you will let me alone. You—you were never more mistaken in your lives. (Huzza, huzza, huzza.) Upon my honor, Gentlemen, I am no King. I—I am a plain man like yourselves. I'm not even a Knight or Baronet." (Loud laughter.) After this candid confession, the joke was smoked, and the prisoner set at liberty.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to present to our readers the following tribute which His Majesty pays to the people of Scotland:—

Edinburgh, August 29, 1822.

MY LORDS,

I have had the honor of receiving the King's commands to signify to your Lordships His Majesty's unqualified approbation of all the arrangements which have been made preparatory to His Majesty's reception, and during his stay in Scotland.

His Majesty is desirous of returning his particular acknowledgments to the several Departments of the State, to the local Authorities, and to those Societies and Institutions which have so zealously co-operated with them, in paying every mark of respect and attention to his Majesty, and in promoting that perfect order, regularity, and success, with which every ceremony has been conducted.

His Majesty commands me to add, that his residence in Scotland has proved to him a source of unalloyed satisfaction. It has confirmed every favorable impression which he previously entertained of the character and habits of the people, and it has afforded to him, that which must ever constitute his chief gratification, the opportunity of witnessing the happiness of his subjects, and of receiving the most convincing proofs of their faithful attachment and loyalty.

He takes leave of Scotland with the most cordial feelings of affection towards her people, and with the deepest anxiety to promote their welfare.

I have the honor to be, with great truth and regard, my Lords, your Lordships' most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

To the Officers of State, &c. &c. &c.

IRELAND.

City of London Tavern, August 28th, 1822.

The Committee have great satisfaction in being able to announce that the distress of scarcity in Ireland, which at first presented such an alarming appearance, has yielded to British beneficence, and the exertions made to relieve it.

The apprehensions of famine gradually diminished, and are now ended by the prospect of an early, and abundant harvest.

Among the effects of the kindness shewn to the distressed Peasantry, are found numerous testimonies of the most lively gratitude and sense of benefit.

The Committee are anxious, as far as they may be enabled, to alleviate the distress which must be felt in the ensuing winter, from the general want of the clothing absolutely necessary for health and existence.

An early attention to this mode of relief is highly desirable, that it may reach the distressed Districts in Ireland, for distribution in the months of October and November.

Amount of Subscriptions already Advertised £266,132 1 6.

Tithes of Ireland.—The Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland, who have signed resolutions in favour of the commutation of tithes, consist of 68 peers, and as many commoners. The resolutions are as follows:—"Resolved, That, for the tranquility and happiness of Ireland, it is expedient to substitute, for the present precarious and vexatious mode of supporting the Clergy of the established Church, a full and liberal equivalent fairly assessed and levied. That we are the more inclined to express this our opinion because we are satisfied that it is essential to the stability, and independence and dignity of the established Church, and to the general interests of the country."

FRANCE.

The French papers appear to be almost exclusively occupied with the reports of the trials going on at Paris and Poictiers of the persons charged with a conspiracy against the government. General Berton has been denied the privilege of appointing his own counsel; and from the nature of the evidence brought forward in his case, it appeared that the prosecutors were more anxious to implicate La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, and other leaders of the liberal party, than to convict the accused.

A Society of the Carbonari is said recently to have been discovered at Paris, with the object of overturning the existing government.

A letter in the *Journal des Debats*, dated Bagnères, July 20, states as follows:—"A deplorable event has just taken place in this town. The unfortunate young Pinac was interred this day, having been killed in a duel with an Englishman. The affair did not arise from any personal quarrel. The Englishman being in the reading room of Frescati, happened to write on the margin of a pamphlet respecting the battle of Toulouse, that every thing in it was false; that Lord Wellington had gained a complete victory, and that our (the French) army was indebted to his generosity for not having been put to the sword." M. Pinac, a young officer, not in actual service, who was first made acquainted with this circumstance, called on him to account for having written these words. The Englishman did all they could to prevent the duel, but their precaution became useless; and Pinac, having received a ball in his belly died some hours afterwards.

French Voyage of Discovery.—The Coquille corvette, commanded by M. Duperry, Lieut. de Vaisseau, the fitting out of which has occupied some months at Toulon, sailed from that port on the 11th inst. She is about to undertake a voyage from which results interesting to the progress of geography and physical science may be expected. The Coquille will first call for the Cape of Good Hope. She will afterwards proceed to the Great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will likewise visit the points of the west coast of New Holland, which were observed towards the end of the last century and the com-

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commencement of the present, by Rear Admiral Entrecasteaux and Captain Baudin; and after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook and Bougainville, she will return to France by doubling Cape Horn. M. Duperrey is to avail himself of all the favourable circumstances which this long voyage may present, and make different observations relative to the configuration of the globe, the inclination of the needle, &c. Several medical men of the Academy of Sciences and the Observatory of Longitudes have manifested their zeal in communicating to him instructions for that purpose. Nothing which could prepare for the success of this expedition has been neglected. The corvette has been fitted out with parental care. The crew consists of picked seamen. Letters of recommendation were furnished to the commanders of such Foreign Establishments as the Coquille may visit.—*Bath Weekly Messenger.*

Horrible Murder.—A Paris paper of August 14, contains the following account of a murder (committed as it is supposed, by a priest) from a Mayor of the Commune where the crime took place.

"On Sunday, May 5, 1822, in the afternoon, M. ***, ecclesiastic, of the age of 28, Cure of Cruet-and-Isere, went to the house of a young woman, whose tragical end I am induced to lay before the public. (Marie Germ, whose maiden name was Chorin-Et, and remained there about two hours. This woman, who was very pious, was *enceinte*, having on the next day one month to Veury, a neighbouring parish, where the first communion of children was to take place, and it appears that the Cure appointed her to meet her on that occasion in the evening. She was seen entering the church about six in the evening; she went in alone, and was not seen to come out.

"The husband of this unfortunate woman went at nine o'clock to seek her at the houses of several of her relations; he went with a female cousin of his wife to the parsonage house, contiguous to the church. The Cure, who made them wait a few instants, said, at first, he had not seen her; then recollecting himself, added, he had seen her devoutly praying, but without speaking to her. While he spoke, the Cure walked out from the parsonage, as if he feared they might come in. The Cure afterwards held the same language to different persons, to others he said, that not having found this female in a decent dress enough, he had declined hearing her confession. The Wednesday, it must be remarked, was a working day.

"About half past four o'clock in the morning, an inhabitant of the town, descending towards the plain by a path not frequented at night, perceived a hole cut in the iron rail, and about 200 yards from the parsonage, bound in abundance, a pen-knife stuck in the ground, and a stone, about six metres long, both bloody. In the same place were found bits of flesh, and some fragments of bone. Traces of blood led to other persons to the bank of the Isere, where the neck-kerchief of the unfortunate woman was recognized, without doubt placed there to give rise to the idea that she had drowned herself. The idea of assassination occurred to no one in a country which, within the memory of man, had not been stained by any crime. Suicide was thought of. It was imagined contrary to all probability that, after having stabbed herself with the knife, which was afterwards recognized as not belonging to her, she had preserved strength enough to go and throw herself into the Isere. It is 900 paces from the place where the knife was found to the bank of the Isere, where the neck-kerchief was. The despair of the woman was explained by the great rigor of the Cure in confession; and it was imagined, that after having been refused absolution, she had destroyed herself. The death was said to be the work of the Devil, and credulity and superstition propagated the story. On the 16th of the same month, however, the character of the terrible was changed, when some shepherds discovered the neck kerchief was found, the thigh and the leg of the victim. On the Thursday following, the day of the Ascension, the bust was found, about six leagues below St. Quentin. The identity was established.

"It appears hence certain, that the body of the victim was carried whole by the assassin to the place where the rope and knife were found, and cut he there dismembered the body! On Friday, May 17, about ten in the morning, the *gendarmerie* came to St. Quentin, and went to the parsonage to make investigations. Almost immediately after the departure of the *gendarmes*, the Cure went off himself, and the same day gained Les Eschets, a frontier of Savoy. He was arrested a few days after, and conducted to the prison of Chambery, where he remains detained. No other inhabitants of St. Quentin has left it since May 8. It could enter into other details—speak of groans heard the evening of the same day in the neighborhood of the church, but the procedure will undoubtedly dissipate the darkness in which crime would envelope itself.

(Signed) DAVID, Mayor."

"We are somewhat surprised (says the *Courier Francais*) at learning that a man accused of so execrable a crime has not yet been delivered up. The Piedmontese Government made no difficulty in giving up Didier, accused of a political conspiracy. It thought itself accused of murder should appear less dangerous than those cast forth by our sad civil dissensions?"

SPAIN

The accounts from Madrid are to the 27th August. At the first interview between the new ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Foreign Ambassadors, the Spanish Minister called on them to pronounce frankly the relations they propose to maintain with Spain under her present constitution; and those who were not prepared to give an unequivocal assurance of their friendly disposition, were informed that they might have their passports without a moment's delay.

The result of the proceedings respecting the occurrences in the palace on the 30th July had been published. It was clearly proved that stones were thrown at the sentinels from the windows or balconies of the palace, but no proof could be obtained of the persons or persons who were guilty of the act. The statement closes with a recommendation to his Majesty to take the most energetic means to prevent a repetition of this offence towards the National Militia.

The Queen was extremely ill from continued nervous attacks.—The King appears to be a captive in his palace. The trials of the officers of the royal guard, charged with carrying arms against the constitution, are in progress. One of them, Lieut. Griffin, has been found guilty, and condemned to death.

A treaty of commerce between Spain and England was confidently spoken of.—There is a rumor of a projected union of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, the sovereignty, at the death of Ferdinand, to be conferred on the house of Braganza.

GREECE AND TURKEY

From the Courier of September 6.

We have received a Flanders Mail this morning, bringing Brussels papers to the 3d instant. They contain a letter from Corfu, dated July 25, which relates, how truly we know not, shocking, but mutual cruelties perpetrated by the Greeks and Turks. They seem to be rivalling each other in barbarity. It would be idle to contend that the Greeks only retaliate injuries heaped upon themselves, for this very retaliation becomes a motive for fresh vengeance on the part of the Turks; and thus the two belligerents may continue to move in a circle of slaughter and blood. Besides, when the *Morning Chronicle*, that paragon of orthodoxy and piety, calls upon us to support the Greek cause, as a Christian cause, it is to be lamented that we find so little of Christianity in its conduct.

The following are extracts:—

"CORFU, July 28.

"The accounts from the Continent of the 16th of this month, inform us that a post of 30 Frenchmen, encamped in the village of Pera, near Arta, was surprised by the Turks. They were taken to Arta, where the barbarians cut off their ears and noses, and put out their eyes, and sent them back in this condition to the camp of the Greeks; which inflamed with anger at this affair, fell upon the Mahometans, and retaliated, by cutting in pieces, 340 prisoners who fell into their hands.

"After the taking of Athens, the Greeks, having learnt the massacres at Scio, retaliated by massacring the Turks. Two French vessels succeeded in saving about 300 Musselmen women. It is affecting, that amidst so many instances of horrible barbarity, perseverance, and ingenuity, humanity should have to deplore excesses, of which Christians should never be guilty.

"It is affirmed, that the accounts of the Turkish people, the Greeks were ordered by the consuls of foreign Generals of distinction who came from Corinth. This affair, which happened at the time of the taking of Athens, was known to the whole of the Turkish people. You know how they treated the dead of the Patriarch, their cruelties are of long standing. In August, 1821, when KALAVOS of Thessalonica was executed, that dead Jew passing near his dead body, amused himself by pulling out his eyes. A Turk that was passing, and who had no part with the deceased, shot the Jew dead. When the Bishop of Kitro was killed and thrown into the streets, the Jews put a stick into his mouth, to represent a pipe, and tore the flesh off from his head as they passed along. LIBERAKIS, an enlightened ecclesiastic, has saved the Turks made prisoners at Athens, though they had massacred all the Greeks in the citadel, and thrown their mangled remains over the wall. The same has occurred at Lavadia.

Victory at Thermopylæ.—During the battle, Greek women, leading with them boys of ten years of age, who followed the example of their mothers, hurled down stones on the Turks from the tops of the mountains. In general, the Hellenic fought with enthusiasm, great almost beyond example. Their cry was 'Death to the Barbarians. Vengeance, our Brethren were massacred at Scio.' Young Bozzaris, the modern hero of Thermopylæ, in a devotion to his country forfeited his life. His corpse was transported to Corinth, with the greatest pomp; 1,000 women, preceded by 180 priests, accompanied the procession. There are preparing in that city to pay him the greatest honors.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The following is given as an estimate of the population of Turkey in Europe.

Turks	1,200,000
Hebrews and Armenians .	900,000
Greek Christians .	7,800,000
Bulgarian Christians .	2,000,000
Aloamans . . .	600,000
	12,500,000

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